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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIV

No. 23

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Canadian policy for 25 years

Multiculturalism still seen as vital

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Canada's policy of multiculturalism is "alive and well," said Secretary of State for Multiculturalism, Dr. Hedy Fry, addressing the general meeting of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council on May 25 at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Introduced by outgoing CEC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, the Trinidadian-born Irish-educated physician delivered what was billed as the federal government's "vision statement" on the multiculturalism policy.

Dr. Fry, elected in 1993 in the Vancouver Center riding, said Canada was celebrating "the 25th anniversary of becoming the first nation on the face of the globe to adopt a multiculturalism policy — a policy which has brought us international recognition and opportunity... a policy that has brought growth socially, culturally and economically," adding that it is "central to [Prime Minister] Jean Chrétien's philosophical, practical and personal vision of our country."

Dr. Fry used the metaphor of her profession to describe the past year's governmental review of the policy as "a full physical." To applause, she pronounced her prognosis: "Multiculturalism is alive and well, thriving, and destined for long health and vitality." The minister offered assurances that no changes would be made to the Multiculturalism Act and that the policy would remain.

Dr. Fry said she had read and agrees with the recommendations of a CEC report submitted to her predecessor, Sheila Finestone, that federal initiatives should center on "public education, special projects for specific needs and proactive initiatives by issue-based coalitions."

The minister signalled she would work to end the institutional "ghettoization of multiculturalism," to end the piecemeal approach to the policy, and to establish partnerships within government agencies.

She added that "everyone in this room wants to incorporate multiculturalism issues across government departments — it is a horizontal issue."

Dr. Fry said demographics have dictated that diversity has "moved from the margins to the mainstream," and that this presents a challenge to policy-makers.

She attacked those who "drum up anxieties," but did not name any individuals she accused of "spreading disinformation" about the impact of the policy.

Referring to statements made by

Reform Party MP Bob Ringma, Dr. Fry said she was "appalled when I hear minorities will be moved to the back of the shop." She said such people often claim "they are not racists," but that such attitudes must be confronted for what they are.

She claimed that members of Parliament and members of the media who "support multiculturalism, but just don't want it to be part of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms" simply don't understand that it is "one of the fundamental values of this country."

Dr. Fry called multiculturalism "the polar opposite of apartheid." She said criticisms of the policy are "proof of its success, proof that it is mainstream." The Vancouver MP insisted that it is because multiculturalism has become mainstream and because multicultural groups are making progress that "we hear from the right-wing opposition."

"It is because multiculturalism is more than tokenism that we hear from those who are afraid to open up society, who are afraid to adapt, afraid to move forward," Dr. Fry said.

According to the minister, "Multiculturalism means that every single group that lives in Canada, regardless whether they are aboriginal, or English or French, are all bringing different cultural realities to this evolving nation."

The minister said Canada is "a country that builds its identity collectively, while respecting and honoring the distinctiveness and diversity of its many parts." She said Canada's identity is still being shaped, a fact that makes it "one of the more dynamic countries in the world."

Dr. Fry identified a major threat to the policy as the spread of attitudes from the U.S., where multiculturalism is not a policy. "Our youth see these messages, and see what is happening to youth in that society and identify with that struggle, even though it may not be the full reality of their lives in Canada."

In a question period that followed her address, however, Secretary of State Fry was vague about how her vision statement would translate into policy.

For example, in dealing with a question from CEC Treasurer George Manios about an "equal partnership" for the CEC in formulating the government's multiculturalism policy (a concern of the CEC's "42 Percent Solution" report), she said that "you are the ones who can talk about how we can initiate the kinds of things we need to do together in a way that will be meaningful to the reality of Canadian lives. That

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Ukraine's Parliament endorses draft constitution in first reading

by **Natalia A. Feduschak**
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — After months of political stalemate, a majority of Ukraine's Parliament on June 4 finally endorsed the country's draft constitution in its first reading. But government officials warned that a national referendum is possible because it is doubtful the document will muster enough votes to ensure a constitutional majority — 301 votes — in the current legislature.

By a 258-101 margin, lawmakers in Parliament voted to approve the draft constitution in its first reading. They are scheduled to review additions and revisions to the document in a second reading on June 19.

Right-wing and centrist lawmakers welcomed the vote, calling it a victory for Ukraine and President Leonid Kuchma. "This is a major step in the life of the Ukrainian state," Volodymyr Stretovych, chairman of the Parliament's Committee for Legal Policy and Legal-Judicial Reform, told Interfax-Ukraine.

For months, President Kuchma has tried to push through a draft constitution, but has consistently run into opposition from left-wing lawmakers who have demanded a Socialist-oriented constitution, reminis-

cent of the Communists, which would give collective rights precedence over those of the individual and guarantee housing, work and social welfare.

Under the approved draft constitution, however, individual rights are the centerpiece of Ukraine's fundamental law. For the first time in nearly eight decades, citizens also have the right to private land ownership. And although the document uses language similar to the Ukrainian SSR's 1978 Constitution by stating that citizens have the right to work, housing and social welfare, observers here note it is questionable how enforceable these rights are in post-Soviet Ukraine.

At a June 5 press conference, Dmytro Tabachnyk, head of the presidential administration, welcomed the result of the previous day's vote, noting it was "evidence of a positive trend" within political circles and the result of "a wish for constructive cooperation between representatives of various associations and branches of power."

But he warned the vote also showed that left-wing lawmakers had enough votes to block passage of the draft constitution in its second reading. In order for the draft constitution to become law, it must pass

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Dole reiterates support for aid to Central/East European states

WASHINGTON — Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kansas) reiterated his support for U.S. assistance to the non-Russian nations of Eastern Europe at a May 21 breakfast meeting with representatives of the Central and East European Coalition (CEEC). Mr. Dole, the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, was accompanied by key campaign advisors, including former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.).

"I am very pleased to have had the opportunity to meet with the representatives of the organizations that make up the Central and East European Coalition and hear their views on important foreign policy issues," stated Sen. Dole. "This is the start of a process of consultation that I hope will continue through the coming months."

The Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) are among the co-founders and leading members of the CEEC, comprising 18 national membership-based organizations representing Americans who trace their heritage to Central and Eastern Europe. Established to coordinate efforts of national ethnic organizations, the coal-

ition has collaborated on a wide range of foreign policy issues.

Representing the Ukrainian National Association was Eugene Iwanciw, who was the CEEC's lead spokesman during the meeting. In his remarks, he thanked the senator for his past support on issues of concern to Americans of Central and East European background and introduced the issues that the CEEC wished to raise. The coalition's presentation focused on NATO expansion, foreign policy and foreign assistance.

The CEEC stressed the need for U.S. leadership in establishing a NATO timetable for expansion and the importance of addressing the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of all the nations of the region. Sen. McCain commented that "as the party's nominee, Dole's focus is on NATO expansion."

In addressing U.S. policy toward the region, the CEEC stated that there has been "an imbalance of U.S. rhetoric and deeds" in addressing Russia's efforts to establish a "sphere of influence" throughout the region. The coalition strongly urged the senator to develop a comprehensive policy that would support the independence of Central and

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NEWSBRIEFS

"And they shall beat their silos into sunflower seeds!" in Pervomaiske

KYIV — In a ceremony marking the removal of the last nuclear missiles from Ukrainian territory, Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov, accompanied by U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry and Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, traveled to the Pervomaiske ICBM base, where they planted sunflowers over a former silo, international agencies reported on June 5. Mr. Perry said the action will ensure that future generations will live in peace. Kazakhstan delivered the last of its nuclear weapons to Russia a year ago, while Belarus had delayed transferring the last of its warheads because of financial difficulties. The U.S. signed an agreement with Ukraine allocating \$43 million to help build housing for retired rocket forces personnel, now unemployed due to base closures. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Primakov: NATO coming to its senses...

MOSCOW — Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov rejected reports by Western agencies that he had told his NATO counterparts in Berlin that Russia could accept Eastern European countries joining NATO so long as foreign troops were not deployed there, ITAR-TASS reported on June 4. Mr. Primakov said that although Russia could accept the political expansion of NATO, Moscow would oppose any eastward expansion of NATO's military infrastructure, which he said included not just troops, but also joint military command structures, air defense systems, intelligence sharing and similar measures. Nevertheless, Mr. Primakov expressed satisfaction with the results of the Berlin meeting, saying that NATO "had for the first time begun to move in the direction of adapting to new realities." He also said that Western leaders were beginning to understand that NATO cannot expand "without an intensive dialogue with Russia" about the terms of expansion. (OMRI Daily Digest)

...as Kuchma takes different tack

PARIS — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma told the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) that Ukraine is not opposed to NATO's gradual expansion but is against the deployment of nuclear weapons in neighboring countries that might join the alliance, ITAR-TASS reported on June 5. Mr. Kuchma reiterated that Ukraine's neutral status precludes it from joining any alliances but said Ukraine should have the right to join any "military-political structure that seeks to become an element of European and trans-Atlantic security." He added that Ukraine will seek associate membership in the WEU and develop ties with the European Union. (OMRI Daily Digest)

More protests broken up in Belarus

MIENSK — Approximately 3,000 people demonstrated in front of the presidential palace here demanding the release of nine activists arrested during the April 26 Chernobyl demonstrations, international agencies reported on May 31. The crowd chanted slogans against Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, at which point security forces broke up the demonstration, beating protesters with truncheons, spraying tear gas and arresting up to 200 people. Although no political party has taken responsibility for organizing the rally,

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Ukraine's Parliament...

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with a constitutional majority. Should the document fail to receive the necessary votes, it is likely it will be taken directly to the citizens of Ukraine for endorsement, Mr. Tabachnyk suggested.

Mr. Kuchma has the right to call a plebiscite under the constitutional agreement entered into by the president and Parliament last June. The accord, which is, in effect, a petit constitution, will

remain in effect until Ukraine adopts a new constitution.

Under the draft constitution, among the Parliament's responsibilities are to pass the budget and ensure its realization, vote on the president's nomination for prime minister, approve the Cabinet of Ministers' annual plan of action, approve grants and aid to be received by Ukraine from international donor organizations and foreign governments, decide the general structure and size of the country's armed forces, and hire and fire the head of the central bank. The Parliament retains its current number of 450 deputies

and changes its name from the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) to Narodna Rada (People's Council).

The president retains his role as head of state and commander-in-chief. He also appoints the government suggested by the prime minister and selects half of the leadership of the central bank.

The draft constitution also notes that Ukraine is a unitary state, and it guarantees human rights and freedom of speech, religion and language. However, it notes that such rights can be limited in cases when national security is at stake.



The scene in Ukraine's Parliament on May 29 as chaos erupted, stalling debate on the constitution.

CSCE disturbed by Belarus abuses

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), a joint congressional-executive body created to monitor compliance with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, recently expressed its concern with ongoing human rights abuses in Belarus.

In a May 16 letter addressed to Belarusian Ambassador to the U.S. Syarghei Martynau [the ambassador uses the spelling Serguei Martynov], CSCE members criticized the detention, on questionable charges of "organizing group actions which disturb the public order" of Yuriy Khadyka and Vyachaslau Sivchik of the Belarusian People's Front.

Messrs. Khadyka and Sivchik were arrested, along with over 200 others, after riot police and special forces violently dispersed a 30,000 strong demonstration in Minsk against a union treaty with Russia.

In particular, stated the letter, Mr. Khadyka was denied access to an attorney and his family; both men had gone on hunger strikes, and Mr. Sivchik has since been hospitalized due to related complications.

The CSCE letter also questioned police beatings of journalists covering the April 26 demonstration, arrests of Belarusian people's deputies, administrative detention of civilian demonstrators as well as the continued holding of seven Ukrainian citizens who took part in the anti-Lukashenka rally.

All these developments "call into question [the Belarusian] government's commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe — ed.] agreements," said the letter.

Budget crisis affects Ukraine's Olympic effort

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine's budget crisis has now affected its preparations for the Olympic Games.

Ukraine's Minister of Sports Valeriy Borzov expressed concern on May 22 that because of underfunding the Ukrainian Olympic team will not adequately be prepared for the Centennial Olympic Games scheduled to begin in Atlanta on July 19.

The financial crisis came to a head the week of May 12 with a presidential decree greatly restricting government expenditures in an effort to clear a \$1 billion backlog of wage payments.

"The absence of stable financing threatens our athletes' preparations for the Games," Minister Borzov told Reuters. "They are supposed to be competing in

tournaments and maintaining their condition, but we cannot afford to take part." He said the proposed squad of 239 was encountering problems with training, equipment and logistics.

A day later, Volodymyr Lytvyn, assistant chief of staff in the president's administration, explained that currently only 20 percent of the Olympic budget is available.

He announced also that the scheduled trip by Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma to Atlanta has been canceled due to the budget crunch. President Kuchma was to have visited the athletes and taken part in official ceremonies. Mr. Lytvyn said efforts are being made to reduce the number of officials attending the Olympics to ensure that coaches are able to accompany

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(ISSN — 0273-9348)

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

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, June 9, 1996, No. 23, Vol. LXIV

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CEEC groups confer with Rep. Bonior

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

WASHINGTON – The Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) on May 14 met with House Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.), the second ranking Democrat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Present at the meeting were: Michael Sawkiw (Ukrainian Congress Committee of America), Tim Jemal (Armenian Assembly of America), Radi Slavoff (Bulgarian Institute for Research and Analysis), Frank Koszorus (Hungarian American Coalition), Laszlo Pasztor and Leslie Megyeri (National Federation of American Hungarians), John Karch (Slovak World Congress) and this writer (Ukrainian National Association).

The delegation thanked Rep. Bonior for his support and assistance on issues of concern to Americans who trace their heritage to Central and Eastern Europe. They noted that the congressman has been a long-time friend to these communities.

The CEEC groups informed Rep. Bonior that they support the expansion of NATO into Central and Eastern Europe. Noting the meeting the CEEC had with President Bill Clinton in February, the delegation expressed its concern about progress in naming the first countries to be eligible for NATO membership or a definite timetable for expansion. Stating that they understood that all the countries in the region would not be eligible at the same time, delegation members stressed the need to establish a procedure and criteria, and to accept new members as they met that standard. Rep. Bonior expressed his support for NATO, vowing to add his voice to that of many of his colleagues for expansion.

The CEEC delegation also addressed the issue of foreign assistance. They noted their disappointment with the administration's failure to request higher levels of assistance for the Support for Eastern European Democracies (SEED) Act and the Freedom Support Act (FSA). The CEEC noted that it is in U.S. national security interests to consolidate the victory of the Cold War and noted the congressional cuts in the programs the previous year. Rep. Bonior agreed that U.S. assistance to the region could be critical in consolidating democracy, free markets and the independence of the nations.

The CEEC also drew the Michigan legislator's attention to the exclusion, by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), of ethnic American organizations in the development and implementation of programs in Central and Eastern Europe. The Minority Whip was visibly shocked that USAID pursues such an exclusionary program and pledged to look into the issue.

The meeting concluded with Rep. Bonior's commitment to continue working with the coalition on the critical issues facing U.S. policy for the region. Thanking the congressman, again, for his strong support over the years, the delegation vowed to continue providing him with information and working with him. They also noted the assistance that his legislative assistant Scott Paul, who was in attendance, has provided to the Central and East European Coalition and its constituent members.

ANALYSIS: Where does U.S. assistance go?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to the NIS in the Department of State recently released its semi-annual report on "U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union." The report covers the period from October 1995 to March 1996. The 64-page report provides updates on assistance programs by country, updates of regional/NIS-wide programs and cumulative assistance information.

While the four and a half pages devoted to specific initiatives in Ukraine are helpful in understanding the scope of U.S. programs in Ukraine, of greater interest to this writer were the cumulative budget charts. These charts detailed the amount of assistance, since the inception of the program, by funds budgeted, obligated and expended. The accompanying chart contrasts the funds budgeted and expended for each of the 12 nations considered part of the NIS.

The funds budgeted for Ukraine have risen dramatically in the last two years, largely as a result of congressional earmarks (mandates) for increased assistance to Ukraine. In fiscal year 1996, for instance, Congress mandated "not less than \$225 million" for Ukraine, making it the third largest recipient of U.S. assistance after Israel and Egypt.

There is, however, a major contrast between funds budgeted and expended, i.e. actual expenditure of the funds for programs. According to the report, only 51.33 percent of the budgeted funds were

actually spent, contrasted to expenditure rates of 94 percent for Turkmenistan, 89.9 percent for Georgia and 64.01 percent for Russia. In fact, Ukraine has the third lowest rate of expenditure, beating out only Uzbekistan (43.72 percent) and Kazakhstan (43.70 percent). Ukraine's average was over 10 points below the over-all NIS average.

When the expenditures are calculated on a per capita basis, Ukraine fares no better. Per capita assistance to Ukraine has been \$11.70, the third lowest. Only Uzbekistan (\$1.92), a repressive regime, and Azerbaijan (\$8.39), whose government is prohibited by U.S. law from receiving direct assistance, ranked lower. The NIS average per capita expenditure was 64.96 percent higher than that of Ukraine. Leading the list was Armenia (\$140.62) followed by Georgia (\$65.92). Ukraine's immediate neighbors also received substantially higher levels of assistance: Moldova (\$35.29), Belarus (\$27.06) and Russia (\$17.99).

Calculated within these figures are the expenditures for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs, known as Nunn-Lugar, which provide assistance for demobilization of nuclear weapons. Only Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan are eligible for these funds. While important to all these countries, CTR is also in the U.S. national interest and provides little to no direct assistance for economic reforms to its recipients.

If the CTR funding is discounted, the rate of expenditure to Ukraine (60.71 percent) increases but Ukraine drops to 11th place behind only Uzbekistan (43.72 percent). The rate of expenditure to

Ukraine trails the NIS average by over 7 points.

Discounting NIS-wide programs, which are spending at a very low level, and comparing the rate of expenditure to Ukraine versus the expenditures directly to other countries, Ukraine fares far worse. Including CTR programs, Ukraine's rate of 51.33 percent compares to an NIS average of 65.82 percent, a difference of 14.5 points. Excluding CTR programs, Ukraine's rate of 60.71 percent compares to an NIS average of 73.31 percent, a difference of 12.6 points.

In the past, when administration witnesses were asked about the low per capita levels of assistance to Ukraine, they responded that the per capita basis of calculating assistance is not relevant, despite the use of the per capita basis for measuring all economic activity. This report, however, reveals that Ukraine, the second largest nation of the NIS, is only the third largest recipient of U.S. assistance if CTR programs are discounted. As of March 31, Ukraine, a nation of 51.87 million people, received \$477.59 million of assistance while Armenia, a nation of 3.56 million, received \$500.6 million, or \$23.01 million more than Ukraine.

The bad news, however, does not end there. The report also provides information on "Cumulative U.S. Government Commercial Financing and Insurance." Here again, Ukraine fares poorly, this time in comparison to Russia.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) provides Russia with \$2.24 billion of assistance and Ukraine, with 34.6 percent

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Cumulative funds budgeted and expenditures for major NIS assistance programs as of March 31, 1996¹

Countries ²	Total assistance ³				Assistance minus Nunn-Lugar			
	Budgeted ⁵	Expended ⁵	Percent Expended	Per Capita ⁶	Budgeted ⁵	Expended ⁵	Percent Expended	Per Capita ⁶
NIS-Wide ⁷	807.44	162.24	20.10	.56	739.54	137.24	18.56	.47
Russia	4112.25	2696.37	64.01	17.99	3439.95	2426.67	70.54	16.19
Armenia	612.47	500.60	81.73	140.62	612.47	500.60	81.73	140.62
Azerbaijan	80.29	65.34	81.38	8.39	80.29	65.34	81.38	8.39
Georgia	420.17	377.72	89.90	65.92	420.17	377.72	89.90	65.92
Kazakhstan	487.17	212.91	43.70	12.25	314.67	194.81	61.91	11.21
Kyrgyzstan	295.27	228.44	77.37	47.89	295.27	228.44	77.37	47.89
Tajikistan	144.81	122.62	84.68	19.91	144.81	122.62	84.68	19.91
Turkmenistan	131.23	123.35	94.00	30.23	131.23	123.35	94.00	30.23
Uzbekistan	80.99	44.32	43.72	1.92	80.99	44.32	43.72	1.92
Belarus	382.20	282.48	73.91	27.06	263.70	246.38	93.43	23.60
Moldova	204.36	158.45	77.53	35.29	204.36	158.45	77.53	35.29
Ukraine	1182.24	606.79	51.33	11.70	786.64	477.59	60.71	9.21
NIS Total	9040.88	5581.64	61.74	19.30	7514.08	5103.54	67.92	17.64

¹ Information from "U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independence States of the Former Soviet Union, October 1995 – March 1996," cumulative from inception of U.S. assistance to the NIS.

² Population figures from The World Factbook 1995 published by the Central Intelligence Agency.

³ Includes all U.S. assistance through numerous U.S. departments

and agencies and both Freedom Support Act and non-Freedom Support Act funds.

⁴ Includes all U.S. assistance minus Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs (Nunn-Lugar).

⁵ In millions of U.S. dollars.

⁶ In U.S. dollars.

⁷ Expenditures for programs affecting more than one country.

Dole reiterates...

(Continued from page 1)

Eastern European nations and integrate them into the West. "Sen. Dole is committed and deeply concerned about foreign policy issues," stated Ambassador Kirkpatrick.

Expressing grave concerns about the reduction of foreign assistance to the region, the CEEC pointed out that "U.S. technical and development assistance programs are being phased out solely for budgetary reasons and without taking into account policy considerations."

The ethnic representatives also advised more reliance on ethnic American organiza-

tions in the shaping and implementation of U.S. assistance programs. It was noted that these organizations have a long-term commitment to the region and comprise professionals with an intimate knowledge of the political, economic and cultural history who possess the linguistic skills needed for effective assistance programs.

"I believe that the future of stability in Europe rests largely on our ability to integrate these new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe into the West – and into NATO, in particular," commented Sen. Dole. "Critical to this process is U.S. assistance to all of the non-Russian NIS states, as well as the

Central and East European states, and rapid movement on NATO expansion."

The Kansas senator also criticized executive branch policy vis-à-vis the NIS. "The Clinton administration has been too slow to act on NATO expansion and too eager to focus U.S. aid on Russia – at the expense of Ukraine, the Baltic states and others," he said. "We must not allow Russia to intimidate its neighbors and to dictate the course of U.S. policies on aid and NATO expansion. We must make it clear to the Russians that while we are willing to engage in a dialogue with them on NATO security matters, we will act in our own interests."

Cipywnyk ends tenure as president of Canadian Ethnocultural Council

by **Andriy Wynnycky**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk formally concluded his two-term tenure as the Canadian Ethnocultural Council's president as of the coalition's general assembly meeting held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in downtown Toronto on May 25-26.

Dr. Cipywnyk had decided not to stand for another term in order to concentrate on his duties as president of the Ukrainian World Congress. The former Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) leader retains a position on the CEC executive as past-president.

The CEC, a coalition of 39 national ethnocultural organizations, including the UCC, was established in 1980. Dr. Cipywnyk was its first Ukrainian Canadian president.

In his parting message delivered on May 25, Dr. Cipywnyk recounted the successes of the ethnocultural lobby in Canada since the adoption of policies of integration rather than assimilation under Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and then full-fledged multiculturalism under his successor, Pierre Trudeau.

Dr. Cipywnyk hailed the entrenchment of the policy in Section 27 of the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms (describing Canada as a multicultural society within a bilingual framework), and the passage of the 1988 Multiculturalism Act.

But the outgoing president warned of backsliding toward a bilingual and bicultural (English and French) orientation, particularly in the country's bureaucracy, "while the governing politicians sing praises of Canada's multiculturalism policy at home and abroad."

The most tangible threat was being presented in the form of ostensibly value-neutral budget reductions, he said, as the Canadian government grapples with its sizable debt.

During the CEC's meetings, members got a tangible example of the thinking that is taking hold in the country's civil service. Among the speakers invited to address the assembly was Susan Scotti of the Heritage Department.

The May 25 session with the senior bureaucrat was closed to the media, but the substance of her remarks were relayed to this writer by concerned CEC delegates. As if to counter a recent CEC brief highlighting the 42 percent non-English/non-French ethnic composition of the country, Ms. Scotti alleged that 70 percent of this segment of the society would be "intermarried and diluted" by the year 2006, thus making a multiculturalism policy "unnecessary."

And yet, the CEC was given a resounding vote of confidence by the attendance at the May 25 sessions of Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Dr. Hedy Fry, who delivered her vision statement on multiculturalism.

Minister Fry said "multiculturalism is the reality of Canada, the world's genuinely global nation." She opined that criticism of the policy is "proof of its success, proof that it is mainstream."

She vigorously denounced those who considered the policy divisive (such as former Liberal MP John Nunziata) and referred to those who would "move minorities to the back of the shop" (such as Reform Party member Robert Ringma) as "racists" who are out of touch with Canadian reality.

Dr. Fry sought to allay fears that the government's review of the multiculturalism policy was a move towards revisiting or rescinding it. She quoted from the CEC's brief in supporting the idea that multicultural issues need to be accorded attention horizontally across government departments, and not simply compartmentalized.

She also said discussions with Mr.

Bois-Claire, her counterpart in Quebec's provincial government, led to a consensus about issues concerning ethnic diversity across Canada, and said she would be active in allaying the perception that ethnocultural groups are hostile to the interests of French Quebecers.

On May 26, Paul DeVillers, Liberal MP and parliamentary secretary to the federal government's newly appointed pointman in the unity debate, Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Stéphane Dion, arrived to speak in his superior's stead.

Mr. DeVillers took part in the CEC's Canadian Unity and Identity Roundtable, and addressed issues of concern emerging from the results of Quebec's October 1995 referendum on separation and recent years of constitutional wrangling in the country. Mr. DeVillers explained that while the rest of Canada rejected the Meech Lake accord in 1992 as a flawed document, this was perceived in Quebec as a refusal to recognize its special identity within the country.

He also spoke of Canada as a land of freedom and fair play, a prosperous, tolerant, caring and sharing society highly regarded by the United Nations.

Asked by CEC Unity Committee member (and UCC President) Oleh Romaniw what role the CEC and ethnocultural community should play in the country's unity debate, Mr. DeVillers responded that those outside Quebec should soften their attitudes concerning the province's demands for recognition as a distinct society.

It appeared the parliamentary secretary was surprised to hear CEC members were quite prepared to offer this recognition, and was quite taken aback by the fervor of their demands that the trend in limiting the scope of Canada's multiculturalism policy be stopped.

George Manios of the Hellenic Canadian Congress asserted that both politicians and bureaucrats "need to move away from the English-French dichotomy," which was causing many of the confrontations in the country.

This was echoed in a presentation by the CEC's legal counsel, Prof. Emilio Benavince (who, as it turned out, once taught Mr. DeVillers), who said "the ethnocultural community does not carry the blame for the difficulties facing the country."

Prof. Benavince said English resistance to learning French and vice-versa were "just not to ethnocultural groups,"

Multiculturalism...

(Continued from page 1)

is how you help us."

She also encouraged CEC members to "tell us where we're going wrong, that's part of the dynamic, part of the tension."

A follow-up question focused on whether the review of the multicultural policy might not incorporate her suggestion that it be applied horizontally across government departments. Dr. Fry said that "there may in fact be a need to look at a way to set up a defined process in which [the Multiculturalism Secretariat] participates in [analyses of other government policies] ... but quite often things arrive in Cabinet after the planning stage has gone through, and the minister says 'well, what can we do to fix it now' — which is kind of like putting a piece of paper under a table leg."

Roy Inoue of the National Association of Japanese Canadians asked why the Race Relations Foundation, part of the settlement package offered in compensation for the internment of Japanese Canadians during World War II, had not yet been established, although it was provided for by special legislation passed in 1991 by the previous government.

Dr. Fry accounted for her govern-

ment's 2.5 years of delay by saying that the process of deciding of who is going to sit on the foundation's board is complicated by considerations of regional representation, gender equality and how issues of ethnic diversity will be addressed, as well as by questions of money management.

for whom "another language means one more dollar in your pocket." As Mr. DeVillers had mentioned that "aboriginal Canadians had the most to complain about," in his address, Prof. Benavince rejoined that ethnocultural groups had been blocked from participation in the drafting of the 1992 Charlottetown Accord, and were granted observer status only as part of the Native Council of Canada delegation.

As part of the "Unity and Identity" roundtable, Tony Mangliaviti, a representative of the Italian Canadian Congress, spoke about the activities of the Coalition of Hellenic, Italian and Jewish communi-

ties in Quebec. Mr. Mangliaviti described efforts to minimize the polarization engendered by Anglo-French confrontations, underscored the coalition's recognition of Quebec as a distinct society, and its ongoing efforts across Canada to assist in national reconciliation.

However, the new president-elect, Emmanuel Dick of the National Council of Trinidad and Tobago Organizations and a CEC veteran, was more circumspect. Asked about the disparity between the messages brought by Ms. Scotti and Minister Fry, Mr. Dick said, "The minister is a politician. She has a responsibility to speak in a particular way. A bureaucrat has a responsibility to speak in a more sobering way."

"We have to learn whether we are simply being appeased... But to try to set the bureaucrats against the politicians would not serve our purpose, because we need friends in all places. We need to

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, the outgoing president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, warned of backsliding toward a bilingual and bicultural (English and French) orientation, particularly in the country's bureaucracy, "while the governing politicians sing praises of Canada's multiculturalism policy at home and abroad."

ties in Quebec. Mr. Mangliaviti described efforts to minimize the polarization engendered by Anglo-French confrontations, underscored the coalition's recognition of Quebec as a distinct society, and its ongoing efforts across Canada to assist in national reconciliation.

As the meetings drew to a close, Bora Dragasevic of the Serbian National Shield Society of Canada said he was encouraged by the members' sharp reactions to Ms. Scotti's presentations and that he had waited for the CEC to become less passive as an organization. "Finally, we are becoming a political organization," he said. "Finally we will make our presence felt in Canada's political arena."

Dr. Cipywnyk noted that several CEC members appeared ready to make politicians take note of the disparity between the pro-multiculturalism stance they were taking in Canada and abroad, and the sounds emerging from the country's civil service.

find the differences and see how they can be narrowed."

"From the fervor with which people expressed themselves here, it is quite clear that they want the organization to become much more public in its posture," Mr. Dick said, "but we need to take a sober moment and formulate a strategy."

"The word political has been used, but in some of our deliberations it also came out that some communities are represented in Parliament by individuals who turn their backs on them," the new CEC president pointed out, adding that "to speak about political action and not having the people from our communities behind us doesn't make much sense."

Nevertheless, as members of the general assembly dispersed, Mr. Dick and Dr. Cipywnyk sat down with the CEC's new executive to, among other matters, thrash out directives for its newly mandated Political Action Committee.

rejoined that she believed these programs "should be mainstreamed" but begged off any further comment by saying that education is a provincial jurisdiction.

Secretary of State Fry deflected a suggestion made by this reporter that she might have a role in changing perceptions (such as those voiced by former

Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau) that multi-ethnic coalitions are hostile to the interests of French Quebecois.

Dr. Fry said, "If we are all proud Canadians and proud Quebecers and proud members of ethnocultural communities, then it is an impossibility for anyone to be a danger to another unless there is a misunderstanding."

Dr. Hedy Fry, Canada's minister of state for multiculturalism, pronounced her prognosis for that government policy: "Multiculturalism is alive and well, thriving, and destined for long health and vitality."

She would not name any individuals being considered, but said a list is under consideration and that "there is light at the end of the tunnel."

Art Hagopian of the Armenian National Federation of Canada asked how the support the minister often voiced for heritage language programs will be translated into action. Dr. Fry

rejoined that she believed these programs "should be mainstreamed" but begged off any further comment by saying that education is a provincial jurisdiction.

Secretary of State Fry deflected a suggestion made by this reporter that she might have a role in changing perceptions (such as those voiced by former

Ottawa forum asks: What kind of unity does Canada seek?

by Nikolai Bilaniuk

OTTAWA — What is the role of non-English, non-French Canadians in the in the debate over Canada's future, and in the Canadian polity in general?

The forum "What Kind of Unity? What Kind of Separatism?" held on March 26 at Ottawa City Hall under the auspices of the National Council of Ethnic Canadian Business and Professional Associations (NCECBPA), gave the public the opportunity to hear answers from representatives of all of Canada's major political parties.

Prof. Seymour Wilson of Carleton University moderated the panel, which included five federal politicians: Maria Minna of the Liberal Party (substituting for Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Hedy Fry), Gilles Duceppe of the Bloc Quebecois (BQ), Jim Abbott of the Reform Party, Simon de Jong of the New Democratic Party (NDP) and Progressive Conservative (PC) Sen. Consiglio de Nino. The panelists' opening statements were followed by questions from designated representatives of the ethnic communities and, finally, by questions from the floor.

Ms. Minna led off by noting that the Multiculturalism Act proclaims diversity as a fundamental aspect of Canadian society, and that society should strive for acceptance and respect for everyone, not merely tolerance. "Tolerance is not good enough," she said, "after all, other than the aboriginals, everyone is an immigrant."

On a more practical level, Ms. Minna maintained that Canada benefits from the presence of allophones (those whose mother tongue is neither English nor French) because they can facilitate Canada's trade with the rest of the world.

Ms. Minna pointed out that separatism in Quebec has bred hostility to multiculturalism and that statements such as, "We are a people," by separatist Parti Quebecois (PQ) politicians worry allophones.

The BQ's Mr. Duceppe countered that the Quebecois notion of sovereignty is geographically and not ethnically based. And yet, he proclaimed that Quebec defines itself as a French society, that this common language is a cement, and that new immigrants to Quebec have difficulty understanding its history.

Mr. Duceppe said Quebec society consists of four components, 1) the Quebec (French) nation, the majority; 2) the English minority; 3) the aboriginals, who, he went to some pains to point out, fare better in Quebec than elsewhere; and 4) cultural communities who came individually and have to integrate into Quebec society.

Reform's Jim Abbott felt obliged to pre-emptively counter accusations that his party is racist as a prelude to stating its policy, which is that official government-sponsored multiculturalism harms national unity because it puts the state in the position of policy-maker in the cultural arena, where he believes it does not belong.

Mr. Abbott emphasized that his party's opposition to official multiculturalism does not mean that Reform is opposed to multiculturalism practiced by individuals. On the contrary, he agreed that Canadian society gains strength and insight from the diversity of its citizenry.

NDP Heritage critic Simon de Jong emphasized the contrast between Canada and other places. He said his family came to Canada to escape the consequences of war in Europe. Canada accepted them, to the point of letting him, a foreign-born citizen, represent his fellows in Parliament.

Canada, Mr. de Jong said, is not a melting pot like the U.S., but a country that allows a celebration of differences. In his view, the thinking of the Reform Party and Bloc Quebecois emphasizes "preserving," while the NDP's emphasizes "becoming."

Mr. de Jong used the metaphor of an hourglass to show that the flow of jurisdiction is now away from the nation-state to supranational bodies like the European Union and to local communities, therefore, Canada's debates about nationalism, English vs. French, is predicated on 19th century notions.

In the view of Sen. de Nino, Canada is the only country that has embraced the idea that everyone may come and build a new country. He opposed self-identification on the basis of "ethnic" or "multicultural" communities, saying that these communities marginalize themselves.

Sen. de Nino said he doesn't like the notion of "two founding nations," feeling that this leaves out everyone else. He also added that non-English/French Canadians have the potential to be a formidable force, but have been relatively passive so far.

Questions from the floor

Questions about the eventuality of a

separate Quebec prompted an economic discussion, which had little to do with the concerns of the audience. The BQ's Mr. Duceppe said Quebec welcome cooperation with Canada in supranational structures, and participation in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Reform's Mr. Abbott opined that if separation did happen, attempts by the rest of Canada to punish Quebec would harm the rest of the country, and therefore cooperation would be wise. He added that in the event of separation, the world's investors would continue to place capital in Canada and Quebec, but at a premium.

Mr. Duceppe was then confronted with the negative consequences of last autumn's separation referendum, such as the desecration of a number of shrines (including two Ukrainian churches and a synagogue). In response, he cited a B'nai B'rith report suggesting that Quebec has the lowest rate of racist incidents of any province.

Mr. Duceppe was then asked what steps the PQ was taking to take advantage of diversity, but he sidestepped the question, saying only that the demographics of Montreal (where much of the province's English-speaking and allophone population is concentrated) make

it a "special case."

The discussion then veered back to examinations of Canadian identity. Apparently taking her cue from Sen. de Nino's earlier remarks, an audience member from Quebec made an impassioned plea for the notion that all immigrant cultures are founding cultures, and that, by not acknowledging this, we are creating divisiveness.

This was an idea that Ms. Minna embraced. She said she did not support the Meech Lake accord (an attempt by then Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to persuade the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec to ratify the 1981 patriation and amendment of Canada's Constitution) because it described English and French as fundamental characteristics of the country. Ms. Minna said, "there are not two founding nations. We all contributed and paid for it."

A questioner from the floor pointed out that the U.S. functions without any official culture or language, and asked whether this places America closer to the multicultural ideal than Canada.

Mr. Abbott answered with an unequivocal "Yes." Ms. Minna insisted that "the U.S.A. is a country that doesn't acknowledge what it is, but we do. You cannot melt people."

Ukrainian-Canadian relations cited as model

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Canada's relationship with Ukraine should be a model for other countries, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada told a Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (UCPBA) of Ottawa audience.

Volodymyr Furkalo, who was named Ukraine's third ambassador to Canada earlier this year, was the keynote speaker at the Ottawa UCPBA's second annual awards dinner on May 29.

The ambassador applauded the Canadian government's support for Ukraine since it declared independence five years ago this summer. He said Ukrainian exports to Canada had increased by five times between 1994 and 1995, while Canadian exports to Ukraine had doubled during the same period.

Current Canadian-Ukrainian trade represents a \$117.4 billion (U.S.) industry, said Ambassador Furkalo. However, he suggested Canada could still improve its trading relationship with its East European partner. "Canada is the fifth largest G-7 country in trading with Ukraine, behind Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and Italy. But to be honest with you, I am less than satisfied with that."

Mr. Furkalo, who holds a doctorate in international law from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations, told the Ukrainian Canadian business audience Ukraine has improved its economic climate for foreign investors. "Investor safety is now the law of the Ukrainian government," he explained, adding that Ukraine and Canada have also signed a bilateral investment agreement.

Canadian International Trade Minister Art Eggleton has been lobbying for Ukraine's permanent membership in the World Trade Organization and plans to lead a business delegation to Ukraine later this year.

The ambassador said Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy were also expected to visit Ukraine sometime this year.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Chretien, Winnipeg Liberal member of Parliament Rey Pagtakhan, who serves as parliamentary secretary to the prime minister, reminded the audience of the federal government's multi-million dollar technical and humanitarian assistance projects in Ukraine. "With human steel hands we have forged an international friendship," he said.

However, former federal Liberal Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, who now heads an Ottawa-based international agricultural consulting firm, chided the recent influx of international experts to Ukraine. "[Ukraine] has 40 percent of the world's richest black earth," said Mr. Whelan, who spent seven weeks in Ukraine last fall. "They can be feeding people in the Middle East and most of Europe. Instead, we are sending people over there to teach them how to dance or how to reform their political system. But you can't be a dancer, artist, politician or even an ambassador if you don't have any food."

Earlier in the evening, the UCPBA

of Ottawa honored two of its long-time members.

Vice-President Ron Sorobey was named Member of the Year. A former Winnipegger, Mr. Sorobey has been instrumental in raising awareness — through numerous special events and setting up plaques — in honor of Filip Konowal, the only Ukrainian Canadian to receive the Victoria Cross for wartime heroism. In fact, Mr. Sorobey also convinced the association to name its life achievement award in honor of that World War I veteran.

This year, veteran Ukrainian Canadian activist Julia Woychyshyn — who has led several organizations, including the Ukrainian Canadian Congress' Ottawa branch and the Canadian Friends of Ukraine — became the second recipient of the award. In accepting the citation, Mrs. Woychyshyn said her work in the community has been "a labor of love."

Last year, Irena Bell, former president of the Ottawa UCPBA, received the first Filip Konowal VC Lifetime Achievement Award.



Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo as he presented his credentials on February 14 to Canada's Governor General Romeo Leblanc.

MCpl Monique Sprague

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Russia's troublesome choice

On June 16, Russian voters will be presented with what most observers in the West see as a choice of the lesser of two evils: incumbent "democrat" Boris Yeltsin and Communist Gennadiy Zyuganov. (Or to put it another way, as Grigory Yavlinsky, the democratic reformer running a distant third in the race for president of Russia, said: "There are two devils. One is a small devil — that is Yeltsin. One is a big devil — that is the Communist Zyuganov.")

The latest polls show Mr. Yeltsin gaining support, while Mr. Zyuganov's popularity is slipping. Four of the five polls cited recently by The Economist gave Mr. Yeltsin the lead over Mr. Zyuganov in the first round, and four polls gave the incumbent a victory in the run-off.

Frightened by what a renewal of communism would mean for Russia, diverse supporters are lining up behind Mr. Yeltsin, ranging from the widow of Chechen nationalist leader Dzhokar Dudayev, to Pamiat, the Russian chauvinist organization. In Ukraine, President Leonid Kuchma has come out publicly for President Yeltsin, because "Mr. Zyuganov's victory would be a big question mark. Mr. Yeltsin being elected would mean irreversibility of the [reform] process."

And yet, it is becoming less and less certain who exactly Mr. Yeltsin is, finding himself between the proverbial rock and a hard place (i.e., between Communist Zyuganov and ultra-chauvinist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy). And, he has not been able to forge any sort of coalition with democrats, notably Mr. Yavlinsky. Such a coalition will be the key to a second-round victory for President Yeltsin.

Indeed, in an article in The New York Times, Stephen Sestanovich noted that a united front probably will not materialize until after the first round of voting, but, in order to win, Mr. Yeltsin needs the support of those who will not back the Communists. And thus, the analyst writes, "The campaign may teach Mr. Yeltsin a lesson: His return from the dead — the near certainty that he will now make it into the run-off — has been achieved almost entirely through the support of pro-reform voters."

Times columnist William Safire, meanwhile, writes that he is actually rooting for "a widely split vote." That scenario would lead to the following: "... seeing the nationalist and military browns line up behind the Communist reds, Yeltsin would be forced to sign a public contract with the democrats to build his run-off majority. If he then won and did not double-cross, Russia would take the road of reform."

As regards Comrade Zyuganov, the desperate candidate is now looking for compromise with anyone but Mr. Yeltsin. Lately he has begun sending out signals that he is not as bad as his press, and he has asked his party members to tone down the rhetoric. But, the voters should not be fooled (and neither should the West), for Mr. Zyuganov is actually worse than a plain old Communist. Adrian Karatnycky, president of Freedom House, was on the money when he wrote in The New York Times back in March: "Neither Red, nor Pink, Mr. Zyuganov is White — the latest incarnation in a centuries-long tradition of Russian nationalists who celebrate Orthodox Christianity, Slavic unity and imperial expansion." And wouldn't that do wonders for stability in the region and around the world?

To be sure, President Yeltsin appears to be the less evil choice. But the critical words of warning issued by a former Soviet political prisoner, Andrei Sinyavsky, in an op-ed article in The Times, should be noted. "I find Comrade Yeltsin no less repellent, and I am convinced that in today's Russia he is an even greater evil than the current Communists." He added: "It should not be forgotten that the whole world will keep a wary eye on every step taken by a Zyuganov administration, whereas Mr. Yeltsin is forgiven for everything, from the shelling of Parliament to the Chechnya war."

In the end, the principal message that should be heard around the world is that, no matter who wins the presidential contest in Russia, Russia will continue to be troublesome. Therefore, the world had better keep on its toes.

June
10
1654

Turning the pages back...

In 1652, the Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, Makarios III, set out on a long trek from Aleppo, Syria, that took him to Istanbul, Wallachia, Moldova, Ukraine and Muscovy. He was

accompanied by his son, an archdeacon, who became known as Paul of Aleppo.

The archdeacon kept a journal in which he recorded a vast array of details of the history, geography, culture, folkways, architecture and religious life of the territories they passed through.

On June 10, 1654, their contingent reached Rashkiv on the Dnister River (about 65 miles north of Kishinev, today's Chisinau, Moldova). The rest of their itinerary included Zhabokrychi, Uman, Lysianka, Bohuslav (where they met Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky, on June 21, 1654), Trypillia, Vasylkiv, Kyiv, Pryluka and Putyvl.

While in the Ukrainian capital, they visited the Kyivan Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra) and the St. Sophia Cathedral.

On their way back from a two-year sojourn in Muscovy, the patriarchal expedition passed through Putyvl, Kyiv, Boryspil, Pereyaslav, Cherkasy and the Kozak capital of Chyhyryn (where Makarios once again met with Khmelnytsky), Medvedivka, Zhabotyn and Smila.

The journal's original was not preserved, but several Arabic manuscript copies exist, of which the most complete version is part of a collection at the National Library in Paris. They have been translated into English, French and Russian.

The Syrian archdeacon described Ukraine as a highly cultured land: "In the entire land of the Ruthenians, that is, the Kozaks, we noticed something strange but wonderful: all of them, with minor exceptions, even the majority of wives and daughters, know how to read and know the order of the church services and church songs."

Source: "Paul of Aleppo," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

FOR THE RECORD: Shcherbak on Ukraine's economic development

Following are excerpts of remarks by Yuri Shcherbak, ambassador of Ukraine, at the international conference "Ukrainian Economics: Problems, Policies and Prospects" held at Yale University on May 16-17.

You have gathered today at a crucial time for my country, when Ukraine is facing two major challenges: adopting a new constitution and real sustainable economic recovery on a market basis. That is why we expect that your discussions will be focused on the most urgent and topical issues of Ukraine's economic development. In the final analysis, we realized a very simple truth, that the national security of our country depends upon successful economic transformations.

At this point, let me address some issues of U.S.-Ukrainian relations both in the political and economic context. We in Ukraine highly value our ties and cooperation with the United States, considering them as having the potential to become a strategic partnership. From the very first days of our independent development, active cooperation with the United States was considered one of the most important directions of Ukraine's foreign policy.

While characterizing Ukraine's relations with the U.S., I want to stress that they were far from simple and have passed a few important stages in their development. Within the last four and a half years since regaining our independence, we have witnessed the tremendous progress in this sphere: from difficult recognition, through a controversial period of misunderstandings over nuclear weapons located in Ukraine, to the current level of democratic partnership between our nations and peoples.

The November 1994 state visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to Washington marked a new stage in our bilateral relations. Today we have a good framework for our versatile ties: the Charter of Ukrainian-American Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation, which recognizes the strategic importance of Ukraine for the United States and European security. In this connection let me recall the words of Secretary of State Warren Christopher in his key speech about U.S. policy toward the new independent states of the former Soviet Union delivered in March 1995 at Indiana University:

"Some states of the former Soviet Union command particular attention because of their potential to influence the future of the region. Ukraine is critical. With its size and its position, juxtaposed between Russia and Central Europe, it is a linchpin of European security. An independent, non-nuclear and reforming Ukraine is also vital to the success of reform in the other new independent states."

I would also like to underline that President Bill Clinton's visit to Kyiv in May 1995 was a landmark in our bilateral relations, which very substantially strengthened our independence. It was the first state visit of a president of the United States to Ukraine since it became an independent country. This fact alone shows that the United States has come up with a new policy approach to Ukraine as a European partner that is called upon to play an important role in the future security system in Europe. Or, as President Clinton said in Kyiv, "it is a matter of United States national interest... to help build a Ukraine... that will provide an essential anchor of stability and freedom

in a part of the world still reeling from rapid change, still finding its way toward the 21st century."

Over the last two years meetings between our leaders became a regular and important element of our relations. According to assessments given by high-level U.S. officials themselves, the pace and intensity of those relations are unprecedented in U.S. relations with any country of Central or Eastern Europe. After two successful summits in 1994 and 1995, President Kuchma came again to Washington in February and had very productive meetings with President Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore, Secretary Christopher, Secretary [of the Treasury Robert] Rubin, Secretary [of Defense William] Perry, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, World Bank President [James] Wolfensohn, other high U.S. and international officials. At these meetings the issue of Ukraine's economic development, as well as bilateral economic assistance and cooperation, were the focus of our leaders attention. The United States has declared that encouraging Ukraine to continue economic reforms is one of its long-term and strategic goals in this part of the world.

An important role, which is even more crucial for some key sectors of our economy, is played by the assistance rendered to us by the United States government since the first years of our independence. According to official U.S. statistics, during fiscal years 1992-1995 the grant sums designated for various projects aimed at economic assistance to Ukraine totaled \$983.64 million, of which \$837.1 million were allocated and \$490.4 million actually spent. During the same period, the expenses for U.S. assistance to the newly independent states amounted to \$6.37 billion, of which \$2.4 billion were given to Russia.

It is noteworthy that, as of the beginning of FY 1996, Ukraine became the third largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid after Israel and Egypt, while the total foreign assistance, including aid rendered to the NIS as a whole, decreased quite dramatically. Ukrainian reformers got the right message from the U.S. Congress when Ukraine's share of foreign assistance to the NIS increased in FY 1996 compared to the previous year. We are very grateful to all persons and organizations who contributed to supporting Ukraine on Capitol Hill, and especially to the active members of Ukrainian American organizations, first of all, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian National Association and others.

The latest figures on U.S. bilateral assistance to Ukraine, which were publicized during President Kuchma's working visit to Washington in February, are as follows. The total grant assistance for FY 1996 will amount to \$330 million, of which \$225 million are meant for economic and technical assistance allocated by Congress in accordance with the Overseas Interests Act of 1995; \$67 million more will be spent for grant supplies of pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs (in FY 1995 the sums were about the same); and \$38 million are meant for further implementation of the Nunn-Lugar program for nuclear disarmament (the total amount of pledged money for Nunn-Lugar programs is \$350 million, of which \$270 million have been allocated or spent already). Furthermore, last year U.S. Eximbank credit opportunities were

(Continued on page 7)

Kuchma says Ukraine could once again be breadbasket

by Tony Leliw

LONDON – Ukraine could yet again be the breadbasket of Europe, but it needs more investment. That was the message President Leonid Kuchma gave in a recent interview on Euronews, a French-based satellite TV channel.

Mr. Kuchma berated the European Union (EU) for not providing more investment for his country. "If I am utterly frank, the U.S.A. and Canada have done far more to date than the EU. I have every reason to say so, because I do take account of economic data. I know of Europe's possibilities, whereas its declarations and actions have been for the time inadequate."

President Kuchma said if one looks at the level of investment per capita among all the republics of the former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, Ukraine is at the bottom of the list. "I think that Ukraine's role in European security is more valuable than one might think, given the appraisal of Western Europe."

When asked why this is so, Mr. Kuchma said that Europe had looked at Ukraine purely with a view of its relations with Russia. It had not yet awakened to the fact that Ukraine exists on the map, and this is a consequence of its shortsightedness.

Mr. Kuchma said Ukraine could yet again be the breadbasket of Europe. His own geologists had assessed Ukraine's resources at \$7.3 billion – the country has all the minerals that it needs. What it lacks is investment. Another failing is that every production unit made in Ukraine needed three times more energy than in Europe.

"We will require modern technology, equipment and investment, but I cannot go to Russia for them – I can only go to the West – because Russia is aiming at the same goal basically," he said. "There is no difference between us in this respect."

The pressing problem for Ukraine, Mr. Kuchma asserted, was to develop an industrial sector that could do well domestically and abroad. A rigorous monetary policy is already in place and this is causing hardships, he noted.

Mr. Kuchma dismissed the Russian Duma's decision to revoke the legal dismantlement of the former Soviet Union, and its dreams of re-establishing some kind of empire, saying the decision had "no importance whatsoever." It did provide "food for thought" that such a mentality existed, not only "among a few individuals in Russia, but in the country as a whole."

So far as Russia's agreement with Belarus is concerned, the president of Ukraine said a similar option for Ukraine would be "utterly unacceptable." "We have already made our choice," he said. "I want the international community not just to sit back and see how things turn out. They should take into account Ukraine's point of view as a member of the international community in all its decisions."

For those sceptical about Ukraine's future, Mr. Kuchma put his cards on the table. "We need help from the international community to resolve problems like Chernobyl and the economy. We can guarantee that what has been happening will not be reversed."

security and prosperity, are matters of great importance to the United States of America" – is indeed not just polite diplomatic wording.

In this context, let me also say a few words about the generous support provided to us by international financial institutions. Since the beginning of these joint programs' implementation in 1994, Ukraine has received \$1.503 billion from the International Monetary Fund and over \$500 million from the World Bank. World Bank plans for Ukraine for FY 1996 include up to \$600 million, and the IMF stand-by loan could comprise up to \$900 million by the end of the year. As for the World Bank, over the next three years it is ready to extend up to \$1 billion annually for various programs in Ukraine.

Also, Ukraine's debt rescheduling was an important form of assistance rendered by the West. With the help of international financial institutions, \$3.254 million of Ukraine's debt to Turkmenistan and Russia for gas and oil deliveries was rescheduled.

Ukraine has set before itself a lofty foreign policy goal of becoming, in the 21st century, a truly independent, sovereign and equal member of the family of European nations, including a full-fledged member of the European Union, achieving a prosperous market economy and high living standards for its population. So far, our economy has been working in the regime of a fire-fighting department trying to solve the burning problems of everyday life.

The significance of conferences like the one we are opening today is to look for ways to deal with these issues on a regular, planned and effective basis, proceeding from the experience of developed market and post-Communist economies. So, let us discuss ways to bring those ambitious plans closer to reality.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Is this what David worked for?

At a posh banquet sponsored by the Illinois Ethnic Coalition (IEC) on May 22, 11 ethnic leaders were presented with the first annual "David G. Roth Community Relations Award."

The honorees, all "goodwill ambassadors" according to the organizers, included Americans of Greek, Lithuanian, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, African, Polish and Ukrainian ancestry. Julian Kulas and I were among the 11 honorees. All of us had worked with David Roth during his tragically short but productive life. Like David, we all believed that open dialogue leads to understanding and trust. Although we championed cultural pluralism, we believed in American core values and viewed our ethnicity as a productive supplement to our Americanism. We were "Americans plus."

I was one of the founding members of the IEC (originally called the Illinois Consultation on Ethnicity in Education) 25 years ago, an era when American Euro-ethnics were finally receiving the kind of recognition they richly deserved. In his book "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnic," Michael Novak called the 1970s the "decade of the ethnic." It was during the 1970s that the Ethnic Studies Heritage Act became law and federal dollars were made available for ethnic research; the U.S. president appointed a special assistant for ethnic affairs; and three significant bridge-building coalitions were funded by the Ford Foundation: the National Project on Ethnic America, headed by Irving Levine; the National Center for Urban/Ethnic Affairs, headed by Msgr. Geno Baroni; and the Center for the Study of American Pluralism, headed by Andrew Greeley.

What was accomplished during the past quarter century? Very little, I'm sorry to say. Irving Levine retired and was replaced by David Roth who died last year. Gino Baroni died some 15 years ago. Andrew Greeley is off writing novels. The ideals that Mr. Roth and the honorees promoted have been amended and revised. Today, our dreams are neither politically correct nor socially acceptable by America's intellectual elite. Cultural pluralism has been replaced by multiculturalism and Afrocentrism, movements that demonize our Western heritage, distort our history and polarize the races. Ethnic research has been replaced by "studies" of gender roles, racist attitudes and sexual preferences. The true, the good, and the beautiful can no longer be defined. All cultures are equal; all lifestyles are to be admired and celebrated. Universal values are irrelevant.

Dialogues between various groups have also been diminished. Readers of this column known that the Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue in Chicago was a bust. We met for almost seven years with representatives of the American Jewish Committee (AJC) and ended nowhere. Oh yes. We agreed on a joint statement regarding the John Demjanjuk debacle. The statement was widely publicized in the Ukrainian press, but totally ignored by the Jewish press. There was also a belated and somewhat self-serving response from the AJC regarding the CBS scourging of the Ukrainian nation. This, too, was widely publicized in Ukrainian newspapers but ignored by the Jewish press. Despite Mr. Roth's best efforts and his numerous trips to Ukraine, our Chicago dialogue never achieved closure.

And now we learn that the Polish-Jewish

dialogue also has died. It began with a letter from Edward Moskal, president of the Polish American Congress (PAC), an organization representing some 10 million Poles, to Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski. Complaining about the "submissiveness of the Polish authorities with respect to demands raised by Jews," Mr. Moskal specifically mentioned a number of Polish government actions about which I have little knowledge. I am familiar, however, with one of the concerns of the PAC president, namely, the "preferential treatment given to Jews who are seeking the return of their property in Poland." Pointing out that Jews were not the only ones who lost their property in Poland, Mr. Moskal reminded the Polish president that the Polish American Congress "has petitioned on behalf of Poles who now reside in the United States to have their property restored. In spite of these efforts, no special reprivatization bill has been enacted in their case." In his letter Mr. Moskal suggested that the Polish action also discriminated against Ukrainians and Belarusians.

Regardless of the efforts of Polish authorities to improve relations with Jews, Mr. Moskal suggested, "Poland is [still] accused of anti-Semitism and, in the eyes of the world, perceived as a country which continues to conduct anti-Jewish policies, and the Polish nation as a nation whose anti-Semitism 'was sucked in with their mother's milk.'" The latter remark has been attributed to former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The reaction from the Jewish community to Mr. Moskal's correspondence was predictable. According to one newspaper account, the AJC labeled Mr. Moskal's letter "anti-Semitic" and "severed a 17-year dialogue with the Polish American Congress."

The response of the American press also was as expected. The May 16 issue of the Chicago Sun-Times ran a long article citing remarks of various Polish American academics who argued that Mr. Moskal did not speak for them. Mr. Kwasniewski's reply, which only emphasized that Polish-Jewish relations "should be free of any prejudice and clear of any harmful stereotypes," was expanded in an Associated Press release to read "harmful stereotypes, xenophobia and religious, racial or ethnic prejudice." Not to be outdone, The Chicago Tribune ran a front-page article on May 24 titled "Poland's Struggle with anti-Semitism." The Daily Herald, an influential suburban gazette, condemned Mr. Moskal's "harsh, combative language" which "sprinkled its reasoning with bias." This type of press double-dealing is painfully familiar to Ukrainian Americans whose memory of the scurrilous "60 Minutes" broadcast of October 23, 1994, remains indelible.

Questions arise. If the Polish American community, 12 times the size of our community, can be so gratuitously maligned for raising legitimate concerns, what chance do we Ukrainians, a group that Morley Safer believes is "genetically anti-Semitic," have to present our case? If after 17 years of dialogue the AJC has concluded that the PAC president is anti-Semitic, what chance is there that the Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue can ever reach meaningful closure? And finally, how does all of this reflect on David Roth's lifelong quest for better relations between Jews and Slavs?

The answers that come to mind are troubling.

Shcherbak...

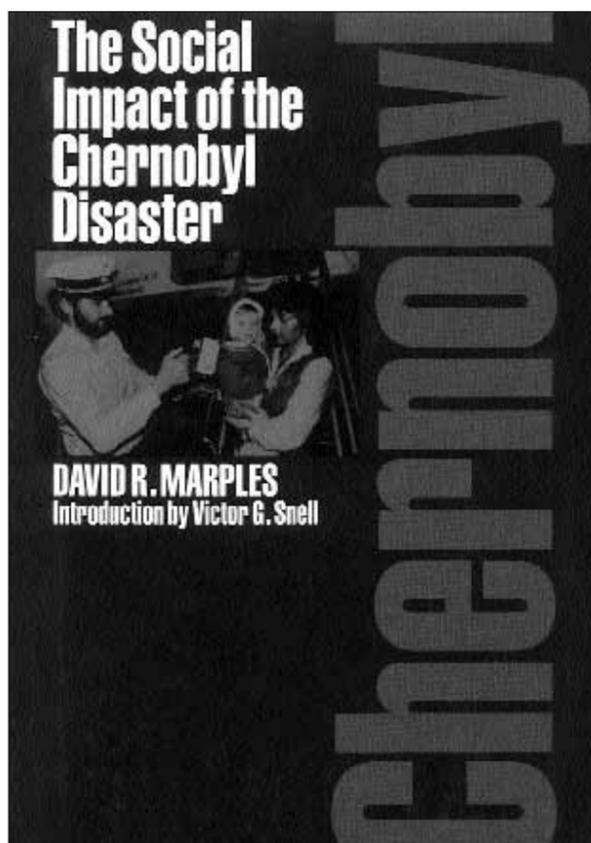
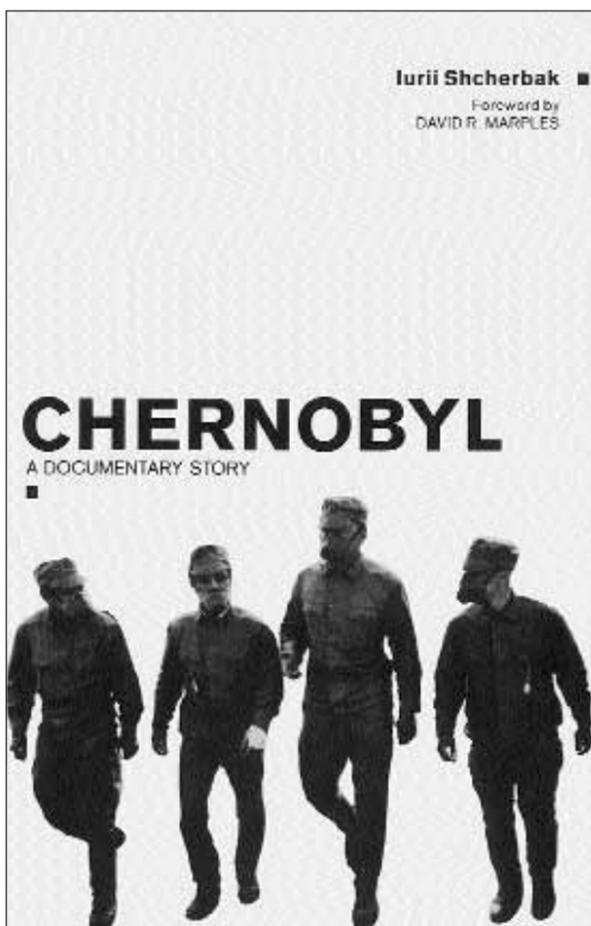
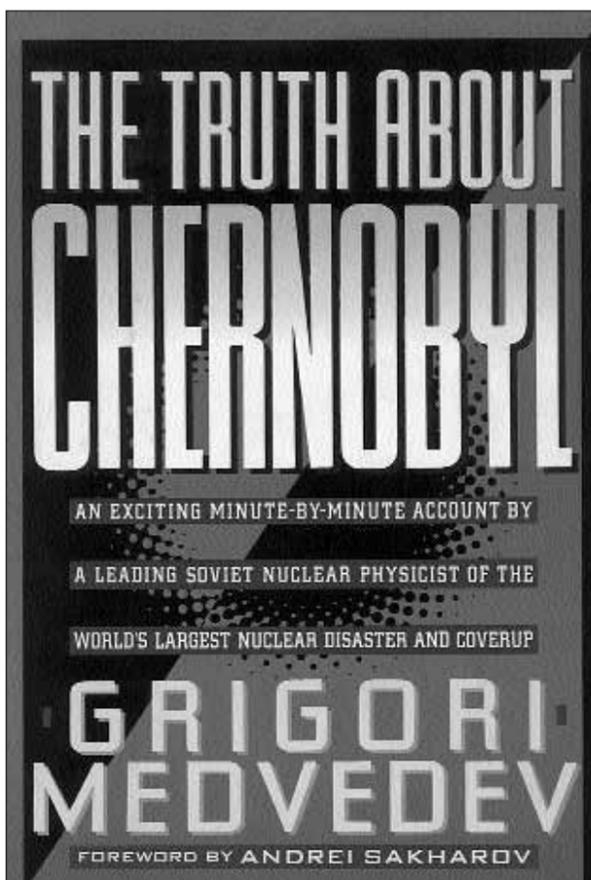
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reopened for Ukraine, and about \$500 million could be provided to Ukraine by the Eximbank alone, and \$175 million more together with the USAID. Thus, in FY 1996 U.S. credits and guarantees for Ukraine should amount to \$860 million.

The president, the government and the people of Ukraine are very grateful to the U.S. Congress and the administration for this assistance. I hope that during the next two days you will be able to address ways to improve the efficiency, mechanisms and forms of providing such assistance, as well as the ways to achieve optimum economic development of my country, which would make use of the most positive experience of post-Communist and free-market economies.

The Ukrainian people appreciate the leading role of this country in producing the G-7 summit resolutions at Naples and Halifax encouraging Ukrainian reforms and promising assistance from the international community conditioned on the implementation of sound economic policies. The United States is taking a lead among Western donors and creditors. It is important also that the United States, as a major shareholder of and contributor to international financial institutions, is playing a key role in securing this assistance to countries in need. The political support and technical advice for Ukraine's integration into the international community through the World Trade Organization also was of great value.

I have been emphasizing all this in order to show this audience that the formula of a Charter for Ukrainian-American Partnership, Friendship and Cooperation signed by our presidents back in 1994 – "The existence of a free, independent and sovereign Ukraine, its



CHORNOBYL SURVEY: Books in print

Following is a collection of capsulized reviews of books about the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and its aftermath. Precis of books listed were prepared by Andrij Wynnyckyj. (Prices listed are in U.S. dollars. The publications of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press may be ordered directly from their publication offices in Toronto, at 416-978-6934.)

ABLAZE: THE STORY OF CHERNOBYL

Piers Paul Read

(New York: Random House, 1993), 478 pp.; ISBN 0-679-40819, \$25 hardcover.

Best-selling author Piers Paul Read (who wrote "Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors") provides a readable and well-researched account ranging from the early days of Soviet nuclear experimentation, through the moments of panic among the operators on the fateful night, through the clean-up operations and trials of the technicians, as well as an account of the environmental movement led by Yuri Shcherbak. He ends with the coup that toppled Mikhail Gorbachev from power and brought about the dissolution of the USSR.

CHERNOBYL: A DOCUMENTARY STORY

Yuri (Iurii) Shcherbak (translated by Ian Press foreword by David R. Marples)

(London: The Macmillan Press, in association with CIUS Press, 1989), 168 pp.; ISBN 0-333-49666-3, \$20 hardcover; ISBN 0-333-49667-1, \$10 paperback.

This is an eyewitness account by the writer and epidemiologist who rose to lead the Zelenyi Svit movement, then became Ukraine's first minister of the environment, ambassador to Israel and now serves as the ambassador to the U.S.

Drawing on interviews he conducted in the field, Dr. Shcherbak recounts fellow Literaturna Hazeta correspondent Liubov Kovalevska's frustrations in seeking to reveal the reactor's flaws prior to the accident; the firemen who went headlong into the nuclear monster's maw; the initial decisions to keep the stricken town of Prypiat under a blanket of silence; how Kyiv was kept in the dark about the accident's consequences until May 6; U.S. bone marrow transplant specialist Dr. Robert Gale's mission; the musings of the sobered technocrat Valeriy Legasov, who was to commit suicide soon after.

The author stresses scientists' responsibility for their discoveries and the role of a humanitarian education in literature, art and moral sensibility rather than merely in technology, and agrees with Dr. Gale that the accident was humanity's "final warning."

CHERNOBYL AND ITS AFTERMATH: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jurij Dobczansky (foreword by David R. Marples)

(Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1988), 17 pp.; \$5.

A somewhat dated but still useful listing of 90 articles, 25 English-language monographs, 33 non-English publications, and 26 governmental and non-governmental reports.

CHERNOBYL AND NUCLEAR POWER IN THE USSR

David R. Marples

(Edmonton: CIUS Press, 1986), 228 pp.; ISBN 0-920862-48-9, \$39.95 hardcover; ISBN 0-920862-50-0, \$14.95 paperback.

In this document of cautious Sovietology, the author provides a history of the Soviet regime's shift away from oil and coal energy toward a massive expansion of its civilian nuclear power program, explains how this shift affected its relations with satellite countries in Eastern Europe, and sketches the safety difficulties emerging from the USSR's hurry-up program.

In his treatment of the disaster itself, Dr. Marples sets the scene with a sketch of the plant's labor force suffering from demoralization and lack of discipline. He then gives a blow-by-blow Western-eye view of how the full scope of the accident came to light.

Treatments of the disaster's aftermath concentrate on the political consequences for central Soviet and local republican authorities. A measure of the work's caution, and of how far the author himself has moved as the scope of the incident became more widely known, is one of the book's conclusions: "Chernobyl, even in terms of long-term casualties, will not be the world's worst accident... And at present there have been few indications either that Chernobyl will change anything

or that it will be the last such nuclear disaster."

CHERNOBYL: A POLICY RESPONSE STUDY

Boris Segerstahl, editor

(New York: Springer-Verlag, 1991), 180 pp.; ISBN 0-387-53465-2, \$59 hardcover.

Part of an International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis' series on European environmental management, this book consists of eight concise and focused studies of Chernobyl's impact on the European environment (including agriculture), the population's health, the international nuclear safety regime, and on human perception and response (including an examination of the media's role) to the disaster.

Perhaps the most sobering contribution is that of Marc Poumadère of the SYMLOG Institute in France, titled "The Credibility Crisis." Among Dr. Poumadère's conclusions:

"Some researchers report that public opinion [about nuclear power] in Europe is regaining its pre-Chernobyl position. This should not be regarded by anyone as good news; it may signify that social amnesia is developing. In this case, Chernobyl will have served for little in terms of learning, preparedness and social solidarity."

THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

Viktor Haynes, Marko Bojunc

(London: Hogarth Press, 1988), 233 pp.; ISBN 0-7012-0816-3, price not available.

This is a book that pulls no punches in condemning the Soviet regime's over-all damage to the ecology, the bankruptcy of glasnost as "a limited opening-up of the ruling elite in the interests of crisis management and continued stability," the complicity of Mikhail Gorbachev and his Politburo in the cover-up following the accident, and the Western nuclear power industry's "perverse" urge to describe the cancers caused by Chernobyl as "insignificant" compared to those from other causes. This work also provides an interesting sketch of the radicalization of Ukraine's Writers' Union in the aftermath of the accident.

CHERNOBYL: INSIGHT FROM THE INSIDE

Vladimir Chernousenko

(New York: Springer-Verlag, 1991), 367 pp.; ISBN 0-387-53638-8, \$34 trade paperback.

Vladimir Chernousenko served as scientific director of the clean-up project as a scientist from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, from which he was dismissed after he began revealing his observations. In 1993, he was diagnosed with terminal radiation poisoning.

Mr. Chernousenko's revelations include that the accident was caused by design flaws – not operator error, that thousands had died during the clean-up and that radiation poisoning had a widespread impact on immune system disorders, thyroid cancers, etc.

CHERNOBYL: THE END OF THE NUCLEAR DREAM

Nigel Hawkes, Geoffrey Lean et al.

(New York: Random House, 1987), 246 pp.; ISBN 0-394-75107-8, \$4.95 paperback.

A team of reporters from the London Observer, led by its senior diplomatic correspondent and author of other books on nuclear power (Nigel Hawkes), as well as the daily's environment correspondent (Geoffrey Lean), give background information on the nature of radiation, its discovery, background on developing peaceful uses of the atom and on its long-observed lethal effects.

The book surveys problems within nuclear power programs of the U.S., Britain, France and other countries. It focuses in particular on the ostensible economic unviability of nuclear power, and demonstrates that all countries have engaged in secrecy about risks, exposure of their population to radiation during tests and to radioactive discharges at accidents such as the British Windscale plant and U.S. Three Mile Island. The book provides background to Chernobyl, previous accidents in the Soviet Union, description of the accident scenario, emergency response and impact of the radiation cloud on Europe.

It also gives a lively description of media coverage disparities between the U.S. and the European press, and sketches how information about the accident spread

(Continued on page 9)

Books in print

(Continued from page 8)

throughout the Eastern Bloc countries.

CHERNOBYL: THE FINAL WARNING

Robert P. Gale, Thomas Hauser

(New York: Warner Books, 1988), 213 pp.; ISBN 0-446-39008-9, \$12.95 trade paperback.

The author is the "bone-marrow doctor" who achieved international fame for his Armand Hammer-funded efforts to save the lives of Chernobyl clean-up workers treated at Moscow's Hospital No. 6, and then notoriety for his paralyzing self-importance and willingness to swallow the Soviet spin on the "need for secrecy."

Dr. Gale's surgical exploits and statements, such as "We have to understand that most Soviet citizens don't see themselves as living in a police state," are recorded here.

All this notwithstanding, the book also includes a stirring call for international nuclear disarmament and an appeal to soberly examine the dangers of the atom.

CHERNOBYL: THE FORBIDDEN TRUTH

Alla Yaroshinska (translated by Michele Kahn, Julia Sallabank; introduction by David R. Marples, foreword by John Gofman)

(Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995), 136 pp.; ISBN 0-8032-4912-8, \$25 hardcover; ISBN 0-8032-9910-9, \$10 trade paperback.

Alla Yaroshinska begins with an impassioned personal memoir of the terror-filled immediate aftermath of the accident when the Zhytomyr railway station "resembled an Exodus" of people frantically seeking to send their children to safety.

She then shifts to a description of her efforts to cover the plight of those living in "the Zone of Lies" as yet not evacuated by a government unwilling to face the consequences of the dispersion of radiation.

Then she champions the courage of Yelena Burlakova, who challenged the Soviet scientific establishment by insisting on the dangers of chronic low-level radiation; recounts how the lid was ripped off the government's attempts to hide the RBMK reactor's design flaws and pin all blame on the operators; returns to the "zone of strict control" and confronts the criminality of Ukraine's health officials.

The book ends with a searing indictment of the regime's "Six Big Lies" and a precis of the Politburo minutes implicating the USSR's top echelon in a cover-up — information the author obtained after her election to the Supreme Soviet in 1989.

CHERNOBYL: THE LONG SHADOW

Chris C. Park

(London/New York: Routledge, 1989), 207 pp.; ISBN 0-415-03553-8, \$39.95 hardcover.

This is a European view on the implications for Soviet foot-dragging in not notifying the world community about the accident; technical aspects of the Chernobyl fallout cloud, with numerous maps and graphs outlining dispersal of radio-isotopes, wind directions and the like; and the accident's impact on public attitudes to nuclear power.

CHERNOBYL: THE REAL STORY

Richard F. Mould

(Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1988), 255 pp.; ISBN 0-08-035719-9, price not available.

Essentially, this is a Soviet-sanctioned version of the accident and its aftermath, with plenty of TASS and Novosti photographs, a scattershot rendering of facts presented by the Soviets before the IAEA's post-Chernobyl conference, accounts of the clean-up effort, Mikhail Gorbachev's radio address denouncing Western media coverage, a chronology of events baldly illustrating that Pravda's and Izvestia's brief mention of the accident did not appear until May 7, 1986.

The book includes paraphrases of Western newstories with exaggerated casualty counts, photomontages ridiculing international protests and countermeasures against contamination.

THE ECOLOGY OF THE CHERNOBYL CATASTROPHE

Vladimir K. Savchenko

(New York: Parthenon Publishing, UNESCO, 1995), 200 pp.; ISBN 1-85070-656-5, \$85 hardcover.

Prof. Savchenko, a member of Belarus's Academy of

Sciences and a geneticist by training, now works in the United Nations' Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Ecological Sciences division in Paris.

The book provides a useful and comprehensive, if dryly scientific, rundown of Chernobyl's impact on the natural and agricultural ecosystems (with chapters devoted to human ecology, biological diversity and genetic systems), and includes a sketch of the work of the Chernobyl Ecological Science Network, a UNESCO agency that aims to coordinate research in the field by scientists in Europe, North America and Asia.

The work's principal theses are that children who are still living in the affected area are especially sensitive to irradiation, that there are trans-generational genetic consequences, and that the impact on humans was much more serious than estimated by the nuclear power industry.

"This is the first time the world has been faced with radionuclide pollution of natural ecosystems on such a large scale... the radioactivity released by the Chernobyl accident will never disappear completely from the biosphere, and most of its long-term effects will only become known as time goes on," the author writes.

JOURNEY TO CHERNOBYL: ENCOUNTERS IN A RADIOACTIVE ZONE

Glenn Alan Cheney

(Chicago: Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995), 191 pp.; ISBN 0-89733-418-3, \$20 hardcover.

According to The Weekly's review (April 28, 1996): "Mr. Cheney has compiled an impressive oral history of the events that occurred at Chernobyl at the end of April and the beginning of May 1986, as explained by the liquidators and people who lived in the area..."

"The reader gets a first-hand accounting of what went on at ground zero from Borys Stolyarchuk, who was at one of the control boards near the area in the reactor where the fatal experiment that caused the blast took place."

Other subjects of interviews include a resident of Prypiat at the time of the explosion and eventual evacuation and Kyiv physicist Dmytro Grodzinsky, who denounces the IAEA's swallowing of Soviet disinformation in the accident's aftermath. The author fills out the narrative with some engaging patter about everyday life in Ukraine on the cusp of becoming post-Soviet and his experiences as a hapless traveling Westerner.

THE LEGACY OF CHERNOBYL

Zhores Medvedev

(New York: W.W. Norton: 1990), 352 pp.; ISBN 0-393-02802-X, \$24.95 hardcover.

A former Soviet scientist exiled to London describes the official mismanagement of information that laid the foundation for the accident.

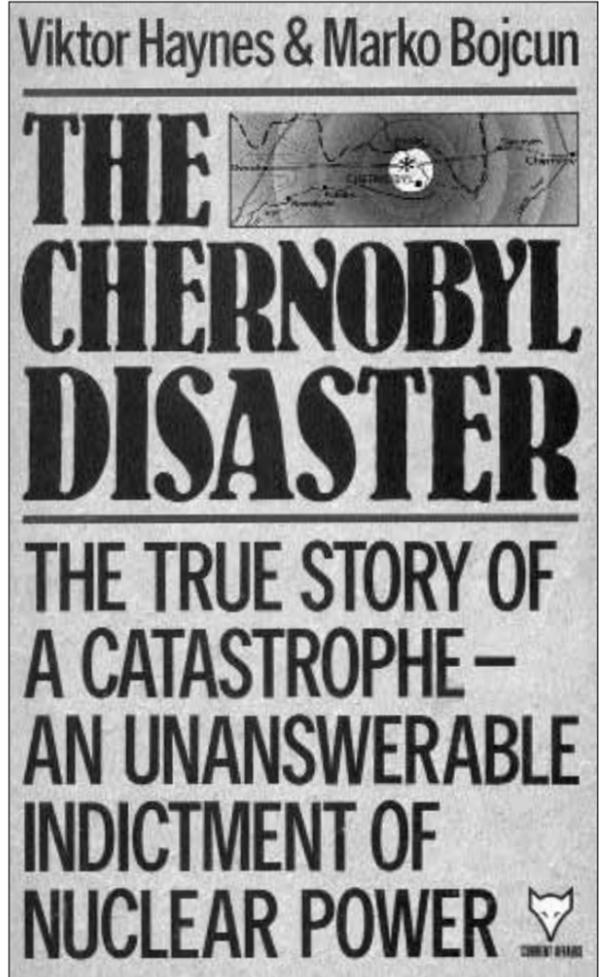
The book includes an examination of the consequences of the catastrophe, including evacuation procedures, environmental impact and fighting the reactor fire. The author asserts that the disaster forced the regime's hand in moving toward a broadening of glasnost, but remains skeptical of the extent the Soviet Union had become an open society.

Dr. Medvedev argues that secrecy is endemic to the nuclear industry, outlining the U.S. government's lies about exposure of servicemen to radiation at test sites, and at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the exposure of 600,000 workers in nuclear weapons sites.

MAYDAY AT CHERNOBYL

Henry Hamman, Stuart Parrot

(London: New English Library, 1987), 278 pp.; ISBN



0450-40858-2, price not available.

Two staffers of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty teamed up to write this highly readable account of the disaster, and provide copious background information. Taking the May Day parades in Kyiv and Moscow of 1986 as a point of departure, they examine the Soviet regime's predilection for defensiveness, secrecy and deception they trace back to Stalin's rule, then give an account of the disaster itself and the Soviet approach to nuclear energy, accidents and industrial pollution.

As part of the background, a chapter titled "The Dragon's Tail" examines humanity's experience with radiation's harmful effects from the late 19th century onward.

Also described are the "liquidation" and evacuation efforts, the controversial role of Dr. Robert Gale, the U.S. bone-marrow transplant specialist, the chaos engendered in Europe by varied response to the tragedy by governments, and the International Atomic Energy Agency's history and actions in the aftermath.

NO BREATHING ROOM: THE AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL

Grigori Medvedev (translated by Evelyn Rossiter; introduction by David R. Marples.)

(New York: Basic Books, 1993), 213 pp.; ISBN 0-465-05114-6, \$20 hardcover.

In a memoiristic account, the former nuclear engineer evokes the atmosphere of the USSR's dying days, with anoxia (oxygen deprivation in the brain) setting in among the members of its top echelon. Mr. Medvedev describes his efforts to get the manuscript of "The Truth About Chernobyl" published, and Academician Andrei Sakharov's efforts to help him.

(Continued on page 12)

PRESS REVIEW: The Nation on Chernobyl

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster has found its way into the premier U.S. journal of the left. The April 29 issue of The Nation features an article by Harvey Wasserman, a senior adviser to Greenpeace USA, highlighting the damage inflicted by radiation on people, plants and animals residing in areas contaminated by the 1986 explosion at Reactor No. 4, and criticizing Western, Ukrainian and international officials and authorities for downplaying Chernobyl and other nuclear accidents.

"In the Dead Zone: Aftermath of the Apocalypse" relies heavily on Jay M. Gould's "Chernobyl — A Hidden Tragedy," scholarly articles from the European Journal of Cancer Prevention and New Scientist, as well as the words of both nuclear power

industry personnel and anti-nuclear activists, to paint a picture of industry irresponsibility, mainstream media cover-ups and governmental wishful thinking about the safety of nuclear power generation.

Part haughty "we told-you-so" attitude about the inevitable decline of the nuclear power industry and part lambasting of the Clinton administration for its allegedly insufficient support of renewable energy sources such as wind-power generation, the conclusion of "In the Dead Zone" legitimately questions the extent to which governmental and international authorities are beholden to wishful thinking about the consequences of Chernobyl and similar nuclear accidents. All in all, the article well complements the list of texts highlighted in this issue.

'Atentat': a review and behind-the-scenes look at film about Ukraine's struggle for freedom

by Tamara Stadnychenko
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

Once upon a time, a young Ukrainian filmmaker named Oles Yanchuk brought to the West a film about the great Ukrainian famine. In the film, "Famine-33", Mr. Yanchuk personalized the history of the famine, encapsulating the deaths of millions from starvation by focusing on the tragic story of a single family. The film was well received by the Ukrainian diaspora and was reviewed in the American press.

The New York Times critic Stephen Holden extolled the film's "indelible images"; Time magazine's Richard Corliss commented on its "meticulously brutal imagery"; and the Village Voice, in a composite review that contrasted Steven Spielberg's \$28 million budget with Mr. Yanchuk's modest \$150,000, "Famine-33" was favorably compared to "Schindler's List."

In October of 1995, Mr. Yanchuk's new film "Atentat" ("Assassination: An October Murder in Munich") premiered in Kyiv. The title and promotional materials are deceptive, suggesting that the film is a biographical portrait of Stepan Bandera. It is, instead, a portrait of Ukraine's struggle for independence, a portrait in which Stepan Bandera is juxtaposed with a host of other characters, and in which events and historical realities are perhaps more significant than any individual role in the film.

Filling in blank pages of history

Mr. Yanchuk himself is adamant about the distinction. "Atentat," like "Famine-33," he insists, is a film about a period in Ukrainian history that has been too long ignored or hidden in his native Ukraine. Both films were born of a desire to fill in some of the blank pages of Ukrainian history.

Since the premiere of "Atentat" in Kyiv, the director and his new film have toured extensively throughout the United States and Canada. In most cities where both films were shown the attendance for screenings of "Atentat" has exceeded the attendance for "Famine-33."

The new film, in many ways, is easier on the psyche. Hollywood, after all, has desensitized most of us to the blood and gore of war movies, and "Atentat," with its interwoven love story, its moments of comic relief, and its rather optimistic conclusion is easier to take than "Famine-33." In "Famine-33," everyone dies. The film ends on a note of despair. The viewer leaves the theater feeling that the lone survivor of the Katrynyk family, a little boy, doesn't have much of a chance – before too long, he, too, will succumb to starvation. In "Atentat," there are survivors who seem to have some sort of future. It is hidden and uncertain, but it is possible.

Artistically, "Famine-33" is perhaps a better film. There is an unadulterated sincerity, an integrity that is



Freedom fighters Orest and Roman cross the border in a scene from "Atentat."

possible only in a film about unrelenting and unmitigated tragedy. "Atentat" is not to be blamed for this disparity as the nature of the subject matter makes it a different species of film, one in which the story line dominates too strongly for the film to be pure art. While "Famine-33" can be viewed almost as a cinematographic obituary, "Atentat" is both story and history, and relies on the memories and accounts of survivors. The new film cannot claim the tragic depth of genocide. It has other strengths, however, among them Mr. Yanchuk's scrupulous attention to detail, which translates into technical superiority.

In "Famine-33" fake rain was easily recognized as fake rain. Villains were too villainous, and villains who should have spoken Russian didn't. While the new film is not perfect, these problems no longer exist. The snow is real and so are the villains. They are multi-dimensional characters that have personalities. They are despicable, but they are human.

In one scene in the film, for example, Bandera's courier is interrogated by an MGB officer. The interrogator is brutal, but behind the brutality one sees wit and intelligence. This is a human being – not a caricature. The portrayal of Stashynsky, Bandera's assassin, is masterful. The assassin becomes an assassin, he does not appear in the film with that ready-made identity. One sees the process of corruption that led him to commit the assassination – threats, blandishments, coercion, promises of leniency and of reward. He even has a moment of doubt, and while the viewer knows that the assassination will occur, that moment of doubt provides suspense and even a fleeting moment of doubt in the outcome. There is an evolutionary process at work here that speaks well of Mr. Yanchuk's skill as a director – the viewer has become intrigued and wants to see where he will go next.

Other details must be commended, including a scene that almost ended up on the cutting room floor. Early in the film, we are treated to the childish prattle of Bandera's young daughter. She is excited about going to school. There will be an opportunity to be with other children. She pleads wistfully to be allowed to venture beyond the gate. When told that she must wait for her father, that the family must go together, she plaintively replies that father will probably stay up writing all night.

The intimate family vignette enhances the political and military machinations of the adult world. History takes a back seat for a moment as the viewer is made to feel the personal tragedy of a child who cannot live a normal life. Bandera, if only for a moment, is seen not as a political force, but as the father of a little girl who is forbidden to go outside and play like other little girls.

In this film, Mr. Yanchuk has also learned the secret of subtly wooing viewers by engaging their curiosity. Early in the film a solitary figure on a motorcycle rides on a deserted road. His identity is unknown, his purpose and his destination are unknown – intriguing secrets that demand answers and keep the viewer's attention riveted.

Not as well developed is the film's love life. The romance between Orlyk and Marta blossoms rather too soon even if you do believe in love at first sight. It is

over-sentimentalized, Hollywood at its fairy-tale worst. Romantic dialogue between Orlyk and Marta is sometimes painfully corny; the flashbacks each has about the other equally so.

The subtitles, though generally accurate, have an almost comical flaw. Coarse language among soldiers is a fact of life. This comes across well enough when one listens to the Ukrainian dialogue in the film; in the subtitles, "sukyn syn" and similar expressions have been sanitized – all expletives deleted.

Other flaws in the film can probably be attributed to a tight budget – special effects and even not-so-special effects can be better accomplished with \$28 million than with a far smaller budget.

This writer first saw fragments of "Atentat" a year ago, then saw the finished product on VCR and finally on a movie screen. Each time, my favorite scene was one that poignantly depicts a theme all diaspora Ukrainians were weaned on: the tradition of the Ukrainian freedom fighter marching into battle, armed with little more than pride, courage and a song. In the scene, a freshly showered UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army] unit marches to a meeting with destiny. They are marching not to face enemy machine guns, but to be interviewed by a military tribunal of the American occupying forces in Germany that has the power to decide their fate: freedom to continue their struggle for an independent Ukraine, or repatriation to the USSR. On their leader's command, "Lemko, a song!", the decimated UPA unit seems to shed its concern about what the meeting with the Americans will bring. "For Ukraine we live; for Ukraine we die," they sing. For this reviewer, the scene is a visual and musical confirmation of a long-held perception.

From concept to realization

Before the film was a film, during various stages of production, and after the Philadelphia premiere, I had the opportunity to discuss "Atentat" and filmmaking in general with the director. I was curious, above all, about how the idea for "Atentat" was conceived and how it evolved from concept to realization.

Six years ago, while working on "Famine-33," Mr. Yanchuk was at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, where he was presented with a copy of Dr. Roman Mirchuk's biography of Stepan Bandera. The book intrigued Mr. Yanchuk – it was on a subject he knew nothing about.

He described his curiosity in great detail: "There was no literature on this in Ukraine.

"There was nothing on this mentioned in school. I needed to find out more about this man, about the OUN, [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] about the UPA, about the Ukrainian diaspora. Who were these people? What were they about? This was a new opportunity for me to learn about the 'other side' of things that in Ukraine were either hidden entirely or perverted to suit party ideology.

"From that time I began collecting information whenever and wherever I could – in the U.S., in



Actor Yaroslav Muka in the role of Stepan Bandera.

(Continued on page 11)

'Atentat'...

(Continued from page 10)

Canada, in Germany. In 1993, for example, I was in Munich and had to see for myself where a part of this story took place. I went to No. 67 Zeppelinstrasse, once the OUN headquarters, now the Ukrainian Political Science Institute.

"In Canada, I obtained books on the subject from Oleh Romanyshyn, editor of *Homin' Ukrainy*. And more books from *Natsionalna Trybuna*. From the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, more books and documents. Other information was gleaned from conversations with Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko, Slava Stetsko and Mykhailo Zelenchuk, the head of the UPA Brotherhood in Ukraine.

"I interviewed people who had lived the history and who provided me with details I couldn't find in the books. In Kyiv, for example, I met with Lev Futala, who gave me all kinds of information about weapons and about UPA uniforms. In the West, I had access to people who were actively involved in the UPA or were witnesses to the events I knew so little about. The information was collected grain by grain."

Film poses questions

"The idea for making the film generated from these grains. The decision was made in 1993 while I was in Toronto. It had to be made – not to answer a question, but to ask. Why did these events happen? Why did so many Ukrainians become immigrants? And always – who were these people and what were they about?", he said.

Later that year Mr. Yanchuk collaborated with cinematographer Vasyl Portiuk on a screenplay. He commented on this: "We had no money and no concrete plans on how the project would be financed, but the film had to be made and we took a risk. Creating a film is like fishing. You cast the line and wonder if anything will come of it. In both cases, there is hope."

The financing for the project came later. In the United States, armed with his screenplay for "Atentat," Mr. Yanchuk turned to Ukrainian diaspora organizations that had helped make "Famine-33" a reality. The organization that ultimately adopted the project and was its chief backer and sponsor was the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. According to Mr. Yanchuk, it was a commitment championed by UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj. "He believed in my creative capabilities and was immediately supportive," Mr. Yanchuk noted. Other funds came from Air Ukraine, from the Ukraine-based SLID (a financial investment company) and Business Security, another Ukrainian company. There were individual contributors as well.

Funds in hand, production on the film began. There were difficulties associated with the production, ranging from physical risks faced by actors when scenes were shot on thin spring ice, to the problems of coordinating travel and transportation of the crew and equipment to 60 different locations.

A limited budget

The biggest headache, according to Mr. Yanchuk, was money:

"I had a limited budget and inflation in Ukraine was sky high at the time we were filming. We filmed many of the scenes in the fall – short days meant more days of filming. There was a lot of personal stress for me – times when I actually felt rather than thought how much the next 15 minutes would cost for labor, for meals, for lodging, for equipment rental. There was an almost physical fear that the money would run out before the film was finished. "I became a merciless tyrant, firing people for being late for a shoot. For many, this was strange, unprecedented. I have learned most of what I know about the business end of filmmaking in the West, and I told them they had to work like Americans. I kept repeating 'Time is money, Time is money,' and many of them finally began to understand what I meant."

Despite his concerns over finances, Mr. Yanchuk found the process gratifying and was especially happy with the casting. "There were moments," he commented, "when I intuitively felt 'This is working – this is good.' I was especially pleased with the performance of Volodymyr Muka, the actor who played Bandera. He had a personal energy that made things move. It was as though he were made for the role, or maybe the role was made for him. Of course, Bandera was a short man and Mr. Muka is very tall. Where he was filmed with other people, we had him crouching or had them standing on boxes."

Mr. Yanchuk was pleased also with the work of the many novices who were making their film debut in "Atentat." Of the American and Canadian nation-



A Soviet officer appears before an American military tribunal to insist that UPA internees be repatriated.

als who played the roles of Americans, he said," I wanted authentic accents."

He laughed at his own cameo appearances in the film (once as a goofy, gum-chewing American private and once as one of the American officers interviewing the UPA internees). "I trained as an actor while studying to be a director, and an actor is sometimes like a woman waiting for a marriage proposal. Nobody proposed. Now I was the director and I was calling the shots, so why not?"

Mr. Yanchuk also explained his views on the art of filmmaking. "A film has to be visual, a finished, realized thought in pictures where words and dialogue are secondary," he said. "Creating a film is like having a child. Both need attention, nurturing. I gave 'Famine-33' two years of my life, and I am doing the same with 'Atentat.' I'm not embarrassed by either. I'm glad they exist, glad they have life. I don't think one is better than the other – if you have two children, one is different from the other, but you don't love one better than the other."

The reaction to the film in Ukraine has been positive. Mr. Yanchuk and I spoke briefly about the Kyiv premiere, which took place on October 15, 1995, the anniversary of Bandera's assassination. He also commented more fully on current and future plans for show-

ing the film in other parts of Ukraine, particularly in eastern Ukraine. "The film has been playing in Dnipropetrovske and audiences are responding well. For these people 'Atentat' is a first look at totally unknown, totally new historical facts," he said.

But to promote the film in other cities in eastern Ukraine, Mr. Yanchuk will be doing his own distributing, traveling to meetings with theater owners and regional film distributors in his own car, transporting film reels here, there and elsewhere to make a personal pitch. He noted some ironic moments in respect to distributing the film. "A film distributor from Donetsk came to see me in Kyiv and expressed a great interest in the film. Negotiations were moving along smoothly and then she asked me if the film was available in Russian. The only response I could think of was 'not yet.'"

There are plans to enter "Atentat" in international film festivals, and Mr. Yanchuk is considering screenings throughout Europe, in Australia and in South America. There is a tentative idea for a new film, an idea the director is reluctant to disclose prematurely, but one that again revolves around historical personages and events that have piqued his interest and will once again rely heavily on materials he can find only in the West.



Director/producer Oles Yanchuk at work during the filming of "Atentat."

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Books in print

(Continued from page 9)

Mr. Medvedev captures the regime's pathological refusal to face reality in describing a meeting with a grotesquely anti-Semitic official Lev Maksymov, a symbol of the Soviet bureaucracy of the Brezhnev period. The previous book's enthusiasm for Mikhail Gorbachev is notably absent.

REASSESSING NUCLEAR POWER

Christopher Flavin

(Washington: Worldwatch Institute, 1987), 91 pp.; ISBN 0-916468-76-3, \$5.

This influential and much quoted essay drew on the author's meetings with "officials and experts in six European countries during August 1986, and attendance at the September 1986 meeting of the IAEA." It records a moment in the immediate aftermath of Chernobyl, when the worldwide backlash against nuclear power seemed poised to drive it into oblivion.

Mr. Flavin, a renewable energy researcher, concluded, "The deliberate and planned abandonment of nuclear power would not indicate humanity's decline, but rather its advancement."

SOMETHING IN THE WIND: POLITICS
AFTER CHERNOBYL

Louis Mackay, Mark Thompson eds.

(London: Pluto Publishing, 1988), 240 pp.; ISBN, price not available.

This book reads like the artifact of the disarmament anti-nuclear movement of the 1980s that it is, but is instructive nonetheless. Its contributors, many of them members of the European Nuclear Disarmament (END) group, provide a comparative look at the Soviet, Western and Third World nuclear industries, address the issue of state and industry secrecy, and dispute the notion of "fundamental differences" between Soviet-designed and Western reactors.

Zhores Medvedev, the academician-defector contributed the article, "The Road to Chornobyl," in which he traces a seemingly inexorable evolutionary line in Soviet nuclear policy right up to the accident on April 26, 1986.

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE
CHERNOBYL DISASTER

David R. Marples

(New York: St. Martin's Press, 1988), 313 pp.; ISBN 0-312-02432-0, \$16.95 hardcover.

According to the preface, this book was written because "certain Soviet accounts of the accident's aftermath were misleading."

It neatly frames the issues concerning the link between public health and radiation, including the questions of "radiophobia," the spate of abortions sought by women living in affected areas, and assesses different views of casualty figures. Other chapters focus on environmental impact, images of the disaster in literature and the media, economic consequences (taking up where the author's previous work on Soviet nuclear power left off), and the political impact of the Chernobyl technicians' trials.

Two sections deal with the way in which the aftermath was becoming embedded in the society's structure — the management of the exclusion zone, and issues of resettlement of evacuees in Zelenyi Mys and Slavutych.

The book concludes with a look at the intensifying debate over nuclear power.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CHERNOBYL,

Grigori Medvedev (translated by Evelyn Rossiter, foreword by Andrei Sakharov)

(New York: Basic Books, 1991), 274 pp.; ISBN 0-465-08776-0, \$12 paperback.

The appearance of this book in 1989, written by a former section chief of the USSR's Ministry of Energy and Electrification and a member of the Chernobyl power station's construction team, was a watershed in the empire's history.

A minutely detailed account of the catastrophe, focusing on the days of April 25 to May 8, 1986, Mr. Medvedev draws on his knowledge as an insider and countless testimonies of workers and officials puts the reader in the doomed reactor's control room as the technicians dither, in the helicopters flying above after the explosion, on the power station's roof with the firefighters, among clean-up workers in the zone whose skin begins to show signs of a "nuclear tan," amid frenzied meetings of Communist Party and local administration officials.

The book closes with a quote from Dr. Andrei Vorobyov, a leukemia specialist: "Anyone who wants to live in the nuclear era has got to create a new culture, a whole new mindset."

UKRAINE: FROM CHERNOBYL TO
SOVEREIGNTY

Roman Solchanyk, editor, (foreword by Norman Stone)

(Edmonton: CIUS Press, 1992), 174 pp.; ISBN 0-920862-82-2, \$19.95 hardcover.

A collection of interviews conducted by staffers of the RFE/RL services on the political ferment leading to Ukraine's declaration of independence. Concerning the focus topic, Dr. David Marples interviewed Yuriy Risovany, head of the Prypiat Industrial and Research Association's international department and an author of a book about global perceptions of the Chernobyl accident, during the latter's visit to Canada in September 1990.

The outfit Mr. Risovany heads was responsible for the coordination of research inside the 30-kilometer exclusion zone. He offers opinions on the soundness of the sarcophagus encasing the stricken reactor, on equipment installed to monitor conditions in the remaining nuclear fuel pile, on pressures from the environmental movement that resulted in the moratorium on construction of new nuclear plants, and the new settlements at Slavutych (a contaminated site) and Zelenyi Mys.

UNCHAINED REACTIONS: CHERNOBYL,
GLASNOST AND NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

Arthur T. Hopkins

(Washington: Diane Publishing, 1994), 151 pp.; ISBN 0-7881-1257-0, \$45, trade paperback.

Written by a U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel, this volume provides a somewhat surreal excursion into the military mind accustomed to "thinking the unthinkable" — fighting a nuclear war.

While it provides a workmanlike examination of the disaster and its repercussions for the Soviet regime, the book concludes with the macabre suggestion that among the lessons of the Chernobyl accident is that "retaliatory forces don't have to contain gigatons of nuclear weapons in order to deter aggression. (In fact, they may not need any, if combatants ignore the Geneva Protocols and threaten to attack nuclear power plants.)"

SPORTSLINE

Women sail in second

The SPA Regatta held in Medemblik, the Netherlands, concluded on May 26. Skipper Ruslana Taran and crew member Olena Paholchuk placed second in the women's division of the 470 class. The event was won by the World Championship team of Zabell and Dufresne of Spain. The other Ukrainian boat, crewed by V. Kravchun and N. Hapanovich, placed 11th. In the men's division, Ihor Matvienko and Yevhen Braslavets placed sixth, while the team of A. Overchuk and V. Honcharov placed 31st.

Hall-of-famer dies

John Shaley, one of the two first Canadians of Ukrainian descent to be inducted into a sports hall of fame for work with a Ukrainian community sports club, passed away in Winnipeg on March 11. The Winnipeg policeman and later a member of the Winnipeg Hydro Credit Department was a lifelong community and amateur sports activist.

John Shaley was born in Winnipeg on May 13, 1908. In the spring of 1926 he joined the first team fielded by the fledgling Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club (CUAC). Mr. Shaley pitched for the CUAC Blues for 14 years.

In 1941, Mr. Shaley was appointed coach of the CUAC senior girls softball team. He helped guide the team to three Manitoba championships. In 1949, the team was reorganized and Mr. Shaley was appointed its manager. He held that position through 1973 when the local senior baseball league folded. During Mr. Shaley's tenure at the helm, the club won the 1953 Manitoba championship and then ran up an unprecedented string of 17 consecutive provincial titles between 1957 and 1973. In 1957, the Blues won the Western Canadian Championship, the first team from Manitoba to attain the honor. In 1965, the team won the inaugural Canadian Championship.

Mr. Shaley also served as president of the Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club in the years 1943-1945, 1957-1964 and 1967 to the time of his death.

In 1991, Mr. Shaley and his brother Stan were inducted into the Softball Canada Hall of Fame for their work with CUAC. The following year, the Shaleys and the 1965 CUAC Blues were inducted into the Manitoba Sports Hall of Fame. John Shaley was honored that year also as the Manitoba Ukrainian Sportsman of the Year.

Ukrainian Olympic site on WWW

Media Watch Ukraine, in conjunction with the Sports Commission of the Ukrainian World Congress, is assisting the media bureau of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine in the dissemination of information about Ukraine's participation in the 1996 Olympic Games.

One of the vehicles of this effort is the establishment of a World Wide Web site that is to be activated in early June. The site will feature profiles of athletes, lists of medal winners, a photo gallery, what's new, sports and Olympic trivia, Ukrainian Olympic philately, a link to the Carroll County homepage (site of the Ukrainian pre-Olympic acclimatization training), etc. The World Wide Web site will be continuously developed right through the conclusion of the 1996 Olympic Games.

The site's location will be:

www.mwukr.ca/olympics.htm

Coaches winning skating team

Cathy Mackowski, coach of the Kitchener-Waterloo Kweens on Ice precision skating team, guided her squad to the gold medal at the Canadian Championship held April 4-7 at Hamilton's Copps Coliseum. Skating to music from the movie "Henry V," the team of 24 skaters (and two alternates) held on to first place in the freestyle program despite a fall by one of its members. It was the first national title for the team, this year made up of girls age 15-21.

Ms. Mackowski (nee Ostapchuk) was a member of Canada's figure skating team in 1975. Upon retiring from competitive skating, she became a professional coach. In the early 1980s, Ms. Mackowski became involved in coaching precision skating in Kitchener-Waterloo. In 1988, her team was invited to participate in the closing ceremonies of the Calgary Olympics. As a result, Ms. Mackowski assisted with the training and choreography of the skating portion of the closing ceremonies.

Football great passes away

Steve Oneschuk, a Canadian football great, passed away on April 20 in Hamilton, Ontario. Born in St. Catharines in 1930, Mr. Oneschuk was a versatile athlete, playing basketball, football and lacrosse.

Mr. Oneschuk attended the University of Toronto (1951-1954), where he earned a degree in physical education and competed on the school's basketball and football teams. In 1951, Mr. Oneschuk led the Ontario intercollegiate football league in rushing with 385 yards, an average of 6.4 yards per carry. His play was recognized when he was named to the Ontario All-Star team. It was the first of his four consecutive appearances on the all-star team.

In 1951, Mr. Oneschuk was also named to the Second All-Eastern Canadian Press Team. He was the only university player selected. During the winter months, Mr. Oneschuk played basketball for the university and for the Trident Ukrainian Sports Club.

Mr. Oneschuk moved to Hamilton in 1955 to pursue a teaching career and to play football with the Hamilton Tiger-Cats. He was with the team from 1955 to 1960. He was used as a corner linebacker, fullback and kicker. In 1956, Mr. Oneschuk was named captain of the Tiger-Cats. In 1957, he led the team in scoring with 60 points; he added 18 points in the playoffs and two in the Grey Cup game [which the Tiger-Cats won.]

During his career, Mr. Oneschuk was recognized as one of the best Canadian players in the league. The Toronto Globe and Mail recognized him with five consecutive selections to the Eastern Canadian All-Star team. In 1961, he coached the Tiger-Cats backfield.

— UWC Sports Commission

A poorer Mr. Medvedev

Although Ukraine's Andrei Medvedev is slipping in the world rankings, he's nevertheless maintaining an impressive 15th in the world. In the money column, however, he's not doing anywhere near as well as he should.

As of May 12, the hapless Mr. Medvedev was 43rd on the earners list,

(Continued on page 18)

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Where does...

(Continued from page 3)

the population of Russia, with \$402.3 million, or 17.96 percent of the assistance received by Russia. Ex-Im assistance is through short-term insurance and loans or guarantees. The comparison of the type of Ex-Im assistance provided to the two is enlightening. Ex-Im short-term insurance shipments were \$230.9 million to Ukraine and \$6.3 million to Russia while Ex-IM loans or guarantees were \$171.4 million to Ukraine and \$2.23 billion to Russia.

Programs administered by the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) are also in sharp contrast among the NIS nations. OPIC provided \$3.36 billion in finance projects, insurance projects and funds support to the nations of the NIS. Russia received nearly \$1.95

billion, Kyrgyzstan \$461.5 million, Uzbekistan \$214.91 million and Ukraine \$47.74 million.

Lastly, the report details U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs. The cumulative sales registered from FY 1991 to FY 1996 are \$501.3 million for Russia and \$90 million for Ukraine.

While the coordinator's report provides a great deal of information about U.S. assistance programs to the NIS, many policy questions remain. The cumulative assistance charts in the report, once again, give rise to the question of whether the United States has pursued a Russo-centric policy if not an anti-Ukrainian policy. Despite congressional mandates for increases in the level of assistance to Ukraine, the actual expenditure of these funds remains at a low level as does per capita assistance.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

authorities accused the Belarusian Popular Front (BPF). In the past, the government has blamed the BPF for unilaterally instigating demonstrations that were in fact organized by a number of parties and organizations. The consistent allegations that the BPF is responsible for organizing mass protests are seen as a pretext to justify banning the organization. Reuters reported former Parliament Chairman Mechyslau Hryb on June 3 as warning that arrests and police beatings such as have taken place recently were setting a dangerous precedent, while presidential official Yuriy Kulakausky blamed demonstrators for "running amok." (OMRI Daily Digest)

Russian passenger trains to be re-routed

MOSCOW — Russian passenger trains bound for popular Black Sea resorts such as Sochi will be re-routed this summer to avoid passing through Ukraine, ITAR-TASS reported on May 30. Beginning on June 2, most trains heading to the Russian Black Sea coast from Moscow and points north were to have been routed through Voronezh in order to avoid allegedly lengthy delays caused by customs and passport controls at the Russian-Ukrainian border, which had to be crossed twice on the previous route. Railway Ministry officials said the new route will take less time, even though it is longer. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Dniester leftists counting on Zyuganov

TIRASPOL, Moldova — The local branch of the radical left-wing Bloc of Patriotic Forces called on resident of the so-called Trans-Dniester Republic to vote for Communist leader Gennadiy

Zyuganov in the Russian presidential elections, Infotag reported on May 30. Albina Gogoleva, chairwoman of the Dniester Russian Community, said Mr. Zyuganov "is the best candidate able to fulfill the aspirations of most former Soviet Union residents to live together again," local media reported. There are some 30,000 Russian citizens living in this breakaway region of Moldova. The Russian Embassy in Chisinau said that on June 16 eight polling stations will be opened in Moldova. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Budget crisis...

(Continued from page 2)

their athletes, according to Reuters. In addition, he said that Ukrainian Television (UT-1) may not have the financial resources to broadcast the Games.

However, Borys Bashenko, general coordinator for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine told The Weekly on May 24 that currently UT-1 has a team of 12 scheduled to be accredited for Atlanta, and that perhaps even the president of the company would attend.

He also said that, although President Kuchma would not attend, it was due to important and immediate matters, including the matter of approving the constitution, and currently a delegation headed by the prime minister was to go in the president's place.

Ukraine has several hopes for the gold medal among its more than 200 Olympians, including world pole vault champion Sergey Bubka, women's world record holder in the long jump Inessa Kravets, world gymnastics champion Lilia Pidkopayeva, weightlifter Timur Taimazov and world champion rhythmic gymnast Kateryna Serebryanska.



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Ukrainian women participate in Vienna exchange weekend

VIENNA – From February 29 through March 3, the U.S. ambassador to Austria, Swanee Hunt, hosted a group of Ukrainian women in the first Women Exchange Weekend as part of the Vienna Women's Initiative.

Among the women from Ukraine were two members of the Ukrainian Parliament, a journalist from the Lviv Regional Council, members of the Ukrainian Women's Hromada, a defense lawyer from the All-Ukrainian Committee for Children's Rights and representatives of academia.

Also present was Prof. Zirka Voronka from Passaic County Community College in New Jersey, director of the Ukrainian National Association's English Teachers for Ukraine and Summer Institute programs. She, together with the ambassador, had conceived the event during a previous meeting and helped target the invited guests. Viktor Kytasty, director of America House in Kyiv, assisted in logistical preparations for the participants from Ukraine.

The three-day program was filled with sessions that focused on the empowerment of women, relationship-building, identification of issues impacting the lives of Ukrainian women, exercises to share the post-traumatic stress syndrome of Chernobyl, and psychological as well as professional analysis of individual potential.

The weekend included discussion with American and Austrian participants on various topical issues. Invitees included Austrian women who were members of

the delegation to international women's conference in Beijing, those working on women's issues in the Austrian government, Austrian non-governmental organizations, such as Austrian Women International, and journalists.

The Vienna Women's Initiative is a regional program operated out of the U.S. Embassy in Austria to empower women in Central and Eastern Europe as they realize and play a role in strengthening their emerging democratic societies.

Through a series of regional activities, Ambassador Hunt plans to provide a forum for women to come together to discuss their participation in their changing societies, and to form personal and professional networks across economic, academic, social and political fields.



Dr. Zirka Voronka (left) with Swanee Hunt, U.S. ambassador to Austria.

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NOTE:

1. A 50% deposit is to accompany the text of the advertisement.
2. All advertising correspondence should be directed to Mrs. Maria Szeparowycz, Advertising Manager.
3. Kindly make checks payable to Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly, as appropriate.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

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

TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume.

By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

HOME OFFICE OF UNA.

Tri-City area of upstate New York honors Shevchenko Sportsline

(Continued from page 13)

checking in with \$169,000 (U.S.) in take-home pay. In fact, unfairness seems to be built into the system. Martin Damm of the Czech Republic, ranked 83rd on the tour, made \$170,390 — one ahead of the recalcitrant Kyivan on the money list.

Other injustices: World No. 6 Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia (the tour's money leader) earned \$921,006, a full \$387,000 more than the \$533,936 earned by No. 1 Pete Sampras of the U.S. Canada's lowly Daniel Nestor, not even in the top 100, made \$186,565, 36th on the chart.

Larysa Savchenko-Nieland, the Ukrainian-born star who plays out of Latvia, was much better at parlaying her talents into talents (so to speak). The 83rd ranked player in terms of tournament play made \$113,511, or 16th on the tour.

These statistics are seemingly another demonstration that ability has only an oblique relationship to one's capacity to earn green stuff. However, the more obvious connection is that those who live in the U.S. or in Europe are much more likely to be making the big bucks, by virtue of access to lucrative tournaments.

Such a context makes Mr. Medvedev's increasing frustration at being based in Ukraine somewhat understandable, if not easier to empathize with. This year, Ukraine hosts no ATP tournaments. Russia (for whom Mr. Medvedev wished to play in the Olympics, but was thwarted by the ATP) hosts two tournaments: one in spring, in St. Petersburg, the other in the fall in Moscow.

— Andriy Wynnyckyj



The Ukrainian community in the Tri-City area of Albany-Troy-Watervliet, N.Y., recently commemorated the anniversaries of the birthday (March 9, 1814) and death (March 10, 1861) of Taras Hryhorovych Shevchenko, Ukraine's greatest poet, with a gala concert in Watervliet, N.Y. The concert featured pupils of the Ukrainian Kindergarten-Preschool Program (Natalka Verzole, director) sponsored by the Watervliet Chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and students of the Saturday School of Ukrainian Subjects in Watervliet (Dr. George Gela, director). A highlight of the concert was a presentation of a short play, "The Prophetic Dream" by R. Zavadovych, which depicts a moment from the tragic childhood years of Ukraine's most beloved and revered poet and patriot. Seen above is the children's choir.

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Please be advised that Branch 306 has merged with Branch 155 as of June 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests of changes should be sent to
Mr. Yaroslav Zaviysky, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Yaroslav Zaviysky
11 Bradley Road
Clark, NJ 07066-3203
(908) 827-8642

ATTENTION

ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 404

Please be advised that Branch 404 has merged with Branch 444 as of June 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests of changes should be sent to
Mr. Al Kachkowski, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Al Kachkowski
126 Simon Fraser Crescent
Saskatoon, SK S7H 3T1
Res. Tel.: (306) 374-7675
Off. Tel.: (306) 373-6228 Fax: (306) 373-6228

ATTENTION

ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 455

Please be advised that Branch 455 has merged with Branch 489 as of June 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests of changes should be sent to
Ms. Halyna Kolessa, Branch Secretary:

Ms. Halyna Kolessa
100 Montgomery St., Apt. 8-1
Jersey City, NJ 07302
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Fort Lee, N.J. — Ethnic-American Broadcasting Co., the only ethnic broadcaster in the United States with full-service programming capability, is preparing to launch the first daily Ukrainian radio and television stations outside of Ukraine.

Plans call for the company to begin this summer daylong subscription radio programming on Ukrainian topics in the Ukrainian and English languages for the North American market, according to David A. Moro, president and chief executive officer of EABC, located here. With the introduction of digital broadcasting capabilities between Ukraine and North America next year, EABC will upgrade its service with Ukrainian television programming.

"The concept of a Ukrainian broadcast service, I believe, is spawning at an appropriate time in the history of the Ukrainian community. Its bonding effect can benefit the community by giving it a new sense of family, community, cohesion, responsibility, immediacy and vitality. It is EABC's intention to make the service a necessity for intelligent viewers who are interested in Ukrainian issues, just as Ukrainian newspapers are right now," said Mr. Moro.

EABC's newly-formed affiliate, the Ukrainian American Broadcast Co., will offer viewers and listeners in the United States original radio and next year television programs from Ukraine as well as those produced at the company's studio in Fort Lee, N.J., or elsewhere in the Diaspora. Recognizing the Ukrainian community's thirst for news about and from their ancestral homeland as well as the Diaspora's activity, news will occupy a significant portion of the broadcasting day.

"Thanks to our wide mix of news programs and talk shows, which will feature the leading political figures from independent Ukraine and the Diaspora, Ukrainians in America will have the opportunity of speaking their mind about the course of strengthening Ukraine's independent sovereignty," Moro pointed out.

In addition to traditional news programs from Ukraine, the radio and television stations will regularly feature topical news discussions, interviews, service programs and proceedings of the Verkhovna Rada. Activities of the Diaspora, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, the Churches, youth organizations, women's groups, etc. will also be shown.

"Through the Ukrainian American Broadcast Co. we will strive to become a bridge between independent Ukraine and Ukrainians around the world, who have never become ambivalent about the fate of their ancestral homeland. Our listeners will be given the opportunity of becoming living parts of this unique and historic project," Moro said.

On the lighter side, the Ukrainian

American Broadcasting Co. will offer its radio listeners service programs, documentaries, contemporary movies, a full array of Ukrainian sports, concerts and theater and children's programs, for a total of 24 hours per day, every day. The television station, which will be the other half of the subscription package, will broadcast complementary programs beginning with 12 hours per day.

Ethnic-American Broadcasting Co., which owns WMNB radio and television, a subscription Russian-language station founded in 1987, today combines a full-service programming capability with a proprietary satellite-based delivery system that can reach any single family home and apartment dwelling in the United States and southern Canada. In addition to Russian, it also currently offers Filipino programming and will soon begin to service the Italian and Indian communities.

The company's signal delivery system is based on Ku-band satellite technology, with the group portion of delivery (installation, wiring and service) accomplished through a network of distributorships specially organized, equipped and trained to serve the ethnic market, including the Ukrainian one. The technology can serve as little as one single subscriber in a large apartment building or in a secluded single-family home.

Subscribe to the radio service now for \$20.90 per month plus installation and, in addition to a free gift of your choice, you will be entitled to a free upgrade to television next year. The monthly subscription cost for radio and television, your bridge to Ukraine, will be \$29.90, or less than \$1 a day, the cost of two metropolitan dailies, which rarely feature regular news about Ukraine.

The Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. will build its programming by including feedback of its listeners and viewers, whose opinions will play a key role in developing new programs and fine tuning existing ones. For further information contact:

**Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. • Ihor Dlaboha
One Bridge Plaza, Suite 145
Fort Lee, N.J. 07024
(201) 461-6667**

Questionnaire

1. Would you like to have the opportunity to talk with political leaders of independent Ukraine, thereby expressing your opinion about the course of solidifying Ukraine's independence? Yes No
2. Would you like to receive a complete package of bilingual Ukrainian television programs? Yes No
3. If "yes," specify which kind of program would interest you (choose more than one):
 - News about community life
 - News from Ukraine
 - Regional news from Ukraine (specify which oblast interests you: Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, etc.) _____
 - Financial, commercial, economic news from Ukraine
 - Proceedings of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
 - Other programs from Ukraine and the diaspora
 - Discussion programs
 - Movies, drama, comedies
 - Historical or docudramas
 - Arts & crafts programs
 - Theater
 - Classical music, ballet
 - Religious programs
 - Folk music and dance
 - Pop, rock, jazz and contemporary music
 - Sports
 - Children's programming
4. Would you like to see news about the civic life of Ukrainians in the U.S., Canada or other countries of the diaspora? Yes No
5. If yes, how much time should be devoted to information from the Diaspora in comparison with programs from Ukraine? 25% 50% 75%
6. Which Ukrainian television or radio programs do you currently enjoy? _____
7. Please respond to these additional questions which will help us in developing a full range of Ukrainian programming.
 - a. How many Ukrainian families live in your neighborhood? _____
 - b. At which Ukrainian stores do you shop and at which Ukrainian restaurants do you eat? _____
 - c. Which Ukrainian newspapers or magazines (Ukrainian or English language) do you read? _____
 - d. Which language do you predominantly speak at home: Ukrainian or English? _____
 - e. In which language would you rather receive information about Ukraine: Ukrainian, English, or it doesn't matter? _____
 - f. Which Ukrainian (American or Canadian) civic organization best represents your interests? _____
 - g. On the average, how many hours do you devote to Ukrainian community activity? _____
 - h. Where do you worship? _____
 - i. How long have you lived in the United States or Canada? _____
 - j. From which region of Ukraine do you or your family hail? _____
 - k. How many times a month do you call Ukraine? AT&T, Sprint, MCI, other carrier? _____
 - l. Are you a member of a Ukrainian credit union? _____
 - m. How often do you travel to Ukraine? Do you plan on visiting Ukraine this year? Which airline do you fly to Ukraine? _____

Thank you for helping us with this questionnaire about a Ukrainian television channel. If you are interested in receiving additional information, please leave your name and telephone number.

**UKRAINIAN AMERICAN BROADCASTING Co. • Attn: Ihor Dlaboha
One Bridge Plaza, Suite 145
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Mrs. Natalie Shuya
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday-Monday, June 15-17

CHICAGO: A new international children's joke book, "401 Goofy Jokes for Kids," launched a few months ago at the United Nations by 13-year-old Mark Semotiuk in collaboration with hundreds of children from the United States, Canada and Ukraine, will be featured by Black Diamond Publishers at the upcoming Chicago American Booksellers Convention. The book is dedicated to raising funds for charities, including children suffering from the effects of the Chernobyl, some of whom contributed humor to the book. Initiated as a Junior Achievement project, the book was recognized at the U.N. because it united children from different worlds through laughter. Mr. Semotiuk is scheduled to hold a news conference at the convention, where he will show a video of some children from Chernobyl sharing their humor. Autographs will be available. For further information contact Andy Semotiuk, (403) 426-3327; at the Chicago Convention, Booth SP-21; or at the Oxford House Hotel, (312) 346-6585.

Sunday, July 14 - Sunday, July 21

NEW YORK: The Captive Nations Committee calls on members of these nations as well as supporters to take part in Captive Nations Week commemorations. Captive Nations, as defined by Public Law 86-90, include: Belarus, Cambodia, Mainland China, Crimean Tatars, Cossackia, Cuba, Idel Ural, Karatchays, Mongolia, North Korea, Tibet, Turkestan and Vietnam, as well as a large number of former captive nations, including ex-Warsaw Pact and ex-Soviet republics. On Sunday, July 14, participants will assemble at 9 a.m. at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, then march to St. Patrick's Cathedral for a high holy mass. Thereafter the procession will march to 72nd Street into Central Park for the official opening of Captive Nations Week, at noon. On Thursday, July 18, a Freedom Demonstration will be held at 11 a.m. in front of the United Nations Headquarters at 42nd Street and First Avenue, in Ralph Bunche Park. Finally, on

Sunday, July 21, at 11 a.m., closing ceremonies will be held at the Immanuel Lutheran Church, 122 E. 88th St. All banners and signs brought by representatives to events must be approved by the Captive Nations Committee. Additionally, participating organizations should send a check for \$25, made out to the Captive Nations Committee, Inc. to P.O. Box 540, Gracie Station, New York, NY 10028-0005.

Wednesday-Sunday, July 10-14

OAK BROOK, III.: The Ukrainian Orthodox League of the United States of America invites the clergy and laity, especially youth, to its 49th annual convention, at the Oak Brook Marriott. This year's convention will combine spirituality with good cheer. On Wednesday, enjoy an informal snack in the hospitality suite at 5-6:15 p.m. Opening ceremonies follow at 6:30-9:30 p.m. Afterwards, continue the fun at the suite until 11:30 p.m. Thursday, day sessions will focus on spiritual matters, while the evening will feature a "Venetian Night" gathering at Ss. Peter and Paul Memorial Hall, featuring a parade of decorated sailing vessels, an Italian-style meal, entertainment and dancing. Friday, come to the morning's hierarchal liturgy to commemorate the Feast of Ss. Peter and Paul; then enjoy a delicious brunch at the Marriott before a bus trip to Chicago's Navy Pier for an afternoon of sightseeing, shopping and fun. Later, relax and enjoy a concert performance, while still later, boogie down with the juniors at a 70s Disco Dance Party at the hotel. Saturday evening, come to the Grand Banquet and Ball, enjoy the fine cuisine and dance your heart out to the sounds of popular Ukrainian American musicians. Sunday, following divine liturgy, join the parishioners of Ss. Peter and Paul for our annual feast day picnic on the church grounds. For additional information and to register, call Harry Oryhon, (708) 301-5565. For hotel information, call the Marriott Oak Brook, (708) 573-8555, and mention the convention. Cut-off date for special rates: Monday, June 17.

21st Choral Conductors Seminar

EDMONTON — The 21st Choral Conductors Seminar, organized by the Ukrainian Music Society of Alberta, will take place here Friday, August 9, to Sunday, August 18, at St. John's Institute.

The focal points this year are working with children's and youth choirs and the study of Valerij Kikta's Liturgy.

This year's program of study will include: conducting (individual and group sessions); the conductor-performer (lecture); the conductor as music interpreter; effective phrasing for perfor-

mances; the church choir; structure of the liturgy; study of the new Liturgy of Mr. Kikta; working with children's and youth choirs; the nature of a child's voice; vocal training for children; methodology of working with a children's choir; Ukrainian music-music appreciation; working with choirs; choir seminar (participants will conduct choir rehearsals).

For further information, call (403) 474-9774, or write to: Ukrainian Choral Conductors Seminar, 11728 97th St., Edmonton, AB T5G 1Y2.

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