

**INSIDE:**

- U.N. Ambassador Albright addresses UCCA convention — page 3.
- Interview: Governor General's Award nominee Janice Kulyk Keefer — page 5.
- "Building a Future '96" conference held in Edmonton — page 8.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Ukrainian Helsinki Group marks 20th anniversary in Kyiv

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Forty-two of them spent a total of 550 years incarcerated in the prisons and gulags of what was the Soviet Union. On November 6 those who survived the tyranny of the times gathered to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, or as it came to be known, the Ukrainian Helsinki Group — the legendary people who did not give in, who decided that at all costs, their lives included, they would fight for an independent Ukraine.

Some did not survive. Many of those who did, gathered to pay tribute to an organization that spurred, if not ensured, eventual independence for Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group was formed on November 9, 1976, in Kyiv to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Accords that were signed in August 1975 by 35 countries, including Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union. The accords guaranteed the human and civil rights of people with respect to the countries in which they resided.

The group assumed three principle tasks: to monitor the implementation of the accords in Ukraine; to gather and disseminate information about their violation; and to secure an independent role for Ukraine in subsequent negotiations and in international affairs.

Mykola Rudenko, Oles Berdnyk, Oksana Meshko, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusevych, Nina Strokata and Oleksa Tykhiy were the founding members, all of whom eventually served time in Soviet prisons or camps for their involvement.

The surviving members who were able to attend were introduced and asked to come on stage and sit at the head table. Mykola Rudenko, who gave the introduction, along with his wife, Raisa, were already there. Then came the long-haired and white-bearded co-founder Mr. Berdnyk, National Deputy Lukianenko and Mr. Kandyba, followed by Bohdan Rebyrk, Iryna Senyk, Iosyf Zissels, Mykhailo Horyn and National Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil. It went on and on ...

Twenty minutes later those who had gathered on stage and those mentioned who were not there more than represented the political dissident movement of Ukraine of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980. They were it, with few exceptions.

Within two years of the founding of the organization — which also was the seed that gave birth to the Ukrainian Republican Party as well as the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh — all the original members were arrested and sentenced to anywhere from two to 10 years for their activities, all on trumped-up and unsubstantiated

charges. More arrests and incarcerations followed in the next six years.

Mr. Rudenko, the leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, said the goal at the conception of the organization was largely an unspoken one. "Yes, we thought that there would be a free Ukraine eventually. No, we did not think that it would happen in our lifetimes. We knew we would spend time in prison and in the camps."

In his opening statement he said 42 members of the group were sent to the camps during the Brezhnev repressions. Five did not return. He spoke of Vasyl Stus, Valeriy Marchenko, Yuriy Lytvyn, Yevhen Sniehrov and Mr. Tykhiy.

With about 3,000 people listening at the House of Cinema in Kyiv, mention of those who didn't survive or had passed away since, including the late patriarch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate, Volodymyr (Vasyl) Romaniuk, provoked the deepest emotional response. Many in the audience shed tears when placards bearing their images were carried onto the stage and family members were introduced.

The deceased were honored with a full minute of silence. Ms. Meshko, whom Mr. Lukianenko called the guid-

(Continued on page 12)

## National Deputy Yevhen Shcherban killed in gangland-style hit in Donetsk

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian Deputy Yevhen Shcherban was shot dead on November 3 in a gangland-style hit. He was one of Ukraine's most wealthy individuals and considered by many its top gangster.

The 50-year-old politician, who was the owner of Aton, an international trading firm that deals in the lucrative markets of energy and metals, was disembarking from a Donbas Airlines flight when three men opened fire with automatic pistols from under the wings of the airplane.

Mr. Shcherban, his wife and a Donbas Airlines technician were fatally wounded. His 20-year-old son survived by ducking under the limousine that awaited them at the foot of the stairs that led from the airplane. He was hospitalized with gun shot wounds.

Former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, who at one time was also the director of Ukraine's security services, said, "It is a political killing. It shows that Ukraine, despite the many steps it has made to reform, still has much to do in terms of democratization," according to a November 5 Reuters report. He did not explain how it was politically motivated.

Mr. Shcherban was long thought to be connected with racketeers and was at

times mentioned as tied in some way to the July assassination attempt on Petro Lazarenko, Ukraine's prime minister and a prominent businessman himself. Rumors have flown in Ukraine for some time that Mr. Shcherban led the Donetsk "clan" while Mr. Lazarenko heads the one from Dnipropetrovsk, which are the two most prominent political and economic centers in Ukraine other than the capital.

Two of the three individuals who carried out the slayings were dressed in Ukrainian military uniforms, one in navy aviation fatigues, the others in those of the airforce. In a country that still maintains strict control over access to public areas, they were never impeded as they drove onto the tarmac of the Donetsk airport.

At the entry point to the airport the three individuals showed Interior Ministry credentials and were allowed in. They drove onto the tarmac with no one questioning why such a car was there. As Mr. Shcherban descended the last step with his wife, the three opened fire.

Mr. Shcherban took three bullets in the head and several more in the chest before falling. The perpetrators then turned their weapons on the second floor of the airport's terminal, where many had

(Continued on page 12)

## Clinton receives Shevchenko Freedom Award

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton received the Shevchenko Freedom Award for his "commitment to pursuing steadfast relations with Ukraine and the recognition of Ukraine's vital importance in the continued peace and security of the European continent," and for his "keen understanding and close working relationship with the Ukrainian American community." His administration was cited also for "leadership in the international community's efforts to mobilize financial assistance for the G-7 program with Ukraine to support Chernobyl's closure by the year 2000."

The award was presented during the XVII Congress of Ukrainians in America, the quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Inc. (UCCA) held October 18-20 at the Ramada Inn in East Hanover, N.J.

Ambassador Madeleine Albright, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, accepted the Shevchenko Freedom Award on behalf of President Clinton at the convention banquet on Saturday evening, October 19.

Ambassador Albright highlighted the significance of the growing relationship between the United States and Ukraine,

particularly in the area of economic and institutional reforms, as well as security guarantees. She stated: "The [Clinton] administration envisions an undivided Europe that is increasingly stable, secure, prosperous and democratic ... If this vision of Europe is to become a real-

ity, Ukraine — because of its size, its location, its resources and the abilities of its people — must play an integral role."

Other recipients of this year's Shevchenko Freedom Award, the highest accolade accorded by the UCCA to individuals (Continued on page 12) markable



Osip Roshka

Ambassador Madeleine Albright accepts the Shevchenko Freedom Award on behalf of President Bill Clinton from UCCA President Askold Lozynskyy. Looking on are Julian Kulas and the Rev. Peter Galadza.

# U.S. government and agribusiness help develop Ukraine's agriculture

by Eugene Iwanciw

WASHINGTON — Thousands of Ukrainian farmers are boosting production and increasing incomes with help from the first partnership between U.S. agribusiness and the U.S. government.

Small and large U.S. companies — including Cargill and Monsanto — participate in a unique U.S. government initiative in Ukraine called the Agribusiness Partnerships Program (APP). As part of the U.S. foreign assistance program, APP builds free market agriculture systems by working directly with private Ukrainian farms and agribusinesses. The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs (CNFA), which designed APP, manages the program through its office in Kyiv.

Unlike any other foreign aid program, APP leverages U.S. foreign assistance funds with investment, technology and resources from the U.S. and Ukrainian private sectors. Through CNFA, APP matches \$11 million from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) with \$50 million from U.S. agribusinesses operating joint ventures in Ukraine. Ukrainian partners contribute an additional \$13 million.

With their own investment on the line, U.S.-Ukrainian joint ventures have a financial incentive to ensure the success of their projects over the long term — long after government funds are spent.

"APP is a significant improvement over traditional foreign aid initiatives because it builds partnerships with real Ukrainian farmers and entrepreneurs who represent the future of Ukrainian agriculture," said Ukrainian American businessman George Chopivsky, who manages several agribusiness ventures in Ukraine. "It also enhances the chances of success for Ukrainian agribusinesses. This program does not pay for theoretical consultants, feasibility studies or government-to-government handouts."

The impact of APP on the Ukrainian agricultural system is significant. More than 1,000 local farms received \$40 million in credit to purchase agricultural

*Eugene Iwanciw is president of EMI Associates Ltd., a government relations consulting firm based in Arlington, Va. One of his clients is CNFA.*

inputs (seeds, fertilizers, crop protection products, etc.) in 1996. U.S. technology is increasing production by as much as 100 percent on more than 200,000 hectares of Ukrainian farm land.

"With technical assistance through CNFA, 21 private companies are operating in Ukraine to provide agricultural inputs and marketing services to Ukrainian farmers," said CNFA President John H. Costello. "These companies represent real alternatives to the state-run system that is crippling agriculture throughout the country."

Ukrainian farmers and farm families also report APP is effective assistance that helps them directly. For the first time, farmers in Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and other regions have access to credit they can use to purchase high-quality inputs. Through CNFA, they also receive training in the use and management of modern cultivation techniques.

The significant success of CNFA's public-private partnership approach to development is attracting support in Congress where legislators strongly approve of the leveraging effect of APP. Each taxpayer dollar must be matched with \$2.50 from U.S. companies, which demonstrates the commitment of the private sector to the program. This is attractive to members of Congress aiming to streamline U.S. foreign assistance and improve its effectiveness.

Strong leadership from Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) helped ensure significant funding for agricultural development programs that leverage private resources like the CNFA model.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in its report on foreign aid funding, said the administration should "expand programs which leverage private sector resources to establish self-sustaining, free enterprise joint ventures and development projects."

"The public-private partnership approach is a win-win initiative for Ukrainian agriculture and the U.S. economy," said Mr. Costello. "Ukrainian farms gain access to high-quality inputs that increase their production while the United States benefits from increased trade with the dynamic and growing Ukrainian market."



A Ukrainian farm manager (in hat) reviews the sunflower crop with Cargill executives in Donetsk. At the Beshevsky Farm project in Donetsk, local farms using U.S. technology from Cargill have increased sunflower production by 60 percent.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian law bars dual citizenship

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada on October 30 adopted a new citizenship law barring dual citizenship. The new legislation requires anyone seeking Ukrainian citizenship to relinquish all foreign citizenship. The previous law of October 1991 had allowed dual citizenship if a bilateral treaty between countries existed providing for mutual citizenship (no such treaty was signed with Russia). The new law states that anyone who has lived in Ukraine since 1991 may be naturalized. Individuals living abroad who can prove Ukrainian origins may be eligible as well. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Duties to rise on food imports

KYIV — Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko announced that his government will raise duties on food imports by as much as 50 percent over the next few months in a move aimed at protecting domestic food producers. The Ukrainian government has already increased duties on potato imports and will soon do likewise on meat and dairy products. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Eight killed in gas explosion

KYIV — Eight people were killed in an early morning gas explosion on November 5 in Melitopol in eastern Ukraine that destroyed four stories of a residential building. A spokesperson for the Emergency Ministry said rescue workers were searching the rubble for bodies. Preliminary investigations pointed to a build-up of gas in the building. (Reuters)

### Fleet issues jeopardize visit

MOSCOW — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin told journalists in Ryazan on November 1 that talks with the Ukrainian government had not produced a final decision on the issues surrounding the Black Sea Fleet. In a sign that the October 24 Yeltsin-Kuchma agreement on the fleet may be hitting some snags, Mr. Chernomyrdin said his scheduled mid-November visit to Kyiv to sign an agreement on the fleet will only take place if "constructive solutions" are found by then. The sticking point has been the terms of basing Russia's portion of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Kyiv names new information minister

KYIV — Zinovii Kulyk, the chairman of the State Committee for TV and Radio and acting president of the national TV company, was appointed Ukraine's new information minister. News of the appoint-

ment had not been widely publicized due to a pending government investigation into Mr. Kulyk's alleged involvement in improper distribution of airtime on nationwide Channel 3. He has also been accused of heavily censoring programs produced by independent broadcasters for Ukrainian television. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukrainian MiG disappears off Crimea

KYIV — A MiG-29 disappeared off of the Crimean coast on October 31. Both the Ukrainian Navy and the Russian Black Sea Fleet sent search parties. It is uncertain whether the MiG fell into the sea, or whether it was hijacked. (Reuters)

### Russian bank chairman praises hryvnia

KYIV — The chairman of the Russian National Bank said currency reform in Ukraine was conducted correctly. The new Ukrainian currency, the hryvnia, was introduced in September. Sergei Dubinin, on a visit to Kyiv, said Russia could learn from Ukraine's success to get rid of the excessive zero digits on its own bank notes. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### New naval commander for Ukraine

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma on October 28 appointed Rear Adm. Mykhailo Yezhel as commander of Ukraine's Navy and deputy defense minister, and Rear Adm. Viktor Fomin as first deputy commander of the Navy. Adm. Volodymyr Bezkorovainy, his first deputy Mykola Kostrov, and deputy naval commander Oleksander Ryzhenko had tendered their resignations on the eve of President Kuchma's visit to Moscow. Russian Public TV then speculated that they had resigned because of concessions Kyiv made over the fleet. Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk denied that Adm. Bezkorovainy was being cast off politically, adding that the former commander was offered the job of defense minister's aide in charge of Black Sea Fleet talks. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Moldovan president visits Ukraine

KYIV — During a visit to the Ukrainian capital, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur said relations with Ukraine are a priority for his country. Ukraine is Moldova's second-largest trading partner after Russia, and Moldova relies on Ukraine for its energy supplies. President Snegur expressed his gratitude to Kyiv for acting as mediator in the Transdnister conflict, while President Leonid Kuchma reaffirmed his support for Moldova's territorial integrity. (OMRI Daily Digest)

(Continued on page 14)

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## U.N. Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright addresses UCCA convention

*Below are excerpts of the address delivered by Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, permanent representative of the U.S. to the United Nations, at the 17th quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America held in East Hanover, N.J., on October 19.*

It is a great honor to be here tonight to accept the Shevchenko Freedom Award on behalf of a great champion of freedom and democracy, the president of the United States, Bill Clinton.

And it is a terrific pleasure to join with you in observing the fifth anniversary of independence for Ukraine. And, if you forgive me, I would like to join with you in saying "Slava Ukrayini – Na Mnohiyi Lita!" ("Glory to Ukraine, for many years to come!")

I feel very comfortable tonight, for we have much in common. Like many of you, I was born outside the United States. Like many of you, my native land was victimized by tyrants. While I was still a little girl, my family was twice driven from its home in Czecho-Slovakia, first by Hitler, then by Stalin.

So, like many of your families, mine found refuge here in America. And I am grateful now to live in a land that is not only the world's greatest democracy, but where people like us are enabled and encouraged to help the nations of our birth.

We are blessed to live at this time and in this place.

But blessings come with obligations.

For as the light of this century fades, and a new century prepares to dawn, the task of preserving and enlarging the freedoms for which our forebears sacrificed falls to our hands.

But as I look around this room, I am confident.

The Ukrainian American community is an active, not a passive, community. Your faith and your support helped lift Ukraine from captivity to independence. And your efforts since the referendum have helped build democratic institutions, enhance the rule of law, and steer Ukraine's economy through some very difficult periods and on to the right track.

I had the opportunity myself to visit Ukraine in 1992. I traveled the country and talked to farmers, coal miners, cab drivers and fledgling entrepreneurs. I found enormous anxiety about the uncertainties and hardships the country faced. But these concerns were more than offset by the torrent of energy and optimism independence had unleashed. I left there having learned what you already believed, that Ukraine would overcome the obstacles and make democracy work.

Events have vindicated my impressions and your faith. In five short years, Ukraine has not only moved steadily forward; she has emerged as a major force for democracy and responsibility around the world.

Two years ago, Ukraine became the first of the new independent states to transfer power from one democratically elected government to another. This past June, she adopted a new Constitution that enshrines permanently the country's commitment to democracy and equal rights.

Everywhere, the vital signs of freedom are evident and strong. After decades of repressive rule, Ukrainians are at liberty again to express openly their opinions and political views; independent businesses are growing rapidly and account now for more than half of the nation's income; churches and synagogues are once again filled with worshippers; and the seeds of further progress in education, health, science and the law have been planted.

This blossoming of Ukrainian democracy matters not only to Ukrainian Americans, but to all Americans.

It matters because one of the great

lessons of this century is that democracy is a parent to peace. Free nations make good neighbors. Compared to dictatorships, they are far less likely to commit acts of aggression, support terrorists or provide a breeding ground for international crime.

Ukraine is a new democracy, strategically located, with 52 million people. As President Clinton said last May in Kyiv, a democratic Ukraine can "provide an anchor of stability and freedom in a part of the world still reeling from rapid change."

But the people of Ukraine, like those of other new democracies, face difficult tasks that remain unfinished.

Continued progress depends on sustained reform, which will require less

***"Today, our shared challenge as Americans, of whatever ethnic extraction, is to guarantee that this grand experiment in democracy succeeds in Ukraine and throughout Europe."***

— Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright

state control, less bureaucracy, a stronger legal foundation for a market economy and a high degree of national unity.

Fortunately, Ukraine does not face these challenges alone, for Ukraine has many friends in the White House, in Congress and in communities across America. ...

... We have also joined with the people of Ukraine in responding to another anniversary – the catastrophe 10 years ago at Chernobyl. President Clinton, the first lady and Vice-President Gore have all been personally involved in efforts to ensure that the dead are not forgotten, the suffering are cared for, and that a tragedy of this kind never happens again.

To back that commitment, the United States has delivered more than 100 tons of medical supplies to hospitals in Ukraine

and Belarus. This aid has been augmented by a massive effort from private voluntary organizations based in our country. And we have spurred our allies to mobilize \$3 billion to support Ukraine's decision to close Chernobyl by the year 2000. Of this sum, more than \$500 million should be available to Ukraine by the end of this year.

In the words of President Clinton, "we must not rest until Chernobyl is remembered not only as a tragedy, but also as a signpost on the road to a safer world." ...

... Earlier this year, Secretary of State Christopher proposed a New Atlantic Community for the 21st century, in which America's relationship with the democracies of Central and Eastern Europe would

be comparable to our relationship with allies in the West.

The administration envisions an undivided Europe that is increasingly stable, secure, prosperous and democratic; a Europe standing together to meet the economic, political and social challenges of the future. If this vision of Europe is to become a reality, Ukraine – because of its size, its location, its resources and the abilities of its people – must play an integral role.

Accordingly, the United States strongly supports Ukraine's participation in the Council of Europe and in the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We will continue to help Ukraine join the World Trade Organization. And we will coordinate closely with Ukraine on a full range of security matters.

Ukraine was the first of the new independent states to join the Partnership for Peace. American and Ukrainian soldiers are working side by side in Bosnia to help implement the Dayton Accords. And this past summer, American, Ukrainian, Russian and Polish peacekeeping forces trained together on Ukrainian soil. If you had predicted a decade ago that such a cooperative exercise would ever have occurred, today you would either be a billionaire – or preparing to spend your 10th consecutive Halloween in a padded cell.

Over all, Ukraine has shown statesmanship and foresight in the management of its foreign relations.

Its accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was a critical turning point in our effort to extend that treaty. And just last month, Ukraine contributed as co-sponsor to the U.N. General Assembly's vote to adopt a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests. These are priceless gifts to the future.

Diplomatically, Ukraine has forged strong new ties to the West, while maintaining constructive relations with its neighbors. It is managing well its complex relationship with Russia, working hard to defuse problems before they get out of hand.

A relationship between Ukraine and Russia that is strong, stable and based on mutual respect is important locally, regionally and globally. So are strong and cooperative ties between NATO and Ukraine.

As you all know, NATO is preparing to take in new members. We are determined that the process of NATO enlargement enhance both the over-all security of the region and the individual security of all European states that deserve and aspire to integration. That emphatically includes Ukraine.

The NATO enlargement process will be deliberate, transparent, inclusive and respectful. None of the emerging democracies will be excluded from consideration. The rights and interests of each state will

(Continued on page 11)

## Clinton receives...

(Continued from page 1)

understanding and given substantial assistance to the Ukrainian American community and the Ukrainian people, were Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman of New York who was present at the banquet, as well as Sen. Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, and Reps. Sander Levin and David Bonior, both from Michigan, whose representatives accepted on their behalf.

Rep. Gilman, chairman of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee, accepted his award by thanking the UCCA for the honor bestowed upon him and stressing the importance of continuing to work together towards a better future for the Ukrainian people. "The United States has now become a good friend of Ukraine," stated the congressman, "providing the kind of guidance, assistance and international support that the fledgling government of independent Ukraine has so badly needed over the last few years ... The dream of Ukrainian independence has now been realized - and will now be preserved - with our [U.S.] continued help to that country."

Another recipient of the Shevchenko Freedom Award was Hennadiy Udovenko, minister for foreign affairs of Ukraine. In his absence, Victor Kryzhanivsky, Ukraine's consul general in New York, accepted the award and delivered brief remarks on behalf of Minister Udovenko.

Following the presentation of the awards, the banquet participants were addressed by Slava Stetsko from the

Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and Dr. Oleh Romanyshyn from the Ukrainian World Congress. A written statement from Sen. Frank Lautenberg was read to banquet participants.

Among those seated at the presidium table were: Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations; Joseph Lesawyer, former president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; Judge Bohdan Futey, U.S. Court of Claims; Bohdan Fedorak, president of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Dasha Procyk, president of the Women's Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Wolodymyr Mazur, president of the World Ukrainian State-Building Front; and Dr. Stepan Woroch, representative of the Ukrainian American non-aligned organizations.

### Reports of officers, committees

Beginning on Friday morning, delegates to the Congress, which was chaired by Julian Kulas, heard reports of the UCCA's governing bodies. Reports were delivered by UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj, the chairman of the National Council, the national treasurer, and chairmen of committees on external affairs, aid to Ukraine and others.

Delegates were addressed by Edward Derwinski, former congressman and former secretary for veterans' affairs. In 1959, Congressman Derwinski had sponsored the Captive Nations Week Resolution in the U.S. Congress and since then has worked closely with the Ukrainian

American community. Now addressing the convention on behalf of the Dole/Kemp campaign, Mr. Derwinski underscored the importance of familiarizing the Western world with Ukraine.

The plenary session on Friday also established eight committees to examine the role of the UCCA for the next four-year term. The committees, on issues ranging from by-laws to student and youth affairs, began their sessions on Saturday morning and continued throughout the day.

Saturday was set aside also for four panel discussions about topics relevant to the Ukrainian American community: "Aiding Ukraine," "Education and Social Impact," "Our Ukrainian American Voice in Washington" and "Reviving the Ukrainian American Community."

Elections of UCCA governing bodies were held on Sunday. The following were elected for the next four-year term: Mr. Lozynskyj, president; Evhen Iwashkiw, executive vice-president; Ihor Smolij, first vice-president and chairman of the National Council.

Having been voted into his second term as president, Mr. Lozynskyj spoke about the plans of the UCCA in its relations with the White House and the Congress. Other areas of focus he cited were the revival of the Ukrainian American community, particularly through the UCCA Educational Council, youth and student organizations, the inclusion of new immigrants, and assistance to Ukraine via grant monies.

## New York City block named for Aleichem

NEW YORK — Two streets in Manhattan now carry the names of writers born in Ukraine. The first block is located off Sixth and Seventh streets between Second and Third avenues in the East Village, and is named after beloved poet and writer Taras Shevchenko. The second, a block on East 33rd between Park and Madison, was dedicated on September 29 in honor of Yiddish author Sholom Aleichem. Born near Pereyaslav-Khmelnitskyi, the author of "Tevye, Molochnyk" — or as it is more popularly known in the United States as the musical "Fiddler on the Roof" — lived in numerous towns and cities in Ukraine, including Odesa and Kyiv, and died in 1916 in New York.

The street naming was organized by the Sholom Aleichem Foundation, and the assembled audience of approximately 200 people heard greetings from Belle Kaufman, granddaughter of Sholom Aleichem, who unveiled a bas-relief of the author completed by Kyiv sculptor Petro Shapiro and introduced the author's great-great and great-grandchildren. Former Miss America and film star Bess Myerson, who currently lives in the building where Sholom Aleichem lived in the Bronx, greeted the audience, as did numerous appointed and elected city officials. Stephania Charchenko brought greetings from the Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations, as did SUJR Vice-President Alexander Burakovsky, co-founder of the Sholom Aleichem Cultural Society in Kyiv.

— Irene Jarosewich



Belle Kaufman, granddaughter of Sholom Aleichem, unveils a bas-relief of the author at the street-naming ceremony.

## Stefanyshyn-Piper chosen for astronaut program

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS — Heidi Stefanyshyn-Piper, a member of the Ukrainian community in the Twin Cities, was chosen for the NASA astronauts training program.

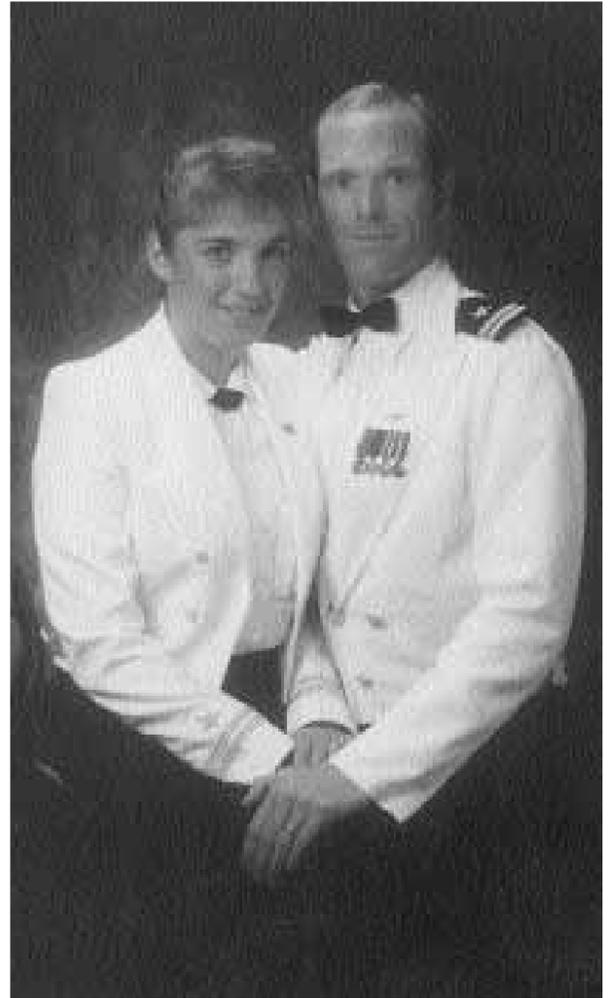
Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper, daughter of Adelheid and the late Michael Stefanyshyn, was born and grew up in the Twin Cities. She was an active member of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Organization and was also a group leader in the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast. She completed Ukrainian studies at St. Constantine Church Saturday School, was an outstanding dancer of the Zahrava Folk Dance Ensemble, a member of the singing group Troyandy and participated in many other youth-sponsored events.

At her high school Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper was a member of the Drama Club and the National Honor Society. During her senior year she was chosen "Most Intelligent" in a class poll and was assistant editor of the school yearbook.

Upon graduation from high school in 1980, she received a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She completed her studies with a bachelor's and master's degree in mechanical engineering.

She joined the Navy, where she achieved the rank of lieutenant commander. According to an article published in St. Paul Pioneer Press (August 16), Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper is also a diver and an experienced salvage officer, and was with the Navy's Naval Sea System Command before being accepted into the NASA Space Training Program.

In an interview with a Navy publication, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper stated that she joined the space program for the same reason she became a diver. She was quoted as saying: "I was looking for something challenging that would broaden my horizons." She said her work as a diver gave her a chance to work in a foreign environment, adding that "space is the ultimate foreign environment, and it really is the final frontier."



Lt. Cmdr. Heidi Stefanyshyn-Piper with her husband, Lt. Cmdr. Glenn Piper.

## LaSalle professor to teach in Donetsk on Fulbright

PHILADELPHIA — La Salle University's James A. Talaga, Ph.D., of Erdenheim, Pa., will return to the former Soviet Union for a third time to help build Ukraine's free market economy through education. Prof. Talaga, who chairs La Salle's marketing department in the School of Business, will head to Ukraine in February 1997 on a Fulbright Scholarship that will enable him to teach and conduct research for five months.

This marks the first Fulbright in the history of La Salle's School of Business. The prestigious award is given with the goal of fostering understanding between the United States and other countries. The United States Information Agency, an independent foreign affairs agency within the executive branch of the U. S. government, operates the Fulbright exchange program.

At Donetsk State Technical University in Ukraine, Prof. Talaga, whose specialization is international marketing, hopes to teach the principles of marketing, international marketing and market research. "That's my intent," he said. "But there's no guarantee exactly what I'll teach them ... I could teach economics — that's the most popular class in Ukraine because the students want to make money."

An assistant professor at La Salle, Prof. Talaga said he would probably teach undergraduate students in Ukraine, many of whom have English as part of a dual major. "Many of them may appreciate classes with a teacher whose primary language is English," he said.

Prof. Talaga will have administrative duties in Ukraine like helping to devise an MBA program and improve an existing engineering program at the university level.

He envisions eventually writing a marketing textbook for university students that would be geared specifically to Ukraine. Prof. Talaga said there's a real need for a book that is customized to the Ukrainian economy. Presently, American books translated into Ukrainian are used. "They just don't fit," he said of the translated American texts. "They're so different. The advantage of my book is it would reflect Ukrainian reality as viewed through American eyes."

Prof. Talaga was previously part of a La Salle delegation to Ukraine through USAID in August 1995 and May 1996. La Salle is part of a consortium that has been awarded a USAID contract to provide educational services in business to Ukrainian institutions (Ukrainian Partnerships Project).

In 1995, Prof. Talaga lectured in Donetsk to Ukrainian entrepreneurs. A small number of La Salle business faculty members were chosen to go to Ukraine to provide entrepreneurial training as well as help to develop teaching materials. In 1996, Prof. Talaga also worked in Donetsk to develop a "Principles of Marketing" course for Ukraine. During his first trip to Ukraine, Prof. Talaga taught a one-week course in marketing and an introductory business course during his second stay.

Prof. Talaga said the prestigious Fulbright award has professional advantages. But, most importantly, he said, living in the former Soviet Union will give him a more realistic perspective on life there. "It's one thing to go to a store and see they have different items or that they're displayed differently," he said. "It's another thing to live and have to cope with a system that's so different for five months. When I come back, I can better communicate to students the differences that they may encounter when they sell products in foreign countries."

Prof. Talaga received his doctorate and master of business administration degrees in marketing from Temple University. He earned a master of arts degree in library science from Northern Illinois University. He completed his bachelor of arts degree in economics at the University of Illinois.

The Fulbright scholar started at La Salle University in 1988. In 1982-1988 he was an assistant professor at West Chester State University. Prior to his West Chester assignment, he was a reference librarian at Trenton State College in 1976-1980.

## Ukrainian Canadian nominated for an Oscar

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — A film he was involved with didn't win one, but Ukrainian Canadian computer-animation pioneer Nestor Burtnyk might just claim his own Academy Award.

Mr. Burtnyk, and with his former colleague Marcell Wein, are among 22 scientific and technical achievements nominated for Oscars at next year's March 1 ceremony.

Although the more well-known nominations for acting, directing and the like aren't announced until February, scientific-technical nominations get the heads-up in order to give someone claiming a film-related invention an opportunity to advise the Academy of Motion Pictures of Arts and Sciences.

An electrical engineer by training, Mr. Burtnyk, 67,

headed a team at the National Research Council of Canada that developed the technique of key frame animation. Mr. Wein, a physicist, was a member of that group.

The Burtnyk team invented its computer graphics system in which the computer imitates conventional cell animation and transforms one drawing to another. They used their key frame techniques in a 1974 National Film Board of Canada animated film, "Hunger," which became the first computer-animated movie to be nominated for an Oscar. It won a jury prize at that year's Cannes Film Festival.

Last February, Mr. Burtnyk and Mr. Wein were honored as "fathers" of computer animation at the Festival of Computer Animation at the Ontario Science Center in Toronto. Mr. Burtnyk retired from the NRC in 1995 after a 45-year career.

# INTERVIEW: Governor General's Award nominee Janice Kulyk Keefer

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – “I am starting to deal with my own background, which I didn't want to touch for the longest time,” said Janice Kulyk Keefer in an interview last year before the publication of her latest novel, “The Green Library.” That novel has now been nominated for the 1996 Governor General's Award for fiction. The Governor General's Awards, Canada's most prestigious book awards, will be announced in Montreal on November 12.

Janice Kulyk Keefer is a novelist, poet, literary essayist and academic. Author of two best-selling and critically acclaimed novels, “Constellations” (published in 1988) and “Rest Harrow” (1992), she has also published several collections of poetry, literary essays and short stories in Canada. Her collection of short fiction, “Travelling Ladies,” was also published and widely reviewed in the United States.

Born in Toronto and a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Ph.D. in English literature from the University of Sussex, England, Ms. Kulyk Keefer is a full professor of English literature at the University of Guelph, where she has taught since 1990.

“The Green Library,” published in the spring of this year, tells the story of Eva Chown, a 43-year-old Canadian woman leading an unremarkable life in Toronto. One day an unmarked envelope, containing fragments of a 1930s photograph, slips through Eva's mailbox and explodes her carefully constructed world. She embarks on a journey deep into memory, into the unknown history of her family and the painful history of her ancestors.

Her quest to claim the past leads her from Toronto to Kyiv, to a man she has never forgotten as the moving novel spins a tale of love, betrayal and the profound need to belong to a place and a people.

This interview was held in Toronto in June before Ms. Kulyk Keefer left for a sabbatical in Europe.

**Many people who have read your book “The Green Library” have remarked that it is really “packed” — it deals with the history of Ukraine, the history of Ukrainians in Canada, the DP experience, Ukraine in the 1920s and 30s, World War II. It is really full of stories. Was this a conscious approach on your part, to tell as much as you could?**

Absolutely. I wanted to tell many stories. We all have stories to tell. That is how we know who we are, that is how we get to know each other — by telling our own stories and listening to other peoples' stories, imagining ourselves in the place of other people. I am fascinated with the interaction between history, the brute events that just happen to people and history, and personal history, family history — that gets passed from one generation to another. I wanted to find a form for this novel in which people could exchange stories. The whole book became a chain of stories.

I knew that I was writing a book that was going to be read not only by Ukrainians, but hopefully by all Canadians. I knew I would have to write about Ukraine in a way that would make it comprehensible to your average Canadian reader who knew nothing about Ukraine. The main character in the book, Eva, discovers she is Ukrainian when she is a grown woman. I had to spell things out to an audience who would not know things that, to me, were very basic. We cannot assume that people know the very basic things about Ukraine, so I had the task of conveying the information in such a way that it wouldn't sound as if the story had stopped with: here is your lesson for today.

When I was talking with my publisher during stages of this novel he would say things like, “when Eva goes to Russia,” and I had to explain to him the difference between Russia and Ukraine. And I thought: if my publisher isn't getting it, then obviously I have to go to great pains to make it crystal clear to any reader of this book that it is about Ukraine and not Russia, that Ukraine is now a post-colonial country and has to deal with a lot of problems. All these things I had to bring into the story of the novel and risk weighing down the narrative.

I was somewhat fearful: What if I don't get it right? What if I make some terrible mistake? I wanted to do justice to a people, a history and a culture, yet I wanted to stress not only what makes Ukrainian a unique and a very definitive culture but what makes the Ukrainian experience speak to other people. I wanted to deal with the whole idea of displacement: getting the boot of history coming down on you and suddenly finding yourself a whole lifetime away from your roots, your language and the graves of your family. The shock of displace-

ment and how people actually survive was one of my main themes.

**The main character, Eva's partner, Dan, is Jewish. Did you consider the topic of Ukrainian-Jewish relations important for your book?**

Sometimes the stories people have are problematic because they deal with stereotypes. In the case of Ukrainians and Jews, both sides have them. I tried to make Dan a sympathetic character: he works on a voluntary basis for a group trying to prevent the deportation of immigrants for unfair reasons, he puts up with Eva who is emotionally dead. He is a complement to Eva, more active and engaged. Yet when Dan learns that Eva is Ukrainian, immediately what springs to his mind are the stories he was told by his grandparents about Ukrainians.

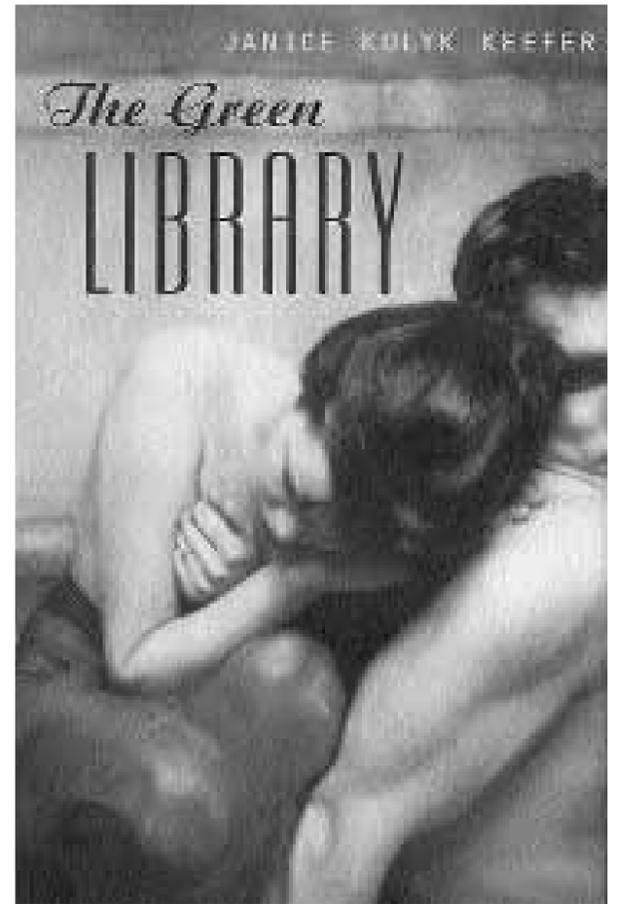
I deal with some topics in the book which I consider part of the continuum of the tragic side of Ukrainian history, such as Chernobyl and Babyn Yar. In the case of the latter, what I wanted to do was not to displace what happened to the Jews, because they did suffer the most, but I also wanted to bring into the novel the fact that Ukrainians were murdered there as well. The incident in the book is based on the story of poet Olena Teliha who was murdered at Babyn Yar. I also wanted to bring out some points of Ukrainian history — such as, more Ukrainians perished in World War II than any other people; more Dutchmen belonged to the Waffen SS than Ukrainians — such facts, if they are talked about, that will change the stereotypes. These stereotypes desperately need to be changed, but they won't be until we have the will and take the responsibility.

One of the things I am interested in doing is forming a relationship with Jewish-Canadian writers. I spoke at a Jewish women's conference held in Toronto in January on Jewish-Ukrainian relations. We need to pursue constructing situations, where we can confront the stereotypes and some of the bad stories. We need to discover what similarities and links there are between us within the culture. When I hear some of the stories circulated in the Ukrainian community — and heaven knows what kind of stories are going around in the Jewish community — I am appalled. In our baggage there are still these stereotypes and prejudices that should not exist in a country like Canada.

**This is your first novel which is in any way related to your Ukrainian background — a topic that you said you did not want to touch for the longest time. Why was that?**

This happens to a lot of artists who grow up in a particular milieu that is both fascinating and problematic, as was my Ukrainian milieu in Toronto. My mother's family came to Toronto in 1936 from the village of Staromishchena on the river Zbruch near Pidvolochyske. My father was born in Canada in 1914. He became a dentist and had a dental practice above the Arka bookstore in Toronto.

I went to Ukrainian school at the Orthodox church but, from the beginning, I was aware of the religious and political differences among the various Ukrainian



Cover of Janice Kulyk Keefer's “The Green Library” published by HarperCollins (Toronto, 1996. 272 pp).

groups in Toronto. My parents did not speak Ukrainian with me at home, although they spoke Ukrainian with my sister who was two years older. I think they got frightened by the McCarthyite atmosphere of the 1950s. For example, my father was not allowed to enter the U.S. to attend a dental convention. It might have been because he had played the violin at a Labor Temple, but he played the violin at various organizations.

Growing up I had a sense that the community was very fractured and that there was something preventing the community from being as cohesive and as strong as it could have been. There were ghettos within ghettos within ghettos. I was frustrated that people did not want to talk about it; these divisions were just accepted.

When I went to “Ridna Shkola” I was taught by people for whom Ukrainian was their maternal language. They had been teachers or professional people in Ukraine and, coming to Canada, they had to start all over again in very humble circumstances. My Ukrainian was kitchen table Ukrainian. They believed that, if I was of Ukrainian parentage, I should have been born speaking Ukrainian and they refused to teach Ukrainian as a second language. Although I can understand why, as a kid I was very frustrated. They assumed that I was being stub-

(Continued on page 10)



Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Janice Kulyk Keefer reads from her new novel during a literary evening.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Unsung heroes

Twenty years have passed since the world heard about the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, known simply as the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was founded on November 9, 1976, in Kyiv.

Much has happened since the time when a small group of 10 dissidents gathered in Kyiv to form this group dedicated to monitoring human rights violations; at that time in the repressive Soviet Union, it was a great act of courage to challenge the authority of the Communist state headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

To do so in Ukraine was doubly courageous, for here the repression of national rights was harsher than in any other republic of the Soviet Union. Between 60-70 percent of all political prisoners in the Soviet gulag were Ukrainians, persecuted for their national and religious beliefs. The fearless UHG's program focused on the Ukrainian national question as an integral component of human rights issues. They were charged with keeping the spirit of the Ukrainian national movement alive at a time when there appeared to be little hope for the Ukrainian cause.

Despite the fact that the human rights activists formed an open association dedicated to the non-violent struggle for the human rights commitments voluntarily undertaken by the USSR through various international covenants, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the newly concluded Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe — in line with the Soviet Constitution — the crackdown on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group began almost immediately, with the first arrests coming just three months after the founding of the group, in the winter of 1977.

Today, Ukraine is a free and independent country; it has one of the best human rights records of all the former Soviet republics. It's newly adopted democratic Constitution devotes a full chapter (Chapter II) and 48 articles (Article 21-68) to human and citizens' rights, freedoms and duties.

Many of the 37 members who joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in the late 1970s and suffered for this act of conscience have lived to see independent Ukraine; they were the grassroots movement that kept the Ukrainian spirit alive during decades of Soviet Communist rule. They are the unsung heroes who were Ukrainian patriots — ready to give their life for their country and for their beliefs — at a time when this was a dangerous proposal.

They are already a part of history; they are also the righteous conscience for a generation emerging from Soviet reality that attempted to destroy their moral fibers. Some continue to be the voice of dignity and justice in Ukraine today, but many have been forgotten — or even worse — never acknowledged by the government of Ukraine. Although over the last several years the Ukrainian government has rehabilitated its political prisoners, it has learned very little from their experiences.

To be sure, there is now a mention of the fate of Ukraine's political prisoners in a few newly published textbooks. But, the Ukrainian government pays little attention to these former prisoners of conscience, Ukraine's living history.

One prime example is the fact that the government did not send a representative to honor the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's anniversary commemorations last week.

Can Ukraine be a truly democratic, sovereign and independent country if these unsung heroes are ignored?

Nov.  
12  
1986

### Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, one of the most ruthless Nazi butchers of Ukraine's people died in relative comfort. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the death of Erich Koch, and the 100th of his birth.

Born on June 19, 1896, in Prussia, Koch joined the Nazi movement in the 1920s, and from 1933 served as party leader and Gauleiter (governor) of East Prussia. In 1941, following the invasion of Soviet-controlled Ukraine, he was appointed Reich commissioner of the German-designated territorial unit known as Reichskommissariat Ukraine.

Until the end of 1944, Koch ruled his jurisdiction with an iron fist. He viewed Ukrainians as an inferior race, to be used solely as a source of manpower in agriculture and industry for the German war effort. Among the most famous of quotes attributed to him was: "If I find a Ukrainian worthy of sitting at the same table with me, I'll have him shot."

Koch was responsible for the death of 4 million people in Ukraine by starvation or execution, including almost the entire Ukrainian Jewish population. Under Koch's rule, another 2.5 million Ukrainians were forcibly deported to Germany to work as slave laborers known as Ostarbeiter.

Following the Nazi withdrawal from Ukraine, Koch returned to his post as Gauleiter of East Prussia. After the German surrender in 1945, he lived incognito in the British occupation zone until 1949, when he was discovered and deported to Poland for trial.

Whereas in other cases retribution for war crimes in the Soviet bloc was swift and harsh, particularly under Stalin's regime, curiously, Koch's trial did not occur until 10 years after his capture, in 1959, when he was sentenced to death.

The sentence was never carried out, allegedly because of the aging killer's poor health. Koch was allowed to spend the last 27 years of his life in relatively comfortable surroundings.

Inexplicably, in the midst of their noisome campaigns in chasing down alleged war criminals the world over, the Soviet authorities never once requested Koch's extradition to Kyiv to stand trial for the heinous crimes he committed as Reichskommissar, and never openly pressured the Polish government to carry out his death sentence. Koch died in Barczewo Prison on November 12, 1986.

Source: "Koch, Erich," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

## COMMENTARY: Educators unite in world association

by Michael Pylypczuk

Throughout history, Ukrainian teachers have played a leading role in preserving and promoting national and patriotic awareness among the people. During the Middle Ages, travelers through Eastern Europe were always amazed to witness the high level of literacy in the Ukrainian countryside. And, even during the centuries of foreign occupation, often under life-threatening circumstances, Ukrainian teachers gave their dedicated service to the survival of Ukraine.

Beyond Ukraine, including the Western diaspora, teachers of Ukrainian ancestry continued to cherish their heritage. As professional educators, in public and private institutions, and while teaching subjects such as chemistry, music or art, they also promoted the truth about Ukraine. And so in 1981, believing in the concept of "strength in numbers," a group of Philadelphia public and private school teachers of Ukrainian heritage formed what is now known as the Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators (UWAPE). It was the right idea at the right time.

The Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators immediately began its work. Within five years, the organization grew beyond Philadelphia and beyond the U.S. The first world conference of Ukrainian educators was held in Philadelphia on June 27-29, 1986. The conference registered 30 participants.

Subsequently, additional meetings were held, a successful fund-raiser for the children victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was conducted, exhibits on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 were presented, committees to correct inaccuracies about Ukraine in textbook publications and the media were formed, and the first issue of the UWAPE newspaper, *Lastivka*, was published. Thus, the organization was established and was well on its way.

The decade since 1986 has witnessed an intensification of the numerous activities and programs sponsored by the UWAPE. In June of 1991 the second world conference was once again held in Philadelphia. This time, three teachers came from Ukraine.

Then, on August 24, 1991, Ukraine became independent. The world changed and the Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators began to focus its main concern on helping Ukraine in its recovery and nation-building. As a result, the third and fourth world conferences were held in Kyiv during August of 1993 and 1995. Hundreds of delegates from Europe, Asia, Australia, North and South America filled to capacity the auditorium of the Teachers Building (the former headquarters of the Central Rada).

In independent Ukraine, and in a spirit of international cooperation and common vision, both conferences were a huge success. And now, plans are under way for the fifth world conference of Ukrainian educators, to be held in Kyiv in August 1997.

Universal wisdom teaches us that the success of a professional organization is dependent primarily on the dedication and expertise of its members and leaders. The Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators has been blessed with a group of active, energetic and dedicated members who are experts in their fields and who together with the leadership are working toward making their contribution to the improvement of

education in Ukraine.

For the past 10 years, Zynowij Kwit has served as president of UWAPE. Under his leadership the organization has flourished and expanded. Today, the UWAPE has 212 chapters in 20 countries and is still growing. Numerous activities, such as Youth Groups for the Promotion of Ukrainian Language, are being organized in the diaspora and in Ukraine, a worldwide student pen-pal program is spreading, a project to translate a popular American chemistry textbook for Ukrainian schools is in progress, and the "adopt a Ukrainian school" program, with emphasis on the eastern regions of Ukraine, has been initiated. In addition, regular contacts between chapters from neighboring countries (such as Canada-U.S. meetings) are encouraged and conducted. These are just some of the activities currently promoted by the UWAPE.

The Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators is getting ready for the 21st century. In order that we meet the challenges of the next millennium we will need the participation and support of all of our Ukrainian colleagues in the academic community. There are thousands of professional educators of Ukrainian heritage who are not yet members of the UWAPE. We need them to assist us in the important work ahead. There may come a time when these educators may need us. We urge all Ukrainian professional educators to join our ranks.

For inquiries, questions and concerns, please write to: Michael Pylypczuk, UWAPE, 804 North Woodstock St., Philadelphia, PA 19130.

## Woronowycz assigned to Kyiv

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Roman Woronowycz, staff editor at *The Weekly*, who recently completed his assignment at the Olympic Summer Games in Atlanta, has taken over the Kyiv correspondent's position, effective September 1.

He will be at the Kyiv Press Bureau through February 1997 on a six-month assignment. This is Mr. Woronowycz's second stint in Kyiv as he was based there in December 1993 - June 1994. Mr. Woronowycz has been on *The Weekly's* editorial staff since June 1992.

Associate Editor Marta Kolomayets, meanwhile, has returned to *The Weekly's* editorial offices in Jersey City after completing her fifth tour of duty in the Ukrainian capital.

The Ukrainian National Association's Kyiv Press Bureau has been functioning since January 1991.



Roman Woronowycz

Michael Pylypczuk is vice-president of the Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Conference on genetics examines implications of Chernobyl's aftermath

by George W. Widney

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil – Coincidentally, but significantly, on the fifth anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, the workshop "Chernobyl: Implications of a Decade" took place in conjunction with the ninth International Congress of Human Genetics held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The conference was organized by Dr. Wladimir Wertencki, coordinator of the American-Ukrainian Medical Sciences Group. A co-sponsor was Dr. C. Salinas, president of the Ibero-American Society of Human Genetics of North America. The conference was sponsored by the National Institute of Health (Child-Human Development and Environmental Health Sciences), as well as by individual donations of many generous Ukrainian Americans augmented by funds of the University of South Alabama and the Medical University of South Carolina.

During the introductory remarks, Dr. Wertencki (University of South Alabama, Mobile, Ala.) underscored that many experts consider that the legacy of Chernobyl played a significant role in the public spirit which led to the collapse of the USSR. He also emphasized that Chernobyl, contrary to other nuclear accidents, represents a chronic and ongoing challenge on an unprecedented scale. Ionizing radiation is one of the best known causes of genetic mutations, which result in birth defects as well as cancer.

The gathered experts were of the opinion that Chernobyl continues to raise more questions than are being answered. Concerning human genetics and teratology (environmentally induced birth defects), it is evident that such issues have not received major emphasis thus far, despite public concerns over a precipitous drop of birth rates in Belarus and Ukraine.

It is also evident that the role played by independent investigators, in contrast to

experts engaged by "bureaucratized agencies," has been quite modest. The credibility that independent, non-governmental investigators can contribute to increase public confidence in scientific investigations needs greater attention. In the past, reports by various "atomic" agencies have not gained public credibility.

Among the key presentations was a review by Dr. L. Anspaugh (National Livermore Laboratory, Livermore, Calif.), who spoke as an expert in radiobiology and on behalf of his colleagues in Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. Dr. Anspaugh pointed out that radioactive deposition patterns impacted most significantly the territories of Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. In 1988, predictions were made that there might be something on the order of 17,000 cancer cases that would occur as a consequence of the accident. However, it was also pointed out that most of the total dose was actually delivered outside of the former Soviet Union and scattered across the world, which makes the detection of such cancer cases quite difficult.

Dr. Anspaugh also indicated that substantial efforts were made to measure directly the radioactive contents detected in milk and people. He stated that there is a large body of data obtained from direct measurements of the Ukrainian population. During the 10 years since the accident, 65 percent of internal radiation is from cesium that has been ingested with food. Significantly, 80 percent of this dose has accrued to the rural population, where controls or the source of food are quite different than those of the urban populations. The genetically significant dose is estimated at 50,000 persons/Seivert in the contaminated area, and beyond the contaminated area the estimate is about 300,000 persons/Seivert.

Concerning thyroid cancer, Dr. Anspaugh pointed out that there are more than 1,000 patients and because this number is so much larger than expected

(Continued on page 14)

George W. Widney is a science reporter.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Ukrainian veterans need our assistance

Dear Editor:

The Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans (SSUWV) is an organization that each year in the month of November campaigns among the Ukrainian community to solicit funds. These funds are distributed both in the United States and in Ukraine to the veterans of World War II, soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army.

Through generous donations from our Ukrainian community and during 43 years of our existence, we were able to help many disabled Ukrainian veterans, who depend on this financial aid because no one else helps them.

This, in turn, brings us to the point we would like to stress; our political immigration of the late 1940s and 1950s to this land of opportunity worked very hard, in most cases as common laborers. At the same time, they very generously donated their money to build our churches, social clubs and sports complexes, while also

supporting our organization (SSUWV). They educated their children to become professionals. Now many of our benefactors have passed away, and the sources of our revenues are beginning to dry up.

This brings to mind a very good question: What has happened to our young Ukrainian American generation? With very few exceptions, they have grown apart from our Ukrainian community, and their contributions to the needs of that community are almost nil.

Our younger generation encompasses the children of our political emigrants. Therefore, the SSUWV appeals to that younger generation of Ukrainian Americans to donate generously to our November campaign, because it is likely that some of their parents, grandparents or relatives, veterans of the fight for Ukraine's freedom and liberty, are the very people we are helping.

Our address is: Social Service Ukrainian War Veterans, 700 Cedar Road, Room 122-A, Jenkintown, PA 19046.

Jaroslaw Kaczaj  
Jenkintown, Pa.

The writer is secretary of the Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans.

## CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



### In Ivano-Frankivsk, small is better

In some ways, Bohdan Domansky would like to change the way Ukrainians think of quantity: big vs. small.

"In Canada, we think of a small business having about 10 employees. In Ukraine, a small business employs about 300 people."

Differences in semantics is not the issue for Mr. Domansky. Size is.

As project director for the Small Business and Economic Development for Ivano-Frankivsk (SBEDIF) program, he believes Ukraine's fiscal future rests more with smaller entrepreneurial-run operations (by Canadian standards, with 10 employees or less) than with larger, public-sector organization.

In fact, recent and massive layoffs at some of Ukraine's largest public-sector enterprises has been largely responsible for the current 25 percent unemployment rate.

On June 24, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had officially announced a \$5 million, five-year funding formula to help Mr. Domansky realize his goal.

In fact his project, based at Confederation College's Northwest Enterprise Center in Thunder Bay, Ontario (about 700 kilometers or 435 miles east of Winnipeg), will lead a consortium involving the University of Waterloo's School of Urban and Regional Planning, the University of Saskatchewan's Center for Second Language Instruction and Manitoba's Parkland Community Futures Cooperation that will support the development of small businesses in the Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Last June, Confederation College participated in a Canada-Ukraine Small Business Policy Forum sponsored by Industry Canada and held in Kyiv. The college has also forged partnerships in Poland, Hungary and Russia.

The CIDA project will include entrepreneurship training, a small business loan fund (to be matched by local credit unions), training in business English, the creation of a local chamber of commerce office and economic development office, and a business "incubator" – offering support services and advice from experts.

Two or three Canadian consultants will join a full-time team of 16 Ukrainians working on the project.

But despite having such an extensive infrastructure available, Mr. Domansky is going to need some help in changing some realities at the Ukrainian end.

Ninety percent of Ukrainian businesses are driven by huge factories or big government operations. It's the reverse situation in North America, where 60 and 70 percent of Canadian and American businesses respectively are run with 10 employees or less.

"We want them to understand a McDonald's franchise model, where you can have just a handful employees and still enjoy a successful and profitable business," says Mr. Domansky.

Then there's the issue of convincing the Ukrainian government to revisit its tax structure. Currently, Kyiv is hitting small businesses with monthly levies of \$1,200 (U.S.) and tiny kiosks with \$200. With average monthly wages hitting a \$120 (U.S.) ceiling, the charges are hardly considered business-friendly.

Since many entrepreneurs refuse to pay the tax, police departments throughout Ukraine have been enlisted to help collect

it. "Once a month there are raids, where the police come in and empty out cash registers," says Mr. Domansky. "But people tend to keep as little money as they can in the till, so they end up paying less than they would have if they paid the tax in the first place." This way, Ukraine's businesses – especially, and ironically, the smaller ones, survive.

Of course, survival is something neither Mr. Domansky nor the SBEDIF program needs to teach Ukrainians. They clearly demonstrate it through their political loyalties.

When President Leonid Kuchma was elected two years ago, almost 80 percent of western Ukrainians voted for incumbent Leonid Kravchuk. Today, says Mr. Domansky, it's almost the other way around. "People in the West now see President Kuchma as a market reformer, while those in the East resent him for moving away from more socialist-Communist social programs."

Still, the transformation of Ukraine's economy from a command approach to one more market-driven is far from complete. Corporate organization continues to be conducted in black-and-white terms. "You're either a charity or a profit-making business," explained Mr. Domansky. "There's no such thing as a non-profit organization in Ukraine which can earn revenues but still not sell shares."

Western-style advertising is even more foreign. "I remember visiting a dairy operation in Halych, where about 100 people were working," recalled Mr. Domansky. "I went in and had one of the best soft ice cream cones I've ever had. Well, after the third one, I asked the owner about his marketing plan. He said, 'What marketing plan?' I was told the business relied on word of mouth. The ice cream cone cost about 15,000 karbovantsi, or about a dime. Well, across the street there was a guy with a small kiosk selling soft ice cream from Poland, and he was charging 75,000 kbv – and doing quite well. This showed me the larger business didn't even have the marketing ability to meet the competition across the street!"

#### How to reach

### THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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#### TORONTO PRESS BUREAU:

Ukrainian National Association  
The Ukrainian Weekly Press Bureau  
1 Eva Road – Suite 402  
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4Z5  
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# "Building a Future '96" is theme of joint conference in Edmonton

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

EDMONTON — The mood at the 20th anniversary celebrations of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies was an interesting mixture of festivity and foreboding. On October 5, at the Ukrainian-owned Chateaux Louis Hotel and Conference Center, the CIUS joined forces with the Alberta Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) to hold a conference, "Building a Future '96."

Since the CIUS, based at the University of Alberta, is an institution whose record in publishing and scholarship has, according to some, equaled if not eclipsed that of its older U.S. counterpart, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, there was much to be festive about.

And yet, since it is operating in a country whose provincial and federal governments are reconsidering their erstwhile deep-pocket approach to spending on post-secondary education, the warnings were equally appropriate.

All sessions were heavily attended, as conference organizers coped with the crush of about 300 scholars, educators, business leaders, legal and medical professionals and community activists with happy bewilderment.

## Imperiled Ukrainian studies?

During one of the day's panels, "Ukrainian Studies and the Community," Dr. Danylo Struk of the University of Toronto department of Slavic languages and literatures, editor-in-chief of the five-volume encyclopedia and CIUS associate director, was among the first to sound the note of foreboding about the peril the current atmosphere of cutbacks presents to Ukrainian studies across the country.

"One of my colleagues told me: 'OK Struk, don't pull a Cassandra speech, this is celebration,'" the Toronto-based scholar began, "but I don't want to be a Cassandra, because she was a seer who wasn't believed, and I hope you will believe me."

Dr. Struk said the present Ontario provincial government's "inventory approach" to educational funding has university administrations insisting that courses, even entire departments, with low enrollment should be cut, no matter how seminal they might have been in a liberal arts curriculum.

For Ukrainian language and literature studies, levels of six to eight students per class previously considered "normal" are now beginning to be considered insufficient.

"It's not a question of me losing a job," Dr. Struk explained, "I have tenure and I specialized in Russian literature, so I can go back to teaching that — it's a question of losing what we spent the last quarter of a century building, in just one year."

The encyclopedist asked everyone in the Ukrainian community to be more assiduous in cajoling their student-aged children to attend Ukrainian university courses, and to guard against sapping enrollment in established university courses by signing up for overlapping courses offered by individual institutions. He encouraged the latter to harmonize their programs with offerings at post-secondary institutions.

Next up was Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of CIUS's

Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, who addressed the change in relationship between the community and the fields of Ukrainian studies before and after political independence was secured overseas.

Dr. Sysyn related that throughout the 1950s and 1960s, both Ukrainian philology and social studies were labeled as marginal and narrow, and many of the scholars working within the fields were immigrants or first-generation descendants of immigrants, who were often tagged as "professional ethnic scholars."

The Harvard-educated historian also mentioned the career of Columbia University's Prof. George Shevelov, who suffered from the chilling influence of the Soviet academic line in Slavic linguistics, and the condescension of a respected University of Toronto scholar who in 1980 questioned one of the candidates for the Chair of Ukrainian Studies there: "Why are you looking to get into this Ruritanian [sic] studies thing?"

"I don't have to be paranoid to know that people are out to get me," Dr. Sysyn quipped.

Since Ukrainian independence, the gradual realization of the country's strategic importance, the availability of limited but not insignificant forms of economic opportunity associated with working there, and the slow sloughing-off of the Sovietological academic perspective ("those who missed the break-up of the Soviet Union," Dr. Sysyn joked), a new generation of ethnically non-Ukrainian scholars has been attracted to the field.

Dr. Sysyn suggested that a new focus on bringing students and scholars to Canada on exchanges could do much to allay the specters of program reduction because of low enrollment. For obvious reasons, study in North America is hugely attractive for Ukrainian academics.

Dr. Sysyn pointed out that Ukrainian Canadian scholars should not be disappointed that the rate of expansion in their field is not as great as it is in the U.S. (where new centers of study are being established at such institutions as the University of California at Berkeley and Columbia University — and in new areas such as anthropology and sociology) and in Germany (where demand for experts on Ukraine in the private sector is booming). Given the disproportionately high level of institutional presence achieved in Canada, and the cutbacks now being imposed, Dr. Sysyn urged people to be realistic in their expectations.

Peter Savaryn, the former chancellor of the University of Alberta and former president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, reiterated some long-standing themes, stressing the need to maintain the "three pillars" of Ukrainian identity: biological continuity, cultural cohesion and religious identification. He said the Ukrainian Canadian community's elite needs to focus on the specifics of preserving Ukrainian identity, a task he said should be easier now that a Ukrainian state exists.

The moderator of the panel, CFUS President Morris Diakowsky, said one of the roles of Ukrainian studies is to "act as a proxy ancestor to all Canadians of Ukrainian origin" — to transmit the cultural, political and linguistic heritage.

The other role, Mr. Diakowsky said, is that they are "a measure of our position in Canada — if Ukrainian studies flourish, we can say that 'Yes, we are in the

mainstream.' If they wither and die, then cease to occupy that position as we should."

## Embattled multiculturalism

Another note of malaise was sounded during the panel on "The Campaign for Multiculturalism," in which Dr. Manoly Lupul, one of its most active proponents in Canada, and James Jacuta, past president of the UCC's Alberta Provincial Council, which is based in Edmonton, ostensibly at the center of the strongest Ukrainian demographic stronghold in the country, addressed the issue.

Dr. Lupul, CIUS founding director who served from 1976 until 1985, began with a historical overview of multiculturalism's institutional roots in Canada, then said the final piece in the puzzle was the influence of a left-wing Ukrainian intellectual "mafia," which, with virtually no mandate from the community, accomplished much on behalf of all Ukrainian Canadians.

Dr. Lupul sketched the influence of figures such as Mr. Hohol, who pushed the concept of the CIUS through the Alberta Cabinet; Julian Koziak, former minister of education, who shepherded the adoption of multiculturalism as an object of study in primary and secondary schools; and Laurence Decore, mayor of Edmonton and a member of the national Consultative Council on Multiculturalism, who pushed for the adoption of Section 27 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to enshrine the policy in the Constitution.

Dr. Lupul thundered that multiculturalism "was not born in a social and political vacuum." He asserted if the policy is to survive, everyone must recognize that the benefits of the welfare state are not "socialist aberrations," but positive steps taken to overcome the inequities of a vertical (ethnically hierarchical) mosaic.

In conclusion, Dr. Lupul said only continued involvement in the political process from the grassroots to the highest levels will ensure that desired appropriations are made.

In response to a question from the floor, Dr. Lupul added that the days of elitist mavericks alone pushing policy are over. He said the community has to put action and commitment where its mouth is. "Politicians are not fools," he said, "If we holler for this and that, and then nobody shows up in the classroom, or at a rally, or at a museum, then you can guess how long they're going to keep listening."

Mr. Jacuta averred that he had not come up with any systematic way of tackling or analyzing the situation facing proponents of multiculturalism, but had a series of overlapping observations. He said given "the way the 'public interest' is defined in governmental program reviews of the policy, lately it simply means that multiculturalism has fallen off the agenda."

He added that Ukrainians and Canadians in general have failed in communicating the meaning and positive aspects of a multicultural policy to French Quebecers. Mr. Jacuta said ongoing hostility to the policy in Quebec and the strength of a separatist movement in the province has frightened federalists in the Liberal government into dropping multiculturalism as a priority.

The former UCC-APC president stressed the need for Ukrainians to position themselves in the top echelon of the private sector, and not concentrate on government (an area of visible success in the past) as much, because the globalization of the world's economy has wrested many levers of social control from governmental hands.

Mr. Jacuta also recommended a layering of Ukrainian organizations willing to push varying degrees of a strong activist line in lobbying the government, as done by the Chinese and Jewish communities in Canada.

He also encouraged the use of Section 27 of the Constitution (which refers to Canada as a "multicultural society in a bilingual framework") in court challenges to government policy in order to secure appropriations for community programs. Mr. Jacuta recognized that this goes against the traditional Ukrainian grain of deferring to majoritarian authority, but it is a rich area of opportunity since so few cases have been brought under the clause.

## Independent Ukraine: path to the future

Among the first, and best attended, sessions marked the return to Edmonton of former CIUS director (1986-1991) Bohdan Krawchenko, who has more or less taken up permanent residence in Kyiv as a part of Ukraine's academic firmament. Together with Dr. David Marples, director of the CIUS's Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, they offered a balanced and cautious estimation of the five-year-old democracy taking



Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko speaks on Ukraine's path to the future. He is flanked by Bohdan Kordan (left) and David R. Marples.

(Continued on page 9)

## BOOK NOTES

## Anthology of critical essays about the work of Skovoroda

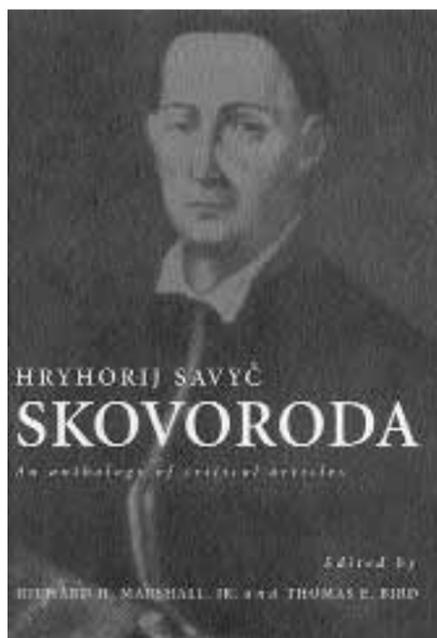
EDMONTON — "Hryhorij Savyc Skovoroda: An Anthology of Critical Articles," edited by Richard H. Marshall Jr. and Thomas E. Bird, is a collection of essays by many of the leading specialists on Skovoroda outside Ukraine. In it, the 18th century philosopher and poet is examined from a number of perspectives: historical, social, literary, pedagogical, linguistic, theological and philosophical.

The volume contains essays by Dmytro Cyzevs'kyj, Stephen Scherer, Joseph Black, George Y. Shevelov, Karen Black, Bohdan Rubchak, Mikhail Weiskopf, Aleksandr Lavrov, Bohdan Struminski, George Kline, Taras Zakydalsky and Petro Bilaniuk, and an exhaustive bibliography of Skovorodiana by Richard Hantula.

Hryhorij Skovoroda (1722-1794) is a major figure in the history of Ukrainian and Russian literature and philosophy. Educated at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, he served variously as music director of the Russian imperial mission in Hungary, private tutor, and instructor of ethics and poetics at the Kharkiv Collegium. The last decades of his life, which he spent wandering about eastern Ukraine, were devoted to writing and contemplation.

Skovoroda's writings — verse, fables and philosophical dialogues — are profoundly steeped in biblical tradition and characterized by the striking use of symbol and metaphor, as well as sophisticated linguistic experimentation.

His influence on Ukrainian and



Russian writers began in his own lifetime and has continued and grown ever since. Skovoroda is an indelible presence in the realms of philosophy, literature, religion and linguistics. Yet he is inadequately appreciated, particularly in the West.

The book, a publication of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, may be ordered from: Ukrainian Academic Press, P.O. Box 6633, Englewood, CO 80155; telephone: 1-800-237-6124; fax: (303) 220-8843. The price is \$44.95 (cloth).

## Study of Soviet-era repression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church

EDMONTON — "The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State (1939-1950)" by Bohdan R. Bociurkiw is a pioneering study of the suppression of this Ukrainian Church under Stalinist rule.

Dr. Bociurkiw has judiciously pieced together the disparate and scattered bits of information to narrate the planning, realization and immediate consequences of the Soviet liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. The book carefully analyzes Soviet policy towards the Church from the first occupation of Galicia by the Red Army in 1939 through the liquidation of the visible structures of the Greek Catholic Church in Galicia, Poland, and Transcarpathia in the mid and late 1940s.

The study shows what Soviet authorities sought to achieve through their policy toward the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the context of preceding and contemporary Russian and Soviet nationalities policy, and reveals the mechanism through which the Stalin regime sought to meet its objectives regarding Ukrainian Greek-Catholics. In doing so the author identifies the main executors of the Kremlin-ordered "reunion" of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church with the state-controlled Moscow Patriarchate, including the NKGB/MGB state security agents, officials, propagandists, often hiding behind pseudonyms plausibly deciphered in the book, and ecclesiastical figures.



Given the sensitivity of the subject matter, the perfidy of some actors on the stage, the heroism of others, and the difficulty of separating the well-intended fiction and deliberate disinformation from documented facts, Dr. Bociurkiw's solid, well-informed and balanced analysis of the Soviet attempt to liquidate the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine is a major accomplishment.

Dr. Bociurkiw's book is the fruit of a

(Continued on page 15)

## "Building a Future '96"...

(Continued from page 8)

root north of the Black Sea.

Dr. Marples led off by noting that in the past five years Ukraine has emerged, from a position of upheaval (in 1991), then international isolation (over the issue of de-nuclearization and because of conflicts with Russia) and a state of economic crisis, to establish itself as the most stable of the former Soviet republics.

Despite Leonid Kuchma's diplomatic efforts and Russia's increasing embroilment in the Chechen conflict, Ukraine has largely remained what many of its envoys sought to avoid it becoming: a buffer zone between Russia and Europe.

Dr. Marples said both former Soviet politico-economic organization and simple geography have led to a growing regionalization within Ukraine. However, the oft-touted east-west divide is much less significant, in the Stasiuk program director's opinion, than contention between various industrial-political fiefdoms (such as the Donetsk vs. Dnipropetrovsk standoff).

The economic historian said the crippled Chernobyl nuclear plant continues to be a problem, both environmentally and as an ongoing source of energy, and will likely be one in the long term, as hydro-electric power production is stagnant and the coal industry is deeply inefficient.

Dr. Marples said large-scale health problems that are the legacy of Soviet carelessness about pollution, including a recent resurgence in previously controlled diseases, continue to plague the country (literally), but that the government has finally become clear-headed about addressing the problem.

He described the adoption of a Constitution in June as a "triumph for Ukraine," and discounted detractors' claims that the delays in ratifying it boded ill for the polity. "As you know, I also study Belarus," Dr. Marples said, "and they're already tired of their Constitution, at least the president [Alyaksandr Lukashenka] seems to be."

Dr. Marples concluded on a note of "cautious optimism" and, ironically, with a typically Ukrainian sentiment: "it's better than in Russia."

### Elites and institution-building

Dr. Krawchenko, now serving as the vice-rector of

the Institute for Public Administration in Ukraine, the dean of graduate studies at the University at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and chairman of the Soros Foundation in Ukraine, offered a characteristically forceful assessment of Ukraine's half decade of independence, its present and its prospects.

"When all is said and done," the former CIUS director began, "it is a miracle that Ukraine is an independent state." He said the fifth anniversary celebrations, replete with well-groomed soldiers bearing standards emblazoned with national slogans, were a symbol of how far the country had come.

Dr. Krawchenko added that nobody should have any illusions about how difficult the past five years were. To dramatize the magnitude of the institution-building accomplished, the Oxford-educated scholar said while Ukraine had inherited the third largest stockpile of nuclear weapons and the fourth largest standing army in the world, its Ministry of Defense was practically non-existent. "For the longest time, it had only seven people working in it," he said.

The country had no ministry of finance to draw up, let alone administer, a budget for a complex industrial economy ridden with "colossal problems." A surrogate currency, the "coupon," had to be issued without the supervision of a central bank. "All of the people who would have taken charge of such matters were in Moscow," Dr. Krawchenko said.

What distinguishes Ukraine from countries of the Third World that have found themselves in similar situations, the German-born academic said, was that most officials in Ukraine have "an unbelievably fast learning curve, outstanding mathematical and analytical skills."

Supremely able individuals, such as National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushchenko and Vice Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk, have proven to be crucial.

Fastening on a favorite topic, Dr. Krawchenko said President Leonid Kravchuk's principal achievement was in securing the loyalty of regional elites. "A national political class was forged, and regional elites were integrated into a national elite," he said. "There is a political class in Ukraine now that will not sell Ukraine down the tubes."

According to the former CIUS director, since regional power centers, particularly those from the Donbas, concentrated on trying to assert control over the country

(Continued on page 13)

## CIUS hosts launch of Bociurkiw's book during conference

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

EDMONTON — "This book is a miracle," said Dr. Serhiy Ploky, director of the Church Studies Program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, in describing Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw's "The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State, 1939-1950," at its book launch here during the CIUS's 20th anniversary conference on October 5.

In the summer of 1992, Prof. Bociurkiw literally rose from his hospital bed at the Ottawa Civic Hospital's Heart Institute, and fought off what was thought to be a terminal illness to complete work on his monograph.

Prof. Bociurkiw had actually completed a manuscript in 1989, but then decided to wait, sensing that major changes were afoot in the Soviet Union. "My intuition told me to wait," he told a packed room of well-wishers and scholars, "The collapse of the Soviet regime made it possible to access previously closed Communist Party and KGB documents. It was certainly worth waiting for."

In the summer of 1992, what got him up off the bed was his wife Vera's arrival with a package of KGB documents from the Lviv State Archives. "I asked the Almighty for a sabbatical to finish the book, and I regained enough strength to do it," he said.

The Carleton University political scientist then traveled to Ukraine and Russia six times, sifting through material held in archives in Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Moscow.

Prof. Maxim Tarnawsky, director of the CIUS Press, the new book's publisher, called the volume "an erudite, scholarly work, but one that is accessible to the general public."

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## Governor General's Award...

(Continued from page 5)

born, that it was my fault and, if I really wanted to, I could speak Ukrainian.

I always felt a sense of shame that I couldn't speak Ukrainian. The only way you can learn a language is to have no hang-ups and to wander into it — you make mistakes and people correct you and this is how you learn to speak it — that is how I learned French and German. But with Ukrainian I always felt that there was a measuring tape on my tongue. To make a mistake was to betray a whole culture — the stakes were enormously high.

As a young woman growing up, I felt that there was a very restricted horizon if I stayed within the community that valued, first of all, the preservation of its culture in its traditional forms as opposed to a culture that acknowledged change. Partly due to my ignorance and partly because the community was so fractured, I did not meet other people who shared my interests, particularly young men and women who were interested in intellectual pursuits. I definitely wanted to do more than fetch beer for the boys when they played poker at our parties.

I desperately wanted to get away from Canada, to live abroad. I didn't want anything that would keep me in a box. Don't forget that this was pre-multicultural Canada, where to be ethnic was to be very much boxed in. But now, ironically, I am meeting all kinds of people who grew up Ukrainian at the same time I did — there are artists, musicians, media people — who form part of the community about us and who were in a different church, belonged to a different organization, went to a different summer camp.

There is the problem of perspective. When you are right up against something, it is not the time to be writing about it. A lot of resentment comes in and a lot of egocentricity — my story, my struggles. Now when I feel fairly confident about myself and the place I have made in my profession — as a fiction writer, as a teacher — I have the distance and I can look back and understand without the clouding that comes with resentment, frustration or just ignorance and immaturity. I did repress my Ukrainianness, I wanted no baggage. What I am discovering, as a writer, is that that baggage is immeasurably rich and fascinating.

I felt that I had to establish myself just as a Canadian writer before I identified myself with an ethnic group. In some ways it was a liberation to write this book. I was trying to comment on Ukrainian culture from a perspective that was more open than it could have been. That is one reason why the main character is only half-Ukrainian.

### Are you a Ukrainian writer?

That brings up the whole question of language and my feeling of being disinherited because I do not know the language. I see myself as a Canadian-Ukrainian writer, and I see myself as inescapably hyphenated and split. In the past this has had some painful and negative aspects but, to me, increasingly, it is now a richness. I always think of complexity as an advantage because there is so much more to explore. But I think all Canadian writers are hyphenated in some way or other — Margaret Atwood is an Anglo-Canadian writer, Rohinton Mistry is an Indian-Canadian writer — you can go on and on. There are two backgrounds and they're always connecting in different ways.

But then I think of my own kids — they're 19 and 14 — and I see that they're not Ukrainian-Canadian but just Canadian. They've had Ukrainian storybooks in translation, they've done pro-

jects on Ukraine. But because they did not grow up in this split way, they don't feel the same about things I feel strongly about.

I am always one foot in each world, always straddling the border. To me this has become a very positive thing, really exciting. That is why I want to move more and more into this area in the future, to explore the other side of the border. One of my regrets is that my parents did not give me a Ukrainian name.

As my parents get older, I don't want their lives to fall into silence. I want to make something of their stories — these amazing stories about their lives and the truly astounding shifts they had to make: to adjust overnight from feudal conditions to a new language, a new culture and an economy that was completely different. I think they had tremendous courage, and there was excitement about what they were able to do.

I made certain life decisions — I did not marry a Ukrainian, I don't belong to Ukrainian organizations or church groups — so I'm not perpetuating the culture in that way. What I want to do, what speaks to me emotionally, is to try to use my writing to bring out of the silence some of their stories and some aspects of the culture that are unknown in the larger North American (and European) context.

I found myself profoundly moved by the fact that Ukraine is an independent country. I hadn't thought about Ukraine on a day-to-day basis for the longest time. Yet, when the Soviet Union was collapsing and there was a chance for the independence of Ukraine, I found myself very much caught up in the drama. In my own way, I wanted to have some connection with it. I wanted to go to Ukraine. So far, I have only been to Kyiv and it was a very circumscribed experience.

I am going to be spending two months in western Ukraine and Poland in the spring and summer of 1997 because I'm writing a book about my family's life. It's going to be this weird genre called creative non-fiction, something like Michael Ondaatje's book "Running in the Family," where he tells family stories while also reconstructing episodes in his parents' lives before he was born. He is inventing, yet has to be true to certain facts. I want to go into the intersection of history and my family's personal history — such as Pilsudki's pacification campaign, when the Polish militia rode into my mother's village and confiscated Ukrainian embroidery and books and beat the young men.

I also want to get a sense of the landscape. I grew up hearing all these stories of the beautiful country where my mother came from, which I have never seen except in photographs. I want to actually set foot on that soil, no matter how much it has all changed. I've been to many places — all over Europe, Israel, Australia — and now, finally, it is possible to travel in Ukraine, to talk to the people and to see what you want to see.

## Death Notice

William Boyko, member of UNA Branch 238, the Eugene Konovalets Society, in Boston, died on September 6, 1996, at the age of 77. Mr. Boyko was born September 7, 1918, in Boston and became a member of the UNA in 1961. Surviving are: his wife, Wadia; daughter, Marie E. Boyko La Guardia; sister, Olga Ukraine. Burial was on September 9, 1996, at Fairview Cemetery in Hyde Park, Mass.

May his memory be eternal.

— Anne Remick, Branch Secretary.

## U.N. Ambassador...

(Continued from page 3)

be taken fully and properly into account. And American officials will remain in close and continuing contact with our counterparts in Ukraine.

The task of deepening the U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership also benefits from the opening of an important new channel between Kyiv and Washington.

Last month, we announced creation of a Binational Commission, headed by President Kuchma and Vice-President Gore, to increase cooperation in the fields of foreign policy, security, the economy and trade. As part of this effort, the commission will seek to ensure that U.S. aid dollars and credits are applied efficiently and in a manner that best supports Ukraine's economic integration and democratic reform.

Today, the great divide in the world is not between East and West, left and right, or rich and poor. It is between those paralyzed by the habits and fears of the past, and those with the courage and energy required to transform the future; between those who are the prisoners of history and those determined to shape it.

One of the vital tests of our era is whether we can overcome the suspicions of past eras and build a Europe that is united by open markets, shared interests, stable borders and common values.

We must, therefore, be cautious about looking to the past for instruction. But we cannot help but do so for inspiration.

Taras Shevchenko, because he believed in freedom, spent much of his life in chains. For 38 of his 47 years, he was either a serf, or under military or police supervision. At one point, Tsar Nicholas gave personal instructions that Shevchenko should not be allowed to paint or to write.

But in the brief time allotted to him, Shevchenko did write. And whether he was writing about early Christian martyrs, or about the people of the many nations victimized by tsarist repression, Shevchenko never wavered in his belief that the hour of

evil on earth would pass and that a new day of redemption and freedom would one day dawn.

He wrote that "in spite of tyrants," the "spirit is immortal and free ... and cannot be stifled."

Tonight, standing on the shoulders of those once labeled as dissidents, refuseniks, traitors, enemies of the people and non-persons; the heroes killed trying to escape; the "suicides" with hands tied behind the back; the informed-upon and the torture-scarred; we have lived to see the truth of Shevchenko's faith.

If we are to do our part to honor and justify that faith, we must always bear in mind what is - and is not - at stake.

Securing a democratic future is not about settling old scores, or winning arguments about events long since past. It is at once simpler, and far harder, than that.

It is about making it possible for farmers, students, workers, engineers and entrepreneurs to chart the course of their own lives, to think and consider and make decisions for themselves; to go about the normal business of living without having to look over their shoulders every five minutes.

All this is pretty basic. But it has been the great drama, the great tragedy and - now - the great triumph of this century.

Today, our shared challenge as Americans, of whatever ethnic extraction, is to guarantee that this grand experiment in democracy succeeds in Ukraine and throughout Europe. God willing, there will be no further need of martyrs. But doers, and workers, and democracy-builders of all kinds, will be in great demand.

And if the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is any indication, that demand will be met.

So, once again, on behalf of President Clinton, I express deep appreciation for the recognition you have bestowed upon him.

For all you have done in support of freedom, I congratulate you.

For all the work you will do, I encourage and salute you.

And for the opportunity to be here with you tonight, I thank you very, very much.



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### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 103 In Milwaukee, WI

As of November 1, 1996, the secretary's duties of Branch 103 in Milwaukee, WI, were assumed by Mr. Andrew Glubisz.

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

Mr. Andrew Glubisz  
3125 S. 49th Street  
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### ATTENTION

#### ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 390

Please be advised that Branch 390 had merged with Branch 254 as of November 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Basil Romanyshyn, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Basil Romanyshyn  
117 Fairway Drive  
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(860) 229-7843

### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 123 In Scranton, PA

As of November 1, 1996, the secretary's duties of Branch 123 in Scranton, PA were assumed by Mr. Edward J. Chomko.

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

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## National Deputy...

(Continued from page 1)

crowded the windows, and sprayed it with bullets, injuring several before fleeing in their vehicle. Outside the airport the car was blown up and abandoned.

The newspaper Den reported that those who witnessed the killing were struck by the lack of reaction by Mr. Shcherban's bodyguards. Also worth noting, the director of the airport had called in sick a day earlier and was in a hospital when the killings occurred.

The mood in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada the next day was expectedly somber. On November 5 an arrangement

of flowers with a swatch of black cloth was placed where Mr. Shcherban had sat. Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Oleksander Moroz asked for a moment of silence. Then a special session of the Parliament took place regarding the problem of organized crime in Ukraine.

The head of Ukraine's Security Services Volodymyr Radchenko, Procurator General Hryhoriy Vorsinov, Supreme Court Chairman Bohdan Boyko and Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets all spoke out against the rising tide of organized crime in the country, but nothing was decided. It was merely more political rhetoric.

Mr. Shcherban and his wife were buried in Donetsk on November 7.

## Ukrainian Helsinki...

(Continued from page 1)

ing force of the UHG, was honored again and again as the survivors gave personal testimonials.

The idea for a Ukrainian Helsinki Group began on a late autumn night, Mr. Rudenko explained. He and Mr. Berdnyk went to meet Ms. Meshko at her place on Verbolozhna Street to discuss political matters, as they often did. "We decided that we would announce a Helsinki committee to implement the accord, or simply put, a Helsinki Group," said the 76-year-old writer, who today is nearly blind.

He explained, "We were no longer going to accept the imprisonment of writers, journalists and others when they spoke out, or to be sentenced to death as was Lev Lukianenko, who sat on death row for 70 days before being resented to 15 years."

Mr. Lukianenko, who was the symbol behind the force that would soon become the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, according to Mr. Rudenko, was visited by him and Mr. Berdnyk. He was asked to commit to the new direction dissidents pushing human rights and a free Ukraine were about to undertake.

They asked for his involvement, to which Mr. Lukianenko replied, "I need 30 minutes to think about."

Mr. Lukianenko didn't need that long to agree, as he stated at this commemoration. "I needed to think only about the direction my sacrifices had taken, and then to realize that because the Helsinki Agreement was signed by many countries, which included the Soviet Union, that now we could monitor with an official voice," he explained. "The Soviet system could not deny our voice before the world."

Then Kandyba came aboard, then Grigorenko, Matusevich, Tykhiy ...

"Ten people proclaimed our declaration, our statute, truly remarkable people," said Mr. Rudenko.

No one from the Ukrainian government was present at the commemoration, no declarations were sent. Oles Shevchenko, asked to speak by Mr. Lukianenko, gave a telling statement of how the government looks upon those who suffered because of their affiliation with the Helsinki Group.

"In the five years of a free Ukraine, the Ukrainian government regularly honors distinguished people. The head of the presidential administration, Dmytro Tabachnyk, has been tasked with this. Not once in five years has the government honored one of these people, those dead or alive, with a tribute, a memorial, or by naming a street after them," he stated. "Although that is very sad, we do not need this, we know who the heroes are."



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## "Building a Future '96"...

(Continued from page 9)

as a whole rather than simply focus on local needs and move toward separation, the progressive course toward full-fledged national independence was assured.

The government's accent on citizenship rather than ethnicity in determining allegiance to the new state also produced relatively calm internal political discourse.

Allegiance was bought by way of concessions to "red barons" who controlled major industrial and agricultural enterprises, which resulted in terrible economic performance and a plundering of state assets, but also in short-term political stability.

In Dr. Krawchenko's opinion, there was probably no other way, since he believes that there was no single sector of state power that could be organized and moved against one of the powerful interests. "The billions of dollars that left Ukraine during this period was probably the price that had to be paid for statehood," he said.

Since the ascension of Leonid Kuchma to the presidency, Ukraine's progress along the road of economic reform has paved the way for an estimated \$3 billion in foreign investments that are expected to be brought into the country. "It is interesting to note," Dr. Krawchenko said, "that Cyprus appears to be the origin of most of the money, obviously from 'off-shore' companies, and in fact, in terms of percentage (5.1 to 5.0) exceeds that of Russia's input." Dr. Krawchenko took this as a sign that Ukraine's flight capital was coming back.

Other yardsticks for success will be a rationalization of the tax system, whose exorbitant rates have driven half of the country's gross domestic product into the

shadow economy. Dr. Krawchenko said 70 percent of the construction industry and 80 percent of the transport industry are part of the shadow economy, and thus outside the taxation system.

"Of course," he concluded, "if you're going to have all of the things entailed by civilization, such as a health, welfare and education system, you need to have a tax base that will support it."

Dr. Krawchenko recalled a recent conversation he had with Vice Prime Minister Pynzenyk about the number of tax officials in Ukraine, of which the latter was not aware.

"You have 15,000," the adviser recalled telling Mr. Pynzenyk. "France has over 150,000, so unless you get the human component working here, you may have the best policy in the world, but if there's nobody around to implement it, it's not going to do you any good."

In response to a question about technical assistance from the West, Dr. Krawchenko said, "it's a very big game, and a lot of people have done very well for themselves, but there has been a vast evolution in the kind of technical assistance provided."

The adviser to the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers said the country had been "killed over the first three to four years" by the flood of consultants.

The good assistance projects, according to Dr. Krawchenko, are those which build institutions that will survive, which will build capacity and contribute to human development. "Don't waste money on airfare by coming to deliver seminars on governmental management," the former CIUS director said, echoing his priorities during his tenure atop the institute for five years, "write and publish a book, which can then be used as a text, and have the knowledge spread widely — that's good technical assistance."

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**New York-based jazz pianist  
 John Stetch tours Canada**

TORONTO — New-York based jazz pianist John Stetch is touring across Canada to promote the release of his third album "Stetching Out" (on the Terra Nova Records label/Distribution Fusion 3).

Born in Edmonton, Mr. Stetch has recorded three CDs for Terra Nova Records: "Stetching Out," 1996; "Carpathian Blues," 1994; and "Rectangle Man," 1992. His recording "Kolomeyka Fantasy," a collection of Ukrainian folk music, draws on his rich Ukrainian heritage.

Mr. Stetch was nominated for a Juno Award for best jazz album for "Rectangle Man" and "Carpathian Blues." He also played on a number of other recordings, including Ed Jackson's "Wake Up Call"; Chris Case's "Starting Now," featuring Adam Nussbaum; Takeshi Inomata's "Sticks"; and Charles Licata's "Music."

Mr. Stetch has toured extensively as a solo pianist playing to capacity crowds throughout North America and recently has been performing and recording in the U.S., Japan and Europe with the Tanareid band, led by Rufus Reid and Akira Tana.

He has performed on national television with an all-star band that featured Oliver Jones, Rob McConnell, PJ Perry, Ed Bickert, Don Thompson, Mike Murley, Barry Elmes and Jane Bunnett.

Mr. Stetch took second-place honors in the 1993 Thelonious Monk International Jazz Composers' Competition, where he

performed his piece "Inuit Talk" with a star-studded band, including Ralph Moore, Kenny Washington and Chris McBride. Mr. Stetch was also a featured artist on Marian McPartland's syndicated radio program "Piano Jazz."

Critics have characterized Mr. Stetch's playing as: "smart piano...Stetch's playing, like his writing, is remarkably mature, well ahead of the efforts of most of his New York contemporaries" (Mark Miller, The Globe and Mail); "some of the best jazz you're likely to hear on either side of the Canada/U.S. border" (Peter Hadekel, The Montreal Gazette); "a pianist who seems destined to join the ranks of Oscar Peterson and Oliver Jones" (Nicholas Jennings, Maclean's Magazine); and "a rare jewel among jazz world pretenders...a sensitive interpreter...a blazing original" (James Hale, The Ottawa Citizen).

Mr. Stetch's tour commenced November 4 in Vancouver; the remainder of his itinerary is as follows: November 14 — The National Library, Ottawa; November 15 — The West End Cultural Center, Winnipeg; November 16 — La Chappelle Historique du Bon Pasteur, Montreal; November 17 — The Fat Cat, St. John's, Newfoundland; November 20 — The Imperial Theatre, St. John, New Brunswick; November 23 — The Commons Room, Holiday Inn Select, Halifax, Nova Scotia; and November 29 — The Glenn Gould Studio, Toronto.

**Conference on genetics...**

(Continued from page 7)

there is no doubt that it is due to radiation originating from Chernobyl. Put in another way, there are now more childhood thyroid cancers in the affected countries than all cancers induced by the atomic bombs that fell on Japan.

The magnitude of the increase in thyroid cancer was not expected, he said. The onset so soon after the Chernobyl accident also was not expected. There is something profoundly different about the Chernobyl experience because the increase is so large and so soon. "Something is going on that is not completely understood," he said. Another surprising thing is that the doses for the cases are actually quite low. How many more cases of thyroid cancer will emerge is hard to say.

Subsequent speakers discussed the importance of chromosome studies and how the emerging findings may help researchers understand the process of the origin of cancers. Participants from Belarus (Dr. G. Laziuk) and Ukraine (Dr. I. Baryliak) presented data about birth defects

and stressed the importance of establishing a birth defects surveillance system using the procedures developed by an international consortium coordinated from Rome. The dramatic and worrisome drop of the birth rates in Ukraine and Belarus were discussed by Dr. L. Tegako (Belarus), who also presented an outline of approaches to assess human biosocial adoption.

In a paper submitted by Dr. J. Neel (University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Mich.), a world-renowned radiation geneticist who pioneered many studies of the Hiroshima/Nagasaki bomb survivors and their children, it was pointed out that "if we had to do such studies over again, the most obvious change in the research design would be to include studies at the DNA level from the outset." Dr. Neel also suggested including the following components of Japanese studies in prospective studies concerning the genetic effects from Chernobyl: frequency of congenital malformations and still-births; death rates among live-born children; growth and development of surviving children, cancer and chromosomal abnormalities in children of exposed parents.

**Newsbriefs**

(Continued from page 2)

**Chornobyl 1 to be shut down**

KYIV — Reactor No. 1 at the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Station will be shut down on November 30, international news agencies reported. Ukraine had promised to close the reactor in November, but Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yurii Kostenko said two weeks ago that stopping it as planned could generate problems. The decision is in line with a schedule in which Kyiv has agreed to shut down Chornobyl by the year 2000 in return for \$3 billion in grants and funding from the G-7. (OMRI Daily Digest)

**Snegur to seek Russian withdrawal**

MOSCOW — President Mircea Snegur of Moldova on October 25 told journalists in Moscow that if he is re-elected he would insist that Russian troops be

withdrawn from eastern Moldova by late 1997. Mr. Snegur made the statement after meeting Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin during a Black Sea Economic Cooperation summit. He further reiterated earlier statements that Moldova, whose constitution provides for neutrality, does not plan to join any military alliance, including NATO. (OMRI Daily Digest)

**Credit cards debut in Ukraine**

KYIV — Aval Bank, one of Ukraine's biggest banks, is offering its customers a credit card. However, few will be able to afford it, as the preconditions for the MasterCard or Visa cards, which have a \$1,000 limit, include a \$100 card fee and a deposit of \$1,500. The average monthly wage in Ukraine is \$80. Acknowledging that not many would apply for the card, Yevhen Plotytsa, head of Aval's credit division, said, "If we get 2,000 to 3,000 people a year, that will be very nice." (Reuters)

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# Study of Soviet-era...

(Continued from page 9)

lifetime of painstaking research. The study takes into account all the most important publications on the subject. It is one of the first works in Ukrainian studies written after the collapse of the USSR to effectively bridge the Soviet and non-Soviet bodies of source material. It draws on publications that have appeared in a great variety of religious, Ukrainian underground, Soviet and non-Soviet, especially émigré, journals, newspapers, propagandistic pamphlets and leaflets.

Much of the Soviet archival materials from the Communist Party and government, including KGB, repositories used by the author had been classified and have hitherto remained unknown to scholars and analysts. These sources have been supplemented by documents from ecclesiastical archives in Rome and Ukrainian Church repositories in the West.

Furthermore, the author has availed himself of a number of oral informants, both living and deceased, including victims and eyewitnesses of Soviet repressions against the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine, thereby including in his considerations vital insights that otherwise would not have been preserved.

Dr. Bociurkiw received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago (1961) and taught political science, with special emphasis on Soviet politics, Soviet Ukraine and church-state relations, at the University of Alberta in Edmonton (1956-1969) and at Carleton University in Ottawa (1969-1972), where he founded the Institute of Soviet and East

European Studies and served as its first director. Since his retirement he has been an adjunct research professor at Carleton.

In many respects the book is a model for post-1989 scholarship and should be of great interest to political scientists, Slavists, and historians of religion, state and society. The timely appearance of this book on the 50th anniversary of the so-called Lviv Sobor of March 8-10, 1946, (where the church was suppressed) enhances its appeal to a broad readership.

This is a must read for anyone interested in the history of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church or in the suppression of religion under Soviet rule.

The book is a publication of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press at the universities of Alberta and Toronto. Cloth: \$39.95 (+ GST = \$42.75, outside of Canada GST does not apply); plus \$4 for shipping and handling. Credit card orders (VISA and MasterCard) may be faxed to (403) 492-4967.

The book may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 3352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8 Canada.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Tuesday, November 12**

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a roundtable discussion on the topic "Current Polish Research and Writing on the Former Soviet Union and Independent Ukraine" with Agnieszka Magdziak-Miszewska, Marek Karp and Mariusz Sielski — Center for Eastern Studies, Warsaw. The discussion will take place at the institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., HURI seminar room, at 4-6 p.m.

**Saturday, November 16**

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring an autumn dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave., at 9 p.m. with music by Charivni Ochi. For more information call (914) 356-1634.

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold a Ukrainian food fair at the church hall, 54 Winter St., at 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Also available for sale will be St. Olga's Sisterhood's new cookbook, "Best Recipes of Ukrainian-American Cooks." For more information call (860) 828-5087.

**ATLANTA:** A Chernobyl commemorative program will be held at Dunwoody Library, 5339 Chamblee Dunwoody Road, beginning at 7 p.m. Refreshments will be served following the program. Free admission. For more information call (770) 973-7599.

**Sunday, November 17**

**NEW YORK:** Mirtala Pylypenko, sculptor and poet, will appear at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in a program featuring an audio-visual presentation of her work titled "A Person's Life Course, or the Path from Darkness to Light" and reading from her poetry collections. Ms. Pylypenko's semiabstract sculptures in bronze have been referred to as imaging "an inward journey through a spiritual landscape signposted with visionary insights." A graduate of Tufts University, the Arizona-based artist's work has been exhibited in the United States since 1959 and in Ukraine in 1991 and 1992; most recently in August, at the opening in Kharkiv of a museum dedicated to her father, Serhiy Pylypenko, a leading figure in the Ukrainian cultural renaissance of the 1920s. The presentation, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 64 and the Slovo Association of Ukrainian Writers, is being held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 2 p.m.

**JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.:** St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston, 24 Orchard Hill Road, invites the community to the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (re-established in Kyiv in 1921). Divine liturgy will be celebrated at 10 a.m., followed by a memorial service for the martyred bishops, priests and faithful of the Church. The commemorative

dinner will feature guest speaker Dr. Frank Sysyn, director, Peter Jacyk Center for Historical Research at the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. Taking part in the anniversary program will be the St. Andrew Church Choir and the children of the parish. Tickets: \$12 per person; \$5, children up to age 12. For further information call Laryssa Dijak, (617) 344-7075.

**Saturday, November 23**

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold its annual meeting at the Ramada Inn, Route 10. Cocktails, 7-8 p.m.; reports and elections, 8-8:45 p.m.; coffee and desert, 8:45-9 p.m.; feature presentation and film, 9 p.m. The featured presenter is Sarah Sievers, one of the project directors of the Oral History of Independent Ukraine Project. The project consists of some 100 videotaped interviews of various individuals, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian, including politicians, former dissidents as well as presidents of neighboring countries, who had some relationship, whether positive or negative, to the establishment of an independent Ukraine. Ms. Sievers will offer a brief description and explanation of the project, and will show excerpts from a variety of taped interviews as well as answer any questions. Guests welcome. The telephone at the Ramada is (201) 386-5622.

**Sunday, November 24**

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Redemptorist Fathers with a divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m., followed by an anniversary program and luncheon at the school gym, 762 Sanford Ave. Admission: \$5, for tickets purchased in advance; \$8 at the door.

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

**Thursday, December 5**

**TORONTO:** The University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture by Dr. Marta Dyczok, research associate, Center for Russian and East European Studies, who will speak on the topic "Ukrainian Refugees and Displaced Persons at the End of World War II." The presentation will be held at 97 St. George St. (formerly department of Germanic languages and literatures) at 4-6 p.m.

**Saturday, December 14**

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The 14th annual Luchkan Doubles Tennis Tournament, sponsored by the Chornomortsi Plast fraternity, will be held at the Four Seasons Tennis Club, at 2-7 p.m. A complimentary buffet will be offered at the Ramada hotel following the tournament. To register call Oleh Denysyk, (201) 455-1596, or Gene Mandzy, (201) 428-4559 by December 8. There will be no on-site registration. Fee: \$40 per person, to be received by December 13. Send checks to: Oleh Denysyk, P.O. Box 777, Morris Plains, NJ 07950.

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

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