U.S. defense secretary visits Kyiv, pledges new approach

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Actions, instead of words, signaled a positive change in U.S. policy toward Ukraine on June 6, with proposals to encourage Ukraine’s nuclear disarmament and support for U.S. intervention and international support. Mr. Aspin was accompanied by a delegation from the Department of Defense and Strobe Talbott, the Clinton administration’s ambassador-at-large for Russia and the newly independent states.

Gen. Konstantyn Morozov, Ukraine’s defense minister and Mr. Aspin’s host during his visit, told reporters during a joint press conference on Monday afternoon, June 7, that he has “a positive attitude” toward the proposal, which would allow the United States to temporarily store nuclear warheads now in temporary storage in Ukraine under international control and then eventually take them to Russia where the nuclear material would be extracted.

“This visit, the first ever by an American defense secretary to Ukraine, confirms the intentions of the U.S. administration to start a new era in relations with Ukraine,” said Gen. Morozov. “I see and understand a little better about what the Ukrainian parliamentarians concern are, and I have a little bit better appreciation of their situation.”

Mr. Aspin told reporters. But, he added: “We, of course, believe and would support a non-nuclear Ukraine.”

Secretary Aspin received assurances of Ukraine’s willingness to become a non-nuclear state from President Leonid Kravchuk and the Ukrainian defense minister, who want to pledge to you that our policy is not changing and I should think that the question of ratification of START and the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) will be solved before the end of this session (of Parliament) in July,” Mr. Kravchuk told Mr. Aspin during a 70-minute meeting on Monday.

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Kuchma remarks muddy the waters

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Just three days before the Aspin visit to Ukraine, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told Ukrainian parliamentarians that “Ukraine should, at least temporarily, become a nuclear power.” He made those remarks during a closed session of debates on nuclear disarmament, on Thursday, June 3.

Although he is still the prime minister (albeit a powerless one) of a government that favors quick ratification of START I and accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr. Kuchma is also the former director of the world’s largest missile factory, which built the 46 ICBMs that he suggested Ukraine should keep.

Mr. Kuchma, who spoke on the technical aspects of nuclear weapons, urged the Parliament to ratify START I, which would rid Ukraine of 130 ICBMs, but postponed joining the NPT.

Mr. Kuchma’s statement, reported in the Western media, sent panic signals among Western nations, including the United States and Great Britain, who want Ukraine to keep its commitment to becoming a non-nuclear state.

Western nations have been pressuring Ukraine into giving up its nuclear weapons, which it inherited after the break-up of the Soviet Union, but have yet to offer the kinds of security guarantees financial compensation to Ukraine, which it should receive.

It is in dispute among Ukrainian government officials whether Mr. Kuchma spoke as a deputy, technical expert or as the prime minister. Government officials have been quick to say that he is an expert in this field and has a right to say what he thinks, even though this does not reflect the Ukrainian government’s official position.

(Continued on page 4)

The demand for Ukraine’s most precious resource

The Ternopil case

by Khristina Lew

Like the Eastern European countries that opened their borders to foreigners before it, Ukraine in 1991 became a bohemian of golden opportunity. German, Dutch, Japanese and American businessmen flooded Kyiv’s airports and hotels, exploring the newfound terrain and setting up businesses. Ukraine’s businessmen flooded Kyyiv’s airports and hotels, exploring the time of political and economic chaos.

Donbas miners continue protests

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

Donbas miners were on strike in the late 1992. Frequently cited on the pages of the Ukrainian press were reports of workers from the Donbas region, including those from the newly independent states, who were put on a moratorium. The Embassy in Moscow, which is larger and better resourced than the American Embassy in Kyiv, said that the American Embassy in Kyiv was closed.

Mr. Aspin arrived here on Sunday afternoon, June 6, with proposals to encourage Ukraine’s nuclear disarmament and support for U.S. intervention and international support. He was accompanied by a delegation from the Department of Defense and Strobe Talbott, the Clinton administration’s ambassador-at-large for Russia and the newly independent states.

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Like the Eastern European countries that opened their borders to foreigners before it, Ukraine in 1991 became a bohemian of golden opportunity. German, Dutch, Japanese and American businessmen flooded Kyiv’s airports and hotels, exploring the newfound terrain and setting up businesses. Ukraine’s resources were ripe for the picking, and many would claim that included its children.

Suddenly Ukraine’s orphanages were playing host to foreigners before it, like the Romanian government before it, the case of the 124 orphans and others prompted the Ukrainian government, like the Romanian government before before it, to halt the adoption of Ukrainian children by foreigners on May 12 until a new law on adoption is passed. The new law is expected to be approved in early 1994.

The directive halting adoptions by foreigners, issued by Minister for Humanitarian Policy Mykola Zhulynsky, was supported by both the oblast and has not been made public in Ukraine. An official at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv said the American Embassy in Moscow had been alerted to the Ukrainian government’s moratorium. The Embassy in Moscow, which is larger and better equipped to handle adoptions, reviewed an American citizen’s petition to adopt a Ukrainian child and issues that child’s immigration papers.

In March of this year, the American Embassy in Moscow processed 17 adoptions of Ukrainian children; in April, 31, and in May, 32. Presumably, adoption documents presented or dated before the May 12 deadline were still honored. In the first nine days of June, three adoptions of Ukrainian children were processed on the raion level, permission to adopt is granted by the Head of the oblast) and has not been made public in Ukraine. An official at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv said the American Embassy in Moscow had been alerted to the Ukrainian government’s moratorium. The Embassy in Moscow, which is larger and better equipped to handle adoptions, reviewed an American citizen’s petition to adopt a Ukrainian child and issues that child’s immigration papers.

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the question of how Russia defines the CIS and its own role in the Commonwealth and, indeed, in the larger geopolitical space of the former Soviet Union. There were doubts about Moscow’s desire to see the CIS as a tightly integrated structure replete with coordinating bodies, they have been dispelled by Russia’s recently adopted “Foreign Policy Concept.”

The document, which has been approved by President Boris Yeltsin, gives a great deal of attention to relations with the former Soviet republics, asserting that it is in Russia’s interests “to steer a course in the framework of the Commonwealth and in general in the ‘near abroad.’” The “Foreign Policy Concept” goes on to say that any state with which Russia deals must meet certain criteria: “The country uses 40 million tons of oil a year. Moscow claims Ukraine owes it $2.5 billion for past deliveries, although Ukrainian officials dispute the figure. Russian President Boris Yeltsin seems to have initiated the latest crisis when he threatened economic sanctions against CIS members who failed to pay their debts. The dispute has been simmering since last month when Russia announced it was raising oil prices for CIS states to world market levels retroactive to April 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Relations with the United States have soured... the administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is seen as applying unreasonably tough pressure on Kyyiv to fall into line. (Continued on page 13)
British war crimes effort set back, lacks evidence

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The acquittal of Australian pensioner Ivan Polyakovitch by a Supreme Court jury last month is having a strong effect on war crimes investigations around the world. According to a May 26 article in the International Express, a London-based periodical, "Britain's most expensive police investigation, the worldwide hunt for Nazi war criminals, is on the brink of collapse."

The report, headlined "The Nazi hunter faces costly defeat," was filed by Ian Henry and Oonagh Blackman, and suggested that many ministers in the British government were alarmed by the collapse of the Australia's first war crimes trial, when a jury took under an hour to clear Mr. Polyakovitch of all charges. The report also mentions that the government had "pushed through the War Crimes Act against the advice of the House of Lords," and that "several eminent judges warned there was no realistic chance of fair trials."

The article referred to "senior legal sources in London" who said "Britain would be likely to face similar embarrassment if the courts proceeded with less than credible prosecutions."

It is also suggested that after a two-year inquiry, a special investigative unit from Scotland Yard has been unable to collect enough evidence for a single prosecution. This has led government officials to question whether to go on with the effort, which has cost British taxpayers the equivalent of about $5 million (U.S.), and for which another $15 million was set aside. A "senior Whitehall source" was quoted as saying, "We should step back and take stock. The prospects are not good."

In a related story, David Vienneau reported in the June 3 issue of the Toronto Star, that the Supreme Court of

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The Ternopil case

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were processed, but the Embassy expects a serious drop for the remainder of the month.

This is the first in a series of articles about the demand for Ukraine's precious resource — its children, whom Minister Pohribny calls Ukraine's "national capital."

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—What began as a simple gesture toward the suburb's Midwestern Lutheran organization in the winter of 1992 has escalated into a tense standoff between 40 American families and the Ukrainian government over the welfare of 64 Ukrainian children, and at issue is respect for Ukrainian law.

The orphan project

On January 28, 1992, 124 children from a Ternopil orphanage arrived in Chicago for a four-month stay with Chicago-area Ukrainian American and Lutheran families. Organized by Thoughts of Faith, a Lutheran ministry based in Stoughton, Wis., that had actively assisted Ukraine in the past, the project was a means of providing a warm environment for Ukrainian orphans during the winter months.

Shortly after the children arrived in the United States, two issues were raised with Thoughts of Faith by their foster parents: Who would pay for the legal costs of any of whom had legal guardians in Ukraine, be adopted? Could they remain with their foster families until their visas expired in June?

In arranging for their visas to the United States in January, Pastor John Shep, executive director of Thoughts of Faith, met with officials at the Ukrainian Embassy in Moscow that the children would return to Ukraine on May 12, 1992. After consulting with then Minister of Education Bohdan Harasymiw in Moscow, Havarsivsky, Pastor Shep advised those parents wishing to adopt to seek legal counsel from Chicago-area attorneys before the children's visas expired.鸿

On May 12, 54 children returned to the orphanage in Ternopil. The majority of the foster parents of those children who remained retained the services of Ms. Harasymiw, who had assisted Pastor Shep in arranging the children's stay prior to their arrival.

Rumblings in Ukraine

The June 30 deadline came and went with no visit from the Ternopil commission. On July 27, six more children departed for Ukraine, bringing the number of children remaining in the United States to 64. Two little girls arrived from Ukraine on July 27 to join her twin sister, who departed for Ternopil on April 7. The children's visas were extended for another six months, until December.

From July to October 1992, the fate of the 64 children remained uncertain. In August Pastor Shep traveled to Ukraine to teach at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute for one month. Ms. Harasymiw made arrangements for the Ternopil commission to travel to the United States. Mr. Harasymiw was relieved of his duties as minister of education and replaced by Mykhailo Mykolenko. After numerous delays, the seven-person commission finally arrived in Chicago on October 27 to meet with the families and children involved.

After the commission returned to Ukraine in November, local Ternopil newspapers began running stories about the orphans in the United States: that they lived in shabby conditions, that they were being sold, and that an attempt to resolve the situation had been trained to become Lutheran missionaries.

Pastor Shep tried to assure the orphans' families that he was submitting an article in the February 13, 1993, issue of Ternystyi Shliakh (The Ternopil Weekly) that they had lived in a home, that they were being sought to adopt by their foster parents. "We've grown to love these kids and they love us. We can't part," Vladimir Goncharoff, who was reprimanded by Moroz of the Ministry of Education for the Ternopil Oblast Bohdan Harasymiw, who had assisted Pastor Shep in arranging the children's stay prior to their arrival.

The American end

In November 1992, Ukraine's Consul General Oliynyk arrived in Chicago and shortly afterward became involved in the adoptions of the Ternopil orphans. He met with each child to ascertain whether in fact he or she wished to be adopted by their foster family and assisted the foster families in preparing and sending the orphans and themselves back. "We were just sitting here minding our own business when we told that our children would be adopted. "You can't take this from us," she explained. "As I approach it, my children can be what they want to be. I'm not going to care them to be Ukrainian minors," he told a Chicago computer programmer, his second son is undecided, son number 3 is a Lutheran pastor, "and my Ukrainian boy was a set of Russian.""Despite the attacks in the media, a commission was set up in Ternopil to examine and reach a decision on each adoption request from the American foster families.

The orphan project

"We've grown to love these kids and they love us. We can't part."

Vladimir Goncharoff

"We've grown to love these kids and they love us. We can't part."

Pylpy Orytk Institutschy offficically opens in Kyiv

by Markian Bilinsky


The institute is an independent public policy research organization, whose primary objectives are to render general assistance in the establishment of democracy, a free-market economy, and the rule of law in Ukraine, as well as to raise the level of mutual understanding between policymakers in Ukraine and the United States. The project is funded by the National Endowment for Democracy as well as by contributions from various private organizations and individuals.

The announcement of the institute's registration, which was made at the end of April, followed the meeting of the Orytk Institute's Board of Directors. The board's membership was chosen to reflect the diversity of Ukrainian democrats. Among them are four deputies: Chairman of the Board Ivan Zayets (chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Social Security and Transportation), Olena Tetyana (advisor to the president of Ukraine on legal affairs), Mykhailo Horyn (Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Party), and Pavlo Morchan (head of the Prosvita cultural association). Other board members include Rukh Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych, as well as scholars and experts in the fields of Economics and Philosophy.

The May 12 moratorium on adoptions has spread fear to the foster families and the children's parents fear that if the orphans return to Ternopil, their adoption requests will not be honored. Some families can't afford to fly the orphans back. Mr. Oliynyk is sympathetic to the plight of the children and their foster families, but emphasizes that the situation must be handled according to the laws of Ukraine. "This country has more pressing issues than this one."

In light of the May 12 moratorium and Consul General Oliynyk's visit to the United States, the foster parents are trying to adopt. "It is very difficult to go to bed at night," said Pastor Gruen. "To lose Volodia now after a year and a half would be like death."

In May 28 the foster parents received a letter from Consul General Oliynyk advising them that the Ternopil authorities have requested that the children return to Ukraine. Some families fear that if the orphans return to Ternopil, their adoption requests will not be honored. Some families can't afford to fly the orphans back.

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Liberal Laurence Decore in race for Alberta premier

by Christopher Guty

HULL, Quebec — It’s a race between the former mayors of Alberta’s two largest cities in the provincial election on June 15.

Liberal Party leader Laurence Decore, the former mayor of Edmonton, is hoping to unseat Progressive Conservative Premier Ralph Klein, a former Calgary mayor, and form the first Grit government in the province in 42 years. (Liberal Charles Stewart served as premier from 1917 to 1921.)

Mr. Decore represents Edmonton Glengarry in the Alberta legislature, while Klein Premier represents Calgary Elbow.

Mr. Decore is using his five-year mayoral record as ammunition to show he’s the best person to run the province’s economy.

Liberal campaign literature shows that when he became mayor in 1983, Edmonton’s tax-supported debt was $304 million, or $453 per Edmontonian.

As a mayor of 19 years, Mr. Decore claims that he was able to reduce the city’s tax-supported debt by 9.2 percent.

When Mr. Getty became premier in 1988, Edmonton’s debt had declined to $276 million or $479 per Edmontonian. Add municipal utilities deficits and the total comes to $1.4 billion, or $2,404 per Edmontonian.

That compares with Mr. Klein, who succeeded Don Getty as Tory leader and premier earlier this year, and who was elected mayor of Calgary in 1980. Then, that city’s claim to Calgary’s tax-supported debt stood at $407 million or $697 per Calgarian.

When Mr. Klein left office nine years later, the debt increased by almost 145 percent, or $97 million, to $1,503 per Calgarian. Add civic utilities deficits, and the total comes to a debt of $2.5 million, or $3,727 per Calgarian.

Born in Vegreville, Mr. Decore, 52, is a second-generation Ukrainian-Canadian liberal politician. His father, John, a lawyer and judge, represented the riding of Vegreville as a Liberal in the Canadian House of Commons from 1949 to 1957. He also served as president of Edmonton’s Ukrainian Professional and Business Club (UPBS).

Laurence Decore, also a lawyer, served as an alderman in Edmonton from 1974 to 1983. That year, he was elected mayor, receiving the largest plurality in the history of Edmonton mayoral elections.

Mr. Decore also served as president of the Edmonton UPBC and as president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation from 1979 to 1981. The founding chairman of the Alberta Heritage Council, Mr. Decore also served as chairman of the Canadian Council on Social and Economic Development and as the executives of the two parties. Only the exception in the current campaign.

For Mr. Decore, the main issue facing Albertans is reducing the province’s debt. Albertans are faced with an accumulated debt of $20 billion, not including this year’s projected $2.5 billion deficit. When Mr. Getty became premier in 1986, the province enjoyed $12 billion in assets. The Liberal leader claims that much of the economic reversals is due to bad government investments in failed private industry. In the past few years, hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost in such disastrous recovery measures as building a $650 million cellular-telephone industry and another to build a $125 million high-tech magnetium plant that went nowhere.

Mr. Decore is employing a so-called “CD Player” or “Conservative Debt Player,” to illustrate the government’s poor financial management record. He emphasized that it closed the provincial debt at over $7.5 million a day since 1985, which continues to grow at a rate of $87 per second.

But Prof. David Taras, a political scientist at the University of Calgary, said that both Mr. Klein and Mr. Decore have been vague about how they would cut the deficit. “There’s not much difference between both parties. Both agree that the government should serve as an economic facilitator and take dramatic steps in reducing the debt, but haven’t really said how,” he noted.

Mr. Decore, who agrees with Mr. Klein that Alberta will continue to be the only Canadian province without a provincial sales tax, promises to begin by slashing government jobs. “We have the largest civil service in the country on a per capita basis.”

However, Mr. Klein has been attempting to unseat Mr. Decore by linking him with the federal Liberal’s historically unpopular National Energy Program of the 1970s and 1980s. Mr. Decore admits that legacy has hurt the party’s chances for a provincial sweep. “If we were something else we could win very easily.”

The current party standings in Alberta’s 83-member legislature are: 57 Tory seats, 15 NDP and nine Liberals.

However, in the 1989 election, just months after Mr. Decore was elected Liberal leader, the Grits took 29 percent of the popular vote compared with 26 percent by the NDP.

Most political analysts predict the Liberals will likely replace the NDP as Alberta’s official opposition this election. “It’s a minority situation with the Conservatives, the Liberals and NDP probably unite in a coalition,” said Prof. Taras.

Gene Zwozdesky, who is running for the Liberals in Edmonton Amosmore against NDP incumbent Marie Lang, is confident of a Grit victory. “People are tired of the 22 consecutive years of Conservative governments, the 24-year-old music director of Edmonton’s Shumka Dancers and former executive director of the Alberta Ukrainian Centennial Commission.

“Why is telling voters in my riding that I want to be your representa­­tor... not your politician,” he said.

However Mark Hlady, who is running against NDP incumbent Bob Hawskworth in the Calgary Mountain View constituency, says Albertans already have a change.

“We have a new leader, Ralph Klein, who has a lot of new ideas and new energy,” explains the 34-year-old former Ukrainian dancer in Thunder Bay, who is running in Calgary’s most heavily populated Ukrainian district.

Prof. Taras explained that although Mr. Decore is very popular in Edmonton, Ukrainian Albertans are unlikely to support him based on his heritage. “They traditionally vote either north­­south, or urban­­rural.”

Ukrainian Albertans, who comprise the third largest ethnic group in the province, currently represent about 250,000 or 10 percent of Alberta’s population. Close to 62 percent of Albertans live in Edmonton or Calgary.

Dr. Petryshyn said that most Ukrainian Albertans are now fifth­­generation and have no political agenda as a group. “We are white and English­­speaking. Besides, there isn’t the fire in the belly that you might have seen in the 1960s and 1970s during the Cold War.”

Instead of worrying about his ethnic affiliation, Prof. Taras suggests that Mr. Klein concentrate on honing his own personality.

“Laurence has this image problem,” he explains. “He comes across very cold and very stern, like a high school princi­­pal. I know that he has this caring and warm side. But although he’s very well respected, most people don’t have much of a love for him.”
THE Ukrainian Weekly

Who's on the defensive now?

This week, the United States and Ukraine came closer to resolving some sticking points in their relations. The two countries, which had been at loggerheads for a little more than two years, appeared to be making some progress.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin's visit to Germany and Ukraine last week, was billed by senior officials as an effort "to advance the U.S. defense partnership with two key countries" and a "major step forward in ... building a security partnership with Poland and Ukraine."

The visit appeared to be a good follow-up to that of Strobe Talbott, who less than a month earlier in Kyiv had announced a sea change in U.S.-Ukraine relations. The United States would be adopting a new, multi-faceted approach to relations with Ukraine. (It was somewhat puzzling when then, soon after wards, during a meeting with Ukrainian American community leaders, Ambassador Talbott asked to see 50 minutes of the allotted hour on nuclear issues.)

Now Secretary Aspin came to Kyiv armed with more concrete proposals, including international supervision over Ukraine's nuclear weapons, more ties between the American and Ukrainian military, more assurances of U.S. support in view of Ukraine's security concerns, and an offer to act as mediator to help resolve disputes between Kyiv and Moscow.

Indeed, officials in Kyiv, too, saw it that way. And their response was positive. "This visit, the first ever by an American defense secretary to Ukraine, confirms the intentions of the U.S. administration to start a new era in relations with Ukraine," commented Stanislav Shakal, Ukraine's former Minister of Defense.

Shakal said the visit raised the hope that U.S. bluster, against the United States rela tions with Ukraine, had been a media stunt and that the only proper role for the U.S. would be to use its clout to help Ukraine to turn over its nuclear weapons to Russia. His message was simple: the U.S. should side with Russia in this dispute. Mr. Grachev went as far as stating unequivocally that the once-Soviet nuclear warheads located on Ukrainian territory are Russian and should remain under Russian control. The U.S. should support Russia's position, as officials noted that press Minister Grachev to accept its plan for international supervision over Ukrainian nuclear weapons when he visits Washington later this month.

Now the shoe is on the other foot. The U.S. has recognized Russia's pretensions, and in view of the fact that the U.S. has understood that Russia wants to be in control over all the nukes of the former USSR and to take over the former USSR's sphere of influence without any "meddling" by outsiders, even those that it portrays as partners in the new world order, it is true, as the author stated, that "it is a great deal of assistance, this amount pales when one notes that the total assistance package was $2.52 billion. While Ukraine comprises 18.19 percent of the population of the newly independent states (NIS), it received 5.92 and 6.19 percent of the U.S. aid for NIS countries in FY 1992 and 1993, respectively, that averages out to only 5.92 percent of the assistance. While Ukraine has a population that is 34.7 percent of the population of Russia, received only 9.48 percent of the aid Russia received."

What is U.S. aid to Ukraine worth?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

In "U.S.-Ukraine Relations Include More Than Nukes" (The Ukrainian Weekly, May 16), Orest Deychakiwsky stressed that U.S. policy toward Ukraine goes beyond the demand for ratification of START 1 and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). He pointed out that Ukraine has benefited from a wide range of U.S. assistance programs. While the facts in the article are accurate, one must be careful not to get a distorted picture of U.S. assistance efforts.

It is true, as the author stated, that "it is difficult to obtain a precise figure on aid to Ukraine." However, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has provided a summary of food, medical, technical and Non-Lugar (nuclear disarmament) grant assistance for both fiscal years (FY) 1992 and 1993. It is under these programs that Ukraine received the $137.2 million referenced by Mr. Deychakiwsky.

While $137.2 million sounds like a great deal of assistance, this amount pales when one notes that the total assistance package was $2.52 billion. While Ukraine comprises 18.19 percent of the population of the newly independent states (NIS), it received 5.92 and 6.19 percent of the U.S. aid for NIS countries in FY 1992 and 1993, respectively, that averages out to only 5.92 percent of the assistance. While Ukraine has a population that is 34.7 percent of the population of Russia, received only 9.48 percent of the aid Russia received."

The easiest comparison of assistance in the context of Ukraine is to NIS countries where the per capita assistance was $9.68 while Ukraine received only $2.64 per capita. In other words, for each dollar per capita aid to Russia, Ukraine received $3.67 per capita aid (or, for each dollar per capita aid to Russia, Ukraine received $3.67 per capita assistance.)

Also clear from that same table is that of the 12 nations of the NIS, only two received less money per capita than Ukraine: Uzbekistan and Azerbajian. In the case of Azerbajian, the Bush and Clinton administrations were precluded from providing any assistance by restrictions enacted by Congress.

While the Ukrainian community has argued that U.S. foreign policy, including foreign assistance, is Russian-centric, the facts indicate that this is not necessarily the case. Although Russia received more than the average per capita assistance, six countries received more assistance than Russia while five nations received less. One must conclude that the policy was more anti-Ukrainian than pro-Russian.

Some argue may that the extraordinary low level of assistance to Ukraine is based on its reluctance to ratify the two arms control treaties. Again, the facts do not support this case. In FY 1992, while

(Continued on page 10)

U.S. grant assistance to the NIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Percent of population of NIS</th>
<th>Total U.S. Aid FY 1992 &amp; 1993</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>188.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azerbajian</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>

1 In million of dollars
2 In dollars

June 15

Turning the pages back...

In the summer and autumn of 1930, Polish authorities conducted an operation against the Ukrainian population of Galicia, which they considered "subversive." The operation, called the "pacification," was a multi-faceted approach when dealing with national minorities in Poland, euphemistically known as the "active policy."

The man who oversaw the Polish campaign, as deputy minister and then minister of the interior, was Bronislaw Pieracki. A leading activist of the so-called Sanacja ("healing") regime, he supported the use of "arm-in-arm" tactics when dealing with national minorities in Poland, euphemistically known as the "active policy."

Pieracki-sanctioned tactics included arrests, public whipping, torture in prison cells, and the violent search of entire villages, the sackings of houses and apartments, removal of Ukrainian shop and street signs, raids on reading rooms and cooperatives, wholesale searches of entire villages, the sacking of houses and apartments, and indiscriminate destruction of cultural artifacts, such as books, embroidery, etc.

People were frequently forced to sign declarations of loyalty to Poland, and to renounce their titular affiliation to the Ukrainian nation. In September 1930, the Polish authorities closed Ukrainian secondary schools in Termodil, Drohobych and Rohatyn.

Although Pieracki made some economic and educational concessions to the Ukrainian minority in Galicia and assumed the challege of metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky and a number of Ukrainian political leaders in June of that year, he was also responsible for recurring repressions in the Lisko district, and in Volhynia and Polissia in 1932.

Two years later, in Warsaw, on June 15, 1934, by Hryhoriy Meretsko, a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.


ACTION ITEM

During the past two years, Ukraine has received less than one third of its fair share of U.S. foreign assistance allocated to the former Soviet Union ($137.2 million of $3.3 billion). During the week of June 14, the U.S. Congress will be considering the Foreign Assistance Authorization (H.R. 2233) and Appropriations (H.R. 2295) bill.

Write all Ukrainian Americans to call their respective Congressman by June 16 to express concern about the distribution of U.S. foreign aid. A suggested message is: "Although Ukrainian Americans support foreign aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union, we would like to express our concerns about the unequal distribution of funds. In particular, the nations of the former Soviet Union, only Uzbekistan received less assistance than Ukraine. We urge you, during consideration of the bills, to make a statement in support of Ukraine receiving its fair share (about 20 percent of the aid allocated to the nations of the former Soviet Union)." Congressmen can be reached through the U.S. Capitol switchboard at (202) 225-3125.

--- submitted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine's name is important, too

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue, two professors stated that bringing a resolution to waking up and effort writing to inform people of Ukraine's correct name, people should write letters concerning names substantive issues. While I agree that it's important to write letters dealing with substantive and timely issues, as well as a significant contribution to the collections of funds for various urgent expectations, I called the Consular Marches in support of Ukrainian causes, a major problem.

About getting a visa.

After some 50 years, I decided to go back to where I had started. In 12 hours I reached 13,000 feet at 7 miles. At this point I got a rude awakening; I didn't know if I could carry a 60-pound load for 10.7 miles, and back, so I decided to do it in one day. I had wanted to climb Mount Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada in California. At 14,495 feet it is the high peak in the lower 48 states. It is recommended that the climb be made over a period of two or three days. As I'm 72 years old, I didn't know if I could carry a 60-pound load for 10.7 miles, and back, so I decided to do it in one day. I started out at 4 a.m. and as soon had reached 13,000 feet at 7 miles. At this point I got very tired and had three consecutive cramps in my upper thighs. Reaching the tattered air was getting the best of me, I decided to go back, and I stumbled and swore all the way back to where I had started. In 12 hours I had gone 14 miles.

As a consolation prize for myself, I drove to the lowest point in the Western hemisphere, Bad Water in Death Valley, which is 279.8 feet below sea level. Realizing that the rarefied air was getting the best of me, I decided to go back, and I stumbled and swore all the way back to where I had started. In 12 hours I had gone 14 miles.

Solomea Pavlychko (left) is among the 10 authors whose essays appear in "Perestroika and Soviet Women" (right).

Solomea Pavlychko

Bravo to Cincinnati mountain climbers

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to the Cincinnati team (featured recently in The Weekly) for climbing Mount Rainier.

Polish Embassy. A lady answered the phone and said: "You do not need any visa to come and visit us. Come over and have a good time." That really hurt. Poland welcomes me with open arms, and my home country requires an invitation and charges a hefty sum for the visa.

I am sure that there is a well-consid­ ered reason why a citizen of Cuba or Vietnam may visit Ukraine without any visas, while a Ukrainian with U.S. citizen­ ship must have an invitation and visa "official" one. I believe that it is most appropriate for Dr. Oleh Bitorus, the ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, to explain that reasoning. I have known Dr. Bitorus from various meet­ ings that he has attended and believe that his explanation will be enlightening.

Dr. Ivan Pelc

Morris Plains, N.J.

Dr. Revutsky reflects on Liatoshynsky

Dear Editor:

In his article "Liatoshynsky: prelude to a centennial" (May 2) Victor Baley, Ukrainian composer and conduc­ tor, stated that without question mes­ saging Lysenko's score of his opera "Taras Bulba," Liatoshynsky was mainly responsible for its orchestration.

As a witness during the conversation between Liatoshynsky and my father, Dmytro Revutsky, I would like to make a correction. Working on some additions to the Lysenko's score, my uncle, Levko Revutsky, again registered Liatoshynsky on which instruments might be used in the orchestration of the opera. Therefore, Liatoshynsky openly admitted to my father that it was very easy to orchestrate following Levko Revutsky's notes. He even proposed him that they write a new opera together in the future. Unfortunately this was not realized.

Valerian Revutsky

Vancouver

BOOK REVIEW: Ten authors reveal status of women in USSR


by Oksana Zakydzalska

Although the title of this book — "Perestroika and Soviet Women" — is dated, the contents are still relevant, proving that events move faster than the publication of books or fundamental changes in society. Published by Cambridge University Press in 1992 (but written before the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991), it raises the question, "Are there any changes in women's lives, self-understanding and social status comparable to the radical changes in society at large?"

It contains an essay by Solomea Pavlychko titled "Between Feminism and nationalism: New Women's Groups in Ukraine." Ms. Pavlychko, a literary scholar and translator of such works as "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and "Lord of the Flies," lives and works in Kyiv and is one of the few women in Ukraine ana­ lyzing issues from a feminist point of view.

The influence of perestroika reforms on the status of women in the former Soviet Union is examined by various authors from different perspectives: the labor force, agricultural reform, political reform, social issues and literature. Although most of the articles deal with the issues on a Soviet level and from a Russian perspective, many of the problems described would apply to Sovietized Ukraine as well.

Several of the authors make the point that although the USSR was the most patriarchal society in the world, women can only be understood in the context of the changes described. Women's alleged constitutional equality was undermined by economic exploita­ tion and political marginalization.

Ms. Pavlychko examines the influ­ ence of the nationalist movement in Ukraine on the status of women. Her conclusion is that "women were never admitted to the economic or political elite in this society, and they are not admitted now."

In the period of rapid political change in Ukraine, women were active in the reform movement and joined the demo­ cratic political organizations in large numbers. However, they did not assume leadership positions. Ms. Pavlychko points out that at the founding congress of Rukh, only 8.8 percent of the dele­ gates were women and not a single woman made a speech or participated in a discussion. In the elections of 1990, of 450 deputies elected, only 13 were women. Although in the previous Communist Parliament 30 percent of the deputies had been women, this was achieved by appointment. Officially women were represented for women, but within limits set by men.

Through various examples, Ms. Pavlychko shows that today Ukraine women are not ready to compete with men for power, and, although society does not encourage them in such compe­ tition, neither does it want any more women politicians of the old type. The Soviet experience of official women repre­ sentatives gave affirmative action a bad name.

Ms. Pavlychko examines the few organizations that did emerge in the 1990s and spoke as an independent voice for women. The Organization of Soldier's Mothers agitated against injustices in the Soviet Army and led a cam­ paign against the posting of recruits out­ side their republics. The Women's Society of Rukh (Zhincho Hromada Rukh) organized women around the task of helping victims of Chornobyl.

Soyuz Ukrainok (Women's Union) was the first independent women's orga­ nization that sought to engage women in public life. It has become leader in organizing activities and programs involving social and welfare services on the community level.

The above examples seem rather timid when compared to Western femi­ nist threats in the last decades. But, Ms. Pavlychko points out, they should be looked at in the context of former Soviet society, where the Communist women's organizations were politically conformist and operated under the control of the Communist patriarchal, playing a sec­ ondary and propaganda role. Although towards the end of the Soviet period there were 57,000 women's councils (zhencho rady) in Ukraine, they were unimportant, token organizations.

It is not merely the Communist past in Ukraine that worked against women's involvement in public affairs, Ms. Pavlychko notes. Ukrainian history and tradition are permeated with the (Continued on page 12)
A short history of Ukrainian music

PART I

Ever since I began to write this column, I knew that at some point I would begin a review to write "A short history of Ukrainian music." I use the term "history" advisedly — this is not so much of Ukrainian music, but rather a personal history, for the music has always been a part of my life. I have known music since I was a child, and from the moment I first heard it, I was drawn to it. The music has always been a part of my identity, and it has helped me to understand my culture and my people.

In one sense, this is simply the first in a series of short histories. This one is an overview. Mythopoetic imagination, the Gogolian hyperbole and dreams of past glories, real or imagined, have long had a tendency in the past. Well, here are some of the facts.

The golden age of Ukrainian music is often dated to the 17th century, seen as the period of "original" Ukrainian music. However, this is not entirely accurate. While there were some important composers and works during this time, the true golden age of Ukrainian music began in the 18th century.

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The most important music center in Ukraine was the Kyyiv Mohyla Academy. In 1733, courses in music began at the Kyyiv Lyceum. The connection with West European music grew stronger in the 18th century. An outstanding center was the estate of Hetman Kyryl Rozumovsky in Hlukhiv. His son, Andriy (Andre) was one of the most prominent figures of the late 18th century. His compositions and opera "Kapitol" (completed in 1792) achieved international popularity. By the 1900s the works of Lysenko's influence was successful in showing the need to establish an independent national musical culture, one that was to be grounded in professionalism. Provincial imitations of second and third grade foreign models became less common. An attempt was made to complete the two decades of the 20th century to develop a national musical tradition.

Towards the close of the 20th century, a number of composers of greater technical accomplishment began to emerge. Among them were Mykola Leontovych (1857-1911), Kyril Stetsenko (1885-1922), Yaakov Kantor (1883-1921) and Oleksander Koshets (1875-1945). In that all-important period, a number of compositions were written on a wide range of subjects. Among them was the works of Bortniansky, whose monumental choral cantata "Kapitol" (1912) is still an important and original contribution to the choral-symphonic tradition.

Music played an important part in this cultural renaissance, modern Ukrainian found itself in 1917 without a viable and immediate past. To create such a past and present became a primary goal. The further activities of this period were: the foundering of professional symphonic orchestras, the formation of the Ukrainian National Symphony Orchestra, the establishment of the Kiev Conservatory, the founding of the National Music Academy, and the establishment of the National Ballet. These developments laid the foundation for the future development of a Ukrainian musical style. In addition, one must mention the music of the composer Semen Hulak-Artemovsky (1815-1873) who wrote the operas "Zaporozhets za Dnipro" (The Cossacks Beyond the Dnieper) and composed the play "The Cossacks." These works were influential in the development of the Ukrainian national musical style.

In 1920, the composition "Galka" (Galka) by Volodymyr Vynnychenko was performed in Kyyiv. This work, written for orchestra, is a masterpiece of Ukrainian music. It was performed at the Kiev Conservatory and later in all major cities of the Soviet Union. The work was well received by both the critics and the public. It is considered one of the most important works of Ukrainian classical music.

The era did produce the composer Mykola Lysenko (1873-1957), whose works were performed in all major cities of the Soviet Union. His compositions, such as "Skazka" (Fairy Tale), "Kuybysh" (The Cossacks), and "Zaporozhets za Dnipro" (The Cossacks Beyond the Dnieper) are still performed today.

In conclusion, Ukrainian music has a rich history, and it has played an important role in the cultural and social development of the country. The music of the past continues to influence the music of the present, and it is a source of inspiration for composers and performers.

References:
- Bortniansky, Mykola (1873-1917), "Kapitol," Opera in 2 acts, first performed in Kyyiv in 1912.
Young Ukrainian Canadian wins top magazine photography prize

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The National Magazine Awards, Canada’s top juried awards for magazine writers and visual artists, were announced in April, and the winner of the gold medal and $1,000 first prize for conceptual photography was 25-year-old Mir Lada from Toronto. His winning photo, featuring a punked-out Boy Scout, was used to illustrate an article in Today’s Parent magazine titled “Scouts and Guides - is Baden-Powell’s Brainchild Prepared for the 90s?”

Conceptual photography, as explained by Mir, differs from other types of photography because the picture is made rather than taken. “There is a very big difference between making and taking pictures,” he said. “Taking a picture means you are recording something, you are in front of you. When you make a picture, you start out with an idea in your head and go out and find the means to make the photo.”

In the winning photograph, the art director gave Mir a general idea of what he wanted — a simple shot of a bizarre Boy Scout — but the styling of the model and all the details — clothing, hair, expression, background — were the photographer’s responsibility. Mir said that, although it counts as a conceptual shot, the winning photo is more straightforward than most of the photos he creates. “On a scale of conceptuality, I would rate it 3 or 4 out of 10.”

Mir is the son of artist Sophia Lada and the late Marco Zubar. He was born in Philadelphia and moved with his mother in 1981 to Winnipeg where he completed his high school studies. It was in Winnipeg that he got the photography assignment that carried out to be his first break.

TG (Today’s Generation) Magazine, a nationally circulated magazine aimed at the 13- to 19-year-old crowd, was doing a profile article on Miss Teen Canada, who happened to be a student at Mir’s school. Mir was asked to do the photos for the story. The magazine liked Mir’s work and invited him to visit them if he came to Toronto.

In 1990 Mir moved to Toronto to study photography at the Ontario College of Art. The college cancelled the photography program the following year so he switched to the still photography course at the Ryerson Institute of Technology, which he completed two years ago.

On coming to Toronto, Mir followed up on TG Magazine’s invitation to stop in and soon began receiving photo jobs. Occasional assignments turned into regular monthly ones; then he did some covers for the magazine and finally became the magazine’s photo editor — all this while he was still a full-time student at Ryerson. As a result, in his last two years of school, he was able to support himself totally through his photography.

By the time he completed his studies, he had a portfolio of 50 published pieces as well as invaluable experience in meeting clients, negotiating and knowing how to “source” things. That, he explained, is a big part of photography, knowing where to find things, how to find locations, how to get props and passes.

Today, the major part of his photography work and what Mir calls “my true love, which gives me creative and personal satisfaction,” is magazine work which, in his case, is not very lucrative. “Some photographers, who have a narrower range and who specialize in a particular kind of photo or in a particular look, use a simple approach. They can do a shoot in a couple of hours. I get bored with doing the same thing over and over again. I do something radically different and try new techniques every time I shoot. None of my photos is ever repeated. It becomes very time consuming,” he said.

His photos have appeared in numerous national magazines such as Flare, Report on Business and enRoute and trade journals such as Style and Canadian Jewellery. Most recently, a montage of his photos has been used in Honda TV commercials. He does advertising and client direct work to give his firm, Marat Photography, the financial means to cover the running expenses so that he can do editorial work.

“I call myself a conceptual photo illustrator,” Mir said. “The reason I don’t use ‘photographer’ is because of the image of the photographer as someone who just takes pictures.” The general public, he said, has particular ideas about what photographers are, and it falls into two categories. “One: they think I do weddings as that is the only time most people hire a photographer. Others assume I’m a jetsetting fashion photographer — breezing into a studio, people waiting on me hand and foot and all I do is press the button and the picture it takes.” In actual fact, running both a business and doing the creative work that he likes means 12- to 18-hour work days and very rarely a day off.

His competition is not other photographers, but illustrators, and sometimes, Mir said, when dealing with a way-out concept, an illustrator would be a much easier solution than a photographer. “An illustration is just created out of your head. With a photo you have to find the objects, the people and the places to put in front of the camera.”

Who decides what goes into a photo? Mir replied that this depends very much on the client, but in editorial work the photo illustrator is usually given a general concept or an idea and it’s up to him to give it content. “Of course, magazines have a readership that expects a certain style; for example, trade magazines want a conservative visual background — I usually try to give it a little twist but I have to be careful not to alienate the reader. For creative magazines, the reader wants to be knocked back. This is more of a challenge and gives me an opportunity to experiment.”

When doing editorial work, Mir said, he does the article he is to illustrate carefully, dissecting it and creating visual symbols to go along with the contents. Then, using the visual components, he creates a total illustration.

He said the design training he received in his one year of fine arts study at the Ontario College of Art has proved to be the most significant for his work. “I don’t go to galleries to look at photography shows, I go to look at paintings, sculpture and drawings. It is from them that I get my inspiration.”

In the profession of photography one has to be able to combine both commercial aspects and creativity. Mir likes this combination as it gives him the opportunity to do many things: promotion, printing (he does his own color printing), prop building, shooting in the studio and even bookkeeping. To help the business side of photography, he has set up a second firm for catalogue photography, specializing in magazine work. For creative illustrators, he hopes this will eventually be a self-operating business and become the vehicle that will allow him to pursue even more creative work.

Being American-born means Mir can easily go back and work in the U.S. Do the bright lights of New York beckon? “I have the opportunity to do many things in this country too,” he said. “I have plans for the future. I want to keep exploring and experimenting, and I believe everything will be great.”

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Mir Lada’s National Magazine Award-winning photo in conceptual photography used to illustrate Today’s Parent article “Scouts and Guides.”
SPORTSLINE

Festival announces plaza program

HOLMDEL, N.J. — On Saturday, June 19, thousands of festival-goers will converge on the grounds of the Garden State Performing Arts Center in Holmdel, to enjoy a fun-filled cultural extravaganza at the annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival Day in New Jersey. Pictured accepting the proclamation held June 19 at the Garden State Art Center In Holmdel.

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Donbas miners... (Continued from page 1)

administration of the Donbas region.
Mr. Kravchuk also unveiled his eight­point economic program, which includes demonopolization of production, equal rights for all forms of ownership, privati­zation of small and medium-size busi­nesses, and financial and banking reforms.

Mykola Kurzythko, a member of the Donetsk Strike Committee, coal miners of the Donbas have moved their strike up to Kyyiv, "if the Kyyiv factories and businesses support us.

Rearing to the Avenchov’s speech, he called the president a "political impo­tent," adding, "He is calling us to work to Kyyiv, "if the Kyyiv factories and businesses support us."

The following changes have been made in the stage program of the 19th annual Ukrainian Festival USA. To be held at the Garden State Arts Center, Holmdel, on the Garden State Parkway. Appearing will be Igor Bobadin and his group, Halychany, a contemporary folk group from Lviv. Unable to appear are Oksana Bilezor and the Oksana Ensemble, and musical stage and screen star Ed Evanko.

For ticket information, call Jarold Iwachiw, (908) 369-5164. Festival begins at 1 a.m., 6 p.m.

What is U.S. aid... (Continued from page 6)

Ukraine was transferring its tactical nuclear weapons to Russia and signing the Lisbon Protocol, Ukraine received over the assistance for the past two years. If Ukraine fared poorly when Russia was receiving over 75.61 percent of the total aid, how will Ukraine fare when Russia receives over 75.61 percent of U.S. assistance?

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Receives doctorate from Wayne State

DETROIT — Maria Kostyniuk Daniv was awarded a Ph.D. from Wayne State University in Detroit in December 1992. Her dissertation, titled "The Effect of Instruction on Comprehension and Recall of Prescription Drug Label Information in Older Adults," was developed and defended in the area of higher educational administration. Dr. Daniv is a captain in the 232nd Army Nurse Reserve Unit.

The parents of Dr. Daniv, Dmytro and Alexandra Kostyniuk, reside in Warren, Mich. Dr. Daniv has four daughters: Lara, Sonia, Ina and Angie. The Danivs are members of UNA Branch 94.

Named member of Appraisal Institute

NEWTON, Mass.: William J. Pastuszek, Jr., staff appraiser, Steven C. Byrnnes Associates, was awarded the Massachusetts Appraisal Institute professional membership designation and was admitted to membership in the Appraisal Institute.

Mr. Pastuszek, an appraiser for more than 10 years, is a graduate of Oberlin College and holds a B.A. degree in English literature. Mr. Pastuszek is a director of the Greater Boston Chapter of the Appraisal Institute, former president of the Massachusetts Board of Real Estate Appraisers and current education chair, and teaches appraisal at Bentley College.

Mr. Pastuszek is member of UNA Branch 231 and is the son of UNA Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek.

Student makes mark in soccer

WARREN, Mich. — Roman M. Kuropas, who is on a partial athletic scholarship at Robert Morris College in Pittsburgh, started on the varsity squad and made his mark as a striker among national players from Trinidad- Tobago, among other countries.

During the last two seasons (1991 and 1992), he was chosen both seasons to the First Team North East All-Conference.

Mr. Kuropas, who started his soccer career at age 4 with the Ukrainian Cherriyk Soccer Club. He also played with AC Italia, and with Intramural Conception.

Model featured in Teen Magazine

BOCA RATON, Fla. — Aspiring model Shawna Sterozuk, 15, of Delray Beach appeared in the March issue of "Teen Magazine" as a 1993 Great Model Search regional semifinalist. Ms. Sterozuk is among 480 — out of 24,000 entrants — whom appear in the magazine’s January through May issues. The winner will follow in Cheryl Tiegs’ footsteps as the October 1993 girl model.

An avid dancer, Mr. Sterozuk has attended the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Ukrainian American National Soccer Team that toured Ukraine. His last four summers were spent on staff in the nation’s leading soccer camps.

Mr. Sterozuk will receive his marketing degree in 1993. He is a member of UNA Branch 20, of which his father, Roman Kuropas, is branch secretary.

Chosen to serve as youth ambassador

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Krista Kornylo has been selected to represent the Rochester area as the people-to-people student ambassador to Europe for the summer of 1993. This nationally sponsored student diplomat program, organizes selected high school students to participate in a cross-cultural, multinational foreign exchange.

The process starts in Washington, with a three-day orientation and briefing, then crosses the Atlantic to connect with other students in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Poland, Russia and Belarus. The young ambassadors have an opportunity to bond their diplomatic skills and to examine cultural differences as well as attempt to bridge cultural gaps.

Wins World Cup poster contest

SOMERSET, N.J. — Roman Holowinsky has been selected first place winner in a poster contest in the eighth grade category, held by the New York/New Jersey World Cup ‘94 Host Committee.

Mr. Holowinsky’s creativity and orig- inality earned him $50; a prize ribbon and a commemorative World Cup pin set. Mr. Holowinsky was invited to an awards ceremony held May 4 at the New Jersey State House in Trenton, N.J., to join Gov. Jim Florio and the committee for the kick-off of “New Jersey Soccer Month.”

Mr. Holowinsky is member of UNA Branch 353.
Florida Ukrainians greet Petrenko

Viktor Petrenko, Olympic Figure Skating Champion and his wife, Nina, met Figure Skating Champions show in Clearwater, Fla., presented by the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities. In photo above, (first row, left to right) are: Maria Hromiak, Mr. Petrenko, Stephanie Cehelsky, Mary Lesiak, Alla Barbolak, John Gawaluch, Irene Zenczak, (top row) Stephen Zenczak and Myron Hromiak. Mr. Petrenko, a native of Odessa now living in Las Vegas, spent almost an hour with his American and his experiences on tours of the U.S.A. and Canada.

Ten authors...

(Continued from page 7)

The essays in the book describe a movement for change in women's status in the former Soviet society in general and the status of women in the Ukraine in particular. Although the consensus is that women are engaged in numerous psychological clichés, in behavior patterns, in political and popular culture, in literature, art, elitist painting, poetry, street posters and dirty jokes... Their roots lie not only in the legacy of 72 years of Communist regimes, but also in a strong peasant element in the culture of the family and the nation; the orthodox cult of the Holy Virgin. Such cults may seem like innocuous romanticism to us, but they are being heavily promoted in Ukraine today by the spokesmen for the national revival as part of national traditions and the proper role for women.

At the same time, Ms. Pavlychko points out, “misogyny and sexism are deeply rooted in modern Ukrainian society. They find expression in numerous patterns, in political and popular culture, in literature, art, elitist painting, poetry, street posters and dirty jokes...” Their roots lie not only in the legacy of 72 years of Communist regimes, but also in a strong peasant element in the culture of the family and the nation; the orthodox cult of the Holy Virgin. Such cults may seem like innocuous romanticism to us, but they are being heavily promoted in Ukraine today by the spokesmen for the national revival as part of national traditions and the proper role for women.

Even the history of the national movement does not give Ukrainian women the role models needed to motivate them to take advantage of the opportunities for power present by the changes in post-Soviet society. Ms. Pavlychko refers to Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak’s thesis that the activists of the first Ukrainian women’s groups in the 19th century denied that they were feminists and subordinated their interests and the struggle for their rights to the general cause of the Ukrainian nation. The family was not seen as a patriarchal entity and an extension of state authority but viewed as the institution that deserved strengthening as a sort of national opposition. “For the Ukrainians, the function of the family was perceived as the preservation of the cultural autonomy of the nation against the encroachment of the state.” Ms. Pavlychko writes.

For further information and applications: 201-890-5986

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If you’d like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send $2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
regard to itself and the region as a whole. Commentators have noted that President Yeltsin's claim for "special powers" was made at a time when the conservative parliament and have suggested that it was meant to appease Russia's hard-liners. Indeed, the Russian president's apparent motive for making this claim reinforces President Kravchuk's observation about the dangerous behavior of great powers under stress.

Ukraine's response to these developments has been to pursue the idea of forming a "zone of stability and security" in Central and Eastern Europe — a proposal that was first advanced by Mr. Kravchuk at the end of February after meetings in Budapest with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. Mr. Kravchuk argued that the collapse of the Soviet Union had left a security vacuum in the region that needed to be filled. The proposed "security zone" would not be closed, he noted, and would include Russia. Mr. Antall added that there could be no talk of forming a new bloc along the lines of the Warsaw Pact and that Mr. Kravchuk's proposal envisioned regional security within the framework of European security. Regional or subregional security, he argued, would only contribute to the process of European integration.30

Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk also stressed that the idea was not to form a military alliance nor to cut Russia off from Europe. "On the contrary," he maintained, "it would be to serve as a bridge between Russia and the West."31 But at the Prague meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the end of April, Russia was not among the countries listed by Ukraine as participants in the new security arrangement, although the Ukrainian representative specified that other countries could be added to the list.32

Mr. Kravchuk's initiative was taken one step further at the meeting between the Ukrainian leader and Mr. Antall in the Transcarpathian city of Uzhhorod on April 30. In a joint communique issued after the talks, Hungary noted that it was ready to cooperate with Ukraine in "the promotion and further development" of the concept of "a zone of stability and security in the Central and East European region." With this concept in mind, experts from either side were to begin consultations.33

For his part, Mr. Kravchuk joined Mr. Antall in excluding the possibility of a variation on the Warsaw Pact alliance and stressed once again that his proposal foresaw "clear interconnections with NATO.34 At the same time, he noted that the Central and East European countries did not intend to seal themselves off from "other states, including Russia." "All we want," he insisted, "is for our security to be guaranteed and our interests defended."35 President Kravchuk has so far discussed his initiative with the Slovaks and the Romanians, and it is expected to be considered by the Polish-Ukrainian Presidential Consultative Committee.36 Thus, it would seem that Russia has, in fact, been excluded from Mr. Kravchuk's plans — a development that should come as no great surprise. Ukraine sees Russia as intent on playing an increasingly more dominant and one-sided role in the CIS,37 and Belaruss's "defection" to the CIS collective security system has reinforced this perception.38 At the same time, relations with the United States have soured amid Washington's insistence that Ukraine ratify START I as soon as possible. The administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is seen as applying unreasonable pressure on Kyiv to fall in line. Thus, the administration of the Russian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko was told by President Clinton in March that ratification of START I was the precondition for a long-term successful relationship between the United States and Ukraine. The president and his ambassador-at-large responsible for the CIS, Strobe Talbott, restated this view following the Clinton-Yeltsin summit in Vancouver.39

Thereafter, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kochma was allegedly denied a meeting with Mr. Clinton at the White House.40 As a result, Kyiv has become increasingly convinced that beyond the issue of nuclear arms, Washington is essentially indifferent to Ukraine and that it has placed all of its hopes on Russia. In a rare show of bitterness, Mr. Kravchuk complained that the United States was looking at the nuclear issue from the Russian perspective and ignoring Ukraine's security interests. "We will not take a single step backwards, insisted, "no matter whom it pleases or displeases. We are defending Ukrainian interests."41

Ambassador Talbott's May 10 visit to Kyiv, where he met with President Kravchuk and other Ukrainian officials, was meant to dispel Kyiv's conviction that Washington is essentially indifferent to Ukraine. The U.S. envoy also displayed the ratification issue, saying that he had gained a clearer understanding of Ukraine's position and that a "new start" had begun in relations between the two countries. He announced that Washington was prepared to serve as a "facilitator" in the troubled Ukrainian-Russian relationship. According to Minister Tarasuk, the U.S. side made a new proposal regarding Ukraine's security that he expected would be announced shortly in Washington.42

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, appearing before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee on May 1, was more reserved but emphasized the importance of treating Ukraine as "the important, fully independent nation that it is and [of treating it] with dignity and respect." But while the U.S. initiative will do no great harm, Washington's continued pressure on Russia will continue to play the decisive role in Ukraine's security considerations.43

A short history...
(Continued from page 8)

nevertheless contributed to the national treasury. In truth it was necessary to begin at the beginning.

But the age of Stalin intervened. It encompassed the ideological upheaval, "Zhidochnivizm," the second world war, and "Zhidochnizm." Finally, in 1953 came Stalin's death. During the years 1953-1958, sometimes referred to as the "return to socialist legality," Gomulka assumed power in Poland, thus limiting Soviet influence there, and the Hungarians lost their "revolutionary" bid for change. By the end of 1956, commit­tees were being formed in Ukraine to begin the slow task of "rehabilitating" the cultural leaders of the 1920s and 30s, such as the playwright Mykola Kulish, the novel­ist Valerian Pidhobryj, and many oth­ers.

The "thaw" had begun. In retrospect, one could see it as the first "perebudova" (restructuring). Contacts with the West were being resumed: an exhibition of French books and reproductions — not only in bookstores, but also of mod­erns like Braque, Derain, Picasso, etc.; a Rembrandt exhibition; a Belgian film week; in 1959, English composers and Westerner writers (including Alberto Moravia) came to Kyiv; and, most important, the Polish poet Koningson, criti­cizing everyone and everything. Private talks with so many visitors must have added to the excitement.

Historically, the generation of the 1960s, the period of the first abortive perebudova, was more important in the development of Ukrainian musical cul­ture than even that of the 1920s. It was during this period that the new genera­tion of composers (Valentyn Stilevsiv, Leonid Hrabovsky, Volodymyr Huby, Yevhen Stankovych, Volodymyr Zahortsev, Valentin Bibik, Myroslav Skoryk, Ivan Karabyts, Boya Buyevsky, Vitaly Hodziansky and others) began to actively create a distinctly Ukrainian style.

In approaching Ukrainian music, it is important to understand that the pecu­liarity of Ukrainian culture as a whole is its "non-linearity," in common with other societies whose culture was affect­ed by shifting political, economic and societal realities. Unlike, for instance, Russian or American cultures, which were divided into separate populations and developed from one generation to the next, Ukrainian culture had a series of sporadic emer­gences, between which it had to keep its identity welded to each of those societies that controlled Ukrainian politics. In a sense, and this may be its central feature, Ukrainian culture has lived (and to a cer­tain extent still does now) in diaspora in its own homeland.

The non-linearity of Ukrainian culture has affected Ukrainian artistic mentality, producing a way of thinking which often defies the logic of "Western" music. It is the dream state, the passive resistance, of a person in a vulnerable position. The non-linear quality of Ukrainian life has resulted in "mythopoetic realism," simi­lar to the "poetic realism" found in South American writers.

Uncommon events become everyday — are seen as everyday. Often such an attitude toward reality and unreality is marked by a kind of wild humor. A hyperbolic atmosphere pervades in which events that are strange and fantas­tic somehow seem quite normal. Art becomes introspective, in a way "anti­rational" — not anti-rational in the sense of opposing the intellect, but in the sense that it allows "feelings" to dictate shape. The dominant emotional state — and here Stilevsiv's music is a good exam­ple — is metaphorical motion trapped in immobility. This kind of states contrasts with the basic properties of Russian or American arts, which tend to aim towards a point, and to have a certain underlying aggressive intellectuality.

The future of Ukrainian music is being defined in this last decade of the 20th century. The debate as to what con­tinues "Ukrainian" music, which is the correct road to universal acceptance, is slowly coming to a closure. But that is a subject for a future article.
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**Ukrainian crossword**

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week’s puzzle

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**Newsbriefs...**

(Continued from page 2)

**Kyiv privatization gets go-ahead**

KYIV — Kyiv municipal deputies approved two important documents, signaling the beginning of the privatization program in the capital, said Arnold Nazarchuk, head of Kyiv’s Municipal Property Fund. The two documents are the 1993 privatization program (along with a prognosis for 1994) and a resolution on carrying out auctions. The privatization program calls for the completion of small privatization by the end of 1994, 60 percent of which is scheduled to be done this year. Some stores may not be privatized; instead, they may be handed over to the state administration on the condition they are used to serve the needs of the disabled, the aged and children of poorer families, the newspaper reported. Mr. Nazarchuk said hundreds of letters of intent were received in the last week. (IntelNews)

Joint ventures expand in Ukraine

KYIV — As of January 1, 812 joint ventures were operating in Ukraine. Joint ventures are centered mostly in the Kyiv, Odessa, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Carpathian, and Kharkiv oblasts. In 1992, joint ventures exported K56 billion (10 billion U.S. dollars) worth of products to 51 countries, mainly to Germany, Lebanon, Japan, Italy, the U.S., and Poland, reported Kontrakt. In 1992, Ukrainian JVs imported 57 billion karbovanets ($19 million U.S.) worth of goods from 49 countries. Imports from Germany and Cuba led the way in terms of quantity. According to entrepreneurs, there are three reasons why Ukrainian joint ventures are attractive to foreign investors: many goods are no longer imported from former Soviet countries; producers or importers in Ukraine face less competition, allowing JVs to sell their products in Ukraine at a comparatively high price; and Ukraine offers substantial opportunities to begin producing new items. However, western investments in Ukraine are being restrained by lack of legislative protection for private investors, unclear tax regulations, unpredictability of general Ukrainian laws, incomvertability of the karbovanets, and the threat of hyperinflation. (IntelNews)

OPIC representatives arrive in Kyiv

KYIV — Representatives of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), an agency of the U.S. government, arrived in Ukraine recently, OPIC specializes in private capital investments made by Americans in foreign countries. OPIC is expected to sign a contract insuring investments made by Universal Research Technologies, a Texas firm. Universal is planning to invest $2 million (U.S.) in a personal computer distribution network, reported Vechirniy. Kyiv. OPIC representative Walden Case visited Kyiv’s Radiozavod and said the firm’s television sets, priced at 140 (U.S.), could easily compete with higher priced Japanese models after some modernization at the factory. He said American technology and ideas united with Ukrainian work experience and expertise would create a synthesis beneficial to both sides. (IntelNews)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5154 De Longpre Ave. Deputy Yavorivsky played a leading role in exposing the Soviet cover-up of the 1986 nuclear disaster and continues to be an outspoken advocate of stronger measures to reduce industrial pollution and to protect the public from the consequences of Chornobyl. A tax-deductible donation of $10 will be requested at the door. The refreshments will be served. A press conference and private reception with local civic, community, and environmental group leaders will pre­cede at 6 p.m. For information, call (818) 366-5016 or (818) 222-4717.

Wednesday, June 23

CHICAGO: Paul A. Goble, a specialist on the nationality groups that made up the former Soviet Union, will speak on "Why Can't We Forget the Soviet Union?" in a program sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago (The Chicago Group). Mr. Goble, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former special adviser on Soviet nationality problems at the State Department, will discuss how America's lack of expertise with the former republics could be extremely damaging to U.S. interests in the region. The program will be held at the Radisson Suite Hotel O'Hare, 5500 N. River Road, Rosemont, Ill. Doors will open at 6:30 p.m.; lecture and discussion at 7 p.m. Admission: $12, members, $17, non-members. For further infor­mation, call Anna Mostovych, (708) 399-3676.

Saturday, June 26

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators is holding a meeting open to the public to be held at the Ukrainian Sports club, 122 Second Ave., 2nd floor, at 1 p.m. Among topics to be discussed will be the ongoing project of helping schools in Ukraine. For further information, call Zenzyn Kwit, (215) 799-0898.

Saturday, July 11

NEW YORK: The 35th annual observ­ance of Captive Nations Week, July 11- July 17, opens July 11 with a parade of captive nations and former captive nations, with assembly at Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, at 9 a.m.; a march to St. Patrick's Cathedral to attend Holy Mass at 10 a.m.; march to 72nd St. and into Central Park for the official opening at noon. On Thursday, July 15, there will be a Freedom Demonstration at 11 a.m., held in front of the United Nations Headquarters, 42nd Street and First Avenue. Social events are slated for Saturday, July 17, with meditations and prayers, in Immanuel Lutheran Church, 122 E. 80th St., corner of Lexington Avenue. The Captive Nations Committee notes that the assembly is held to call attention to the fact that "although some Captive Nations are now independent, and some are in the process of democratizing — most are still occupied or have Communist military, police, and judiciary systems."

Saturday, June 19

HOLMDEL, N.J.: The New York metro­politan chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will offer free blood pressure, glaucoma and dental screenings at the Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. at the Garden State Art Center, Exit 116, Garden State Parkway. Local doctors will be on hand to answer general medical and dental questions, and literature on nutrition, cholesterol, skin cancer, dentistry, etc., will be available. Doors interested in participating in this event may contact Arudina Nykhyla, (718) 545-5934.

Sunday, June 20

IRVINGTON, N.J.: Pre-School Music "Muzyczne Doskolkia" under the direction of Maria Sowytsky, will present the fairy­ talse "The Frog" at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave. For enrollment in a summer course and the 1993-1994 school year, please call (908) 276-3134.

Monday, June 21

LOS ANGELES: The California branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will offer free blood pressure, glaucoma and dental screenings at the Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. at the Garden State Art Center, Exit 116, Garden State Parkway. Local doctors will be on hand to answer general medical and dental questions, and literature on nutrition, cholesterol, skin cancer, dentistry, etc., will be available. Doors interested in participating in this event may contact Arudina Nykhyla, (718) 545-5934.

Sunday, July 25

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by BURYA

Sunday, July 26

2:15 pm CONCERT: MUSIC OF LVIV COMPOSERS