



Royal Society Agreement With Ukraine

TORONTO - Dr. Anatolii Zahorodny, Deputy Director of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences Institute for Theoretical Physics in Kyiv, was the first lecturer to come to Canada under the Royal Society of Canada - Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences Cooperation Agreement.

The exchange program is only the fourth such initiative undertaken by the Society. Its aim is to create a program similar to an existing Rutherford Lectureship program with the Royal Society of London and the exchange with the Academie des Sciences (Paris) in which Canadian and foreign distinguished scholars are sent on alternate years to visit each other's country, speaking to specialized audiences and the public on topics at the frontier of knowledge.

The Academy of Sciences is the largest of the three academies with 800 fellows. The president is Prof. Lawrence Mysak of McGill University who, with Prof. Jurij Darewych, York University, co-chairs the Canada-Ukraine Exchange Fund-Raising Committee.

Dr. Zahorodny's two-week itinerary included lectures in his specialty (plasma physics) at academic/research establishments across Canada: the National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa, and the universities of Toronto, McGill, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C.

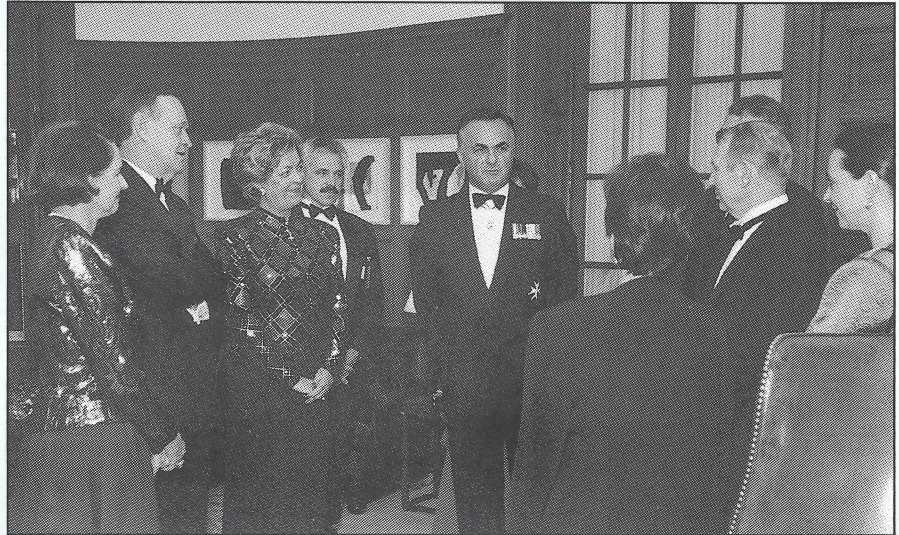
He also met with Ukrainian community groups in the cities on his tour to provide information on the state of higher education and scientific research in Ukraine. The first such meeting was held in Toronto on March 14 and was sponsored jointly by the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Association of Engineers.

Dr. Zahorodny is deputy director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Kyiv, and professor of physics at both Kyiv University and the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

In his lectures, Dr. Zahorodny pointed out some of the problems facing higher education and research establishments in Ukraine today. *Ukraine has a large reservoir of highly educated people: 80,000 persons with graduate degrees, including 9,500 doctorates. The Academy of Sciences is a network of 108 research establishments with 69,000 workers.* But research activities are now threatened by economic hardships



RAMON HNATYSHYN CONCLUDES TERM AS GOVERNOR GENERAL



Governor General and Mrs. Hnatyshyn chat with Prime Minister and Mrs. Chrétien and President and Mrs. Kuchma at Rideau Hall during last year's State Visit.

Ramon John Hnatyshyn, Canada's 24th Governor General and the seventh Canadian to hold the office since Confederation, stepped down February 8, 1995.

Hnatyshyn was born in Saskatoon, the son of immigrants and one of four children of Canada's second Ukrainian Canadian senator, John Hnatyshyn. A lawyer by profession, he was the first Ukrainian Canadian to hold the highest office in Canada. His coat of arms told the story: lions on a blue and gold background, the colors of Ukraine's flag.

During his stay at Government House, Hnatyshyn served under three Prime Ministers: Tories Brian Mulroney (who appointed him) and Kim Campbell, and the current Liberal Prime Minister, Jean Chrétien.

As head of state, he became a leader who stayed close to the Ukrainian Canadian community during his five years in office. On February 8, Romeo LeBlanc,

a former speaker of the Canadian Senate and the first Acadian to hold the position, succeeded Mr. Hnatyshyn.

Mr. Hnatyshyn officially opened the centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada in 1991, the same year he welcomed former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Ottawa. Last fall he repeated the gesture for Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, during what became the first State Visit by a Ukrainian head of state to Canada. Mr. Kuchma and his wife, Ludmyla, stayed at Rideau Hall - as had many world leaders.

In 1992, Mr. Hnatyshyn became the first Canadian Governor General to visit Ukraine; at that time he traveled to his ancestral home in Bukovyna, western Ukraine. Now 61, he has returned to his law profession with the Ottawa law firm Gowling, Strathy and Henderson, where his new career focus will be on international trade and commercial law.

and changes. Between 1992 and 1993 there was 40 percent decrease in funding from the government to the Academy of Sciences.

Defence industries, which once initiated a large part of scientific research, were

narrowly specialized and are difficult to convert; jobs for scientists are disappearing. Younger scientists are going into business, while those who can find work abroad are leaving Ukraine.