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## Ukrainian parliamentary delegation to continue military dialogue with U.S.

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thirteen Ukrainian parliamentarians will arrive in the United States on August 16 to meet for several days with Department of Defense officials in Washington, the first concrete implementation of the memorandum of understanding recently signed by the two countries.

A Department of Defense spokesperson said the purpose of the meeting is to begin a dialogue with a wider range of parliamentarians and to discuss military and defense relations between Ukraine and the U.S. "Over all, we will ask them to talk about their security concerns. We will also ask them to push to have START/NPT ratified and acceded to."

Ukraine's Parliament has refused to ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty until the West agrees to grant it specific security assurances.

The spokesperson said the visit would be a series of working meetings with Pentagon officials to exchange views on Ukrainian political, economic and security issues. The deputies will also have meetings at the White House, the State Department and on Capitol Hill.

Ukraine's Minister of Defense Kostyantyn Morozov and U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin signed the memorandum of understanding in Washington on July 27. The agreement's goal is to "promote confidence and enhance understanding between our defense and military establishments."

The Defense Department spokesperson said the idea for a visit by Ukrainian deputies was first vetted at the time of Mr. Aspin's visit to Kyiv in June. "The signing of the memorandum of understanding during Morozov's visit has allowed us to begin spending some of the military/defense contact money," said the spokesperson.

The 13 deputies are: Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Ivan Musienko, Foreign Affairs Committee; Serhiy Semenez, deputy chairman, ad hoc working group on START; Ihor Derkach and Tetiana Yakheveva, both members of the ad hoc working group on START; Ivan Zayets, chairman of the National Council, the democratic faction in the Parliament; Stepan Khmara, Pavlo Movchan, Yuriy Yelchenko, Volodymyr Kryvolap, Mykola Balandiuk, Oleksander Vorobiov, Oleksander Borzykh.

## Demjanjuk awaits ruling in Israel

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As Israel's Supreme Court postponed its decision on whether to try John Demjanjuk on charges he was a guard at the Sobibor death camp, the U.S. Justice Department tried to block his return to this country.

In Israel on August 11, the government's attorney general recommended to the Supreme Court that Mr. Demjanjuk should not face new charges as proposed by eight separate petitions filed with the court, reported The New York Times.

"With a heavy heart, I concluded we cannot charge Demjanjuk with an offense in new criminal proceedings. We have no choice but to deport him from Israel," wrote Attorney General Yosef Harish to the three-judge panel of the Supreme Court that is now considering the case.

Among those who have filed additional petitions for a new Israeli trial is the World Jewish Congress, which argued that Mr. Demjanjuk "participated in the crimes of genocide during the Holocaust."

The judges' decision, originally due by the end of this week, is now expected to be released by early next week.

The Israeli attorney general's office argued that the former Cleveland area resident could not face trial again unless

the government obtains a new extradition order from the United States. The New York Times quoted Nili Arad, a prosecutor as saying that there is a "public interest" in avoiding a new trial because it is not certain whether Mr. Demjanjuk would be convicted.

Attorney General Harish also noted that the U.S. appeals court now reviewing Mr. Demjanjuk's original case said it believed the extradition order was issued specifically because of charges he was "Ivan the Terrible."

Reuters reported that the reaction from Noam Federman of the far-right Kach party, which filed the original petition asking for another trial, was that legality is secondary. "I am not looking for justice. I am looking for revenge," Mr. Federman told reporters.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the Justice Department appealed to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati to suspend a ruling by three of its judges that ordered Mr. Demjanjuk be allowed to return to this country.

The Justice Department requested a rehearing before the three judges, or by all the judges who sit on the 6th Circuit Court. Reuters reported that in its appeal

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## No referendum on September 26 as Parliament misses deadline

by Marta Kolomayets and Volodymyr Skachko

KYYIV — Ukraine will not hold a referendum on confidence in both its Parliament and president on September 26 according to a spokesman for Ukraine's Central Election Committee.

"Today was the absolute deadline to file the format of the referendum and a request for its budget," said Oleksander Lavrynovych, the acting chairman of the Central Election committee on Monday morning, August 9.

"This did not happen and thus, our committee can now say without any doubt that there will be no referendum on September 26," added Mr. Lavrynovych, who is also the vice-chairman of Rukh.

He explained that the Supreme Council did not ratify the form and text of the referendum bulletin and that the Presidium of the Supreme Council did not make a budgetary decision on the referendum.

It is necessary to submit all documents to the Central Election Committee, an independent organization in charge of campaign and election logistics, no later than one and one-half months prior to the referendum; that deadline was Monday morning, August 9.

"Today it is difficult to say who is behind the rescindment of the referendum. But according to the Presidium of the Parliament, most of its members are against holding the referendum. I can tell you that it seems those who voted for the referendum on June 17, today, for some reason, have changed their mind," he concluded.

On Wednesday, August 11, two powerful democratic leaders in Ukraine demanded that if the referendum has been canceled, new elections have to be declared as soon as possible.

Oleksander Mryl, head of the Independent Union of Miners, sent a letter to Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch, reminding him that "the main political demand set forth by striking workers in June was a referendum and early elections to Ukraine's Supreme Council."

In the letter, dated August 11, Mr. Mryl notes: "Thus, according to the decision by the Central Election Committee, the referendum of confidence in the president and Parliament will not take place, and this means you have deceived us."

In his statement, Mr. Mryl said he expects the parliament "at the first session of the Supreme Council to set a date for pre-term elections and stop leading the populace by the nose with silly polls, the results of which are already evident."

Mr. Mryl, as well as Rukh chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil have insisted that a date for new elections be designated as soon as possible. (Currently the Parliament is scheduled to meet again after August 20).

"If the deputies continue to drag their feet, the united democratic forces and parties and unions should demand setting up new elections, using the most decisive actions," said Mr. Chornovil.

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## Potential losers revealed in poll

by Marta Kolomayets and Volodymyr Skachko

KYYIV — According to a July 1993 sociological poll conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, together with the London branch of the Gallup Institute, the people of Ukraine have little faith in today's leaders.

The poll, prepared by Dr. O.V. Nelha, shows that neither the president nor the Parliament would receive a vote of confidence if the referendum were held on September 26. Some political observers even note that perhaps the referendum was rescinded because it would further undermine the power of today's already impotent leadership.

Of 1,197 people polled from all regions of Ukraine, including the autonomous republic of the Crimea, representing all classes, age groups and educational levels, only 3 percent said they had confidence in the current parliament; 58 percent said they had no confidence in the Supreme Council.

Forty-seven percent of those polled said they had confidence in the president, 33 percent said they had confidence in Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch, while 62 percent had full confidence in Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma.

By regional breakdown, in the capital of Kyiv, 51 percent of those polled said they did not have confidence in President Kravchuk; in the Crimea, those numbers were as high as 82.5 percent.

The poll also asked the question: "Would it be beneficial for Ukraine to hold early elections for the post of president as soon as possible?" Forty

(Continued on page 2)

## Oil supplies stop, then resume in ongoing Ukraine-Russia rift

KYYIV — Russia resumed supplying oil to Ukraine on August 7 after turning off the pipeline six days earlier because Kyiv had failed to pay for previous deliveries, the head of the Ukrainian oil and gas committee told Interfax-Ukraine on August 9, explained a Reuters report.

Mykhailo Kovalko said the country has again begun receiving 15,000 tons of oil a day as had been agreed upon. He did not explain how the two countries had reached agreement in the latest round of a long-running quarrel over oil cost and supply since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Mykola Popovych, a senior official of the oil and gas committee had earlier announced that Ukraine's six refineries

had received no oil from Russia since August 1 due to non-payment. "We currently owe about 250 billion rubles (\$250 million), but we will definitely pay," he said.

Ukraine has a large refining capacity, but has few resources and depends on Russia for 90 percent of its oil and gas supplies.

In a separate move, the Ukrinform news agency reported Kyiv would ban firms from trading with Russia beginning on August 20 unless Ukrainian exporters start receiving payments from their Russian partners.

Ukrainian officials said the country was losing billions of dollars because Russian firms were not paying for the goods they received.

## No referendum...

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile, some forces in Ukraine continue to push for the referendum, including the Donetsk Strike Committee, co-chaired by Mykhailo Krylov, who arrived in Kyiv recently to demand a meeting with the leaders of the Parliament.

And, the Citizens' Congress of Ukraine, a post-Communist movement located in the Donbas, has labeled the Central Election Committee's action as "an act of sabotage." The Citizens' Congress has proposed that the president of Ukraine submit his resignation, that the Presidium of the Parliament and the Central Election Committee rotate its membership, and that new elections be held in the spring.

Although the Ukrainian Parliament, which decided to hold the referendum during its session on June 17, has the final say in whether or not the referendum will be held and dictates its text, it is impossible for the plebiscite to be held on September 26, because the necessary documents were not submitted to the Central

Elections Committee by the deadline.

To be sure, most political parties in Ukraine today see that the only way to move forward is to hold new early elections. However, as Mr. Lavrynovych noted in an interview on Monday, August 9, the Parliament does not want to be branded as one that was forced out of the political arena, something no doubt the referendum would show. "So, it is realistic that the Supreme Council will by itself decide to hold pre-term elections. However, I am not optimistic that this will be done within the framework of a new election law," commented Mr. Lavrynovych.

"Knowing the composition of this current Parliament, and its orientation, its viewpoint, it is very difficult to envision that it would adopt a reformed election process, such as that prevalent in the rest of the world. The pull toward the Soviet system is very hard to incorporate into the idea of democratic processes and election systems, which are the foundation of democracy. I don't believe that this Parliament is capable of a mixed, or proportional, or even a normal majority, as is understood in the European election system," he concluded.

## Potential losers...

(Continued from page 1)

percent of those polled said yes; 24 percent said no, and 36 percent were not sure.

The same question was asked regarding the Supreme Council. Fifty-one percent of the respondents said yes, while only 15 percent said no, and 33 percent were not sure.

Thus, those conducting the poll concluded that Ukraine's citizens support a lawful and civilized method of dealing with their government.

Asked if a referendum of confidence is necessary in the president, 40 percent said yes, 16 said maybe, and only 33 percent said no.

That same question was asked regarding the Supreme Council. Forty-six percent said yes, 16 percent said perhaps, and only 25 percent said no.

the pollsters also asked about a vote of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers. Forty percent agreed there should be a referendum concerning the government; 18 percent said maybe, and only 30 percent disagreed.

Moreover, 62 percent of those polled said they would come out to vote if new elections were announced; 25 percent said they would not, and only 13 percent were not sure.

Not surprisingly, 55 percent of those polled said they lived better under the Brezhnev regime; only eight percent of those polled said they live better today.

Sixty-nine percent of those polled said they feel Ukraine as a whole is not headed in the right direction; only 10 percent said it is following a normal course. Of those surveyed, 75 percent said their financial/material well-being is lower than satisfactory and only two percent are satisfied with their financial/material standing.

unit whose sole purpose was the persecution and murder of Jews," said the department's appeal, according to Reuters.

Appearing on the CNN program "Larry King Live," Ed Nishnic, son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk and spokesman for the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, said he believed Mr. Demjanjuk would soon arrive in the U.S. "I believe he will have a fair proceeding here in the U.S. for the first time in 16 years," he commented.

## Demjanjuk awaits...

(Continued from page 1)

the Justice Department said Mr. Demjanjuk's service as a guard made him ineligible to enter the United States, regardless of the fact that he was acquitted by the Israeli Supreme Court of being "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

"New documentary evidence confirms that Demjanjuk served as an SS guard in a



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

### Major flooding reported in northwest

KYYIV — Major flooding has resulted in widespread damage to parts of the country, the official representative of the United Nations Secretary General Achmed Fauzi reported on August 9. Relying on official Ukrainian government sources, he said that the flooding, caused by over 40 days of heavy rainfall, resulted in damage totaling \$80 million. Northwestern Ukraine, in particular the area around Rivne, was especially hard hit. Four people died, 4,000 people were made homeless and some 400 buildings were destroyed. Approximately 15,000 hectares of arable land were flooded and the crops ruined. (Respublika)

### Kyiv democrats call for unity

KYYIV — The second organizing committee meeting of the democratic bloc of Kyiv, held on August 10, showed a desire for unity among its participants, which included representatives of New Ukraine, the local Rukh organization and the Congress of National Democratic Forces. The participants proposed to form a coordinating council to deal with broad political strategy. (Respublika)

### Kuchma pleads, Moscow gives oil credits

MOSCOW — Ukraine's Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma met on August 11 with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. The pair discussed the matter of Russian oil and gas deliveries to Ukraine, which have been uneven in the past months. Mr. Kuchma asked Russia to grant additional credits to Ukraine for the purchases of badly needed petroleum and natural gas. The meeting concluded with an agreement on Russia's part to supply additional fuel credits to the tune of 250 million rubles. Mr. Kuchma said, "We were forced to ask for a credit, and the Russian government fulfilled this plea." (Respublika)

### Crimeans split on independence

SYMFEROPOL — A survey of 200 city residents sought to determine local attitudes concerning the desirability of an independent Crimea. Results released on July 25 indicated that 33 percent of respondents said "yes," 30 percent said "no," 26 percent were uncertain, and 9

percent responded with indifference to the query. (Respublika)

### Presidential advisor's car stolen

KYYIV — Auto thieves do not discriminate in their choice of victims. On the night of July 25, the Mercedes-Benz of presidential advisor Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, a Canadian national, was stolen from in front of the National Hotel, on Rosa Luxemburg Street. Authorities are still searching for the missing vehicle. (Respublika)

### Polish envoy presents credentials

KYYIV — Ukraine's diplomatic contacts were yet again strengthened as the new Polish ambassador, Jerzy Kozakiewicz, presented his credentials to President Leonid Kravchuk. The ceremony took place on July 26 in the White Hall of the Mariyinsky Palace. Among those attending were members of the Polish Embassy staff, as well as Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko. (Respublika)

### Mukachiv eparchy is organized

MUKACHIV — A Roman Catholic eparchy is being organized in this town in Zakarpatska Oblast, it was reported on July 26. A fund-raising drive is being conducted among local Roman Catholics to support the construction and maintenance of church property. Currently, the eparchial chancery is located in rented quarters, but this is expected to change in the near future. Church officials said. (Respublika)

### Ukrainian National Front proposed

KYYIV — The all-Ukrainian political organization State Independence of Ukraine released an appeal on July 28 to all traditional nationalist organizations, calling on them to consolidate their ideologies and form a Ukrainian National Front. The SIU called for an organizational conference for the projected Ukrainian National Front to be held in August. The leaderships of the SIU, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party (UCRP), the All-Ukrainian Rukh, and other organizations were invited to attend such a conference. The projected UNF would have a com-

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Assistant editor: Kristina Lew  
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz  
Andriy Wynnickyj

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# Robots to build steel pyramid over Chernobyl sarcophagus

by Bohdan Hodiak

PITTSBURGH — A group of scientists here, in association with colleagues from several countries, have devised a solution to Ukraine's ecological nightmare at Chernobyl.

They were among the finalists in the international competition to find a solution, and they say they still have a chance to get the first prize. The Ukrainian government withheld the first prize at the judging of finalists in June because it said none of the 395 proposals submitted satisfied its requirements. Reportedly, the finalists will be reviewed again and their best ideas combined into an over-all plan.

While the final plan may be years from construction, there details on one solution to containing the world's worst nuclear accident that would keep the deadly radioactive dust from escaping and safeguard the groundwaters that feed the Dnipro River.

It is a bold plan that will use robots to build a self-constructing, self-sealing steel pyramid more than 600 feet high. That would make it bigger than the Egyptian pyramids.

"In terms of its size and impact on our future, the structure would rank as the eighth wonder of the world," said Taseer Ahmad, co-director of the Extreme Environmental Laboratory (EEI) at the Oxford School of Architecture.

The EEI is part of an international consortium that includes two Pittsburgh companies, PHD Technologies Inc. and Viking Systems International, as well as Carnegie Mellon University and its Robotics Institute. Scientists in Italy, Russia, Ukraine and Canada also contributed to the plan.

It is called "Pprotector" for Pyramid and Robotic Technologies for Ecological Transformation of Reactor.

The structure would have built-in robotic hoists and "robocranes," innovative spider-like machines programmed to remove the reactor and a crumbling concrete sarcophagus. Robocranes can lift five times their own weight and do cutting and excavating.

They would help build the steel pyramid, cover the framework with steel sheets and seal it with an airtight inner skin.

Technicians would direct and monitor the work from a safe distance by using video cameras and remote controls. Another feature is a unique "waterknife," that could shoot jets of water powerful enough to cut through concrete. This would allow the radioactive debris to be cut and carted away.

The robocrane was developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Maryland.

The explosion at the Chernobyl plant's No. 4 reactor left a mangled 2,000-ton lid resting precariously on other structures. If it is dislodged and falls, it could send up a huge cloud of radioactive dust. This could threaten the lives of the 4,000 persons who work at Chernobyl daily operating the two reactors that are still running.

Another problem is the nuclear fuel. At the time of the explosion the fuel reacted with sand compacted around the reactor to produce a "lava." It flowed into the lower levels of the plant where it solidified. It is so radioactive that persons in its vicinity would die within minutes if exposed.

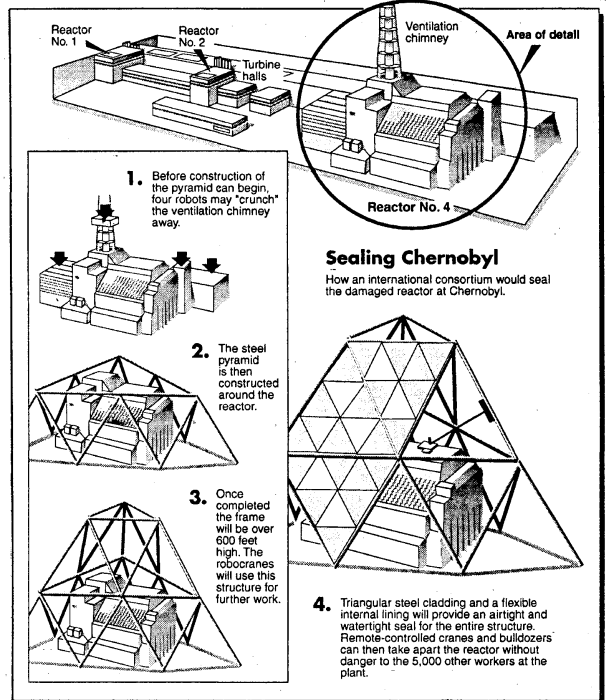
"Most of the work will be done robotically. There will be as few people involved as possible," said Mr. Ahmad.

The goal is to minimize disturbing the existing structure until the steel pyramid encapsulates the plant. Then if the 2,000-ton plate should fall the radioactive cloud would be contained.

The group estimates Pprotector will cost \$750 million. It hopes that the money will come from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, the G-7 countries and other members of the European Common Market.

"It has to be an international effort," said Harvey B. Meieran, executive vice-president of PHD Technologies.

He said he was a bit mystified by his June visit to Kyiv when he presented the proposal. After the 19 finalists made



Source: The Sunday Times (London). Stacy InnersPost-Gazette

Plan of Chernobyl pyramid as it appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

their presentations to the committee, Pprotector was awarded fifth place. Two days later its name disappeared from the awards list and was replaced by a German proposal.

Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl had just arrived in Kyiv and Mr. Meieran said he wonders if that had anything to do with the change. He said he was assured by the chairman of the awards committee that the robotics aspect of the proposal was outstanding and would be part of any final solution.

Mr. Meieran thinks that not having enough Ukrainian partners also hurt

them in the competition. "But we know the Ukrainian partners now and they know us... so we're going to see what we can do to talk to them into joining us and resubmitting another proposal," he said.

The Ukrainian government wants the shelter built in five years, but the overall clean-up inside is expected to take many more years.

Mr. Meieran was able to visit Chernobyl during his visit to Kyiv and go inside the damaged reactor. "There are big holes to the outside environment. You can see sunlight inside. Birds can fly in, dust can get out," he said.

## CSCE hearing criticizes inaction on Bosnia USIA grant supports Kyiv, Lviv incubators

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Just as Bill Clinton criticized President George Bush for his handling of the war in Bosnia, members of a congressional commission attacked President Clinton for backtracking from his earlier hard-line position on the conflict.

Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) and Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), members of the Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), criticized Mr. Clinton for abandoning his campaign statements that called for tough action in Bosnia, after hearing testimony from Stephan Oxman, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, during a CSCE hearing on July 21.

Although Rep. Wolf said he is not in favor of sending ground troops to Bosnia, he said it was unfair for President Clinton to promise tough action and then back away from his statements. "During the presidential campaign and first few months in office he talked in a belligerent manner, rattled the sabre and gave the impression to the poor people in Sarejevo that he was going to do something," Rep. Wolf said.

In Milwaukee on October 1, 1992, candidate Clinton, in front of over 1,200 leaders from at least 35 different ethnic groups said: "When I argued that the U.S., in cooperation with international community efforts, should be prepared to use military force to help the United Nations relief effort in Bosnia, Mr. Bush's spokesman quickly denounced

me as reckless. Yet a few days later the [Bush] administration adopted the very same position. While the administration goes back and forth, more lives are being lost and the situation grows more desperate each day."

Five days later, The New York Times columnist A.M. Rosenthal wrote: "If he [Clinton] is elected, the speech will be recalled constantly during his presidency to see if under pressure Mr. Clinton will be strong and faithful to the philosophy he put forward that day."

Rep. McCloskey, who admitted that he is a partisan Democrat and strong Clinton supporter said, "I believe in the Bill Clinton that ran during the campaign and his statements during the election and first three months [in office]."

The Indiana congressman, who was visibly angry, said he only had three hours sleep the night before after reading about the abandoned children in the "so-called mental ward" in Bosnia. "The U.S. and the entire West have left an entire region of European youth to rot. We are looking the other way, we are walking away," he said.

Rep. McCloskey was also critical of Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who said that the deteriorating situation in Bosnia is tragic, but there was nothing more the U.S. could do to end the killing there. "The statement from Mr. Christopher for the prospects on Bosnia is one of the most outrageous and obscene statements I have seen in my life," he concluded.

## USIA grant supports Kyiv, Lviv incubators

TROY, N.Y. — A \$152,732 grant from the United States Information Agency will allow Rensselaer researchers to continue their work on business incubators in Kyiv and Lviv.

Faculty members in Rensselaer's School of Management have worked with Ukrainian officials since 1991 to develop this program, aimed at bringing capitalism to the East.

Pier Abetti, professor of management and entrepreneurship at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, visited Ukraine in July 1991 where he agreed to help start a business incubator at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. A Rensselaer trustee, Warren Bruggeman, and his wife, Pauline Urban Bruggeman, provided the seed money to get the incubator off the ground. Seven Ukrainians visited Rensselaer in August 1992 for training in running an incubator. And several representatives from RPI are currently conducting courses in Kyiv and Lviv.

Andrew Dressel, a Rensselaer alumnus and co-founder of MapInfo, a fast-growing desktop mapping software company, is serving as assistant director of the Kyiv incubator. He will consult in Kyiv for two years. John Chase, a Rensselaer MBA student, is currently in the Ukrainian capital. He's relieving Mr. Dressel, who hasn't been home since December.

The Ukrainian effort also has just received two grants from the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine, one for \$500 (U.S.), the other for \$3,000, the equivalent of 3 million karbovantsi.

There are now two incubator companies operating in the Kyiv incubator, and they are both generating hard currency. Work is also under way on an incubator in Lviv. Mark Kapij, a Rensselaer alumnus and former president of a Rensselaer incubator company, is coordinating the Lviv Polytechnic Institute Incubator in western Ukraine.

# INTERVIEW: Oles Shevchenko on recent political developments

by Roma Hadzewycz

Oles Shevchenko, 53, people's deputy of Ukraine from the Holosiyivsky raion of Kyiv, is a member of the Parliament's Committee on State Sovereignty and International Relations. He is also vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party.

His political biography begins much earlier, however, in the days of Soviet political prisoners and clandestine Ukrainian publications (samvydav). Along with Vitaliy Shevchenko (no relation), he served as editor of the Ukrainian Herald, after its first group of editors was arrested by the Soviet authorities. In turn, in March of 1980, he was arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and three years' exile; he served seven years of that term and was released in 1988 under an amnesty for political prisoners.

Mr. Shevchenko also was a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which later became the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, and the Ukrainian Culturalogical Club. He is a journalist by training.

During his recent brief visit to the United States, Mr. Shevchenko was interviewed by *The Weekly and Svoboda*. In the first part of that interview (published July 25), Mr. Shevchenko spoke about recent developments surrounding the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. In the second part of the interview, Mr. Shevchenko provides a unique insight into the current political scene in Ukraine. Following are translated excerpts from that interview.

**Taking into consideration the critical state of Ukraine's economy, let us ask first, does the Ukrainian Republican Party support Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma's moves?**

In the fall of last year, in order to resolve economic problems, the Supreme Council transferred the constitutional powers of the Parliament and president for half a year to the Cabinet of Ministers headed by Leonid Kuchma. The Cabinet of Ministers thus was empowered not to wait for the Supreme Council to create the conditions necessary for economic development through the enactment of various laws but to act on its own in drafting laws and then proclaiming them in the form of decrees of the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers made use of these extraordinary powers for half a year; those powers expired in May. The Supreme Council was to decide what to do next. This problem was complicated by the fact that a new round of inflation was forthcoming due to the lifting of price controls on fuel by the Russian government. Fuel prices rose to



Oles Shevchenko

world levels, and for us this meant a 15-fold increase in prices for oil and oil products, and a similar increase for gas.

Somehow this had to be compensated for, but the state budget could not handle such compensation. The state had no other option but to, in the name of salvation, take the most unpopular step of resolving the situation at the expense of the people, at the expense of the workers. Therefore, the state had to lift price controls on industrial and consumer goods, while the minimum wage rose considerably less — inappropriately less. And that is the situation the government presented to the Parliament.

In the Parliament other ideas were expressed regarding this proposal to extend the Cabinet's extraordinary powers for yet another period. There were diverse thoughts on this. The president of Ukraine was subjected during several days of debate to destructive criticism by representatives of the communist majority in the Supreme Council. This was most unfair, since the Supreme Council itself had transferred the president's constitutional authority to the Cabinet of Ministers for the previous half year. He was not authorized to decide economic problems during that period — the Cabinet of Ministers had such authority. But the communist majority in the Supreme Council has been a clearly defined opposition to the president for a long time already. It is, one could say, an uncivilized opposition because such unfounded accusations are leveled, while no argument is presented.

The communist majority took advantage of existing economic problems in order to question the very existence of the institution of the presidency in Ukraine. And, on several occasions various deputies of the majority made proposals to put the issue of liquidating the presidency on the Parliament's agenda. This was, in effect, a proposal to renew the system of Soviet authority that had existed in communist-controlled Ukraine.

As a matter of fact, the question of the balance of power has not yet been decided. We have an executive authority that is headed by the president, but it is divided into two branches. One branch is under the aegis of the Cabinet of Ministers, while the other is the state administration headed by representatives of the president who answer to him directly. On the other hand, we also have the system of councils which, due to the efforts of the communist majority, were reorganized. They were centralized and renewed in the very same manner as before [i.e. under the Soviet rule], whereby lower level councils report to higher level councils. Thus, these councils began to consider themselves empowered representatives of authority — shall we say Soviet authority.

Conflicts began to arise constantly on all levels — in the raions, the cities, between councils of people's deputies and the state administration. These conflicts are centered on the division of power and the division of assets — which assets should remain under the jurisdiction of the state administration and which under local councils. Such conflicts reached the highest levels, being expressed in the Supreme Council as a struggle between the president and the parliamentary majority.

**Would you elaborate on this power struggle?**

The president of Ukraine has clearly delineated his position. His position is one that supports statehood, his position is focused on defending the national interests of Ukraine. The president has definitively burned the bridges to his communist past, unlike the chairman of the Supreme Council, Ivan Plushch, who has not yet done this and obviously has no intention of doing this publicly. The president has reached the point that in remarks from the podium in Parliament he called the parliamentary majority the caste of untouchables — he used the Russian term "kasta neprikasayemikh," having all the reason to do so.

Indeed these are untouchables since members of the Supreme Council, as well as councils of all levels, are elected for five years. They cannot be removed earlier, regardless of the fact that the majority in the Supreme Council is composed of communists and thus the Supreme Council in no way is appropriate to the social-political situation that exists today in Ukraine. It was elected in a totalitarian, one-party, communist system, while today we have a multi-party system, there are changes in public opinion, in the political-social thought of the country. This is due in no small measure to the fact that the democrats, for the first time in the history of Ukraine, have achieved freedom of speech, they have achieved the right to freely express their beliefs, and this resulted in a clear demarcation and politicization of society, and raised national and state consciousness among the people.

This is the greatest achievement of the democrats. But, we have accomplished our goal only halfway. We built the independence of Ukraine, but we have not yet built a democratic system. I again emphasize that this is reflected today in the fact that in representative bodies, from the lowest to the highest, the majority is composed of communists. In the Supreme Council there are only about a hundred of us democrats, and this is insufficient for us to adopt provisions of a constitution or even simple, everyday laws.

**So, what happened in the Parliament when the Kuchma Cabinet sought to have its extraordinary powers extended?**

The Supreme Council had to decide the question of extraordinary powers, and the president proposed that one of three scenarios should be approved by the Parliament: to give these extraordinary powers to the Cabinet of Ministers headed by Kuchma, or to give these extraordinary powers to the president and have him assume the responsibilities of the chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, and thus, responsibility for economic reform. Or, the president said, let the Supreme Council itself assume these extraordinary powers and become a full-time parliamentary body. As you know, the Supreme Council meets with extended recesses in between sessions; it is not a permanent, full-time law-making organ. Deputies work as directors of factories and enterprises, as heads of collective farms, and they even head various commercial entities. They devote only a fraction of their time to legislative work; the major portion of their time is spent on management or business endeavors. We, that is the National Council, had wanted to change this situation in the Supreme Council, but we did not succeed.

The president said that if the Supreme Council rejects all three proposals he reserves the right to appeal directly to the people and to announce to everyone that Ukraine is in the midst of a political crisis and that the responsibility for it lies with those in the Parliament who play political games.

And so it happened. Two more days of discussion, and the Parliament rejected all three options mentioned by the president. Thus, a difficult economic situation, indeed an economic crisis, is complicated by a political crisis. This was truly a dramatic situation.

It is very interesting to note the existence of a series of coincidences. In Ukraine there is an economic and political crisis. At the same time, Russia raises fuel prices to world levels, delivering a shocking blow to Ukraine's economy. At the same time, more than 200 ships of the Black Sea Fleet raise the ensign of St. Andrew [the tsarist naval flag]. At the same time huge strikes begin, initiated by who knows whom, among the miners of the Donbas. Their first demands are not economic, but political; and demands are made upon, not the Parliament which gives the Cabinet of Ministers a legislative basis for its activity, but upon the president who for the past half year had been removed from direct responsibility for economic problems.

(Continued on page 12)

## Obituary

### Atanas Figol, civic activist in Ukraine and Germany

MUNICH — Atanas Figol, civic activist, editor, publisher and pedagogue, died on Saturday, July 31, in Munich, Germany. He was 85.

Born on May 11, 1908, in Kolomyia, Galicia, Dr. Figol was active in student organizations in Lviv. He was in Germany in 1941-1945, serving as the Ukrainian Central Committee's representative, filing protests against the inhuman treatment of Ostarbeiter, etc.

Settling in Munich in 1945, Dr. Figol was active in the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association, became president of the Union of Ukrainian Scouts in exile (until 1952) and director of the Molode Zhyttia publishing house, at which he worked closely with the late Volodymyr Kubijovyc in issuing the 10-volume Ukrainian-language *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva*.

In 1955, Dr. Figol assumed the position of business manager of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe and the editorship of its bulletin, *Visti z Sarseliu* (News from Sarcelles). In 1966, he joined the faculty of the Ukrainian Technical and Husbandry Institute in Munich.

In 1966-1968, Dr. Figol headed the executive of the Ukrainian National Council in exile, and in 1976-1982, the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance.

Funeral services were conducted on August 4 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Protectress, and the burial took place in the Ukrainian section of the Waldfriedhof cemetery, attended by members of the émigré academic community and Plast.

Dr. Figol is survived by his brother Volodymyr, sisters Natalia and Daria, his son Yuriy and their families.



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## OBITUARY: Emilia Sanocka, longtime branch secretary



Emilia Sanocka

WASHINGTON — Emilia Sanocka, longtime secretary of UNA Branch 158 in Brooklyn, N.Y., died here on June 17. She was 78.

She was born in Nadvirna, western Ukraine, on November 8, 1914. After graduating from the Basilian Sisters teachers college in Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivske), Mrs. Sanocka taught in Ukraine and the United States, where she immigrated with her family after World War II.

An active member of Brooklyn's Ukrainian community, Mrs. Sanocka was also the press liaison for Branch 21 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

After the death of her husband, Dr. Alexander Sanotsky, in 1975, Mrs. Sanocka took over his duties as branch secretary, enlisting new UNA members and attending UNA conventions as the Branch 158 delegate.

Funeral services for Mrs. Sanocka were offered at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brooklyn on June 22; interment followed at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

She is survived by her daughters Oksana Lew, with her husband, Wasyl, and Dr. Ulana Sanocka, with her husband, Dr. Allan Furtek; niece Tatiana Bedriy with her husband, Dr. Anatol Bedriy; and granddaughters Kristina, Olesia, Ruta and Maya Lew, and Christina Furtek.

## Lopata wins Eastern tennis tourney

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Ivan Lopata won his first men's tennis championship here at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka, during the Eastern championships sponsored by the Eastern Division of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada over the Independence Day weekend.

In the final match, Mr. Lopata defeated his cousin, Dennis Chorniy, in straight sets by a score of 6-3, 7-6.

On the way to the final, Mr. Lopata eliminated Eugene Olyneec, 7-6, 7-6, while Mr. Chorniy ousted Eugene Shmorhun, 6-0, 6-2.

In the senior men's group, longtime champion George Sawchak retained his title, defeating Danylo Kupchyk of Texas, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

In the semis, Mr. Sawchak won over Alexander Olyneec, 6-0, 6-1, while Mr. Kupchyk was victorious over George Petrykewych, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

In the men's consolation round, comprising both men and senior men, George Hrabec defeated Milan Obradovich, 6-2, 6-0.

The tourney was conducted by Mr.



Men's champion Ivan Lopata (left) receives trophy from tourney director George Sawchak.

Sawchak. Trophies funded by the Carpathian Ski Club were presented to the winners.

## UNA's financial health: the facts versus fiction

by Alexander Blahitka  
UNA Supreme Treasurer

Previously, I had acquainted our readers with the UNA's high quality bond portfolio. As of June 1991, 93 percent of the \$48 million bond portfolio was rated No. 1 quality by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, regulators of the insurance industry. As of December 31, 1992, 94.6 percent of our \$50.3 million bond portfolio is rated No. 1 quality by the NAIC. That's \$47,631,237 of UNA bonds rated as the safest investment possible. Another 4.8 percent of our bond portfolio is rated No. 2 highest quality. (There are six designations, Nos. 1-6, given by the NAIC.)

The UNA continues to help its members with mortgage loans. Approximately 7.5 percent of our total ledger assets of \$68,970,306 are invested in mortgage loans. I am happy to state something no commercial insurance company can: as of December 31, 1992, the UNA did not have a single non-performing mortgage loan.

The UNA building continues to pay the UNA all interest due on its loan. Occupancy has risen to approximately 86 percent in a market place that still is depressed about 20 percent less than ours.

A solvency ratio, measuring the margin of assets over liabilities, is a very significant measuring stick of any company, but especially insurance companies. The higher the ratio, the more safety built into the company to meet its obligations when due.

Travelers Insurance Co., one of the largest life insurers in the U.S., has an above average solvency ratio of \$104.84,

according to Standard Analytical Service Inc. (SAS). Prudential Insurance Co., also a giant in the industry, has a solvency ratio of \$105.00, while Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has a ratio of \$104.43. The average of the 25 largest life companies is \$104.78, according to the SAS. The UNA's solvency ratio is \$131.07, a full 25 percent higher.

Another extremely significant ratio is the "Interest Earned to Required." An insurance company accepts premiums and then invests them in order to earn interest in order to pay its contractual

(Continued on page 13)



Participants of the USCAK-East tennis tournament held at Soyuzivka.

## UNA honors Ukrainian school grads in Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Supreme Advisor Walter Korchynsky represented the Ukrainian National Association at the graduation banquet and dance of the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies held here at St. Luke's Ukrainian Orthodox Hall on June 5.

The event honored the school's four graduates of 1993: Orysia Duplak, Nadia Sawa, Gregory Lisnyeczjy and Tanya Lisnyeczjy.

Mr. Korchynsky congratulated each of them for their hard work, perseverance and dedication to learning the Ukrainian language, history and culture. He encouraged them to never forget their Ukrainian roots and to always strive to be good ambassadors of the Ukrainian community. On behalf of the UNA, the supreme advisor presented each of the grads with a monetary gift.

Following the banquet, the Chervona Ruta band provided music for an evening of dancing.



UNA Supreme Advisor Walter Korchynsky (center) congratulates Syracuse graduates (from left) Orysia Duplak, Nadia Sawa, Gregory Lisnyeczjy and Tanya Lisnyeczjy.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Support the Wofford amendment

Last week we reported on the front page of this newspaper that a Pennsylvania senator, Democrat Harris Wofford, had introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Act that is meant to provide a "fair share" of U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine. The senator offered his amendment to the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment, and it will now be proposed as a subcommittee amendment to the full committee mark-up of the bill sometime in September.

In proposing his amendment, Sen. Wofford quite appropriately said: "I think it is crucial that we redress the imbalance in United States assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. My amendment seeks to rectify the Russo-centrism of current policy by garnering a level of aid for Ukraine commensurate with its size, and contingent upon its steps toward reform." He went on to say, also quite correctly, that "...at some point we must face up to the fact that there is another European state with equally pressing problems, an equal desire for reform ... Ukraine deserves our assistance." Specifically, the Wofford amendment stipulates that the amount of U.S. assistance provided to Ukraine in fiscal year 1994 should reflect the proportion of the population of Ukraine to the total population of the NIS. Sen. Wofford is to be commended for his efforts, indeed for his decision to take this bold step in seeking fairness in distribution of foreign aid to the NIS. His constituents, the Ukrainian American community of Pennsylvania, also played no small part in this scenario, having encouraged the senator to act on this issue. They demonstrated that the views of the public are important and that they can and do influence the behavior of our elected officials. Our readers may recall that in the election campaign of 1991, this Democratic senator defeated his Republican opponent, a Bush administration official. There is no doubt that his victory then was due at least in part to the fact that many East European Americans, including Ukrainians, were disillusioned with the Bush administration's policy toward the homelands that were theirs, their parents' or their forefathers'. Thus, they voted not as conventional wisdom would predict as "traditionally Republican ethnics," but as Americans looking for a change. At least in this case, the change has borne fruit.

To be sure, Pennsylvania, where persons of East European ancestry make up more than 18 percent of the population, is one of the most heavily ethnic states. But there are a dozen or so important states where East Europeans account for more than 10 percent of the population. When this constituency speaks, you can be sure it is heard by legislators in Washington. But here's the key: we must speak to be heard. We cannot depend on Washington offices such as those of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to do this for us. Yes, they can help by serving as two-way conduits of information between elected officials and our communities, and by coordinating our community reaction. But they are no substitute for the involvement of each and every one of us Ukrainian Americans, the all-important constituents.

The UNA Washington Office notes that Sen. Wofford's amendment is a victory, but not yet a reason for celebration, as the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill still has three more hurdles to overcome before it becomes law. Then there is the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill, which provides still other hurdles. So, now is the time for us Ukrainian Americans to renew our efforts and contact our senators in support of increased aid — a fair share — for Ukraine. This issue will be before the Senate and its subcommittees in September. Thus, we must make ourselves heard now.

Whether Ukraine gets fair treatment in U.S. foreign aid as Sen. Wofford has proposed depends on how vocal we are and how much support we generate among Sen. Wofford's colleagues on both sides of the political aisle. So, let's get the message out: Support the Wofford amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill.

(P.S. We'll keep you posted on developments and required community action.)

August  
17  
1772

### Turning the pages back...

Paralyzed by its own increasingly fractious nobility, the Polish Rzeczpospolita (Commonwealth) fell victim to mounting pressures from Prussia, Austria and Russia and sections of

its territories were partitioned, on August 17, 1772, by the three states. Galicia was annexed by Austria, including its Ukrainian eastern section.

This brought the Ukrainian peasantry and nobility under the somewhat more enlightened rule of Maria Theresa and Joseph II, who brought social reform to western Ukraine, just as the exploitation by Polish magnates was reaching in Right Bank Ukraine, and as Catherine I of Russia was imposing her most tyrannical of burdens on the peasantry of the Left Bank.

In 1786, Austrian legal codes replaced the Polish, and the regional parliaments were essentially supplanted by the Austrian bureaucracy and the imperial governor, who was based in Lviv.

This Austrian annexation of Galicia, and subsequent control despite the Russian empire's westward expansion, allowed for a political and cultural revival in western Ukraine. During Russia's oppression of the central and eastern ethnographic Ukrainian territories, Austria's lighter hand (and interest in destabilizing a rival empire) enabled Galicia to assume the role of spokesman for all Ukraine.

Sources: "Austria," "Galicia," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986, 1988); Mykhailo Hrushevsky, *A History of Ukraine* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970).

## COMMENTARY: Senate committee rewrites Captive Nations history

by Dr. Lee Edwards  
National Captive Nations Committee

While President Bill Clinton proclaimed the annual Captive Nations Week on its 34th anniversary, the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee has taken steps to rewrite history in a self-contradictory amendment to Public Law 86-90 (the Captive Nations Week resolution) that bases the president's action. The National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) in the nation's capital and its affiliates across the country are strongly protesting this ill-considered Pell amendment.

In his forthright proclamation, President Clinton makes the crucial point that "As America declared its independence, our country provided inspiration for all those who did not enjoy the rights that we held to be self-evident. We cannot abandon those we have encouraged." Under a pretense of "updating," the Pell amendment deletes "specifics" and "irritants" to Russian politics and shamelessly fudges historical facts to becloud the current struggle for independence by those we have inspired and those who lost it in the first round of Soviet Russian imperialism in the 1918-22 period.

NCNC has been tracking the issue since early April when a Russian Embassy delegation attempted to obtain the support of House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton for the repeal of PL86-90. The chairman was puzzled that this was the delegation's first priority rather than trade and other restrictions. In numerous issued statements, NCNC Chairman Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, who is also professor emeritus of Georgetown University and former ambassador to the Bahamas, has pointed out that no puzzle exists, "for, significantly, equally imperial-minded

people — Khrushchev, Dobrynin, Arbatov et al — sought the same."

Ostensibly aiming to better U.S.-Russian relations, the Pell amendment takes the "crafted emasculation" route. A July 20 NCNC statement to concerned members of Congress emphasizes, "As to 'irritants,'" any reference to Russian Communist imperialism, which led to the unauthentic RSFSR (predecessor of the present Russian Federation) and the USSR facades, is taboo. Briefly, this rewriting of history is like having sought better U.S.-German relations by expunging any mention of the Holocaust and Nazi German imperialism."

Suddenly, by logical implication, the Soviet Union is no longer to be viewed as an "evil empire" and the newly independent, non-Russian states are just a mirage. Has anyone anywhere during the Cold War ever heard of any committee for the independence of Russia? NCNC advocated it, for its people and devoid of empire.

The "updating" excuse for the amendment is also spurious. The above statement points out that "If any honest updating were involved, then, as a matter of historical record, all the additional captive nations from Cuba to Nicaragua should be added. NCNC has maintained such a list in tune with the law's 'and others' accommodation." In short, the amendment seeks to wipe out the record of imperial Moscow's expansionism beyond the inner empire (the USSR).

Because of far-reaching national security reasons, NCNC requested on July 7 hearings on PL 86-90 and our inadequate policies in East Europe and Siberia. A "deja vu," re 1918-22, for the peoples of North Caucasia, Cossackia, Idel-Ural and the Far Eastern Republic, as well as the now independent? As the President stresses, "We cannot abandon those we have encouraged."

## Trypillian artifacts on view in D.C.

WASHINGTON — A unique archaeological exhibition "Ukraine: Images from 5000 to 4000 B.C." is on view at the IMF Visitors' Center, 700 19th St. N.W., through September 17.

"Ukraine: Images from 5000 to 4000 B.C." is hosted by the international Monetary Fund to mark Ukraine's joining the international economic and financial community through its membership in the IMF in September 1992. The exhibition is dedicated to the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence on August 24.

The exhibition, which is open to the public, presents nearly 200 archaeological artifacts and several contemporary paintings and sculptures that convey the fasci-

nating image of the ancient Trypillian culture discovered 100 years ago.

The Trypillian culture made a significant contribution to the development of European civilization. The Trypillians had a well-developed communications system based on diverse and ornate signs and symbols, which enabled them to record the events of their time. They were the first to make cloths from patterned textiles, which were woven on vertical looms. Trypillian art is the product of the ancient peoples of Eastern Europe who cherished the idea of spiritual strength and harmony.

Exhibit hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. For information call the IMF Visitors' Center, (202) 623-4900.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 3, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 15,999 checks from its members with donations totalling \$404,029.76 The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to: UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



## BOOK REVIEW

**Ukrainian literature in Canada**

Yar Slavutych. *Ukrainska Literatura v Kanadi (Ukrainian Literature in Canada). Research Essays, Articles and Reviews.* Edmonton: "Slavuta, 1992. 336 pp. \$25.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

At the end of 1992, the important publication "Ukrainska Literatura v Kanadi" (Ukrainian Literature in Canada) appeared in Edmonton. This is an interesting and enjoyable book of research essays, articles and reviews by Yar Slavutych, an esteemed Ukrainian poet and literary scholar. The publication is distinguished by a variety of features, including a clear structural design and a lucid scholarly approach. It gives a comprehensive picture of Ukrainian literature in Canada, and it also provides some information about Ukrainian Literary output in the United States, England, Australia and Ukraine.

In his introduction, Dr. Slavutych briefly outlines the development of Ukrainian literature in Canada by saying: "Following the farmers, to the West, there immigrated Ukrainian writers and other literary figures; priests and community leaders. Together they built the churches, meeting halls, reading halls, founded newspapers, and printed books. And so Ukrainian literature emerged on the American continent." However, the process of establishing Ukrainian literature in Canada was not easy; it required a serious effort to make this literature a meaningful and aesthetic contribution to modern intellectual life. This literature is now about 100 years old. It exists in all genres and constantly enriches the Ukrainian community and Canada as a whole.

Dr. Slavutych's book consists of five scholarly research essays, 22 articles and 56 reviews. In all, there are 83 literary pieces, constituting a serious compilation of literary material. As Dr. Slavutych emphasizes, this is the first scholarly work that is entirely devoted to a discussion of the most important Ukrainian poets and writers who created on Canadian soil.

Of particular interest to scholars of Ukrainian literature are two scholarly research essays "Suspilno-Relihiyni Motyvy v Ranniyi Ukrainsko-Kanads'kiy Prozi" (The Social and Religious Motifs in Early Ukrainian-Canadian Prose) and "Ukrainska Poeziya v Kanadi (Krytychny Ohliad)" (Ukrainian Poetry in Canada [A Critical Review]). Here Dr. Slavutych has managed to include a great deal of valuable literary informa-

tion and, in some cases even critical material in a very condensed form. In addition to this information, there is a wealth of biographical information covering about 30 poets. These two studies, though not thought-provoking works, will be very useful for graduate students and young scholars in their research.

Dr. Slavutych's focus in his book is clearly to write on literature, and there should be no quarrel with that approach. His article "Sokovyti Pizni Grona" (Lush Late Bunches) is a good example of literary criticism. The center of his attention in this article is "Late Bunches," a collection of poetry by Petro Kosenko (170 sonnets written during a period of seven to eight years). So short and yet so strict in their rhymes, Kosenko's sonnets illustrate his fine artistry. Dr. Slavutych stresses Kosenko's tonality and expresses the opinion that Kosenko's sonnets are a continuation and completion of the work done in this field by Kyivian Neoclassicists.

In a review "Chekhov as a Ukrainian," Dr. Slavutych stresses Ivan Ovechko's findings (see his doctoral dissertation "Chekhov and Ukraine," 1973 published as a monograph under the same title by the Ukrainian Free University in Munich) that Chekhov's grandfather and great-grandfather were Ukrainians. Furthermore, as Dr. Slavutych writes: "Ovechko researched and analyzed Ukrainian elements in Chekhov's works, scrutinizing critically clear lexical and phraseological Ukrainianisms of the Russian classicist drawn from the environment of his childhood and adolescence, in particular from the Azov area." The review is a first-rate work. It examines a large body of material with patience and care.

The article and reviews in this volume span a wide range of topics and depict an ambitious effort aiming to bring together in one volume many diverse literary topics.

The book "Ukrainska Literatura v Kanadi" represents a welcome contribution to Ukrainian literary scholarship abroad and in Ukraine. At the same time, it is a fitting tribute to Yar Slavutych's own literary interests and achievements.

"Ukrainska Literatura v Kanadi" is published by Slavuta Pb. (Edmonton, 1992) the price is \$25.

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR****Mazepa Journal seeks assistance**

Dear Editor:

Mazepa, Minn., is located on the banks of the Zumbro River, on the southwestern edge of Wabasha County, approximately 20 miles north of Rochester, the famous medical center.

The city, historically known as "the village in the valley," was named from the poem, "Mazepa," by Lord Byron. Hetman Ivan Mazepa (a.k.a. Mazepa) was a legendary Ukrainian leader. The poem was a favorite of Ira O. Seeley, who was given the honor of naming the town site by Joseph Ford and his sons when they founded the town in 1855. Seeley came to the area in 1854.

The Fords, Seeley, and other early settlers with surnames such as Maxwell,

Lont, Bonney, Skillman, Blunt, Smith, Stowell, Cornish, Hubbard, Scruby, Squire, Sullivan, Washburn, Hyde, Hopkins and Hunt, were "Yankees," coming west from their home states of New York, Indiana, New Hampshire, Illinois, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, etc. The majority of the families had their "roots" in the British Isles. Families of German and French extraction settled in the Mazepa area after the Civil War and into the 1880s and 1890s.

The city separated entirely from Mazepa Township in 1877 when it was incorporated. This is the same year that a newspaper was established in Mazepa.

At present I'm desperately seeking financial aid, trying to save the life of our 116-year-old small town newspaper, the Mazepa Journal.

The former publisher "killed off"

(Continued on page 15)

**Faces and Places**

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Let's do it for Dobie!**

Every once in a while someone dies in our community and you stop, bow your head, and ask: Why, God, why him?

It was reassuring to read eulogies to Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj in The Ukrainian Weekly. It is good to know that his efforts have not been forgotten.

It's a tragedy that he died when he did.

He was only 50. Too young.

He had so much more to offer. In some ways, he was just getting started.

He never saw the headline he was waiting to read, the words he had devoted a good portion of the last years of his life to see: "Demjanjuk Acquitted."

And if there was anyone who deserved, truly deserved to read those headlines, it was Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, defender of the truth, warrior for justice, knight of righteousness.

While tawdry hatemongers like Neal Sher and Eli Rosenbaum of the Office of Special Investigations were using our tax dollars to prop up what is without question one of more malodorous agencies of our federal government, Mr. Dobrowolskyj was volunteering his legal expertise (pro bono, attorneys call it) to work on behalf of John Demjanjuk. He was one of a handful (they literally can be counted on the finger of one hand) of Ukrainian attorneys who was willing to put his own career, his own life literally, on hold, in order to help a fellow Ukrainian.

While some Ukrainian attorneys were counseling the Ukrainian community to forget Mr. Demjanjuk because our defense of him was hurting our image among Jews and other Americans, Mr. Dobrowolskyj was spending endless hours traveling all over the world to find the evidence that would eventually acquit Mr. Demjanjuk.

While other Ukrainian attorneys were pussy-footing around the Demjanjuk case and coming up with such profound questions as "How do we know he's innocent?" Mr. Dobrowolskyj was asking, "How do you know he's not?"

While assorted other Ukrainian attorneys were fearful of losing their Jewish clients and urged us to begin "bridge-building" with the Jewish American community, Mr. Dobrowolskyj argued that only the truth can build lasting bridges with others.

I first met "Dobie" about three years ago when he was involved with an effort to establish a Ukrainian American Justice Committee in the Detroit area. It was a great idea, but like so many great ideas, it was shot down by the Ukrainian "establishment" for reasons that are still difficult to comprehend. Dobie wanted to see more coordination among the Ukrainians who were struggling against Soviet-inspired defamation.

I remember having brunch with Dobie at a time when the future looked grim for Mr. Demjanjuk. "Tell me the truth," I said, "How does it look?"

"We're going to win this one," he said. "New information is coming out of Ukraine all the time."

"What about the OSI?" I wanted to know.

"They'll be discredited," he said with confidence.

"The Jewish lobby will never let that happen," I said.

"They'll have no choice," he answered.

Today, self-annointed "Nazi hunters" Rabbi Marvin Hier of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and Abraham Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League are still trying to save face with smoke and mirrors. They'll never change their minds about Mr. Demjanjuk because to do so would mean that their devotion to bashing Ukrainians would be exposed for the hatemongering that it really is. "He's a Nazi, he's a Nazi," screamed Rabbi Hier on American television.

"He should never be let back into the country," exclaimed ADL president Abraham Foxman on the McNeal-Lehrer News Hour. "He lived in the United States long enough!"

And those two clowns call themselves Americans!

Mr. Dobrowolskyj was ten times the American the likes of Rabbi Hier and Mr. Foxman will ever be. As Americans for Due Process leader S. Paul Zumbakis pointed out in his Ukrainian Weekly letter/eulogy, "Mr. Dobrowolskyj had a habit of traveling everywhere with copies of the American Constitution, which he distributed to people whenever he was asked why he was involved with a 'known' war criminal...To him, the Constitution was not just an ancient law; it was a living document, which protects Americans, no matter who they are or how unpopular the charges are against them. To him, 'due process' was a right, not a political promise."

Mr. Foxman can certainly learn from Mr. Dobrowolskyj's example. When asked on national television if the OSI's attempted destruction of exculpatory evidence was one reason why it was necessary for Mr. Demjanjuk to be returned to the United States, Mr. Foxman announced imperiously that hiding exculpatory evidence was "irrelevant."

Although Mr. Dobrowolskyj is gone, he left his legacy. He also left us with a task that is unfinished. Mr. Demjanjuk may be acquitted, but the Office of Special Investigations, that rat's nest of discredited anti-Americans, is still around.

I can think of no better way to pay tribute to the life of Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj than for the Ukrainian American community to dedicate itself to the elimination of the Office of Special Investigations.

We tried to reason with the OSI. It didn't work.

We tried to convince them to hire Ukrainian and Baltic attorneys to buttress their credibility in our communities. They spit in our faces.

We tried to show them how their mendacity would trivialize the Holocaust. They called us "Nazi defenders." Today, these bully-boys are hiding behind Attorney General Janet Reno's skirts, still resisting due process, still struggling against the Americanization of the Office of Special Investigations.

Enough!

Let's put an end to the OSI.

Let's do it for Dobie!

# Behind the scenes at the 1993 Universiade in Buffalo

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian diaspora in North America was exposed to the complexities of supporting the Ukrainian international sports effort as a team of about 70 athletes participated in the 1993 Universiade in Buffalo.

It all began on February 9, when Margareta Pugachevska, the rector of the Kyiv Institute of Physical Culture contacted Vsevolod Sokolyk, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Olympic Committee chairman, to inform him that Ukraine intended to send 105 athletes, 31 coaches, six judges and 10 officials to the World University Games in Buffalo.

On March 23, Mr. Sokolyk traveled to Buffalo to make a presentation about the Ukrainians' intentions at a general meeting of The Buffalo Group (a community professional and business association). This prompted a group of the year-old organization's members to strike a sub-committee, the Friends of Ukrainian Athletes Committee (FUAC).

Interport Travel Service, an agency

owned and operated by FUAC co-chair Nick Lewczyk (the other co-chair was Joe Grega), became the headquarters and center of operations. The committee's first meeting was held on April 1, and by the following Thursday the first fax had been sent off to Ms. Pugachevska by the new committee.

According to secretary John Riskzo, The Buffalo Group's original project was a first-time visit to the area by Ambassador Oleh Bilorus in April. Apparently, certain officials of TBG considered that hosting the athletes at the games would only involve a certain amount of duplication of that effort, in terms of receptions and so forth. Matters proved to be much more complicated.

First off, despite the FUAC's repeated faxes, they received no reply from Ukraine until May 25. During the games, Valentyn Havrylko, president of the Union of Ukrainian Student Athletes and head of the Ukrainian delegation at the Universiade, explained that the delegation was unsure if it would participate at all, because it was plagued by finan-



Ukraine's gold medal-winning women's gymnastics team: from left, Natalia Kalinina, Tetiana Liudmyla Stovbchata, Uliana Kravchuk and Irena Parakhnevych.



Buffalo's Friends of Ukrainian Athletes Committee: from left Yuriy Hryshchshyn, Anne Tiutiunyk, Joe Grega, Nick Lewczyk (seated), Helen Turyk and Peter Cyhynka.



Margareta Pugachevska distributes money donated to the athletes by the Buffalo community at the Athletic Village.

cial difficulties caused by the spiraling inflation that undermined Ukraine's currency. The government had made funds available for trans-Atlantic airfares, but because of the severe devaluation of the karbovanets, the amount in terms of hard currency dwindled as the date of departure approached.

To economize, a decision had been made to fly standby from Europe, which meant that the athletes and coaches arrived in groups of four, five, seven, eight, 19, and so on, at various times and on varying days. The money crunch also prevented the men's volleyball team and six potential entrants in the tennis competition, as well as others, from attending. Such constant changes presented the support group in Buffalo with a logistical challenge, to say the least.

In fact, the work of the FUAC and the local Ukrainian community in Buffalo provides a good argument for anarchy. It was an organizational nightmare that ran like clockwork. The corps of committee members and volunteers managed to get everyone to their events on time, take every last one to Niagara Falls at least once, and deal with everything from fencing equipment delayed in luggage bays to arguing about potential disqualifications with games officials.

To boot, even before the games started, it became apparent that the rates at Athlete's Village of the University of Buffalo were obviously higher than the Ukrainian delegation expected. Because the latter's reserves were depleted, the FUAC assumed the responsibility of paying for the remaining 27 competitors who arrived after July 9.

It seemed that the FUAC was constantly beset by realizations of how much everything would cost and how many contingencies had to be taken care of, but they simply did not have time to get discouraged. When the Ukrainian delegation faxed a latter informing them, baldly, that it needed about \$20,000 for accreditation and accommodations, it was already June 17.

Also, the FUAC's tireless Anne Tiutiunyk had already shifted into overdrive, and met with the Universiade's officials dealing with accommodations, language services, volunteer accreditation, and protocol. She and her husband, Peter, served as attaches to the Ukrainian delegation.

Always undaunted, Mr. Lewczyk would assure everyone that everything could be done. Luckily the adrenaline of a cause with high visibility and immedi-

ate gratification drew many and donors. Peter Cyhynka, the FUAC was responsible for sponsoring and he managed to gather support from more than 200 business organizations and individuals, led by the Ukrainian Association, lobbied for vigorous local district chairman Konotopsky.

In the end, all costs were covered, personal debts incurred by a local volunteers and organized into the hundreds, with only a willingness to donate to the clearing the red out of the books.

In this regard, the local support was very fortunate that Hank Tataruk was the director of venues for the University Games. Mr. Tataruk, a native of Vegreville, Alberta, assistant dean of the University of Alberta, and has been a major international sports administrator since 1967. His position and his experience proved invaluable in dealing with the needs of the cash-strapped committee.

A former basketball coach, Tataruk even provided one of the uniforms for the women's basketball team, which arrived without an arrangement had to be made with other teams in order to provide the Ukrainian squad's disqualification: according to the team has to have two sets of alternate colors throughout the tournament.

Helen Turyk served as Financial Officer and, together with Peter, organized a team of 18 volunteers, who grew into a team of 100 athletes. No surprise, since she was involved in everything from refereeing and arguments with officials to last minute searches for equipment, of course, forays about to Hryshchshyn worked on media and public relations.

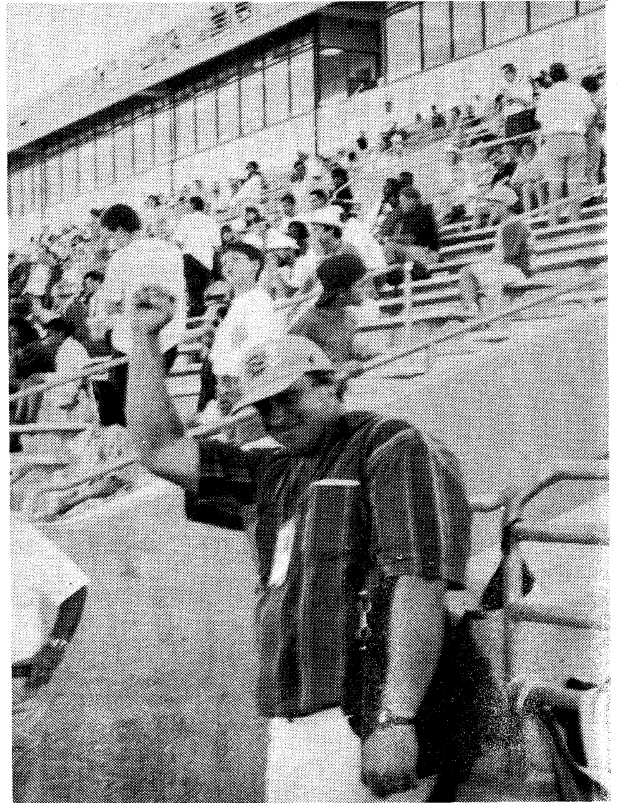
At any rate, on July 6 and 7, a group of athletes and officials, along with Ukraine's minister of sport, Valeriy Borzov, were welcomed on the evening of some 300 people at the Ukrainian Home.

Thanks to a last-minute invitation into the Fédération Internationale Sport Universitaire, the delegation participated in the opening day at Buffalo's Rich Stadium that evening, and the games were a measure of the spontaneous





Die-hard Buffalo fans and team officials hold cheering vigil late into a day's competition, as Vadym Kolesnyk takes gold in the hammer throw.



Hammer and shot-put coach Andrei Shchurepov raises a fist in triumph during one of Ukraine's gold medal ceremonies.

ing aroused by the Ukrainian athlete's success was the "farewell" meeting held at the parish hall of the St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church on July 15. Called by the Rev. John Laptuta, it provided the community with an opportunity for the community to express its rapture, and for various volunteers and organizers to receive well-deserved credit for their efforts.

And yet, in the midst of the lionizing of the athletes and frank gratitude for the

support given, there was an undercurrent of a "two solitudes" mentality in meetings of the two sides. The locals would turn to themselves, and speaking English, express dismay that many athletes and coaches communicated in Russian.

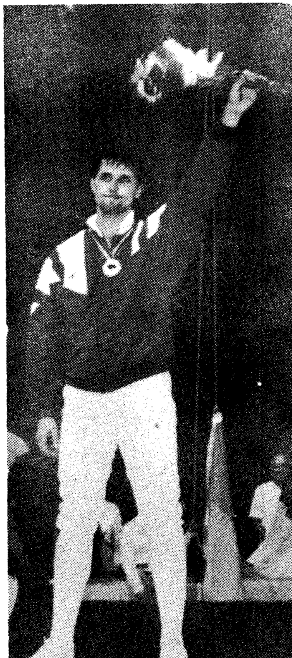
However, John Riszko asserted later that great care was taken so that "these examples of Russification in Ukrainian sports were not in any way manipulated politically."

In terms of the Universiade's lingering aftereffects, among the most notable is a thorough-going enthusiasm for the Ukrainian Olympic movement, fostered by direct contact with the athletes, by the efforts of Mr. Sokolyk, and the presence of Minister Borzov.

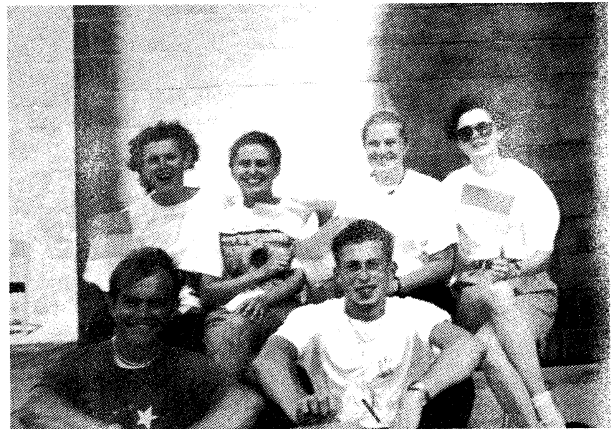
Petro Pucak, president of Trident publishing, is planning to publish a commemorative book on the games. Nick Lewczyk will be traveling to Kyiv soon to ink a contract that will establish him as the official Ukrainian Olympic travel agent. On August 27, Mr. Sokolyk is scheduled to meet with Minister Borzov and submit a formal proposal for the establishment of a joint Olympic commission of the WCFU and the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

Another salutary effect of the World Games was medical. The Millard Fillmore Hospital was the official medical center for the games, and after they were over, the surplus supplies were earmarked for distribution to charities.

Someone in the pharmacy department approached Ihor Pikas, a grant liaison officer at the hospital for the American International Health Alliance program (a U.S. government agency set up to provide aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union), to ask if he was interested. As a result, about \$100,000 worth of needles, bandages and surgical supplies are being prepared for shipment to the Lviv Medical Institute, the Lviv Regional Perinatal Center, and the Clinical Railway Hospital.



Serhii Holubysky greets the crowd after besting his nemesis, Germany's Alexander Koch, to capture a fencing gold in individual foil.



Helen Turyk (far right) with some of her interpreters and Larysa Hryhorenko (high jump bronze medalist, far left), at the Athlete's Village.



The women's basketball team, Games Venues Director Hank Tatarchuk's special charges, at the Universiade closing ceremonies at University of Buffalo Stadium.

## ART SCENE: Multi-media art by Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak

GALVESTON, Texas — An exhibition of 43 multi-media artworks by Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak was on view recently at the Galveston Arts Center. Titled "cultural Renaissance: Personal Frame of Reference," the exhibition presented the artist's exploration of her Ukrainian cultural heritage. In the spring of 1991, Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak visited Ukraine for the first time. A travel grant from the International Research and exchanges Board (IREX) enabled her to honor an artist residency invitation from the Lviv Institute of Fine and Applied Arts.

That extended stay, said the artist, "unravelled a long-held yearning to fully immerse myself in my own Ukrainian heritage. There, I saw vestiges of the years of Soviet abuse and oppression, but also witnessed a renaissance of Ukraine's long-suppressed language and religion and a rightful reclamation of its history and culture."

Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak dedicated this exhibition to the memory of her grandparents who, with her parents, immigrated to the U.S. after World War II. Two works on view deal specifically with her grandparents, who, she said, "carried a living cultural/national identity with them".

In "Second Sight (Tribute to T.)," (1992-1993, 65x41x5 inches) she paints an icon-like image of herself, eyes closed, in her maternal grandfather's suit, holding his hat, with the actual hat affixed to the top of the canvas. All this is played out against a heavily painted ground, collaged with letters and photos of her grandfather.

In another work, "That Which Conceals and Reveals," (1992-1993, 75x96 inches) her paternal grandfather's

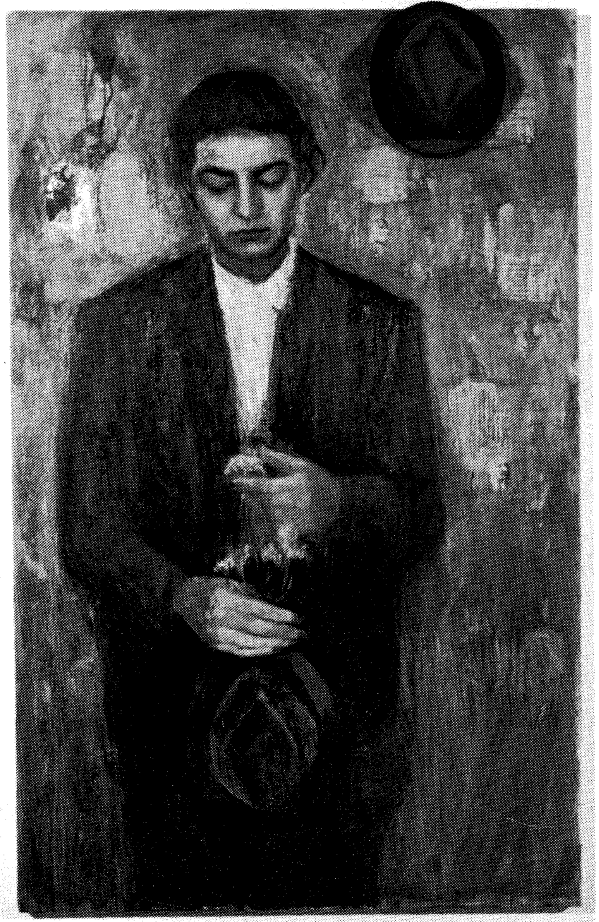
vestment (he was a Ukrainian Catholic priest) forms the upper vertical part of the cruciform-shaped mixed-media on wood. A portion of a poem by Ukrainian contemporary poet Lina Kostenko is collaged across the top, while the remainder of the wood panel is painted with oil and wax and embedded with dried flowers and mementos of her grandfather.

The largest work in the show, the multi-panel "Heads Toward the Light," (98x65x3 inches) seems to be a repository of the various visual personal/cultural metaphors Bodnar-Balahutrak is exploring. She keeps posing the question: What does it mean to be Ukrainian?, and continues to search and answer it in many different ways, from her perspectives as an artist, a woman, a first-generation American.

Ukraine's history and specific events, most notably the 1932-1933 Famine, the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear explosion, and the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, serve as points of departure for her ongoing series titled "Fragments." These mixed-media works on paper and wood incorporate drawing and painting with a collage of text/words, photoreproductions, and mementos from the artist's visit to Ukraine, including dried plants, seeds, embroidery.

Based on this body of artwork, Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak was awarded the 1992-1993 Creative Artist program Award presented by the Cultural Arts Council of Houston and funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts.

After the exhibition at the Galveston Arts Center closed, part of the work, supplemented with new pieces, traveled to Dallas for a show at Edith Baker Gallery, and to Martin-Fathburn Gallery



Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak's "Second Sight (A Tribute to T.)," 1992 (oil, mixed media on canvas).

in San Antonio for a four-person exhibition.

In August-October, Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak is to participate in a symposium of artists in Ukraine, "Rebirth," to which she has been invited. It will provide an opportunity to meet and interact with Ukrainian artists and travel to the steppes and Black Sea areas of Ukraine.

Ms. Bodnar-Balahutrak received her Master of Fine Arts in painting from George Washington University in Washington in 1977. Born in Cleveland, she has lived and worked in Texas, in the Houston area, for the last 15 years. In addition to her studio and exhibition schedule, she teaches at the University of Houston/Clear Lake.

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# "Paris to Kiev" music ensemble built on diverse backgrounds

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — An eclectic and rather unlikely ensemble of four musicians will be performing at various venues throughout North America in the near future.

They call themselves "Paris to Kiev," but none are French, and their connection is Winnipeg-based.

"The reason I chose the name is because I was talking to a friend who was telling me about getting a flight from Paris to Kyiv only on Saturday," explains the group's founder, Alexis Kochan. "I thought that 'Paris to Kiev' would make a great name for a band, with 'Only on Saturday' in parentheses."

Forget the subheading and the seeming flippancy behind the group's name. Paris to Kiev is composed of serious and talented musicians.

Winnipeg-born Ms. Kochan, 40, is an accomplished Ukrainian-Canadian classically trained vocalist who previously recorded an album of Ukrainian ritual songs titled "Czarivna." The other three members comprise the popular zabava band, The Borsch Brothers. Each offers a unique talent.

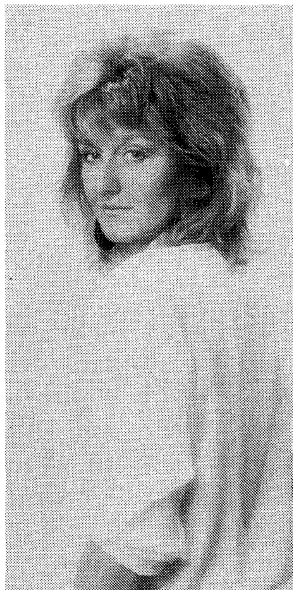
Ms. Kochan's husband, Winnipeg-born Nestor Budyk, 41, is almost a fixture as an accordionist with various Ukrainian folk-dance ensembles and choral groups in Manitoba. Petro Jurashchuk, 35, is a Ukrainian-born physician, now practicing as a massage therapist in Winnipeg. A classically trained violinist, Dr. Jurashchuk plays fiddle and such Carpathian Mountain instruments as the panflute, the "telynka" and the "okarynka."

Sashko Boychouk, 31, the Ukrainian-born principal clarinetist with the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra (WSO), rounds out the group. A former member of the Moscow Saxophone Quintet, Mr. Boychouk brings his saxophone, clarinet and sopilka talents to Paris to Kiev.

Together, they work. "Their music really speaks to something deep inside," says Bohdana Bashuk, host of "The Ukrainian program," on Winnipeg's CKJS Radio.

On their demo tape, their only recording to date, Paris to Kiev features an array of traditional Ukrainian folk songs, including "Kolomeyka," "Bukovynka," "Carpathian Melody," and "You are my Sunshine."

Although the group has been together



Alexis Kochan

for less than two years, they've already performed at last summer's Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver, this year's annual Winnipeg Folk Festival and Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba, and will appear at the Buffalo on the Roof summer Klezmer music camp at Capon Bridge, W. Va., next month.

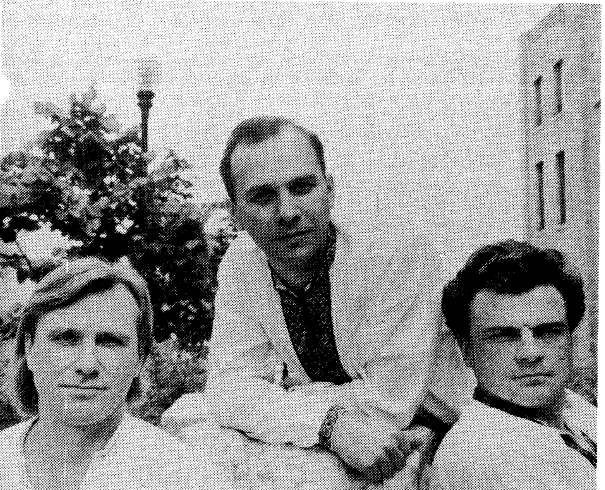
Yet Ms. Kochan admits that Paris to Kiev's bridging of two worlds hasn't been easy. "You have four different people with four different kinds of musical styles and backgrounds coming together.

"Now I think I know what it would have been like to have worked with The Beatles," she laughs.

And although Paris to Kiev hopes to release its first compact disc by year's end, not everyone sees the group sustaining a full-time income for its members. "My feeling is that we probably won't take it any further."

Ms. Bashuk, for one, hopes that's not the case. "There's a trend for musicians to go 'green' ... you know, friendly to the ear with their music. I think Paris to

(Continued on page 13)



Ensemble members Nestor Budyk, Petro Jurashchuk and Sashko Boychouk.

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## Oles Shevchenko...

(Continued from page 4)

But was this mere coincidence?

In my opinion, this situation was no coincidence. We believe the directors of this scenario worked from foreign centers and that the miners' strikes were to be utilized by the communist opposition in Ukraine in an attempt to renew communist authority in Ukraine. In those days, like never before, there were sharp attacks on the president, there were direct demands to conduct a general referendum on national symbols. Again the question was raised: Should the blue-and-yellow flag be the state flag; should the tryzub (trident) be the state emblem of Ukraine?

Never before had there been such direct demands for a nationwide referendum asking what type of state we want to build — capitalistic or socialistic. The most vocal on this were members of the Socialist Party headed by Oleksander Moroz. The idea was supported also by Prime Minister Kuchma. In my opinion, Kuchma is a talented organizer in the realm of economics, a talented manager and very experienced. But, I think he lacks political experience. And there is nothing strange about this. He has no experience as a politician, while he does have important economic experience, albeit under the former system.

So, back to the crisis that was created. These strikes became the pretense for voting in the Supreme Council on several bills: on whether pre-term elections to the Supreme Council should be held, on whether there should be a referendum and what form it should take. The Ukrainian Republican Party took the position that pre-term parliamentary elections should be held and, at the same time, there should be reform of local organs of authority. We believe that several billion karbovatnts should not be wasted for a referendum on confidence in the Supreme Council, especially at a time that Ukraine's economy sorely needs these funds, to help needy families and the like.

The communist majority insisted that first it should be determined whether Ukraine needs a president. The president then accepted a compromise. At the next morning's session he was the first to speak, proposing that a referendum regarding confidence in the president be held on the same day as pre-term elections to the Parliament. However, the communist majority came up with its own parallel proposal: to hold an all-Ukrainian referendum on September 26 on two questions: Do you have confidence in the president of Ukraine? Yes or no. Do you have confidence in the Supreme Council of Ukraine? Yes or no.

We did everything in order to prevent the passage of this proposal. We spoke from the main podium and from the microphones on the floor, and we did not succeed in convincing the Supreme Council. Here I should note that very often when we address the Parliament, our radio listeners and television viewers are sympathetic to our positions, and we could certainly convince them that our positions are correct. However, to convince the parliamentary majority in the Supreme Council — this is something we cannot do right now. The political divisions have been clearly and inalterably delineated. And, when one of the representatives of the democratic bloc comes up to the rostrum or to the microphone to speak and to present a proposal, that proposal immediately is rejected. Without even considering the essence of the proposal, the parliamentary majority reflexively votes against it only because it emanates from representatives of the democratic minority.

Therefore, we could not convince the

communists that state funds should not be wasted during such a difficult time on this referendum. We did not succeed in convincing them that the people are ready today to elect a new Supreme Council and they should not be presented with such questions. We did not succeed in convincing them that today it is extremely dangerous for Ukraine to create social-political divisiveness throughout the land via this referendum.

An ordinary Ukrainian worker or peasant woman today is ready to participate in elections of a new Parliament, and they understand the need for this, but they never pondered this problem now presented to them. They are now forced to think: What is better? To vote for the president? Or for the Supreme Council? This problem has been forced upon the people; it is totally unnecessary. It creates, I repeat, social-political divisiveness throughout Ukraine and that is why it is dangerous for the state and for society.

But, for someone this was convenient. Someone wanted to transfer the situation that had arisen in the Russian Federation onto Ukrainian territory. Someone expected some kind of political benefit from this situation. It is not without reason that, during these complex times, there was such a dubious set of coincidences. I should add to that list the fact that during those days of the strikes, the Donetsk Oblast Council adopted a demand to the Supreme Council of Ukraine that the Donetsk Oblast be given autonomy and that Ukraine should officially be bilingual [Ukrainian-Russian]. This underscores that the communist majority had its plan and that this plan was to be set into motion at that time.

I think we can state today that the communist majority suffered a defeat during this crisis situation. They did not succeed in using the strike and the temporary political crisis to effect a communist coup. That such a coup was being considered as entirely possible can be seen in the behavior of the communists at that time. They especially tried to force onto the agenda of the Supreme Council the matter of cancelling the decree of August 30, 1991, which banned the activity of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Right now we can say that they did not succeed. The Presidium of the Supreme Council adopted a resolution which provided that citizens of the communist persuasion have the right to create a Communist Party in accordance with existing laws regarding community organizations and political parties. But, the communist majority did not succeed in annulling the ban on the Communist Party of Ukraine, thus paving the way for the renewal of the Communist Party that is responsible for 70 years of black deeds on Ukrainian territory. They could create a new Communist Party, but they could not renew the old CPU.

**What was the atmosphere like in the Parliament as this referendum was voted on?**

At the time this session of the Supreme Council was taking place, Plushch was in Turkey, while the deputy chairman, Volodymyr Hrynirov, had stepped aside. Only the first deputy chairman, Vasyl Durdynets, was left on the presidium. And he decided to put the referendum proposal supported by the communist majority to a vote without any discussion. We were forced once again to use unparliamentary actions to stop the proceedings, as we did in the case of the communist majority's attempt to push through the formation of the constitutional court. At that time we had seized the main podium and we disrupted the proceedings.

(Continued on page 13)

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## "Paris to Kiev"...

(Continued from page 11)

Kiev could be among those groups who start breaking new ground in Canada."

In some ways they've already charted a new course by their formation. "Sashko is a jazzist, Nestor is an educator, Petro is a doctor, and I do a lot of work in different kinds of music," explained Ms. Kochan, who is also a child psychologist.

In particular, she emphasizes Paris to Kiev's sense of connection. After all, ensemble work is nothing new to Ms. Kochan. She participated in the "Children of Chernobyl" lullaby album with other North American and Ukrainian artists. "Czariwna" itself involved a collaboration between Ms. Kochan and WSO concertmaster Arthur Polson a decade ago.

"I think collaboration is something a lot of Ukrainians do," she noted "we're always pulling pieces together from two worlds.

"I think this might have to do with trying to figure out our identity. We like to access the mainstream, but don't want to forget who we are."

Given the "new" world dynamic operating in Ukraine, Ms. Kochan feels that Paris to Kiev could serve as musical "missionaries" for audiences hungry for tradition and intrigued by artistic innovation.

Still, Dr. Iurashchuk, who proudly immersed himself in the "gypsy" musical traditions of eastern Europe, questions Paris to Kiev's potential for success in transferring their traditional voice to western audiences.

"I think Canada is too civilized to be folkloric."

## UNA's financial...

(Continued from page 5)

obligations to its customers or, in the UNA's case, its members. The average 25 largest life companies have a ratio of \$221.19. The UNA's average is \$398.04, 80 percent more than the average of the largest 25 commercial insurance companies.

A final ratio to consider is the "Surplus to Life Insurance in Force."

Surplus is the excess assets after liabilities and policy reserves have been deducted; it is a barometer of a company's ability to take emergencies in stride. Life insurance in force is the maximum amount of life insurance risk a company can have.

The 25 largest life companies had an average surplus to life insurance in force ratio of \$7.32 per \$1,000 of life insurance in force. This indicates that in an emergency when reserves are used up, they only have \$7.32 of surplus for every \$1,000 of insurance in force. The UNA on the other hand has a ratio of \$136.98 — that is about 1,800 percent more surplus per \$1,000 of life insurance in force.

So, when you are deciding whether to invest in a UNA annuity, IRA, Universal Life policy, or a commercial company, ask about the solvency ratio, the interest earned to required ratio and, of course, the surplus to life insurance in force ratio.

Then ask how much they've donated to scholarships for our college students? How many teachers they've sent to help Ukraine? How much money they've donated for Ukrainian economic, academic and other programs?

Taking into consideration all of the above, you'll see why the UNA is a winner.

## Oles Shevchenko...

(Continued from page 12)

This time we tried to do the same thing, but the chairman of the session shut off the microphones. Then Mr. Durdynets stood up above the heads of the several dozen of our deputies who had seized the main podium and announced loudly through his microphone: This point is put to a vote, the next point is put to a vote, etc. And, the members of the communist majority, who had remained in their seats proceeded to vote. In fact, they voted not only for themselves, but also for their colleagues who had not come for the session, by pressing their voting buttons.

Later on we underlined that the resolution had been adopted with several violations of the rules of the Supreme Council not only because each of them voted multiple times, but also because the proposal put to a vote had not been discussed. The proposal that had been discussed the night before by the Presidium of the Supreme Council was different — several changes were introduced, but after these changes that proposal was never presented for discussion before the Supreme Council. This should not have been done. This was yet another violation of the rules of procedure of the Supreme Council.

There was a series of other procedural violations. So, under such conditions, amid all the noise and the stamping of the majority's feet, while the communists yelled abusively at the democrats, this resolution about the two-part referendum was approved.

### What is the next step, then, for Ukraine and for the democrats?

I believe that by the end of the year there will be elections to organs of local authority, and in March of next year there will be elections of a new Parliament of Ukraine. Obviously, by that time, a new law on elections must be passed. I believe, the Ukrainian Republican Party believes, that the new elections law should provide parties the right to run in these elections and the right to have their representatives in the Parliament, dependent upon the number of their supporters in the elections. We would like the Parliament to be bicameral. We would like to do away with the name "Supreme Council."

I think we have to prepare for new parliamentary elections. Equally important are elections to local organs of authority. The parliamentary elections are important for statehood and for the future of Ukraine, and that is why we must be well prepared for them. The efforts of all democratic forces must be united. I expect that Rukh will review its position and will unite with all democratic parties into one pre-election bloc as we were able to do at the end of 1989.

Quite often I am asked: But are you sure that the new Supreme Council will be better than the existing one? I personally am certain of this — I am certain that there cannot be a worse Supreme Council. Members of the Communist Party account for three-quarters of the membership of the existing Supreme Council; later some of them began to leave the Communist Party and some became representatives of the democratic bloc. It was after the elections of 1990 that the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine and the Democratic Party of Ukraine were created. So, at first, the Supreme Council essentially was composed of communists. At the time in Ukraine there were no registered parties; not even Rukh was registered. Only two public organizations — the Greens and Ukrainian Language Society — could put up their candidates for election.

Representatives of the democratic forces, thus, campaigned on general principles and they were victorious not as representatives of some party, but as spokespersons who represented the general position of the democratic forces, the general program of the democratic bloc.

I think that a bloc of left-wing parties also will be created. This will include the new Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Ukraine and the Peasants' Party — these are the groups that conduct their congresses and meetings under the red banner, or if not the red banner, then under the blue-and-red [Soviet Ukrainian] flag. Just recently a new organization Trudova Ukraina (Workers' Ukraine) held its congress. Its initiator was the Socialist Party of Ukraine led by Oleksander Moroz. My impression is that Moroz has decided it is time for him to prepare a pre-election campaign and to prepare a platform. I think that is the purpose of this new coalition Trudova Ukraina. Activists of that stripe very often hide behind such names: Trudova Ukraina, Trudovyi Front, etc. This is a class-based, speculative approach.

In accordance with the constitution, elections are to be held in the spring of 1995, but if the referendum demonstrates the electorate's lack of confidence in the Supreme Council, then, of course, the elections will take place a year earlier, probably in the spring of 1994. I think there can be no doubt that the Supreme Council will decide to hold early elections. After all, there can be no greater argument than the all-Ukrainian referendum; it would be a crime to ignore general public opinion.

Yes, we must re-organize our activity. We must concentrate it, first of all, on preparations for the elections. We must take into consideration various electoral districts, we must consider our possible partners in the elections, as well as our opponents. We must think about creating a coalition of democratic forces in order to prevent competition among democratic parties' candidates. Today there are 20 democratic-minded parties in Ukraine; if we work together we can be successful in the elections. We must study the programs of our opponents, and we ourselves must prepare a concrete program with constructive proposals, including detailed proposals on economic problems, how to deal with international anti-Ukrainian propaganda regarding Ukraine's nuclear weapons, etc. We must get the West to consider Ukraine's needs, not just Russia's. The question is: Did the West agree that the newly independent states should remain in Russia's sphere of influence?

### What are some of the problems you expect to encounter in the elections of which you spoke?

To be sure, we have financial problems associated with this pre-election campaign. In that respect, the left bloc and what I call the third bloc — the directors of enterprises and industries, New Ukraine, the Liberal Party, the Liberal Democratic Party — have a clear superiority. They have incomparable financial resources because they are the representatives of the power in the economy, they were the ones involved in the division of assets and resources when the communist government fell and the market system had not yet emerged. The shadow economy became the official economy in their hands.

### So, if the referendum is indeed held, how will you advise your supporters to vote?

Yes to the president, and no to the Supreme Council. The public cannot doubt all authority simultaneously. Presidential authority provides for the

involvement of cadres on all levels of society. The Supreme Council, on the other hand, cannot be swayed, it cannot be budged. That is why we must support the president and presidential authority. It is not true that we are a presidential party, as some have said. We have criticized Kravchuk when he deserved it, for example on the Yalta agreement and on the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia. We will not be blind supporters of the president, but we do support presidential authority as a pillar of statehood. And, recently, the All-Ukrainian Council of the Ukrainian Republican Party decided to support the president's steps toward realization of economic reform.

### Do you have any concluding remarks to the Ukrainian community here?

I would like to convey thanks to community groups of the diaspora, especially in America, for they concentrate the feelings and aspirations of all patriots beyond the borders of Ukraine and have given the democratic forces in Ukraine humanitarian and material assistance during the most difficult of times. They helped us during the pre-election campaign of 1989-1990, the Gorbachev referendum of March 1990, and the independence referendum of December 1991.

The Ukrainian press in the diaspora supported democratic organizations in Ukraine via the patriotic Ukrainian word. We have their constant attention. As well we were assisted by support groups of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Rukh support committees and others. In addition we must acknowledge that the diaspora assisted the Chernobyl disaster's victims.

My hope is that we will find an understanding of the critical nature of the next political moment that is, the pre-term elections. The future of our homeland — the foundation of the future Ukrainian state — depends on the democratic forces' role in these elections. For example, it is evident now that it is the new Parliament that will enact a new Constitution. That is why I appeal to all democratic organizations: unite, organize yourselves, support the democratic center and the various democratic organizations throughout the oblasts. All of them are needed to build a democratic Ukrainian state. What is at stake is the determination of our political goals in the interest of Ukraine's brighter future.

### You mentioned the West's attitude toward Ukraine. What was the response in Ukraine to the most recent visits there of delegations headed by Ambassador Strobe Talbott and Secretary of Defense Les Aspin? How would you judge their proposals regarding the future of U.S.-Ukrainian relations?

There were no broad commentaries on these visits, there were only official announcements. However, both visits were seen as expressions of a new approach to American-Ukrainian relations. The delegations left for home knowing the situation in Ukraine considerably better, being aware of its position on START I and nuclear weapons.

It can be said in general that the Western world is beginning to become aware of the fact that it cannot ignore the existence of a large Ukrainian state located on a large territory with a large population — a nation with a 1,000-year history.

The "New World Order" is not just Russia, a large China and a large, reunited Germany of the 21st century. It also includes Ukraine of the 21st century. Ukraine is a promising European state of the 21st century. The question is who will understand this more quickly and then act upon this realization.

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## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

mon ideological platform, but member-organizations would remain legally distinct entities. The SIU also anticipates a founding congress of the UNF to be held in October, to which regional chapters of such organizations as the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Republican Party and Rukh would be invited. (Respublika)

### Ministry opposes paramilitary group

KYYIV — The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine made public a statement explaining its opposition to approving the official registration of the Ukrainian National Self-Defense, an organization whose stated purpose is to organize Ukrainians in the defense of the nation, and to lead a guerrilla war in the event of Ukraine's occupation by a foreign power. The ministry explained that, having examined the charter of this organization, it was troubled by the existence of a paramilitary organization such as the Ukrainian National Self-Defense. The organization's nature is inconsistent with legal norms and possibly unconstitutional in a state such as Ukraine, said the Ministry. (Respublika)

### Abandoned husbands unite

LVIV — The Club of Abandoned Husbands is steadily increasing its numerical strength, reported its president, Serhiy Chervatenko, on July 30. The club currently has more than 50 members, each one officially registered with the municipal administration. Mr. Chervatenko has been abandoned by two wives, to date. (Respublika)

### Kravchuk hedges bets on SS-24s

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk said on July 30 that Ukraine's 46 SS-24 ballistic missiles are not covered by START-I and that the question of destroying them must be dealt with in a separate treaty between Russia, Ukraine and the U.S. His comments echoed similar ones made by People's Deputy Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs committee, who suggested that the Parliament would ratify START-I this fall but would not consider accession to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty until 1995. Both Messrs. Pavlychko and Kravchuk argued that the START-I Lisbon Protocol does not obligate Ukraine to destroy the SS-24s. This interpretation, which had long been hinted at in Ukraine, was rejected by the U.S. administration, Reuters reported on July 30. Ukraine had recently concluded a modest defense pact with the U.S. and has begun unilaterally disassembling some SS-19 missiles. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Russian opposes Kravchuk nuclear move

MOSCOW — On August 3 Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Grigori Karasin criticized the recent assertion by

Ukrainian leaders that Kyyiv would hold on to its 46 SS-24 missiles even after ratifying START-I. According to Agence France Presse, Mr. Karasin said Russia cannot accept Ukraine's self-proclaimed "temporary status as a nuclear power." Russian officials have argued that all nuclear weapons in the former USSR belong only to Russia, and they have accused Ukraine of harboring ambitions to become a nuclear power. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Ukrainians split on keeping nukes

KYYIV — According to a survey released on August 7 by the Sociological Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, approximately one third of all Ukrainians want their country to be a declared and permanent nuclear power. Some 49 percent of those surveyed are for Ukraine's eventual transformation into a non-nuclear state. In the process of conducting the survey, the Institute learned that opposition to nuclear status is strongest in the eastern and southern parts of the country, with far stronger pro-nuclear sentiments expressed by inhabitants of central and western Ukraine. (Respublika)

### Scouting organization celebrates 80th

LVIV — Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization celebrated its 80th anniversary with a two-day youth jamboree on August 7-8. Scouts from Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia, Germany, the U.S., Argentina, the U.K. and Australia took part in the multi-faceted program, which included memorial services for early Plast leaders, as well as formal ceremonies and visits to area schools. (Respublika)

### Vatican representatives schedule visit

KYYIV — Respublika reported on July 20 that the first high-level visit of Vatican representatives to Ukraine is tentatively scheduled for October of this year. According to RFE/RL Daily Report, Papal Nuncio Antonio Franco notified President Leonid Kravchuk during a meeting between the pair dealing with Ukraine-Vatican relations that Cardinal Achille Silvestrini will visit Ukraine in October. The Papal Nuncio has been representing Vatican interests in Ukraine since September 1992. Prior to that, he served for six years as the Vatican's representative to the United Nations and four years in the foreign secretariat of the Vatican. (Respublika, RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Germany finances housing units

KYYIV — A German program to build apartments for the Ukrainian military has resulted in 1,500 finished housing units in Kryvyi Rih, (Dnipropetrovske Oblast), and 1,300 units in Starokostiantyniv, (Khmelnyskyv Oblast). Work has also begun on housing in Kyyiv and Novhorod Volynskyi (Zhytomyr Oblast).

According to the German Embassy in Kyyiv, by the end of this year the program is expected to provide 4,500 housing units, worth 750 million DM. Funds for the program were part of an agreement related to the withdrawal of former Soviet troops from the former East Germany. (IntelNews, UIS).

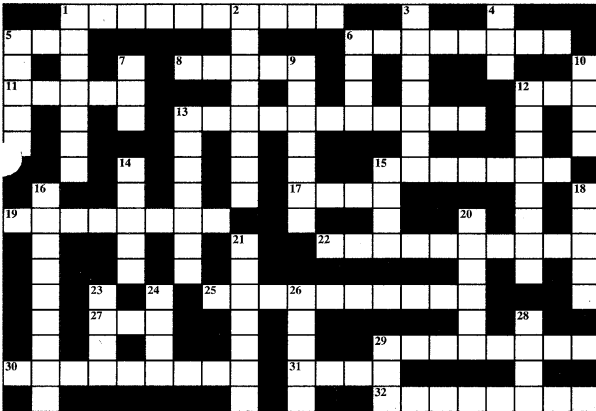
### UPA veterans honor Shukhevych

KRAKIVETS, Lviv Oblast — The Lviv Brotherhood of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on July 22 commemorated the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), commander-in-chief of the UPA. A monument will soon be erected in his honor in this, his birthplace. (Respublika)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: MORE THAN AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



### Just Guessing

#### ACROSS

1. Location of UNA headquarters.
5. Soviet state political police.
6. Gorbachev's "kinder, gentler" policy.
8. Place for political prisoners.
11. Olympic star Tatiana.
12. Glass container.
13. Kidnapped Christian children raised as infidel warriors.
15. Western Ukraine.
17. Jason's ship.
19. Holy Roman emperor who annexed 15 Across in 1772.
22. Pope who elevated Lubachivsky to Cardinal.
25. Dissident general Petro.
27. Vehicle for little green men.
29. WWI Austrian infantry division composed of Ukrainian POWs.
30. Country where 12 Down was king.
31. Place destroyed by ancient Greeks.
32. Goldeman was one in the UNR.

#### DOWN

1. Vasyl Onopenko's ministry.
2. Julian or Gregorian.

3. Polish queen who captured and annexed Western Ukraine in the 1300s.
4. Canadian comedienne Luba.
5. Author of "Dead Souls."
6. Saxon wife of Volodymyr Monomakh.
7. Soviet shopping center.
9. State Planning Committee.
10. Get bigger.
12. Husband of 3 Down.
13. Roman Catholic monastic order that educated and Polonized sons of Ukrainian nobility.
14. Asian economic giant.
15. Member of Germanic tribe that migrated to Black Sea area in second century.
16. Pope who elevated Slipyj to cardinal.
18. Elbow or ankle.
21. Artist known for her ceramic sculptures.
23. Be effusive.
24. Spanish painter.
26. Ordered to attack the Haidamaks in 1757, he joined them.
28. Farm animal.
29. Where 11 Across practices.

## Mazepa Journal...

(Continued from page 7)

three 100-year-old-plus newspapers at the end of July 1991. The Mazepa Journal was the only one of the three to spring back to life as a non-profit newspaper. The Mazepa Journal is the first and only non-profit newspaper in the State of Minnesota.

Mazepans from all over the country sent in \$2,700 in donations — with free legal advice and free rent for three months, we formed a non-profit corporation, and purchased the newspaper from the former publisher for \$1. The first issue of the Mazepa Journal, under non-profit status, was published the second week of August 1991.

The corporation lost \$45 in 1991, and in 1992 the newspaper went into the red \$2,500. The Journal has 600 subscribers, plus 50 newsstand sales, per week, in a small city of 722 population. The cost of

publishing the newspaper per year is \$35,000.

The support of the people has been tremendous, but competition with big area shoppers is burying the Journal and we can't hang on much longer without outside financial assistance.

With the demise of the Mazepa Journal will go the independent voice of this community, one full-time job, one part-time job (maximum 10 hours per week), and one part-time youth apprentice job (two hours per week). It will mean another lost business in our city and another empty building on main street. The end of the Journal will also signify the loss of the name "Mazepa" — as it is the only newspaper in the United States by that name.

Bonnie C. Siems  
Mazepa, Minn.

The writer is an editor of the Mazepa Journal.

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The Commemorative Committee composed of representatives of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the U.N. General Consulate of Ukraine in New York Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Ukrainian American Coordinating Council invites the Ukrainian community to a

Commemorative Banquet on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine

which will be held Tuesday, August 24, 1993, at the Ukrainian National Home 142 Second Avenue, New York City.

Cocktails — 6 p.m.  
Banquet — 7 p.m.

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the U.N. Ambassador Viktor Batiouk  
Mykola Rudenko, former chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, political prisoner and writer

Performing in the concert will be Iryna Krovvytska, Kalyna Chohan, Yaroslav Hnatiuk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky

Tickets: \$30

Tickets can be purchased by mail or in person until August 17 at the offices of the UCCA

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Net proceeds are earmarked for the General Consulate of Ukraine Fund  
Tickets will not be sold on the day of the banquet.

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Saturday, August 21

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Group (Ukrainian Business and Professional Group) invites all interested persons to a "Stroll through the Chicago Scene," with an architectural tour of downtown Chicago presented by a docent of the Chicago Architecture Foundation. Come casual, with good walking shoes, and meet at the CAF, 224 S. Michigan Ave., at 2:45 p.m. The tour runs from 3 to 5 p.m. and will have a post-modern theme. Afterward, all those interested will convene at Cafe Iberico, 739 N. LaSalle, for drinks and tapas. Cost for the tour: members: \$10, non-members: \$12. (Food and drinks at personal expense.) Advance reservation is required. For more information, contact Anna Shaleva, (312) 276-5394 (home) or (312) 466-7965 (work).

Saturday, August 21

**EMLENTON, PA.:** Kobzarska Sich '93 announces the concert finale of this year's bandura camp, starting at 4:30 p.m. at All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp, on Goshen Road, off Route. 38. Emlenton is located near I-80, 22 miles east of I-79.

Sunday, August 22

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** Westchester County, in conjunction with the Ukrainian American Youth Association, invites all to attend the annual Ukrainian Heritage

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Festival, to be held at Tibbetts Brook Park on Midland Avenue from 2 to 7 p.m. Rain site is the Ukrainian Youth Center at 301 Palisade Ave. Attractions include Ukrainian folk, arts, crafts, folk dancers, singers and music. Among the performers scheduled to appear are the Joyful Lviv band, and the Kalyna and Kalyna II dance ensembles of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers. The highlight of the festival will be a celebration of the second anniversary of Ukrainian independence. Admission is free. For more information, please call the festival chairman, Walter Kozicky (914) 969-4200.

Sunday, August 22-Tuesday, August 24

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian community in Rockland County will honor the second anniversary of Ukrainian independence with three days of activities sponsored by Ukrainian American Veterans Post 19. There will be flag raisings at the Allison-Harris County Building, New Hempstead Road, New City, on all three days. A ceremonial program will be held at noon on Sunday at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave., Spring Valley. All are asked to attend the ceremonies and help celebrate this historic event. For further information, please call post commander Teddy B.

Dusanenko,(914) 634-5502, or the Post headquarters,(914) 356-4359.

Tuesday, August 24

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Joint Michigan Committee to Observe the Second Anniversary of Ukrainian Independence invites the public to observance ceremonies, to commence at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. The keynote speech in Ukrainian will be given by Col. Ihor P. Smeshko, military attaché at the Ukrainian Embassy. Also scheduled to appear is Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.). He is to deliver the keynote address in English. A trio of bandurists from the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandura Chorus will round out the program, which will be followed by a reception at the center.

Tuesday, August 24

**BOSTON:** A commemorative observance of the second anniversary of the restoration/proclamation of Ukraine's independence will be held at noon at City Hall Plaza. It will include the raising of the Ukrainian national flag and a brief program. Acting Mayor Thomas M. Menino has already designated August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Boston. It is expected that Gov. William F. Weld will make a similar designation statewide. The Boston chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sponsor of the event, has extended invitations to government officials and representatives of newly independent states in Central and Eastern Europe to attend the observance. All Ukrainian Americans in the area, especially youth, are urged to attend. For more information, contact Orest Szczudluk, (617) 325-0237.

Saturday, August 28

**JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.:** The Music and Art Center of Greene County concludes its summer concert season with an evening of music by composers from the western Ukrainian city of Lviv. Baritone Valeriy Buimister, pianist Hanna Slepsova, cellist Yuriy Laniuk, and violinist Bohdan Kaskiv will perform works by such composers as Nyzhankivsky, Sonevitsky and Barvinsky. The evening's performance begins at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$12, \$9 (senior citizens), \$7 (members). All MAGC performances are given at the Grazhda, next to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church on Route 23A. For further information, please call (518) 709-6479.

Saturday, August 28

**WILDWOOD CREST N.J.:** The Spartanky Plast sorority is sponsoring the seventh annual Mixed Triples Volleyball Tournament on the beach (in front of the Pan-Am Hotel). Registration is \$30 per team. For more information, please contact Alex Zawadiwsky, (201) 731-3040, or Anya Tomko, (718) 243-1925.

Sunday, August 29

**TORONTO:** The Ukrainian Canadian Congress of Toronto cordially invites the Ukrainian community to a celebration of the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence which will take place at St. Volodymyr Cultural Center, 1280 Dundas St. W. and 4th Line, Oakville. The day will begin with an ecumenical service at 11 a.m. and continue with a concert at 2:30 p.m. The guest of honor will be Viktor Batiouk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. Admission is \$5 per car and \$5 per person. For further information please call Mary Lopata, (416) 762-9427.



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### SUMMER PROGRAMS 1993

Saturday, August 21

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION  
8:30 pm CONCERT — PROMETHEUS CHOIR /Philadelphia/  
ADRIAN BRITTAN, conductor

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by BURYA /Toronto/

11:30 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1994"

Saturday, August 28

8:30 pm CONCERT IN MEMORY OF "ALEX"  
Participants: LIDIA HAVRYLUK, OKSANA BORBYCH-KORDUBA,  
OLEK KUZYSZYN TRIO, SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA, FATA MORGANA  
Mistress of ceremonies: ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO

\*\*\* All proceeds will be forwarded to the family of the late ALEX HOLUB in Ukraine, whom he financially supported since his arrival in the U.S.

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by KRYSH TAL

Sunday, August 29

2:15 pm CONCERT: MUSIC OF LVIV COMPOSERS

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Friday, September 3

10 pm DANCE — OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO

Saturday, September 4

8:30 pm OUTDOOR CONCERT /TENNIS COURTS/  
"TARAS PETRYNENKO and HRONO"  
"VIKA"

10 pm DANCES: TEMPO; FATA MORGANA

Sunday, September 5

2:15 pm OUTDOOR CONCERT /VESELKA PATIO/  
FATA MORGANA

8:30 pm CONCERT

IHOR BOHDAN, vocalist; HALYCHANY ENSEMBLE  
OSTAP STACHIV, bandurist

10 pm DANCES: FATA MORGANA; TEMPO.

DANCE EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT TO THE TUNES OF "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

featuring: HRYC HRYNOVEC AND STEPAN BEN  
Mistress of Ceremonies: MARIANKA HAWRYLUK  
Program Director ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO

UNA Estate, Foordmore Rd., Kerhonkson, NY 12446;  
(914) 626-5641; FAX (914) 626-4638

## At Soyuzivka: August 20-22

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.** —The celebration of Ukraine's second anniversary of independence along with the crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 1994 highlight a great weekend of activity as the Soyuzivka summer season continues.

On Saturday, August 21, the Prometheus Male Choir of Philadelphia conducted by Adrian Bryttan will perform in celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day, in a program emceed by current Miss Soyuzivka Marianka Hawryluk. Mr. Bryttan will also perform several numbers on the violin accompanied by pianists Iryna Pelech-Zvarych and Lesia Rudyj.

This year's Miss Soyuzivka contest, to be held Saturday evening after the concert, should hold special interest for the participants as the winner will reign during the UNA's 100th anniversary. The prizes to this year's winners will be



Miss Soyuzivka Marianka Hawryluk

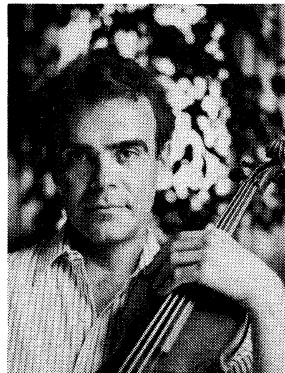
as follows: first place: \$500; second place: one free weekend at Suzy-Q; third place: one free weekend at Suzy-Q. The contest will be emceed by Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, the resort's program director.

Ron Kohut and Burya from Toronto will provide music for the dance that will follow the contest.

In Soyuzivka's Main House, Mrs. C. Bashuk, Mrs. Z. Huley and Mr. R. Seniuk will be exhibiting their works of art.

On Friday evening, August 20, there will be a dance to the Sounds of Soyuzivka, featuring Hryc Hrynowec and Stepan Ben.

For further information about Soyuzivka events and accommodations, call the resort at (914) 626-5641.



Adrian Bryttan