

INSIDE:

- Senate subcommittee hears testimony on aid to Ukraine — page 3.
- Students from Ukraine confer at Columbia University — page 5.
- Myrna Kostash's journey into Eastern Europe — centerfold.

19

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 19

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1994

50 cents

Ukrainian National Association convenes centennial convention

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As The Ukrainian Weekly was going to press, the Ukrainian National Association was about to call to order its 33rd Regular Convention, which is being held in Pittsburgh during this fraternal organization's centennial year.

The convention was scheduled to get under way at 9 a.m. at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel and Towers. First on the agenda are the report of the Credentials Committee, which reviews the registration materials of the approximately 250 delegates from UNA branches throughout the United States and Canada who are expected to arrive in Pittsburgh, and the election of a convention presidium that will conduct the proceedings of the five-day conclave.

The UNA's quadrennial convention will continue through Tuesday, May 10. Delegates will elect a new UNA Supreme Assembly, the Ukrainian National Association's highest decision-making body between conventions, which includes officers, auditors and advisors.

Delegates will also vote on proposed amendments to the UNA By-Laws that are aimed at taking the UNA into its second century of service to its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian nation worldwide.

Among the many other decisions facing delegates is whether to transform the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper into a weekly publication with a view toward cutting costs, and whether to sell the UNA's headquarters building

located in the reborn downtown waterfront area of Jersey City, N.J.

Convention delegates will discuss and vote on a series of resolutions and recommendations that are meant to guide the Ukrainian National Association's multifaceted activity for the next four years.

Some convention committees — the credential, by-laws and financial committees — began their work already on the eve of the conclave. Others will be named once the convention is convened.

Among the highlights of the convention are a Centennial Concert on Saturday, May 7, featuring the Prometheus Chorus of Philadelphia, the Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company of Pittsburgh and the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Cleveland. The event will take place at the Pittsburgh University Campus in Bellefield Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

The convention banquet will take place Sunday, May 8, at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel and Towers beginning at 7 p.m. It will feature a keynote address by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former UNA supreme vice-president and noted Ukrainian immigration historian, as well as greetings by Rep. William Coyne and Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Volodymyr Zabigailo, counselor of the Embassy of Ukraine.

A special blessing and address will be delivered at the banquet by Bishop Julian Voronovsky of the newly created Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Sambir-Drohobych in Ukraine.

Eight register for presidential race; others seek vote's postponement

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Even with eight registered presidential candidates ready to enter the starting gates, more and more political leaders are clamoring for the postponement of elections, among them key party leaders.

Head of the Inter-Regional Bloc for Reforms Leonid Kuchma, himself a presidential hopeful, and Lev Lukianenko, leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, both stated on April 29 that the June 26 elections should be postponed.

In varying degrees they support statements by President Leonid Kravchuk, who has repeatedly asserted that a popular vote for president should be delayed until a law better defining the power of the president and that of regional leaders is passed by the Parliament.

Mr. Kuchma told Interfax he would agree to postponing elections in order to develop and implement a concrete economic reform program. He rejected as not realistic the idea that Ukraine must first approve a new Constitution. "The adoption of a Constitution is a long process and it is frivolous to make the presidential vote dependent on it," said Mr. Kuchma.

However, the former prime minister came out against holding elections for regional councils, also scheduled for June 26, until a new Constitution that would more carefully delineate their powers with regard to those of the office of the president is ratified.

The leader of the right-of-center URP, Mr. Lukianenko, issued a statement on April 29 explaining that the lack of a Constitution poses a serious obstacle to responsible democratic elections. "We must decide what kind of republic we are going to have," said Mr. Lukianenko.

He added that a decision must be reached on whether the government should be run by the president or the Parliament. He also said he is against elections of regional leaders at the present time.

The Ukrainian Socialist Party continues to support a June 26 vote. Its presidential candidate, Oleksander Moroz, told reporters that a postponement would lead to renewed strikes by miners. The party chairman also claimed that any delay would be unconstitutional.

Another political figure, Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, did a turn-about on April 28 when he came out in favor of the elections if a bill is passed by the Parliament that would amend the current law on presidential powers.

As with most matters in this country, it is difficult to determine if such a bill is actually being formulated. The Parliament's Press Office could not confirm that a bill was being prepared on revamping the powers of the president.

However, a spokesperson in the

Parliament's Press Office, Oleksander Kolinko, said the parliamentary Initiative Group, which is laying much of the organizational groundwork for the new Parliament, has formed working groups, one of which may be preparing such a bill.

On the other hand, a spokesperson from Parliament's Secretariat, the organ's bureaucratic arm, said a subgroup of the Initiative Group had already prepared a preliminary bill on amending the Constitution to limit presidential powers.

More than one-third of the newly elected parliamentary deputies allegedly also have supported the cancellation of the June 26 vote by signing a mysterious petition, reported Ukrinform on April 28.

The petition, to which 120 deputies

(Continued on page 3)

Kravchuk to run for re-election

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk announced on April 29 through his domestic policy aide, Mykola Mykhalchenko, that he has given his approval for registration as a candidate in the presidential elections.

"Leonid Kravchuk's consent to be a candidate indicates that he is not afraid of the elections," said Mr. Mykhalchenko.

The decision completed the about-face many here believed the president had been performing since successful parliamentary elections discredited his assertions that a legitimate Parliament would not be elected, with the result being a possibility of political chaos in the country.

On February 19, the president had announced he would not run for re-election. At that time he said economic difficulties, along with unclear political results, could lead to a desperate situation in the country. "If the Parliament is not re-elected we have a critical legal situation," he said at the time. Mr. Kravchuk asserted that a stable leadership would then be needed to steer the country through the turbulence; a course that a president running for re-election might not be able to navigate.

Since then he has slowly dropped his strong stand against presidential elections and hinted that he might run. On April 22, he stood outside the Parliament building, speaking with reporters after the final session of the Parliament had adjourned, and said that if the electorate so desires, then elections should occur on June 26. He added that he was over-

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. announces program to spur economic recovery in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The United States announced an initial three-pronged program here on May 5, aimed at spurring economic recovery in Ukraine.

The program is specifically geared to establishing an enterprise fund for Ukraine, stimulate U.S. business investment here and spur privatization.

Nicholas Burns of the U.S. National Security Council headed the delegation, which included representatives from the Treasury Department, the Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Mr. Burns said that a series of meetings over three days produced specific plans for the disbursement of \$350 million in economic aid. U.S. President Bill Clinton promised the money to Ukraine when he hosted Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk in Washington in early March.

Mr. Burns said the delegation also had

discussed other ways in which to expand trade and investment between the two countries. "In the long term this is the most important part of the program," explained the Security Council director. "More effort must be made in opening up Ukraine to foreign trade."

Mr. Burns further noted that should Ukraine finally put in place a cohesive economic reform package, the U.S. was ready to give it financial support.

To prompt small business investment, the U.S. will establish a \$50 million enterprise fund for 1994, money available for credit to potential Ukrainian entrepreneurs. Tom Dyne, assistant administrator of USAID, said a board of U.S. and Ukrainian citizens would control the enterprise fund. "The board and the staff (of the enterprise fund) will look for Ukrainian entrepreneurs, preferably small businesses, and then determine whether the company has the potential to

(Continued on page 3)

ANALYSIS

Political extremism in Ukraine

by Bohdan Nahaylo

PART II

The move toward fascism

There was a further disturbing trend. Although the UNA and the DSU had been ultra-nationalist organizations from the very outset, during 1993 they became more extreme and chauvinistic. The UNA had increasingly come under the ideological influence of the Ukrainian Nationalist Union's integral nationalists, with Mr. Korchytsky establishing himself as the organization's leading ideologist. Owning several newspapers, including Ukrainksi Obriyi (Ukrainian Horizons) and Zamkova Hora (Castle Hill), both published in Kyiv, and Holos Natsiyyi (Voice of the Nation), published in Lviv, the UNA had the means to propagate its ultra-nationalist message.

At the ninth session of the UNA, held in Kyiv in July 1993, the organization proclaimed itself "the only luminous

explained, because the latter could "become a friendly power to Ukraine, while Armenia is more in Moscow's sphere of influence."

Asked about the present situation in Ukraine, he compared it to "what happened in Germany in 1933 and in France when General de Gaulle came to power."

The "most valuable experience" for the UNSO, he said, "is that of Lenin and his comrades in 1917." As for the figures most admired by "the UNSO fighters," Mr. Korchytsky replied that they were "first of all Mao Zedong and Benito Mussolini."¹⁰

The DSU, whose main ideologist and leader is currently Roman Koval (who with Mr. Khmara once led the radical wing of the URP before they left that party in May 1992), however, has gone even further and adopted a blatantly racist and fascist tone. Last fall its newspaper Neskorona Natsiyya (Unvanquished Nation) — published in Kyiv and edited by among others, Messrs. Koval, Shcherbatiuk and Yavorsky — carried a declaration setting out the aims of this

Although the Ukrainian National Assembly and State Independence for Ukraine (DSU) had been ultra-nationalist organizations from the very outset, during 1993 they became more extreme and chauvinistic.

thing that Ukraine had given birth to in the second half of the 20th century" and, denouncing other Ukrainian political parties as corrupt and speculators, depicted itself as the nation's savior. "All power to the UNA" was the meeting's slogan.

Mr. Korchytsky told the assembly that the organization wanted to see a powerful Ukrainian nation that would be able to speak to Russia and the United States in the kind of language that "the U.S. speaks today to Iraq and Serbia." Another speaker, the head of the UNA in Lviv, Andriy Shkil, warned in Nietzschean (and Dostoevian) terms about the coming "terrible dawn" of the "Ukrainian gods."⁸

The latest version of the UNA's program declares the organization's opposition to the existing order and its intention to achieve power, mainly by extra-parliamentary means. The UNA wants a strong Ukraine, with nuclear weapons, a modernized half-million strong Ukrainian army and a thriving military-industrial complex; Kyiv is envisaged as becoming "a new geopolitical center"; and Ukraine is to extend its influence over neighboring regions where there was, or still is, a large ethnic Ukrainian presence — the Kuban and Don regions in southern Russia and the Transdnister region in Moldova.⁹

More recently still, Mr. Korchytsky has shed additional light on the views held by the leadership of the UNSO in an interview published by Moscow News. Acknowledging that he had come to Moscow to search for allies, he boasted that, had it not been for the former Russian Parliament's "foolish" stand on the Crimea, the UNSO "alone could have sent more fighters" than had gathered to defend the White House in October 1993 against President Boris Yeltsin's forces. He also stated cryptically that the UNSO had "received some practical experience in Azerbaijan and the Balkans." The UNSO's sided with Azerbaijan, he

organization, membership of which is limited to Ukrainians.

Opposing "American-style democracy" and "liberalism, socialism and communism," it called for a "Ukrainian state ruled by Ukrainians" in which there would be order and discipline. Ukraine was to be a "mighty" and "nuclear" state, and therefore the DSU opposed disarmament and military conversion. Advocating "Ukraine for Ukrainians," the statement also came out against mixed marriages and the inflow of non-Ukrainians into the country, and it declared: "We are for returning Russians and Jews to their historical fatherland."¹¹ The same issue quipped on its front page that "Ukraine urgently needs an Adolph Visarionovych Pinochetenko."¹²

At the end of 1993 Messrs. Kandyba and Koval appear to have had a falling out, with the former leaving the DSU to form the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Ukraine (OUNvU). Mr. Koval and his supporters retained control of the DSU's newspaper but changed its name to Nezbornyia Natsiyya (Undefeatable Nation). The first issue of newspaper under its new title carried the slogan "Ukraine for Ukrainians" at the top of the front page. In this issue Mr. Koval appealed to readers not to vote in the forth-

(Continued on page 12)

⁸ Holos Natsiyyi, No. 26 (July), 1993.⁹ Ukrainksi Obriyi, No. 1, 1994.¹⁰ Moscow News, No. 7, February 18-24.¹¹ Holos Natsiyyi has published similar calls for racial purity, for Ukraine to be ruled by Ukrainians, and for the "deportation" of "persons of Armenian, Jewish, Gypsy and other nationalities who do not live permanently in Ukraine, but are found here with the aim of creating economic chaos and speculation." See, for example, Yu. Ridkiborod, "Who Is to Blame?" Holos Natsiyyi, No. 23 (July), 1993.¹² Neskorona Natsiyya, No. 14, 1993.

NEWSBRIEFS

Russia to pursue assertive foreign policy

MOSCOW— In a speech to leaders of Russia's Intelligence Service, reported by Rossiyskaya Gazeta on Friday, April 29, President Boris Yeltsin once again emphasized Moscow's intention to pursue a more assertive foreign policy vis-a-vis both the West and the nations of the "near abroad." On the former count, Mr. Yeltsin said Russia must henceforth distinguish between partnership and attempts to dominate Russia and to impose upon Moscow "actions that run counter to Russia's interests."

He dismissed Western concerns that Russia's assertiveness towards the states of the former Soviet Union represented a form of neo-imperialism and emphasized that Russia viewed these nations as areas of vital interest and would step up its efforts to promote their integration with Russia. President Yeltsin also claimed that forces within both the states of the former USSR and in the West are using the neo-imperialism charge to sharpen tensions between Russia and its neighbors. He said Russia would vigorously protect the interests of Russians living in the former Soviet republics.

Finally, Mr. Yeltsin suggested that "at a time when military budgets are being cut," the role of the Foreign Intelligence Service as a guarantor of Russian security would increase. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Kozyrev writes on Russian foreign policy

MOSCOW— Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has reportedly stated in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs that "a firm and sometimes aggressive policy of defending one's national interests is not incompatible [with the West]," according to Agence France Presse on Sunday, May 1. "Russian foreign policy inevitably has to

be of an independent and assertive nature and if Russian democrats fail to achieve it, they will be swept away by a wave of aggressive nationalism." He continued that "the U.S. does not have the capacity to rule alone. Russia...retains the inherent characteristics of a great power." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine to receive aid from EU, U.S.

KYIV— Ukraine plans to sign an agreement on partnership and cooperation with the European Union (EU) in June, Interfax reported on Tuesday, May 3. The agreement would give Ukrainian goods more access to West European markets. This follows EU plans at a meeting on April 27 to extend a 100 million Ecu aid package to Ukraine.

Ukrainian television reported that on May 3 an economic delegation from the United States, led by National Security Council official Nicholas Burns, was to meet with officials from Ukraine's Ministry of Economy in Kyiv. Discussions are to focus on working out the details of a \$350 million aid package offered by the U.S. during President Leonid Kravchuk's visit to the U.S. in March of this year. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine deactivates most SS-24 missiles

KYIV— Ukraine has taken off military alert nearly all of its 46 SS-24 strategic missiles in a major step towards total nuclear disarmament, according to Defense Ministry officials. "The process of deactivation is nearly complete. The nuclear warheads have been removed and the flight patterns have been deprogrammed," Defense Ministry spokesman Anatoly Murakhovsky told Reuters. Each SS-24, the most powerful missile in the

(Continued on page 3)

Chornobyl operates despite protests

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On April 26, 1986, reactor No. 4 at the Chornobyl power station exploded. The explosion and fire released a cloud of highly radioactive fallout and debris throughout Europe. Belarus, northern Ukraine and western Russia were hardest hit. Upwards of 100,000 people were evacuated from their homes throughout the three ex-Soviet republics. Many of these were never to return to the villages and towns they called home. The company town of Prypiat, which once housed several thousand Chornobyl employees and their families, now stands abandoned.

According to current Ukrainian government estimates, more than 8,000 people died fighting the reactor blaze and cleaning up the disaster site, an estimate much higher than the official Soviet figure of 31 dead in the course of "liquidating the consequences."

Today, eight years after being the site of the world's worst nuclear accident to date, the Chornobyl power station continues to churn out electricity for energy-starved Ukraine.

The eighth anniversary of the

(Continued on page 15)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

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

UNA: (201) 451-2200

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

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andriy Kudia Wynnyckyj

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 8, 1994, No. 19, Vol. LXII
Copyright © 1994 The Ukrainian Weekly

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

former Soviet nuclear arsenal, holds 10 nuclear warheads, all of which were targeted at the United States.

Besides the SS-24 missiles, Ukraine also inherited from the Soviet Union 130 SS-19 strategic missiles, each holding up to six warheads. Military officials said nearly one-third of the SS-19's had been dismantled. Defense Ministry sources also said Ukraine had sent a third shipment of 60 nuclear warheads to Russia for dismantling this week in line with a pact signed in January by the presidents of Ukraine, the United States and Russia.

According to the trilateral agreement signed in Moscow by Leonid Kravchuk, Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin, Ukraine was to deactivate all 46 missiles and ship at least 200 nuclear warheads to Russia for destruction by October of this year. (Reuters)

U.S. announces...

(Continued from page 1)

turn a profit," said Mr. Dyne. An additional \$100 million would become available for Ukraine in 1995 and 1996.

He said that similar funds in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary had been very successful. One in Russia has just recently been established.

The U.S. also committed to spurring U.S. businesses to invest in Ukraine by making available at least \$50 million in loans. OPIC Vice-President Richard Morningstar explained that the figure is the lower limit of the commitment and that more money is available if needed. He said the U.S. companies will tie in with Ukrainian firms in joint ventures that would help expand the Ukrainian economy.

Finally, the delegation presented details of a program to stimulate privatization. Mr. Dyne of USAID said that certificates of ownership were currently being printed at U.S. cost and would be available in July for disbursement to Ukrainian citizens.

Private bid centers will be placed around the country to be used as enterprises prepare to privatize. He said, "The idea behind the centers is to allow the citizens to participate directly." The privatization program also includes a citizen education program, much needed here where few people still understand how they may share in the wealth of the country. The program will continue through December 1995 at a cost of \$32 million.

On May 4, Ukraine's deputy prime minister for foreign economic relations had expressed reservations he had regarding the terms the U.S. delegation had laid down for Ukraine to receive the financial assistance, reported Interfax. Valentyn Landyk criticized U.S. insistence that only a voucher-based privatization plan is realistic. He minister supports the denationalization of property through leasing to private enterprises.

Mr. Landyk also rejected a U.S. effort to convince Ukraine to introduce market rates of exchange, saying that the karbovanets will remain state-controlled until the country's economic condition improves. Further, he called on the U.S. to stop imposing conditions in general for rendering aid and to stop pushing Ukraine to "start reforms."

The \$350 million in economic aid Ukraine will receive together with \$350 million earmarked for nuclear dismantlement makes Ukraine the fourth largest recipient of U.S. assistance in the world. Only Israel, Egypt and Russia currently receive more financial aid from the U.S. than Ukraine.

Senate subcommittee hearing focuses on aid to Ukraine

by Xenia Ponomarenko
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Ambassador James Collins, senior coordinator for the newly independent states (NIS) at the U.S. Department of State, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on U.S. assistance to the NIS, including Ukraine, for fiscal year 1995 on April 26.

In his opening statement, the chairman of the subcommittee, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), remarked that aid alone is not enough in the face of the rising uncertainties in Russia and the other countries. He added that the aid already doled out to the region seems unfocused, like an "orchestra without a conductor."

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, remarked that he has not received good news on reform from Russia. His suggestions on the most effective ways to provide assistance to the NIS, particularly Russia, were: first, the establishment of a tax and commercial code to encourage foreign investment; second, establishment of an independent financial sector; and third, that foreign assistance should be linked with U.S. business investment to show "islands of success."

The Kentucky senator warned that the administration's Russia-first policy in foreign assistance has been detrimental to the United States, interests and to the other countries of the former Soviet Union. The senator said more assistance should go to the non-Russian countries, and the U.S. should be "hardheaded" in its policy towards Russia.

Ambassador Collins began his testimony before the subcommittee by qualifying U.S. assistance to the former Soviet Union as part of a policy of "engagement," despite the recent problems reported in the process of reform. He gave examples of success in the region, such as the adoption of a Russian Constitution, the recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) \$1.5 billion loan to Russia, the building of a broader base of support for Ukraine as exemplified by the tripartite agreement between Russia and Ukraine, brokered by the U.S., and the recent visit by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Washington. Yet he admitted that specific assistance projects on the ground were not as successful as

Kravchuk to run...

(Continued from page 1)

whelmed by the number of groups that were preparing petitions to put his name on the ballot.

Mr. Mykhalchenko underscored that President Kravchuk still believes that elections should be delayed.

Seven other candidates have also accumulated the number of signatures required by the Central Electoral Commission to proceed in the electoral process. They are: Leonid Kuchma of the Inter-Regional Bloc for Reforms; Ivan Pliushch, former parliament speaker; Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Ukrainian Socialist Party; Volodymyr Lanovy, head of the Center for Economic Reforms; Mykola Rud, a lecturer at Kyiv State Mechanical Art University and an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament; Petro Talanchuk, Ukraine's education minister; and Valery Babych, president of the Ukrainian Financial Group.

Deputy Viktor Pynzenyk, who was also registered for the presidential elections, withdrew his candidacy on May 4. Mr. Pynzenyk told The Weekly he did not feel that the position of president was

the Clinton administration had hoped.

The ambassador told the subcommittee that the Clinton administration is seeking \$900 million in assistance for the countries of the former Soviet Union in FY 1995, with a greater amount devoted to non-Russian states, unlike FY 1994. He said that as countries reform, they will receive more assistance. According to Ambassador Collins, for fiscal year 1994, Ukraine is to receive a total aid package of \$700 million.

Ambassador Collins concluded by saying that he expects his aid request for the NIS will "wind down by the end of the decade," but today, the threat to democratic reform in Russia still exists, and "we must support them."

In responding to Chairman Leahy's request for his assessment of Russia today, Ambassador Collins said that Russia is going through a "significant period of devolution of centralized powers." He feels that the destructive phase is over in Russia, and that they are concentrating on rebuilding their country. He admitted that although the constitution was ratified, the rule of law in Russia is in a "formative stage." The ambassador also said that the U.S. needs to lower its expectations with regards to reform in Russia, despite the need to remain "engaged" in the process.

Sen. McConnell then questioned the ambassador about the April 5 decree issued by President Yeltsin that said Russian military troops would remain in Latvia. The senator wondered what other nations are "envisioned as hosts for Russian forces," on the basis of this Russian decree. The ambassador replied that the decree was "not a final decree, we are not sure..." and that the administration has not received further explanation of the decree from the Russian government. He admitted the administration knows Russian forces remain in other countries, some with the agreement of that country, and others without.

Sen. McConnell questioned the meaning of the decree for the future independence of the NIS. The ambassador replied that if the statement is a neutral statement, based on a negotiated agreement, it is not a problem — but if it is the result of coercion — it is troubling to the administration. "I think we need to see what the results of that decree might be in order to deal with it," he concluded.

Sen. McConnell then moved to a topic

one from which he could most successfully effect economic reforms. Mr. Pynzenyk implied that his talents might better be utilized as a Cabinet minister.

Of the candidates still jockeying for position, Deputy Kuchma currently is running at the head of the pack, according to a poll released by Socis-Gallup, a market survey firm. He is supported by some 18 percent of the populace, ahead of President Kravchuk, who trails with 11 percent of the voters expressing a preference for him.

More telling is that Mr. Kuchma's popularity is up from 16.6 percent in December, whereas Mr. Kravchuk's has fallen from 16.5 percent.

Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, who has decided not to run, received strong support, coming in third with 10 percent voter approval. The Socis-Gallup survey was based on questions asked 1,200 voters in all regions of Ukraine and was conducted at the end of March.

The next step in the electoral process was to end on May 6 when the registered candidates were to collect 100,000 voter signatures (at least 1,500 each from two-thirds of the 450 electoral districts) in order to continue down the road to the June 26 elections.

that has been particularly disturbing to him. He said that in FY 1994, \$330 million was committed specifically to Ukraine by the administration to meet the Congressional mandate. As of this date, the senator finds that only \$36.7 million has been sent to Ukraine, or 13 percent of the total. Earlier, the senator noted, the ambassador stated that the administration recommended doubling the amount of assistance to Ukraine for this fiscal year. "Is that double from \$300 million to \$600 million or double from \$34 million to \$68 million?"

The ambassador replied that the amount for 1995 will be double whatever the amount for 1994 is, "this is a percentage." But the ambassador did not give a specific percentage for fiscal year 1995, instead, "1995 monies will be substantially greater out of the total." Sen. McConnell asked, "what I am trying to get at is, does the \$300 million have any real significance?" The ambassador did not provide a direct response to this question.

He later told the subcommittee that the administration is working to fulfill the pledge President Clinton made to Ukraine, which includes \$350 million in Nunn-Lugar funds and \$350 million for assistance funding. The assistance to Ukraine will depend on Ukraine's cooperation with prior agreements and economic reform.

Sen. McConnell, later commenting on this exchange, said, "I was very troubled by my exchange with Mr. Collins on U.S. assistance to Ukraine. Clearly, he was unwilling to answer my pointed questions about the size and the scope of the United States' commitment. While the Clinton administration's policy toward Ukraine continues to be ambiguous, I intend to hold them to the Congressional mandate of no less than \$300 million in 1994."

The Kentucky lawmaker also voiced his concern during the hearing over the slow pace of privatization of large Russian businesses, noting that most big businesses in Russia still receive subsidies from the Russian government. Agreeing, Mr. Collins explained that there exists a chaotic banking system making credits available to companies to stay afloat.

Sen. Leahy said he worries that a public scandal is looming in the way U.S. foreign assistance is being managed by the U.S. He noted that Russians have said not to send them any more "developmental tourists," and expressed concern about the multiple parties "subcontractors to the subcontractor," involved in receiving foreign assistance money before it gets on the ground in the particular country.

Eight register...

(Continued from page 1)

allegedly have put their signatures, states that early elections could lead to "constitutional chaos and anarchy," according to Ukrinform. Little else is known about the petition. A parliamentary spokesperson in the Parliament's Press Office, Mr. Kolinko said on May 4 that the petition was not organized through parliamentary structures. "It came out of the President's Office as far as we know. It was done in a very unorthodox manner."

President Kravchuk's press secretary Viktor Stelmach said he had not seen such a petition. "As far as we know, no such document passed through or was initiated by the President's Office," said Mr. Stelmach.

The president, although now a candidate, is still against elections, according to one of his aides. Mykola Mykhalchenko said, "He still intends to address the new Parliament, asking it to postpone the presidential elections to some later date."

Former Soviet political prisoner still promoting Ukrainian-Jewish contacts

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – Physically, he's a small man. But when it comes to determination, Yakiv Suslensky is a giant.

Fifteen years ago, the Ukrainian-born Jew founded the Association for Jewish-Ukrainian Contacts. Today, living in Jerusalem, the 64-year-old former Soviet political prisoner remains its president, a title that's far from ceremonial.

Since 1979, Mr. Suslensky has criss-crossed the globe promoting friendly relations between Jews and Ukrainians. His recent North American pilgrimage brings the count of his visits to Canada to 10 and to the United States – 11.

Rumpled-looking and bearded, Mr. Suslensky was in Ottawa on April 19 to address an evening gathering at a foreign affairs boardroom, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa. Some 25 people showed up.

But such a smallish number didn't prevent the man from delivering an update on his group's progress on the friendship front, as well as to come looking for assistance.

Mr. Suslensky was selling copies of his Ukrainian-language book, "True Heroes: About the Participation of Ukrainian Citizens in Saving Jews from the Fascist Genocide." An English version is scheduled for release in June.

He's also trying to follow in Steven Spielberg's footsteps and adapt the book "The Forest My Friend" by Israeli Donia Rosen, into a film. It's the story of a poor Ukrainian woman who saved a young Jewish girl's life during World War II. But Mr. Suslensky needs financial backing.

The former English teacher in Ukraine also requires assistance in organizing a fall conference in Israel. It will feature 100 former Soviet political prisoners and "righteous Gentiles" to discuss ways of combating civilization's current evils: racism and neo-fascism.

Fortunately, Mr. Suslensky says that his association is now well respected in Israel and enjoys much support. That wasn't always the case, however.

When Ukrainian-born Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk was brought to trial on charges that he was the sadistic Nazi prison guard "Ivan the Terrible" in 1986, the Association for Jewish-Ukrainian Contacts was anathema in Israel.

"Shortly after I started the organization, I brought an article to a newspaper to be published," said Mr. Suslensky, in an interview prior to his public presentation. It was about two Ukrainians who saved my life

when I was in prison. The editor looked at it and saw that Ukrainians were mentioned, and said, "We don't publish such things."

Today, he says you can't find a negative article about Ukrainians. The scars of those negative times appear to have healed. Others haven't.

From 1970 to 1977, Mr. Suslensky floundered in two Soviet labor camps and the infamous Vladimir Prison. Because he opposed the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and spoke out against anti-Semitic Soviet policies, the Ukrainian Jew was sentenced to the gulag on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

He refused to work in the camps and chose instead to organize his fellow political prisoners, which included a rights activist who later became Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko. The Soviets countered by sequestering Mr. Suslensky into a closet-like cell, where his body became skeletal in appearance and his mind, a ghost of its former self.

Two Ukrainians became his angels of mercy. Zynoviy Antoniuk of Kyiv and Hryhoriy Prykhodko of Lviv, who, despite their own fragile physical condition, would prop Mr. Suslensky toward the ceiling to catch a breath of fresh air. The oxygen saved him; their selfless actions energized him.

"I think if a man risks his own life," explained Mr. Suslensky, "then I think that's the best example of a good relationship."

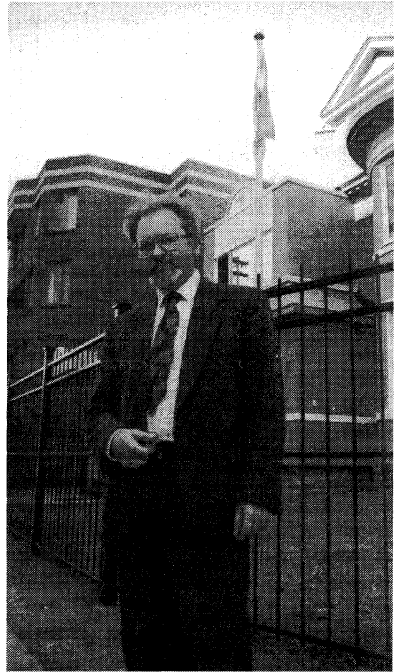
Following his release from prison in 1977, he formed the Jewish-Ukrainian friendship group and embarked on an expedition to find some 500 Ukrainians who helped rescue Jews from Nazi hands. The stories of these modern-day Schindlers now appear in his book.

He maintains that after the Netherlands and Poland, Ukraine produced the best friends Jews ever had.

So if the heroic actions of the Ukrainians recognized by Mr. Suslensky are the deliverers, he's certainly become a key messenger of their story. That's heroic in itself for Nick Bilaniuk, who organized Mr. Suslensky's appearance in Canada's capital.

"I remember seeing him speak at a meeting in Toronto when I was a graduate student in electrical engineering at the University of Toronto," explained Mr. Bilaniuk. "There were hostile people from both the Ukrainian and Jewish communities there who had strong ideas about the Demjanjuk case. But Mr. Suslensky handled the pressure very well and didn't flinch."

"I remember telling him after his lecture that I real-



Yakiv Suslensky in Ottawa.

ly believed what he was saying about the possibilities of friendship between Jews and Ukrainians," Mr. Bilaniuk noted.

Mr. Bilaniuk is now among the 120 members of Mr. Suslensky's association who live outside Ukraine and Israel; 400 people belong to it in Israel alone.

Given Ukraine's independence, the group has easier access to its citizenry, who, Mr. Suslensky believes, are faced with a new threat.

"(Vladimir) Zhirinovskiy is a threat to all mankind. Young people are familiar with communism, but don't know much about fascism. We have to raise their voices against such phenomena and all forms of hatred," Mr. Suslensky stated.

The Washington Group hosts Congressman Maurice Hinchey

WASHINGTON – "I voted against NAFTA," said Congressman Maurice Hinchey, "although most of my district supported it, I thought it was a bad agreement."

NAFTA was just one of the many topics discussed at a unique event – a dinner with a member of Congress. On Wednesday, March 16, members of The Washington Group hosted a dinner for

Antonovych Award winners announced

WASHINGTON – The Omelian and Tetiana Antonovych Foundation has announced that the following individuals have been accorded its award for 1993:

- Mykola Vinhranovsky, Kyiv: the prize for literature, for his novel "Nalyvaiko;"

- Yaroslav Dashkevych, Lviv: the award for scholarship, for his work in Ukrainian archeography as well as for his contribution to the development of historical-political thought in Ukraine; and

- Mykola Zhulynsky, Kyiv: for his work "Iz Zabuttia v Bezsmertia" (From Oblivion to Immortality) and in recognition of his contribution to the development of humanitarian affairs in a democratic state.

Congressman Hinchey. Representing the 26th Congressional District in New York. Mr. Hinchey's district includes Kingston, Binghamton and Ithaca. This includes the favorite playgrounds of Ukrainian Americans in Ellenville and Kerhonkson. Mr. Hinchey is proud of the fact that his roots are Ukrainian.

As expected, a considerable amount of time was devoted to Ukraine and U.S. policy, specifically the Congress' perspectives on Ukraine. Mr. Hinchey was invited by the Ukrainian Congress Committee to visit Ukraine to observe the parliamentary runoffs on April 10.

Although a first-term Congressman, Mr. Hinchey has had many years of experience in state government. He was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1974, where he served as chairman of the Environmental Conversation Committee for four years. This committee passed many significant pieces of environmental legislation, including the nation's first law to control acid rain.

Mr. Hinchey developed a reputation as a champion of the environment. New York Gov. Mario Cuomo called Mr. Hinchey "New York's environmental conscience." Mr. Hinchey was the first New York State legislator to address the rights of consumers in utility rate cases. He is known also for his work on farming and agricultural issues, having

chaired the Northeast Task Force on Food and Farm Policy.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1992, Mr. Hinchey serves on the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, which has jurisdiction over all legislation concerning banks and other financial institutions. It is also responsible for all federal housing law, urban development and consumer credit issues.

Mr. Hinchey also serves on the Natural Resources Committee, which is responsi-

ble for legislation concerning federally owned lands, including parks and forests, irrigation, U.S. territories, Indian affairs and petroleum development, and has partial jurisdiction over nuclear energy.

Mr. Hinchey was honored by his colleagues, who selected him as one of two New York Regional Whips for the 103rd Congress.

Mr. Hinchey lives with his wife, Ilene Marder Hinchey, and their young daughter, Michelle, in Saugerties, N.Y.



Rep. Maurice Hinchey (fourth from left) with members of The Washington Group.

Conference at Columbia brings together students from Ukraine

NEW YORK — Fourteen students from Ukraine and the United States met on April 9 at Columbia University, during the first meeting of the Ukrainian Student Association in the United States of America (USA/USA). Also present were Prof. Roman Andrushkiw, chairman of the Commission on Education and Sciences, Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, Vera Andrushkiw of Wayne State's University Partnership Program in Ukraine, and Ronald Czebeniak of the Ukrainian American Educational Association. Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich, initiator of USA/USA, presided over the meeting.

The 14 students represented 11 major campuses including the City University of New York, Columbia, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Harvard, Lafayette, and the Universities of Rochester and Binghamton.

Topics discussed included the recruitment of students from Ukraine, the provision of information to students in Ukraine about educational opportunities in America, and the difficulties in managing exchanges.

Jenik Radon, a Columbia alumnus, gave an account of his highly successful Estonia-Columbia University project, which has earned native Estonians hundreds of thousands of dollars in Columbia University scholarships and comparable amounts from other colleges. Mr. Radon also runs an extensive summer internship program through which he sends Columbia students to work in Estonia.

Bohdan Rekhshynskij gave a talk on computer networking, while Ms. Andrushkiw gave a talk on the Lviv Institute of Management — Wayne State School of Business Administration partnership. This partnership brings Ukrainian business students to the United States for site visits and mini-internships.

Mr. Czebeniak spoke about his program, which places Ukrainian children in American high schools and



Participants of the first conference of the Ukrainian Student Association in the U.S.A.

American college teachers in Ukrainian universities. Students from Ukraine shared their experiences in Soviet, Ukrainian and now American education.

USA/USA plans to continue its academic advising program and student networking. Implementation of the

1994 summer workshop is well advanced, and several American and Ukrainian students have volunteered.

Volunteers may send inquiries and benefactors may send contributions to: USA/USA P.O. Box 3874 Albany, NY 12203-0874.

Willimantic donates \$10,000 to children of Chernobyl

WILLIMANTIC, Conn. — The small Ukrainian American community of Willimantic, Conn., recently made a significant contribution to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. At a special presentation, the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Home in Willimantic issued a check for \$10,000 to help the international relief organization with its 1994 winter campaign.

The check was presented by UNH President Josp Oborski and Executive Committee members Roman Sywenky and John Zdyrko during the traditional "Malanka" dance hosted by the Ukrainian National Home.

Accepting the check on behalf of the CCRF was Project Coordinator Alex Kuzma and his wife, Irene Kytasty Kuzma, who travelled from New Jersey to attend the gala. The Kuzmas presented a certificate of appreciation to the Ukrainian National Home and expressed their thanks to all those who had supported CCRF's work in the past.

"This award is especially meaningful to us," said Mr. Kuzma, "because we know how eastern Connecticut has been hard-hit by economic hardships and layoffs over the past year. Despite your own difficulties, you have found it in your hearts to think of those who are even less fortunate, living in Ukraine. Your generosity towards the children of Chernobyl is extraordinary."

Mr. and Mrs. Kuzma announced they would be travelling to Luhanske to monitor a shipment of ultrasounds and medicines to eastern Ukraine, and that the funds provided by the Willimantic community would help to deliver more than \$1 million worth of medicine to the Donbas region.

The Willimantic community has been active in supporting the Greater Hartford Committee for Aid to Ukraine, which includes the Hartford Chapter of the CCRF. Located near the main campus of the University of Connecticut in Storrs, the Ukrainian National Home promotes

Ukrainian culture in the eastern Connecticut region. It has played an important role in advocating greater aid for the newly independent republic.

Along with the towns of Colchester and Norwich, Willimantic is part of the Congressional District represented by U.S. Rep. Sam Gejdenson, a key member of the House Foreign Relations Committee. Since his district is home to three nuclear power plants and the Groton nuclear submarine base, Rep. Gejdenson has shown a keen interest in the plight of Chernobyl's victims. He met in 1992 with Dr. Zoreslava Shkiryak Nizhnik, a leading research scientist from the Kyiv Institute of Pediatrics, and last year met with the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Committee on the Chernobyl Disaster, Volodymyr Yavorivsky.

The Willimantic and Colchester communities have made previous donations to the Chernobyl relief effort. Ever since CCRF's 1991 airlift from Bradley International Airport in Windsor Locks, the relief fund has enjoyed strong support from many cities and towns across Connecticut.

The UNF Executive Committee which awarded the \$10,000 to CCRF includes Ivan Bobrek, John Kulmatycky, Leo Majnich, Michael Majnich, Irene Oliynyk, Michael Plecz, Stephen Plecz, Peter and Anna Sopkiw, and Messrs. Sywenkyj, Oborski and Zdyrko.

To make a tax-deductible contribution to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, donors may address their checks to: CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078; or call (201) 376-5140.



CCRF Project Coordinator Alexander B. Kuzma presents a certificate of appreciation to Josp Oborski, president of the Ukrainian National Home in Willimantic, as Mr. Oborski presents a check for \$10,000 to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. From left are: John Zdyrko, Mr. Oborski, Mr. Kuzma, Irene Kytasty Kuzma and Roman Sywenkyj.

State of psychiatry in Ukraine is topic at APA meeting

RIVERSIDE, Conn. — The current state of psychiatry in Ukraine will be a topic at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association when it convenes this year in Philadelphia in May 21-26.

A paper titled "Inpatient Psychiatry in Ukraine: A First Look" will be presented on Tuesday, May 24, at the convention. The author of the paper is Dr. Jurij Savvykyj, chairman of the Psychiatric Committee of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), New York Metro Chapter.

This paper is the only one of several hundred chosen this year that will deal with Eastern Europe. The scientific committee of the APA typically selects only one paper out of every 20 submitted.

The APA convention is the largest psychiatric meeting in the world, typically attracting about 20,000 participants.

Prior to the APA meeting, Dr. Savvykyj will be addressing the first national meeting of the Ukrainian Psychiatric Association in Kyiv on May 5-7.

The Psychiatric Committee of the UMANA is an initiator and co-sponsor of the Kyiv meeting.

In addition, the committee is actively involved in the distribution of psychiatric medication and the improvement of psychiatry in Ukraine.

Tax-deductible support of these projects is very welcome and may be forwarded to: Treasurer UMANA — N.Y. Metro, P.O. Box 170, Short Hills, NJ 07078-0170.

For information contact Dr. Savvykyj at 36 Bramble Lane, Riverside, CT 06878; phone, (203) 637-4026; fax, (203) 637-4726.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Presidential elections premature

A petition issued last week by 120 of 338 parliamentary deputies elected this spring has once again placed in doubt the presidential elections scheduled for June 26 in Ukraine.

Although there are currently eight candidates who have announced their intentions to run for top dog, it is impossible that any one of them will receive the majority of the popular vote needed to be elected. Thus, run-offs will be necessary, keeping Ukraine's political and economic course adrift, like a ship without its captain, for months to come.

"We are certain that postponement of the presidential elections is vital for the interests of the Ukrainian state and its people," said the appeal issued by more than one-third of the new Parliament, which is scheduled to convene on May 11. The deputies also said that a June election "could put the country's very existence under threat."

President Leonid Kravchuk, despite declarations to the contrary earlier this year, registered his candidacy — perhaps to keep all of his bases covered.

But, he has also spoken out for the postponement of the elections: "Any way you look at Ukraine's situation today ... there is constitutional chaos and a constitutional crisis." If the Parliament insists on proceeding with the vote, he added, "the same chaos will continue."

Even presidential poll front-runner Leonid Kuchma recently stated that the June 26 elections should be postponed if Ukraine's leadership was ready to develop and implement a concrete economic reform program. As reported earlier, Vyacheslav Chornovil, the chairman of Rukh, has spoken out against the scheduled June elections, and more recently, Levko Lukianenko, a leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, has expressed the same view, adding that Ukraine must first decide what kind of republic it is going to be.

Opponents of the postponement argue that delaying the vote would be unconstitutional because a law on presidential elections is already in effect. Some have said that miners will go on strike if this happens. But this scenario is highly unlikely since so-called "strike season" in Ukraine begins in the fall, and never, ever, takes place in the summer, when Ukrainians are busy tending their gardens, or resting at their dachas. Furthermore, this would not be the first time that a law was ignored or broken in Ukraine.

And, the Central Electoral Commission, which is responsible for the presidential elections, has been the prime culprit, already grossly violating deadlines for establishing electoral districts and publishing information about the supposed upcoming elections.

As outlined in 40 articles of the current Constitution, the post of president of Ukraine is the key position in the state of Ukraine. Presidential rights and responsibilities include "to ensure the rights and liberties of citizens, the sovereignty of Ukraine and the observance of the Constitution and the laws of Ukraine." The president also is responsible for putting into force the Constitution and other laws of the state through a system of executive agencies. He is also the head of state executive offices and "ensures their coordination with the Supreme Council." As the head of government, the president also offers candidates for the posts of prime minister and ministers of foreign affairs, finance, defense, justice, etc., and he also has the right to dismiss people from these positions. The head of state has the right to annul decrees passed by the Cabinet of Ministers, or other governmental agencies, and to issue edicts on economic reform "which are not regulated by existing laws." He is also the commander-in-chief of Ukraine's armed forces. And the list goes on and on.

In other words, Ukraine's president is destined to be a very powerful man as described by the existing Constitution.

Given the complicated transition Ukraine continues to undergo in its third year of independence, its weak democratic traditions, its neophyte Parliament, which most expect to be polarized, and its constant state of economic turmoil, only a strong leader can begin to turn things around.

But none of the hopefuls have exhibited this trait in their previous or current positions. And given that Ukraine is faced with more pressing demands, both economic and social, perhaps presidential elections in June would be premature.

ANALYSIS: Ukrainian security to the end of the decade

by Taras Kuzio

Two critical dates are approaching in the Ukrainian calendar that will have a profound effect on Ukrainian national security. These are the presidential elections in Russia in 1996 and the end of Ukrainian denuclearization possibly in 1998. Ukrainian security policy should be geared towards preparing for these two critically important dates, which have the potential to increase Ukrainian insecurity.

Are Ukrainian policymakers sufficiently prepared to meet the dangers ahead for Ukrainian security after 1996-1998? Will the newly elected Ukrainian Parliament and president come to appreciate the danger signals ahead for Ukrainian independence and territorial integrity?

Ukrainian insecurity

It was only in winter 1993-1994 that the U.S. and, to a lesser degree, other Western European powers, began to understand the close connection between nuclear weapons and Ukrainian security concerns. In early 1994 U.S.-Ukrainian relations have greatly improved, filling the void left by the end of the U.S.-Russian honeymoon. U.S.-Russian relations are now in deep decline, a trend that is likely to continue in the near future.

Russian policy towards Ukraine has included threats of territorial dismemberment, economic-energy pressure, support for separatist groups, and attempts to surround Ukraine with military bases in the Dniester Republic (Moldova), Belarus and the North Caucasus. In addition, Russian demands for basing rights in the Crimea and demands for the transfer of gas pipelines and the Black Sea Fleet all point to a policy designed to make Russia's former Soviet neighbors dependent satellite territories in a Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) confederation.

Russia has also been persistent in its demand for Ukraine's rapid denuclearization. This therefore begs the question: why is Russia in such a hurry for Ukraine to denuclearize? Is it because a denuclearized Ukraine would then be more vulnerable to Russian pressure, including even the potential of nuclear blackmail (as discussed between President Boris Yeltsin and his commanders in late 1991 and threatened by the Russian National Salvation Front in early 1993)? A Ukraine devoid of nuclear weapons will find it difficult to pursue its policy of ensuring that relations between itself and Russia will be on an equal footing.

Is it any coincidence that Russian policy towards the Crimea, where pro-Russian separatist president Yuriy Meshkov was elected in January, has been rather moderate since Ukraine-U.S.-Russia signed the trilateral agreement and the Ukrainian parliament ratified START II? Or is it because of the threat, in the words of Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk, that if the Crimea secedes to Russia then Ukraine will remain a nuclear power?

But will Russian policy towards the Crimea remain restrained after the last nuclear weapon has been removed from Ukrainian territory? Especially as this is likely to occur after 1996, when a post-Yeltsin president is elected in Russia who will probably be from the nationalist camp.

Although Ukrainian security policy has demanded security guarantees from the Western nuclear powers, principally the U.S., U.S. Defense Secretary William

Perry pointed out in Kyiv in March that the U.S. had not given security guarantees to any country for 20 years. The U.S. would be only prepared to give security assurances, and only after Ukraine's ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which is not likely to happen until the NPT comes up for review next year. Security assurances are unlikely to restrain a more assertive future Russian nationalist president.

Russian policy towards former USSR.

During the course of mid-1992 to early 1994, Russian security policy moved towards a more assertive, integrationist and neo-imperialist agenda. The security policy proposed by Aleksandr Rutskoi's Civic Union in late 1992 had been adopted by President Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev by mid-1993, particularly the right to intervene in the former Soviet Union in defense of Russians, peacekeeping roles and maintaining forward military bases. As Messrs. Kozyrev and Yeltsin moved to take over the center-right ground of Russian politics, former Vice-President Rutskoi and Ruslan Khasbulatov were pushed further to the right into alliance with the national patriots.

These trends are likely to continue. Russian politics will continue to move to the right, thereby increasing pressure on the former Soviet republics to reintegrate into a new "union." These trends were particularly evidenced by the December 1993 Russian election, in which 55 percent voted for extreme left or right policy. But even within the so-called Russian democratic camp, parties such as Nikolai Travkin's Democratic Party and the "Yabloko" bloc have integrationist policies towards the former Soviet Union, and neo-imperialist designs on the Crimea. The Yabloko bloc includes former Russian Ambassador to the U.S. Vladimir Lukin, who has a record of tough bargaining and proposals on the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet.

Only Yegor Gaidar's Russia's Choice could be described as truly democratic in the Western sense of that term, and opposed to Russian imperialism. Mr. Gaidar, after all, resigned from the Russian government because he was opposed to its new conservative policies of reducing reform and replacing it with integrationist policies, such as those recently undertaken against Belarus.

President Yeltsin looks increasingly like Leonid Brezhnev in his final years, tired of constantly fighting his opponents, ill from a variety of diseases and, if press reports are true, too fond of alcohol. These factors have greatly reduced his effectiveness as a decisive leader and made him little more than a figurehead.

But who is waiting in the wings to take over as Russian president in 1996? To this author, nobody from the Russian democratic camp looks like a serious candidate. The only two serious presidential candidates are Mr. Rutskoi and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. The latter ran third in the June 1991 presidential elections while his party obtained first place in the December 1993 parliamentary elections.

What impact would such an outcome have on the former Soviet Union? First, in either Ukraine or Russia, if a nationalist dictator were to come to power either country would more than likely disintegrate. In Ukraine, oblasts such as Donetsk and the Crimean republic would immediately secede to Russia. Similar scenarios have taken place in the recent past in Georgia under Zviad

(Continued on page 13)

May
15
1948

Turning the pages back...

Zoria Halyska (The Galician Star), the first Ukrainian-language newspaper, was founded in Lviv on May 15, 1848, to serve as the organ of the Supreme Ruthenian Council (Holovna

Ruska Rada). A weekly publication, it carried the SRC's statement that Ukrainians in Galicia were part of a distinct nation that straddled the borders of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires.

The Zoria Halyska also issued calls for a standardization of Ukrainian in print and the introduction of instruction in the language in Galician schools.

Until the SRC's voluntary dissolution in 1850, Zoria Halyska reflected the organization's staunchly Austrian monarchist orientation. This made its takeover by the Russophiles later that year all the more strange.

Until 1854, when the Ukrainophiles wrested it back, the weekly was published in "yazychie," a concocted form of "old" Slavonic. In 1853, it was made into a journal and folded because of financial difficulties in 1857.

Zoria Halyska, actively supported by the Greek-Catholic clergy of Galicia, published news and articles on political, economic, religious and community affairs.

Source: "Zoria Halyska," "Russophiles," Vols. 4, 5, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

Taras Kuzio is an honorary research fellow at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Travel to Kharkiv must be encouraged

Dear Editor:

I wholeheartedly agree with the feelings and comments that Dr. Maria Kiciuk presents in her article, "A Fulbright scholar's look at Kharkiv" (April 10). In particular, her encouragement to the Ukrainian diaspora to travel to eastern Ukraine and become familiar with their modern and historic Ukrainian brethren.

For three months, November to January of this year, I lived and worked in Kharkiv for PADCO Inc., a U.S. consulting firm being funded by the U.S. government. We assisted the Kharkiv city government to organize and conduct the first open and competitive land auction of its type in the newly independent states. The auction was viewed as a success by the city and the central government; it yielded over \$40,000 (U.S.), and now a multi-city roll-out of similar auctions is scheduled to begin later this year.

As Dr. Kiciuk stated, the intense Russification that Kharkiv has undergone is widespread. For example, I often caught many people unprepared when I spoke to them in Ukrainian — not because they did not understand the language, as most people did once they realized that I was speaking Ukrainian, but because they were surprised that I, an American and "an educated person," would choose to speak in Ukrainian.

For many, I was the first Western person they had met, if not the first Western person of Ukrainian descent. This was even more the case as I traveled to Donetsk and Mariupol. I can really empathize with Dr. Kiciuk's feeling that her presence was merely a "drop in a [Sovietized] bucket." However, I strongly believe that such person-to-person contact in the long run will help the average eastern Ukrainian resident realize who and what Westerners are. In addition, by being of Ukrainian descent and knowledgeable of their history, language and culture, this presents a side of eastern Ukrainians' own roots which generally has not yet become part of their accepted reality.

There are three additional observations I want to share about Kharkiv.

The first is that many of the people whom I met, some who could not even speak in Ukrainian, spoke proudly of Kharkiv's role as Ukraine's capital in the 1920s and of the various Ukrainian intellectual movements that started there. Some even boasted that they were "more Ukrainian" than I was because I was born

in the U.S. and my parents come from Lviv (which as many people in Kharkiv would joke is a "part of Poland").

While Kharkiv may be second to Kyiv in size, it may be first in Ukraine when it comes to its city government's attitude toward economic reform. This is demonstrated by the above-mentioned land auction, which endured two workers' strike threats, a boycott by entrepreneurs, less than full support from the central government and a legal challenge by the city procurator's office. As stated by Mayor Evgeny Kushnariov, "That the auction is being held confirms that the City Council is serious in its efforts to turn Kharkiv into the largest financial and commercial center in Ukraine." Already, Kharkiv is home to several World Bank privatization initiatives and United States government housing and communal service reform demonstration projects.

That Kharkivites are reform-minded should not come as a complete surprise though. For unlike other eastern cities, which tend to be heavily industrialized (i.e., the Donbas region), over 30 institutes of higher education and universities are located in Kharkiv. Some even refer to Kharkiv as the "Boston of Ukraine." The sciences (many of the old Soviet Union's best technical institutes are located in Kharkiv), music, law and art are all represented in their highest forms. This translates into a large population of artists and intellectuals who, from my own experiences, intensely question the realities of a world and a history that previously were dictated through the Soviet prism.

Realistically, however, the economics of the day has the potential of enticing many to return to the old system. Particularly, since they have not had a lot of contact with the West. As many stated point blank: "Our scenario is as follows: We have been waiting for the West to embrace us for some time now, but so far the only people who have come knocking on our doors are from Moscow. We cannot buy bread and kovbasa on unrequited hopes."

I encourage all persons of Ukrainian descent who are interested in helping Ukraine find its long-suppressed identity and assist in its socio-economic transformation to travel to Kharkiv and other eastern Ukrainian cities. Based on my own experiences, you will meet warm, intelligent and open-minded people who can greatly benefit from your interaction. In addition, you yourself will benefit from better understanding the difficulties Ukraine is facing as it struggles to build its country.

Alexander Peter Gamota
Cambridge, Mass.

Ukraine's nukes, media's priorities

Dear Editor:

With the Declaration of Independence in 1991, Ukraine stated its willingness to become nuclear-free. In 1994 Ukraine is dismantling its nuclear arsenal. For this humanistic effort toward world peace, Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk should be honored with the Nobel Prize.

However, there is no timetable set for the big owners of nuclear arsenals, the U.S. and Russia, and for all smaller states to follow Ukraine's steps for total liquidation of all nuclear weapons on our planet.

Reduction and limitation treaties do not provide for total liquidation of these masterpieces of killing. A situation in which nations are divided into those who can be the owners of nuclear weaponry and those

who cannot, is favorable neither for partnership in Europe nor for world peace.

The question is: When will the U.S. and Russia declare their readiness to follow Ukraine and become nuclear-free states?

I believe the U.S. and the world news media should voice very strongly and demand the fastest possible timetable of seven to 10 years for the total destruction of all nuclear arsenals on our planet. However, the U.S. news media of 1990s seems to have quite different priorities.

Yaryna Tudorkovetska
Alliston, Ontario

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian economists visit U.S. to learn about market economics

by George Gajczyk

Late in January, a group of Ukrainian economists arrived in United States to familiarize themselves with the internal operations of various American government institutions that influence and regulate the U.S. economy. This program was sponsored the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and was called "Market Economics and Applications to Transitional Economies: A Training Program for Senior Ukrainian Professionals." Lasting from January 28 to February 12, the program was divided into a two-week theoretical program at the University of Colorado in Boulder, and one week of meetings with officials from various federal institutions.

The group was headed by a deputy of Ukrainian Parliament, Prof. Volodymyr Pylpynchuk, and included 29 persons from academia, high officials of the Ukrainian government and several bankers from the private sector. Among them were expert economists, such as Prof. Volodymyr Cherniak from the Academy of Sciences; Prof. Ostap Vasylyk, Economics Department, Kyiv University; Deputy Minister of Economics Lada Pavlikovska; the chief of the Anti-Trust Division, Zoia Borysenko; Pavlo Minenko, Department of Statistics, Lviv Polytechnic Institute; bankers Iaroslav Soltys, Iurii Sopilniak and others.

The guests from Ukraine spent the first two weeks at Boulder studying and listen-

ing to lectures by various experts about the Federal Reserve System, mutual and investment funds, American banks, international financial markets, the New York Stock Exchange, etc. Among the professors, two were of Ukrainian descent: Edward Gac from Chicago and Emil Korenevych from Cleveland. For their third week participants went to Washington, where they visited many of the institutions they had heard about in Boulder: the Departments of Treasury, Justice, Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Federal Trade Commission, Bureau of Statistics, Securities and Exchange Commission, Anti-Trust Division and others.

Everywhere they were treated with respect and in a businesslike manner, and attempts were made to establish a working relationship for future cooperation in Ukraine.

Besides lectures and business meetings, the Ukrainians had a chance to see how American students live and study in a picturesque town in the Rockies. They had a chance to breathe clean mountain air and went on tours to a ski resort at Vail, Colo., where they rode a cable car to the top of the mountain and spent half a day there. They also visited Denver, the state capital, where they met with state officials and businesspersons who wanted to trade with Ukraine.

(Continued on page 14)

Jersey's genocide curriculum is an opportunity to be used

by Walter Bodnar

The New Jersey State Assembly passed a genocide curriculum bill that mandates the teaching of the Holocaust and other genocides in the elementary and secondary schools of New Jersey, and the measure was signed by Gov. Christine Todd Whitman on April 7.

It was first passed in the State Senate on March 15 as the Senate Committee Substitute for S-760, S-621 and S-563 by a vote of 34-1. The same compromise bill was passed in the State Assembly on March 28 by a vote of 77-0.

The difference between this bill and the legislation that had died in the previous session of the New Jersey legislature is that it is less exclusionary. That bill, sponsored by Assembly Speaker Garabed Haytaian, mandated studies about the Nazi-era Holocaust and the Armenian and Cambodian genocides. An amendment sponsored by Sen. Ronald Rice (D-28th District, Essex) was attached to include genocide studies about the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine. The Rice amendment was opposed by Mr. Haytaian and other special interest groups and died as result of a deadlock at the end of the legislative session.

The compromise bill, introduced originally by Sens. Jack Ewing (R-Somerset), James McGreevey (D-Middlesex) and Jack Sinagra (D-Middlesex), was passed in the new session of the New Jersey Legislature, leaving open the possibility of studying all genocides.

John Henderson of the New Jersey School Boards Association said that the New Jersey legislature "has passed a bill that will, at a minimum, inform students

of the greatest crimes of the century." He further noted that the New Jersey Board of Education will prepare guidelines to implement the law.

The bill states that "the teaching of tolerance must be made a priority" and that there is an "inescapable link between violence and vandalism and ethnic and racial hatred." It also states that the instruction shall "emphasize the responsibility that each citizen bears to fight racism and hatred... that genocide is a consequence of prejudice and discrimination."

In the commentaries, or in the bill itself, there is no mention of genocide as a result of raw power or of totalitarian power tactics. The emphasis has been laid on ethnic and racial hatred — a part of the ongoing anti-hate campaign in the state. Neither is there any mention of scapegoating, the blaming of ills on a group or a whole nation, or of the misuse of power to eliminate opposition through extermination. Power in the hands of the few continues to be used to gain complete control over people or nations in the 20th century.

The studying of genocides is a worthy endeavor, especially for those inculcated into the "me" and the "now" generations. Those who lack historical consciousness forget about the past and, as a consequence, do not learn from it. They grow up and become fodder for demagogues or fall prey to cult leaders.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), expressed support for the teaching of genocides — but not on an

(Continued on page 14)

INTERVIEW: Myrna Kostash's journey into

Myrna Kostash is a Canadian writer of Ukrainian background who is presently the chairman of the Canadian Writers' Union. Her most recent book, "Bloodlines: A Journey Into Eastern Europe," (Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1993), has been met with critical acclaim and heated discussion in some circles. The hardback run sold out, and the paperback is available in bookstores in Canada and by contacting the publisher.

Ms. Kostash established herself as a free-lance writer on the Canadian scene in the early 1970s, but her real success and, for some, notoriety, came with the publication of "All of Baba's Children" (Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1977, recently reissued in honor of the centennial of Ukrainians in Canada) a passionate examination of the Ukrainian immigrant experience, marked by its attempts to illuminate and demythologize.

Her other works include "No Kidding: Inside the World of Teenage Girls" (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1987) and "Long Way From Home" (Toronto: Lorimar, 1980) an examination of the "Sixties generation" in the West. A member of PEN International, the Writers' Guild of Alberta and an editorial board member of numerous publications, Ms. Kostash has also taught journalism and writing at various institutions in Canada and the U.S.

The interview was conducted in Toronto by Andrij Wynnyckyj.

How would you rate "Bloodlines" compared to your other books?

I think it's my best book, because I managed to bring together all of the facets of my craft to produce a work: journalistic, autobiographical, literary. I think I was best able to do all this in "Bloodlines."

Do you like it most because you moved further away from straight polemics to something more literary?

Sure. That also has something to do with my own personal movement towards "middle age," of course. The appreciation of craft, a mastering of the impulse to sweep everything in your path out of the way.

The [Toronto] Globe and Mail's reviewer wrote that the closest correlative he could find was [Latin American writer] Eduardo Galeano's "Memory of Fire"

Actually, I pointed that out to him, and the similarity is not coincidental. I used Galeano's book as a model for mine. I used a schematic diagram that I drew up from his style of writing, his use of overheard conversation, songs, verse, autobiographical report, historical narration, and so on.

But I wasn't looking to push the outer limits of narrative. Besides, that's much more readily accomplished in fiction. I was trying to provide a documentary voice that would keep readers fully engaged.

In the course of the actual writing of the book, my own voice, concerns and impressions pushed most of the planned structure out of the way, but "Memory of Fire" was an important model.

"Bloodlines" is divided into "country" sections, and you returned to each a number of times, but is there any chronological progression from one country to another that mirrors the development of your political thinking? For example, 1968 and the Prague Spring seem to be a kind of point of departure for you.

The events in Prague and its writers' revolution got me interested in that part of the world, because in 1968 my political awareness of central Europe was virtually nil. But the new left and the writers of that generation were very influential on my thinking as a whole, and that had little to do with their origin.

Yugoslavia became important to me as I spent increasing amounts of time there. I had friends in Belgrade who made it easy for me to travel around. What I found there, although the concerns of 1968 and praxis and other ideological concerns were still current for the people I came into contact with, was a rising interest in questions of Slavic versus Germanic culture, Orthodox versus Catholic, and the legacies of the Habsburg and Ottoman empires. So all of these historical questions seemed to be resurfacing.

I guess I also felt implicated in the process, and found myself identifying with "Orthodox Europe" as opposed to "German Catholic Europe."

Poland became important to me with the rise of Solidarity in 1980. My first trip to Poland and Czecho-Slovakia came in 1984, and during this trip I was carrying around two similar associations: "1968" with the latter and "1980-1981" with the former. I also went to Ukraine on that trip for the first time.

Of course, associations with Ukraine were and will be eternal for me, but at that point I didn't feel any need or interest in going. It was [fellow Ukrainian Canadian author]

Jars Balan who got me interested in a trip there, and amusingly enough, it proceeded in an exactly reverse order of my identification: Ukraine, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia.

In fact, the first visit to Ukraine intensified my alienation from it and deepened my appreciation for the latter two countries. This was still the time of the Brezhnevite deep freeze, of course. My lack of language, and the utter paranoia associated with attempting to communicate with any native, caused a feeling of despair I describe in the book, although I had no idea how I would work the notes in when I wrote them.

I despaired of making contact with anybody from my generation. I felt there was no way I could meld my impressions of Ukraine with the project of "Bloodlines," which originally was to tell the story of my generation in Eastern Europe — through the words of writers, activists, what have you.

Have you been back to Eastern Europe since your last "for the book" trip in 1991?

I have very little interest in revisiting these territories of my book. Particularly Ukraine, where the situation is so dire and degraded that I would probably plunge into a depression and not recover.

But more seriously, I have become greatly disappointed and disillusioned with the post-socialist Europe. In my naïveté I assumed that the people I interviewed represented the kernel of post-socialist societies.

I thought the historical experiences of my generation, through the dissident and cultural movements of the 1970s and 1980s, through [Vaclav] Havel's notion of civic society and "living in truth" and the Solidarity experience of unity between the workers and intellectuals, would be applied in these societies once the various nomenklaturas had vacated the premises.

Of course, we know this hasn't happened. My generation's experience hasn't imprinted itself on these societies.

Of course, I'm very proud of independent Ukraine and its insistence on being a state of those who live on its territory. They resisted the temptation to make it an ethnic state of Ukrainians and a bunch of ancillary minorities. I'm very proud of that because I think it's the only way.

Well, primarily because the nomenklaturas haven't vacated the premises.

All right, for whatever reason. There are a number of reasons applicable to each place, but it seems that what my generation came to understand has either been erased, or silenced, or dismissed as of no use to anybody.

When I was in New York in December, I met a person that I had interviewed in Poland. Initially I used a pseudonym for protection for having been part of the Wolnosci i Pokoj (WiP, Freedom and Peace) anarchist group from the Gdansk and Sopot area. Now I have to maintain this person's anonymity because Poland has no use for people like him and what he did in the 1970s and 1980s.

They want to embarrass him. The person works at a Polish mission in New York, and says the authorities have gone through the ranks dismissing activists of the movement as "old combatants." It's as if they're assuaging guilt of some kind.

I don't know, maybe if the old superstructure changes, there's no use for the opposition movement and its members don't readily pass into the new one.

Does this surprise you? Is this disillusioning or is it simply the frustration of finding that people don't want to listen to old battle stories, and you have to find something new to say?

Well, it's disillusioning because we all thought that people would begin to live differently in post-socialist Europe, instead of this kind of wet dream of the market.

There's a reaction to it among people there already, and that's encouraging, but it's personally disillusioning because otherwise this would be the continuity of the work of my generation carrying on into the future. It would ensure that we have a role to play beyond being students, or being "virtuous" as life drops back into a historical sinkhole.

So oddly enough, "Bloodlines" serves as a record of what these activists did, how they struggled to prepare for an expanded, more conscious way to approach the structuring of a society and behavior in it. Maybe it's not immediately of interest to these societies, but this book is here to remind people that these underground visions were important through a dark period of history.

Even for a TV-dominated society, this kind of accelerated forgetting is bizarre. It used to be difficult to get people remember things that happened 20-40 years ago. This all happened five years ago.

Here in North America, it's reflected in a different way. Suddenly, it seems that nobody wants to know about the Communist period. Some of this has to do with the changing tide of events, fashion and a new political rearrangement.

Publishers also have something to do with it. When I showed my book to some of them in New York, I was told that it was "dated."

Well, of course history's dated. If you want to put a footprint on it, what happened yesterday or two hours ago is dated, but you have to have a sense of historical continuity.

The book seems to have changed tremendously since you began it. Years ago when you read excerpts "progress" at the St. Vladimir Institute, it seemed to be entirely about students and the difficulties, political and otherwise, of youth under Soviet communism. The result is very different...

Sure, well in the meantime I read quite a lot, took John Paul Himka's history classes [at the University of Alberta] and read Shevchenko...

That serves as an epiphany for you in the later stages of the book...

Right, and that's when I realized that what the book was about was actually multifarious — it wasn't just journalistic, but autobiographical and memoiristic as well.

"Bloodlines" is probably going to be important to the writing community in Canada, but I don't think it's going to be very important to Ukrainians. Because it's not about them.

It's about Europe. It's not an ethnic story, so perhaps doesn't have the same kind of appeal and the same immediate

acy that an examination of ethnicity such as "All of Baba's Children" had.

Some reviewers have taken you to task over the historical accuracy of "Bloodlines."

There are some passages in the Ukrainian section that were narrated to me by individuals and these don't check out historically, but I leave them as narratives. It serves as a barometer of popular "history as legend" in a way, such as the account of the Soviet retreat as the Germans advanced on Lviv.

[Émigré Ukrainian writer] Lydia Palij said this was new to her, and some have disputed whether there was that three-day hiatus as Ukrainians huddled in their basements. It might not be true.

That kind of confusion is bound to arise in a work that is not that of a historian, but of a writer who uses the material to come to hand, or rather, whatever fits into the mosaic that is being created.

Michael Ignatieff's "Blood and Belonging" has already been compared to your book on the pages of The Weekly. What do you make of the differences between the two of you have to do with disintegrating empire and resurgent nationalism, etc.?

I had a problem with Ignatieff some time ago. I put it into an earlier draft of this book, but took it out. That was when he published his first musings about his return to Ignatieff estate in Ukraine. This was printed in The Globe and Mail while I was writing my book.

I jumped on it because it seemed redolent with that Grand Russian superiority complex towards Ukrainians, and really made me bristle. What irked me as a writer was that he was totally unconscious of the irony of the situation he was in.

Here he was, the scion of the Russian landowning class returning to the plantation. The "young Massa" returns to plantation and the "house niggers" come out to greet him.

That's replicated in the documentary "Lifting the Yoke," in a scene where an old woman comes out to him, saying, in Ukrainian-accented Russian, "that God you've come to save us from the Ukrainian nation"

Eastern Europe

nationalists." In that scene he's encouraging her, putting his arm around her, while with other people he adopts the stance of a hard-hitting "objective" journalist.

I can't comment on the documentary because I haven't seen it yet. However, whatever his faults, in both his book and in a recent interview published in the Canadian Forum, Ignatieff is much more subtle about this issue.

He acknowledges that his trip to Ukraine was an encounter with his own prejudices and his own chauvinism. He also allows a grudging acknowledgment of the necessity of Ukrainian nationalism as an expression of liberation from violence and fear. So it would appear that he is much more interesting as a writer than as a television personality.

Are you moving in a different direction than Ignatieff is on the subject of nationalism?

Over all, his take on nationalism is fascinating to me because I'm trying to work all of this out myself. I think we're arriving at the same point from very different positions. He starts as an internationalist qua Great Russian, while my perspective starts from "All of Baba's Children," which concerns a very particular and local history, and through "Bloodlines" gradually evolves to a national history, then beyond that to a Slavic history in Europe, and then from there to an inter-imperial history.

I think he's moving down to the local and beginning to understand what is happening on the ground with specific people who are tied to and passionate about their "place." Where we are meeting, and why I'm not prepared to throw him out, is on his idea of "civic nationalism." This is hardly original to either of us, of course.

The more I think about the agony of Yugoslavia, the anxiety over multiculturalism in Canada and the challenge of nationalism in Quebec and so on, the more I'm convinced that the only kind of belonging that will relieve us of inter-community violence and ethnic violence is a collective commitment to certain public institutions that have been built across these divisions.

In other words, the institutions of a civic society, to which you can belong by reason and right of acknowledging them. If you agree that the rule of law is important, say. Anybody can subscribe to that, it's an inclusive system of belonging.

But some of these institutions have been the instrument of oppression for certain people, so how are these "civic societies" to rid themselves of totalitarian, or racist, or class baggage?

Fair enough, but when I speak of a civic society in this sense, I mean a "post-modern" society that has already passed through a period of nationalism. Of course, in the case of countries of the former Yugoslavia, let alone those of the USSR, who are we to deny these people the right to enjoy their right to self govern?

I see us living in very different historical epochs at the same time, but I think I can be critical of certain tendencies within these emergent countries that make it impossible to arrive at a civic consensus under which all groups live harmoniously.

Of course, I'm very proud of independent Ukraine and its insistence on being a state of those who live on its territory. They resisted the temptation to make it an ethnic state of Ukrainians and a bunch of ancillary minorities. I'm very proud of that because I think it's the only way.

Some social critics in Western Europe have come around to the notion that a nation need not be seen as a bourgeois construct that served at a certain point of class alignment and is now outdated, but can be seen as a place where an individual can live in order to resist the globalization of culture. So the argument goes that we rid ourselves of our national identity at our own peril, because we leave ourselves naked to this "global Disneyland."

My friend [fellow Canadian writer] Brian Fawcett said we were all thrilled to live in the global village until we found out it was located in the global Disneyland.

What reaction have Ukrainians had to "Bloodlines"?

Rather little actually. Perhaps it's because, as I've said, it's not about them to the same extent as "All of Baba's Children" was. Perhaps it's because it's a more literary take on the issues, less confrontational.

At any rate, the reaction that has come through has come in three camps. The first, is: "Wow, Myrna, you've never written so well, it's very moving." Another is: "Congratulations, you fallen daughter, you've come back into the fold. I'd read 'All of Baba's Children,' which made me absolutely livid, but you've seen the error of your ways." Some people have literally come up to me and taken me by the hand, which is kind of puzzling, because I suspect that it might stem from a misreading of the book.

Well, you do say complimentary things about the Ukrainian state. Besides, it might also have to do with an

increasing level of political maturity in the community.

True. I think we've both grown up. We've gone through the last 15 years together, and we've found a common place where we can shake hands, so to speak. In a sense, I guess I expected the book to be a bit more controversial and that's why I suspect they might be misreading me.

Then again, there's the third camp that did misread the book, and who are still misreading me in general. They see me as a third-generation Ukrainian who still fails to "get it" in terms of the experience of the post-war wave of immigration. They still begrudge me my hostility to the right. People still see me as an unregenerate leftist and feminist who grudgingly accepted certain things but is not one of them.

That's not necessarily a misperception is it?

No, you're right. But I still get letters saying that "I'm tired of you dumping on nationalists," and that kind of thing.

What kind of reactions have you had from other East European communities, besides Ukrainians?

There have been all sorts of reactions from some of the communities, some direct, some I hear about third-hand. A couple of Hungarians have said to me that their country is the "great present absence." Although the book doesn't concern itself with non-Slavic countries, Hungary is a kind of ghostly presence, because it does border on all of the countries that do have a section devoted to them.

There are some anecdotes about Hungary, but that's not the point. The book is intended as a Slavic chronicle and Hungary doesn't properly belong. It is a Slavic journey, and I suppose the principal country that is absent is Russia, but I figure it can take care of itself.

That's a provocation, of course, but there are many people writing about Russia, and I liked the idea of dealing with all of these smaller Slavic cultures. Initially, I wanted to write more about Greece because I saw all kinds of connections between Greek and Ukrainian culture, and wanted to get into that, but that got dropped.

In a more serious vein, there was some criticism from the Polish community in Montreal that the book was hard on Poles, and that I had fingered them as ethnic cleansers of Ukrainians. But that wasn't my phrase, that was a reviewer that described the "Polish ethnic cleansing of Ukrainians."

They also claimed that I was disproportionately hostile to the Polish self-image than I was of Czech or Yugoslav self-images. There's probably something in that, I admit.

This was born out of the passion that was aroused when I was confronted with Polish hostility to Ukraine or Polish sentimentalization of Ukraine, because of my profound admiration for what they had done in the Solidarity movement. So I felt it as a kind of betrayal when Poles of my generation didn't reciprocate my sense of solidarity with them.

That came up in the case of the Czechs, with the difficulty in forming associations with the 1968 movement, but the latter were less hostile to the West than the Poles were to Ukrainians.

A Croatian Slovene acquaintance of mine was deeply offended by it. I treated this quite seriously. He felt that I paid insufficient attention to his people and focused overly on Serbia. This is true, I traveled mostly in Serbia.

But my friend claimed that my references to his country were very dismissive and subject to various stereotypes emanating from World War II, that I hadn't done my reading and research into them. All of this is true, and I suppose I would feel the same thing if someone went to Russia and took a day trip into Ukraine and dismissed it with a series of stereotypical observations.

My defense of what I've done is that it isn't a general history or a general travelogue.

Perhaps you have to retract the claim to it being a pan-Slavic commentary then.

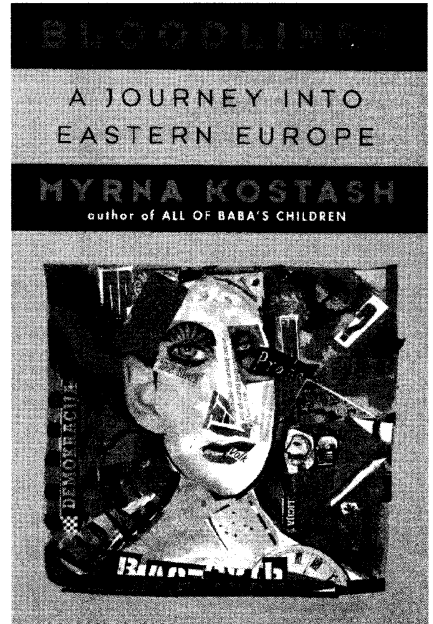
Well, it was a very personal journey and I went for the things that I found deeply resonant for all kinds of reasons. I wasn't all that attracted by Croatian nationalism, it's true.

Now in the case of Slovenia, since I was on a quest to find my own resonance, I just didn't find their anxiety to be dissociated from Slavic confederation and wanting to draw closer to Italy, or Germany, or Austria, sympathetic. Then again, that doesn't mean that it isn't interesting or praiseworthy as a Western European orientation, it just didn't strike any chords for me, and that's reflected in the book.

I also expected to get more of a response from Jews. This did come, but in only one review, a book review in Now magazine [Toronto-based, roughly comparable to The Village Voice].

On the whole, the reviewer admired the book but said I had a selective historical memory because I didn't mention that Ukrainians had collaborated in the destruction of the Jews with the SS.

It's true, I don't say that. I don't say a lot of things. I don't say much about Ukraine in the second world war. I didn't want to get into that because I feared it would overwhelm my book. I knew that if I embarked on that topic, I would have to step outside and probably distort the narra-



tive that I was constructing to issue this historical "apologia," or "mea culpa," or what have you.

So things Ukrainian are taken up in 1947-1948 in connection with Operation Wisla and the later years of the Ukrainian resistance.

Right. A historical survey of Ukrainian-Jewish relations was not going to get into the book.

But you did deal with Ukrainian Kozaks.

I felt that the Khmelnitsky period was removed enough to take a look at what happened without inflaming everybody's feelings about the war, about Demjanjuk, about war criminals, and so on.

I wrote several versions of that section about the Kozaks, and I was finally persuaded by my editor to cut it right back to its present length — two and a half pages, or whatever. Even at six or seven pages, it seriously skewed the tone of the chapter. It became too obvious that I was stepping outside of my literary voice in order to "give instruction to my readers."

So I went along with this much shortened version of what happened between Jews and Ukrainians in 1648. Nevertheless, I remained nervous about how the Jewish community would respond to it and... Nothing's happened!

Whether they're reading the book or not is another question, but friends of mine who are Jewish and whom I asked specifically to read the passages in question responded to say that they had no problems with them. It didn't cause their alarm bells to go off. Nevertheless, I do feel that there is an element of defensiveness in my position.

You do rip through the Kozaks with an eye to demythologize them somewhat, don't you?

Well, they're not unlike the characters who show up throughout Balkan history, and everyone's history for that matter, as brigands, cut-throats, outlaws and the like, who visit deprecation on the surrounding communities.

What I give is actually a translation of Shevchenko, and stripped of their romantic poetic context, their actions come off as not very poetic. Even in the edition I was given years ago, as a kid, the illustrations depict scenes of horrific violence.

Perhaps they're not Slavs, but Jews are also a "great absence" in your book.

In the whole book?

Maybe I missed something. Jews are an integral part of European culture, even Slavic culture. After all, it was a big deal for Europe that one wing of a political system decided to define itself as ethnically German and then tried to rope everybody else into beating up on a particular race. Poland, Ukraine and Czecho-Slovakia were three countries Nazi Germany occupied.

That doesn't mean that any particular group or nation should be identified with the Nazi killing machine, but both the physical destruction of a majority of European Jewry and its psychic aftermath have left a burning hole in European history and culture. Your book, too.

Well, I had to think about this when deciding my strate-

(Continued on page 11)

Planning a trip to

UKRAINE?
Personalized
Travel Service at
Reasonable Rates

- VISAS • HOTELS • MEALS •
- TRANSFERS • GUIDES •
- AIR TICKETS •
- RAIL TICKETS •
- CARS WITH DRIVERS •
- INTERPRETERS •
- SIGHTSEEING •

LANDMARK, LTD
toll free (800) 832-1789
DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
fax (703) 941-7587

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
Landmark, Ltd.



VESELKA
ORCHESTRA

Andy Czerny: (514) 678-7010
Tino Papa: (514) 374-6632

Music for all occasions

KERHONKSON, N.Y.
Custom Built Homes

\$69,900



Experienced local builders are offering this fine Custom Built Mountain Chalet complete for only \$69,900.

This home has a full basement, 1+ baths, kitchen with appliances, baseboard heat, and wall to wall carpeting. The house is fully insulated for year round comfort.
Call (914) 626-8603

for more information or for an appointment to see completed home.
Local Building lots available.

WEST ARKA

Gifts
Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Books, Ceramics
Jewelry, Newspapers
Records, Typewriters
Embroidery Supplies
Packages to Ukraine

A. CHORNY

2282 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ont.
Canada M8S 1W9
Tel: (416) 762-8751
Fax: (416) 767-8639

YEVSHAN

Educational Books - Compact disks - Videos-Cassettes
"Learn Conversational Ukrainian Language tapes Vol. 2" - NEW
"Everyday Ukrainian" Language tapes - NEW
"Ukrainian Computer fonts - MSDOS & MAC" - CALL
"Ukraine the Land & Its People - Video" - BEST SELLER

Call for our free Catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA-MASTER CARD-AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX (514) 630-9960

BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA, H9W 5T8

Help Ukraine change.

Host a Ukrainian Student!

Contact the Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Assn. P.O. Box 116, Castle Creek, NY 13744. Tel (607) 648-2224.

**FOR SALE
APARTMENT IN KYIV**

CLOSE TO CENTER; 2 BEDROOMS;
FURNISHED; TWO BALCONIES;
585 SQ. FT.; TELEPHONE;
SECURITY-ONLY \$19,500
FOR INFORMATION CALL
(604) 662-8668

CHAUTAQUA LAKE ESTATES CONDO

Western New York State
2 br, 2 bath, WBFP, deck, panoramic lake view, Boating, fishing, swimming, tennis, golf. 10 minutes from Chautauqua Institution. \$99,900. Call (216) 371-2656.

**MONUMENTS
OF DISTINCTION**

SERVING N.Y. REGION CEMETERIES
HOLY SPIRIT - PINE BUSH - GLEN SPEY

OBLAST MEMORIALS

CHESTER, N.Y. 10918

914-469-4938

HOME APPOINTMENTS ARRANGED

**CUT THE COST
OF YOUR STAY IN KYIV**
NEWLY RENOVATED, FULLY EQUIPPED APARTMENTS, CENTER OF KYIV
PHONE, TV, AIRPORT PICK-UP
\$200-225/WEEK FOR 2-3 PEOPLE



UKRAMCO
REAL ESTATE SERVICES
TEL: (714) 523-3969
FAX: (714) 739-7106

BOOK NOTES: "Hollyhocks," love story for author's countrymen

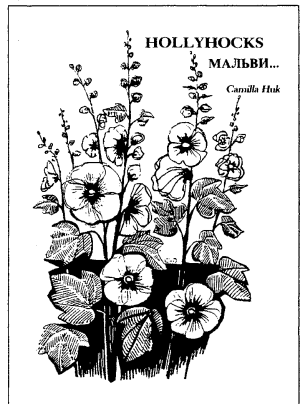
CLIFTON, N.J. - "Hollyhocks" by Camilla Huk is a collection of poems and short stories written for the most part in English, as a "love story" of the author for her countrymen, whose histories are presented in intimate family-style portraits.

The work is a personal evocation of both family and friends, of people, who, as the author states in her introduction, "are real and their stories are true." The author "continues to be inspired by these decent people, who overcame such great obstacles in their lives, and remained not only humanly decent, but even noble."

For Ms. Huk, "malvy" (hollyhocks) became a symbol "which encompasses not only the Ukrainians who remained in their homeland, but those who kept their roots and evolved in distant parts of the world, far from the land of their birth."

The booklet is illustrated by Christine Holowchak-Debarry, signature member of the American Pastel Society.

It is available through Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches, with a contribution to the



UNWLA Chornobyl Children's Fund of \$10 or more.

The booklet is a publication of Markov Press, Les Belles Lettres Series.

New York bandurists get a boost

NEW YORK - The New York Bandura Ensemble held mini-workshops in late February for bandura players of all skill levels, from beginners to advanced performers. The workshops were taught by Julian Kytasty, long-time musical director of the New York Bandura Ensemble, noted bandura instructor and performer.

Mr. Kytasty worked with members of the Echo of the Steppes Ensemble and other advanced players from the New York area at the Ukrainian Music Institute classrooms in New York City. Besides technical exercises aimed at improving dexterity, ensemble members had the opportunity to work through a number of solo pieces, which provided a change of pace from playing designated parts in an ensemble and gave each player the opportunity to build on individual performance skills. Some of the bandurists who had not played in the past few months found the workshop challenging and were encouraged to pick up their banduras again with added vigor.

The following day, Mr. Kytasty traveled to Yonkers, N.Y., to work with a much younger group of bandurists of the Ukrainian American Youth Association at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Their group's regular bandura instructor, Olya Chodoba-Fryz, assisted Mr. Kytasty in working with the nine beginner students, age 7-11. Basic

technique exercises were incorporated into easy, catchy tunes that kept the interest of the students, and even brought some smiles to the hard-working youngsters, some of whom played the baby Poltavka, a specially designed bandura for younger children.

To the delight of his young audience, Mr. Kytasty performed a few Ukrainian folk songs and other pieces, inspiring them with his artistry and flowing technique.

As Mr. Kytasty learned, these bandura students were preparing for their own upcoming performance, as part of the Yonkers Ukrainian American Youth Association production of "Kozak Sons," organized by Olga Szkarofowsky-Rudyk.

As the weekend wound up, bandura lessons ended with a short technical workshop for intermediate level students on Sunday, held once again at the Ukrainian Music Institute. Because of the workshop participants' positive response, the New York Bandura Ensemble is planning to hold such mini-workshops on a more regular basis, in order to help boost the regular instruction and training schedule of bandura groups in New York City, Yonkers and Uniondale, Long Island, and others in the area.

These workshops were made possible, in part, by a grant from the New York State Council on the Arts.



Julian Kytasty teaching at a workshop for the newest generation of bandurists of the Ukrainian American Youth Association in Yonkers.

UKRAINE VIDEOS
Educational - Travelogues

* SPECTACULAR * BREATHTAKING *

Over 55 minutes each.

\$29.95 each plus \$3 shipping and handling for each video ordered.

To order please send check or money order to:
Gyratron Dev. Ltd., 151 Bayview Drive
Point Roberts, Washington 98281

Tel: (604) 662-8668

Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery on all orders.



UKRAINE-
ANCIENT CROSSROADS
MODERN DREAMS



UKRAINE-
THE LAND AND
ITS PEOPLE

Myrna Kostash's...

(Continued from page 9)

gy for this book. In the end, I decided that the story of the European Holocaust is a thrice-told tale. It has its documentarians, it has its brilliant literature, so I felt it didn't need me to tell that story again.

The Ukrainian-Jewish story will emerge, I think, as the archives are opened up. I don't think we know the story yet, and I wasn't going to step into it without adequate preparation.

And I do have a passage in the Polish section, where I write about that monument in Warsaw in the place where the Jews were herded from the ghetto onto the trains. There's a monument consisting of these three walls with all of these names inscribed on them.

There is also a reference to the concentration camp in the Lublin area, when I mention the ashy wind piling up debris on the outskirts of Lublin. I don't describe my visit to the camp in the book but...

Well, I take your point. Perhaps it was because when I spoke to Jews during my travels it was not an issue. For instance, in Poland, we talked about Solidarity and its literature, and the topic managed not to come up, and neither did that facet of their identity.

What is also interesting is that I encountered very little anti-Semitism during my travels. Maybe it wasn't for me to encounter it, but it seemed not to be part of the discourse for the people of my generation and younger.

That's interesting, for a post-Soviet society...

In Poland, for instance among the WIP people, they said they had not met any Jews.

That's already more of a case of two solitudes isn't it? Ghettoization?

When they said they hadn't met any Jews, I don't think they meant literally, but in the sense of they didn't realize that some of their friends were Jews, because they weren't identified as such.

Then again, they told me that I was the

first Ukrainian they'd met too. So their friends either didn't feel themselves to be Jews or were afraid to say so. Because I'm sure there were Ukrainians they'd "met" who were in their circle, without them knowing they were Ukrainians.

You bring that up very vividly in the section on Poland.

That was another great shock to me — the experience of Ukrainians in Poland. That fear. I had no idea.

Have you kept in touch with some of the personalities that you met along the way?

In fact I'm working to rescue a writer who appears in "Bloodlines" as "David." He's trapped in Kosovo. He's the one who I would always go and see to get the unpoliticized perspective on what was going in Yugoslavia and its cultural scene. He was always very skeptical of all politics and very possessive of his own privacy.

So he refused to be identified as a dissident writer...

Exactly, "leave me alone to write because that's what I was put on this planet to do." He would say that if you want to see politics and writers in action, go down to the Writers' Union building on Monday night, when they do these nights in Kosovo.

And so that's the meeting that I describe in my book. The meetings were a circus. In the first few months of the Serbian campaign that precipitated the current crisis in the former Yugoslavia, this matter of the "reclamation" of the traditional Orthodox Serbian homeland from the "pollution" by Muslim Albanians was first voiced at these meetings.

David was sickened by this kind of nationalist posturing, but he was quickly dismissed because the nationalists would say: "Well, he doesn't matter, he's a Jew, he's not one of us anyway."

This highlights the fact that "Yugoslavian" nationality was an alternative identity for people who could not locate themselves in one community or another.

But he grew up there, didn't he?

His ancestors lived there for centuries. In fact, his grandparents were from Bosnia, his parents from Sarajevo, but he grew up in Belgrade.

Well that was his identity before the war. Now that the conflict has produced Jewish refugees, he became "Mr. Jewish Community" in Belgrade. He was elected to a community body, and he's done all kinds of work all around Europe in drawing attention to its plight.

Has his perspective shifted at all, in terms of self-identification?

He thought of himself as a Yugoslav who contributed to Serbo-Croatian literature, whatever that has come to mean. By nationality and identity, he was a Yugoslav. The fact that that has been shattered leaves him, I suppose, homeless.

Last time I saw him was in late 1991, and no it hadn't. Of course it was dominated by the most profound sense of grief at the loss of life, the loss of potential.

That's similar to a sentiment you expressed in a recent "Kontakt" TV interview, saying that Yugoslavia's younger generations seemed to have the most promise of building a society free of the dogmas of ideology or nationalism.

That's also why I feel like helping them out, to extricate them. It's interesting that people in my book who were more political ended up faring much better. For instance, Milan and Sonja (mentioned in the "Czecho-Slovakia" section of "Bloodlines"), who were from the new left, they've landed on their feet, in a sense. Sonja's working for the Soros Foundation in Belgrade, Milan's doing stuff for the European Community. They were very well connected through the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly.

David on the other hand, because he was so unpolitical, had none of these networks to rely on for help.

How radically did your travels, over time, alter your project or your perception?

It was quite affecting to have moved from Serbia to Ukraine, at that time, in late 1991. I found myself smack up against certain inconsistencies and contradictions in my own feelings about the emergent political situations.

On the one hand, I was very angry about the break-up of Yugoslavia, and pissed off at the Slovene and Croatian and even Serb critique of Yugoslavia as though it had been an unbearable place for them.

I took this pro-Yugoslav sensibility with me to Kyiv, and obviously had it thrown back at me as the sentiment that's analogous to the nostalgia of liberal Muscovites who deplore the break-up of the USSR and their nostalgia and irritation at no longer being able to go to "their" Black Sea coast in the Crimea.

In a sense, that's exactly the sentiment expressed by David who can't go to "his" Dalmatian coast anymore.

This also appears in the speech of certain Poles in your book who bemoan not being able to go "their" Galicia anymore. It seems to be an endemic problem.

That's right, "their Lwów." However, after thinking about it more, I've come to believe that the analogies are superficial and limited. The historical experience of nations within Yugoslavia cannot be compared to those within the USSR. They're profoundly different.

Although the ethnic populations have lived on top of each other, Croatia and Serbia had their own separate and distinct kingdoms for over 500 years. The same can't be said for Ukraine's relations with Russia or Poland — it was always incorporated into whatever empire gained ascendancy. Also, there was nothing comparable among the south Slavs to the kind of violence that was visited upon Ukrainians within those "federations."

SEND THE WEEKLY TO UKRAINE

To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$115 for subscription fee and postage costs to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

25th Anniversary



Ukrainian Sitch Sports School

An Unforgettable Learning Experience

LEARN: SOCCER, VOLLEYBALL, SWIMMING TENNIS FROM AN OUTSTANDING STAFF THAT HAS BEEN HANDICAPPED TO WORK WITH ALL AGES & ABILITY GROUPS

Place: "Verkhovyna" Resort, Glen Spey, N.Y.

When: July 24 - August 20, 1994

Ages - 6-18

Register now - Capacity is limited - For information write to:

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School

680 Sanford Avenue, Newark, NJ 07106



HURYN MEMORIALS

For the finest in custom made memorials installed in all cemeteries in the New York Metropolitan area including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, N.J., Pine Bush in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey.

We offer personal service and guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

HURYN MEMORIALS
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel. (914) 427-2684
Fax. (914) 427-5443

Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra



This unique film about the secrets of the catacombs in Kyiv is now available both in Ukrainian and English. Scenes from this underground monastery have never been available on video. During the times of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, the holy monks Antonij and Feodosij founded the underground monastery on the banks of the river Dnipro — this was the beginning of the Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra — a great religious and cultural center.

Price: \$39.95 U.S.
\$49.95 Canadian

To order call: 1-800-KONTAKT (566-8258)

or send in your order to the following address:

Ukrainian Television Entertainment
P.O. Box 740232
Rogo Park, NY 11374-0232

Name: _____ Phone: _____
Address: _____ Day () _____
Evening () _____

Shipping & Handling:	U.S.	Canadian			
	\$3.95	\$5.95	First Copy		
	\$1.95	\$3.95	Additional Copies		

Price _____ No. of copies _____ Shipping & Handling _____ Subtotal _____ Taxes* _____ Total _____

Enclosed is our check in the amount of \$ _____ made out to: Ukrainian Television Entertainment
* Only for N.Y.S. residents.

Advertising Department

of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly announces that the advertising rates for the above mentioned publications have increased as of **May 1, 1994**, as per the decision of the Executive Committee of the UNA.

СВОБОДА
Ukrainian Weekly
Established 1893
Oldest and foremost Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the United States

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
Established 1933
English-language newspaper offering a Ukrainian perspective on the news

PUBLISHED BY THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION INC.
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302 • (201) 434-0237

ADVERTISING RATES FOR SVOBODA

(Published daily except Sundays, Mondays and holidays)

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY NOON

THREE DAYS BEFORE PUBLICATION.

OBITUARIES ACCEPTED BY TELEPHONE DAILY UNTIL 8:30 A.M.

Full page (160") \$1,800.00 Quarter page (40") \$450.00
Half page (80") \$900.00 Eighth page (20") \$230.00

All general advertising: 1 inch, single column \$12.00
Fraternal and community advertising: 1 inch, single column \$7.50

Width of one column 1 1/4 inches
Length of one column 20 inches
Columns to a page 8

ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

(Published in English on Sundays)

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED

ONE WEEK PRIOR PUBLICATION, FRIDAY NOON.

Full page (58") \$600.00 Quarter page (14 1/2") \$165.00
Half page (29") \$310.00 Eighth page (7 1/4") \$85.00

All general advertising: 1 inch, single column \$12.00
Fraternal and community advertising: 1 inch, single column \$ 7.50
FOUR-PAGE CENTERFOLD PULLOUT \$2,900.00

Width of one column 2 5/16 inches
Length of one column 14 1/2 inches
Columns to a page 4

Quantity discounts: 10 or more ads _____ 20% discount
24 or more ads _____ 25% discount
52 ads _____ 30% discount

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL

Photo reproduction: Single column \$ 9.60
Double column \$12.00
Triple column \$12.40

NOTE:

- A 50% deposit is to accompany the text of the advertisement.
- All advertising correspondence should be directed to: Mrs. Maria Szeparowycz, Advertising Manager, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302
- Kindly make checks payable to Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly, as appropriate.

Political extremism...

(Continued from page 2)

coming elections for candidates "who support a pro-Russian or pro-Western line." The newspaper also carried material by Mr. Shcherbatiuk, noted for his extremist writings, which last December led to his arrest and detention for 40 days. Mr. Shcherbatiuk openly preaches hatred and violence toward Ukraine's enemies and concluded one of his appeals in the second issue of *Nezhorynia Natsiya* with the words: "temper your spirit by killing enemies."¹³

The DSU has also apparently attempted to form its own paramilitary structure, known as *Varta* (Guard), though it is unclear how successful it has been. The DSU is not thought to have more than a few hundred members. The precise size of the UNA-UNSO is not known either, though the organization probably has several thousand members.¹⁴ While primarily anti-Russian, these organizations also display anti-Semitism.¹⁵ As for the extent of popular support that these ultra-right organizations enjoy, surveys taken in 1993 and early 1994 suggested that the UNA-UNSO, despite having built a rudimentary network throughout the republic, was backed by no more than 2 to 3 percent of the general population, with a slightly higher level of support in western Ukraine.¹⁶

The ultra-right and elections

On November 11, 1993, the Ukrainian Parliament finally banned unauthorized paramilitary formations. But in practice the ban has not really been enforced. Although on February 12 the police in Kyiv raided the headquarters and homes of UNSO members and detained over two dozen of them,¹⁷ the paramilitary organization was able, together with the UNA, to field numerous candidates in the parliamentary elections on March 27 in Kyiv, Lviv and other cities. In early April, between the first round of voting and the runoff, however, the UNA-UNSO suffered another blow when its leader in Vinnytsia, Serhiy Chaplyhin, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for his role in organizing unauthorized meetings in the city last September.¹⁸

The results from the first round of voting showed the UNA-UNSO candidates doing reasonably well: one of them, Yuri Tyma, was elected in Ternopil, and sever-

al more – including, rather surprisingly, four in Kyiv – made it to the runoffs. In other words, an ultra-nationalist political grouping that boycotted the last parliamentary elections four years ago has begun moving from the margins into the center of the country's political arena.

Ironically, the OUN-B has sought to adopt a more moderate and democratic profile in Ukraine, through the formation in 1992 of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN), and has distanced itself from the UNA-UNSO and the DSU. OUN-B leaders and ideologists from the West who joined the leadership of the KUN, such as Slava Stetsko and Roman Zvorych, and who have sought political respectability for this new political party (Mr. Zvorych recently left the KUN and moved toward the democratic center), are clearly embarrassed by the militant Dotsvorny integral nationalism of the UNA-UNSO and the DSU, which is of a sort that they too used to promote only a few years ago. This did not prevent the KUN from cooperating with the ultra-nationalists during the election campaign, though.¹⁹

A number of members of the outgoing Ukrainian Parliament who are national radicals have openly supported or sympathized with the UNA-UNSO and the DSU. They include Mr. Khmara, who, after breaking with the URP, formed the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party and is particularly popular with radical nationalists in the Lviv region; Iryna Kalynets, an outspoken nationalist and ultra-Ukrainian Catholic; and the more moderate Mykhailo Koshiv and Larysa Skoryk, the latter being a fervent defender of President Kravchuk, whom she regards as the guardian of Ukraine's independent statehood. Messrs. Khmara and Koshiv were re-elected in the first round of voting and the other two made it to the runoffs – all four of them standing for election in Lviv.

In the runoffs on April 10 the UNA-UNSO won two more seats, both in Lviv; one of the victors was the commander of the UNSO, Mr. Vitovych, the other Yaroslav Iliashkevych. Also in western Ukraine, the KUN did well and secured a total of six seats in the two rounds of voting; and a second member of Mr. Khmara's party, Roman Huper, was elected in Ternopil. Ms. Kalynets lost to a democratic centrist from the New Wave bloc, and Ms. Skoryk faced another runoff. After two rounds of voting, however, only 338 of the 450 seats in the Ukrainian Parliament had been filled, and it could be that more representatives of the radical nationalists will be elected in the subsequent voting.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:

Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

TOURS
15 DAYS

REVISIT

UKRAINE

DISCOVER

\$1350 - Air/Hotel/Breakfast

\$1450 - Air/Hotel/Breakfast/Excursions

\$1650 - Air/Hotel/3 Meals Daily/Excursions

- May 10 - May 24
- May 24 - June 7
- June 7 - June 21
- June 21 - July 5
- July 1 - July 15
- July 19 - August 2
- August 2 - August 16

Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania
Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva
Lviv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania
Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva
Lviv • Drohobych/Nahuyevychi • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania
Lviv • Uzhored • Drohobych • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Olesko • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva
Kyiv • Kaniv • Pottava • Reshetylvka • Bila Tzerkva • Baturny • Feofania

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

UKRAINE'S III INDEPENDENCE

V MEDICAL CONGRESS

- August 21 - Sept 4
- September 6 - Sept 20
- September 20 - Oct 4
- October 4 - Oct 18
- October 18 - November 19
- November 12 - Nov 22

Kyiv • Synferopol • Yalta • Odessa • Kherson • Khortytsia • Zaporizhia • Dnipropetrovsk
Lviv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania
Lviv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Drohobych/Nahuyevychi • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania
Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Kyiv • Kaniv
Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva
Lviv (14 days) SOLOMIA OPERA FESTIVAL Lviv (14 days)

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

AIR UKRAINE

TOURS INCLUDE: Trans-Atlantic Airfare • Hotels • Three Meals Daily • Comprehensive City Tours and Excursions • Intercity Transfers • Professional Guides • Baggage Handling and Gratuities • Theatre, Opera, or Folkloric Performance • Gala Farewell Dinner

KYIV - HOTEL RUS LVIV - GRAND HOTEL

AIR ONLY • NY • KYIV • NY

fly with
Air Ukraine

\$645
TAX INCLUDED

MAY 1
JUNE 20

\$695
TAX INCLUDED

JUNE 21
SEPT 19

(215) 567-1328
1-800-487-5324

DIASPORA
ENTERPRISES, INC.

220 SOUTH 20TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

¹³ *Nezhorynia Natsiya*, No. 2 (February). For more details about Shcherbatiuk, see Aleksander Naiman, "Ostashevili with a Local Accent," *Novoye Vremya*, No. 11, p. 17.

¹⁴ In early 1993 Viktor Melnyk told the first republican conference of the UNA that "realistically speaking, we have 3,500-4,000 UNA members in Ukraine." *Vysoky Zamok* (Lviv), February 16, 1993.

¹⁵ See Aleksandr Burakovsky, "Anti-Semitism in Ukraine," *Express-analysis*, April 1993, *Eintkai* (Kiev?), No. 1, 1993.

¹⁶ See Hrabovsky, "The UNA-UNSO."

¹⁷ *Ukrainian Television*, February 14.

¹⁸ *UNIAN-Novyny*, April 4.

¹⁹ For further information on the KUN, see the interview with the head of its secretariat, Serhiy Zhyzhko, in *Molod Ukrainy*, March 18.

The Weekly:

60 years of service,
1933-1993.

Ukrainian security...

(Continued from page 6)

Gamsakhurdia and Moldova during the push to power of the National Front.

In Russia the situation is even more complicated. The Russian Federation itself is a mini empire. National politicians, such as Mr. Rutskoi, often describe the Russian Federation as an "artificial Bolshevik creation." The various autonomous republics and even regions of the Russian Federation would probably secede if a Russian nationalist became president, especially if it was followed by civil war because of a split in the armed forces (as nearly happened in September-October 1993).

The election of a Russian nationalist president would dramatically worsen relations with its neighbors. Those republics that previously were comfortable living in a Russian-dominated CIS confederation, such as Central Asia, would attempt to distance themselves from Moscow. Kazakhstan, in particular, would be in a highly uncomfortable situation because a Russian nationalist president would promote separatism in its northern regions, demanding the incorporation of this area into Russia.

With regard to the European region of the former Soviet Union, those republics still unfortunate to have enough Russian military bases (Moldova, Estonia, Latvia and Ukraine) would be in a highly dangerous situation. Russian nationalists have long demanded the annexation of the Dniester Republic of Moldova, which would harm Ukrainian national interests in the region and push the truncated remainder of Moldova to join Romania. Ukraine would feel even more surrounded by hostile Russian bases in the Dniester Republic-Belarus-North Caucasus.

Russian bases in the Crimea as part of the Black Sea Fleet would be used to support Crimean separatism to join Russia. A solution to the lingering Black Sea Fleet saga would be even less possible, and Russia would increasingly demand that the fleet be sold or transferred completely to its control, as well as demand that Sevastopol be given to Russia under an indefinite lease arrangement. In December 1993, Mr. Kozyrev already demanded that Sevastopol be recognized as a Russian naval base.

Russia would also increase its support of the Russian-speaking population of Ukraine, promoting demands for federalism, bilingualism, dual citizenship and full membership in all CIS structures. Moscow could also demand military bases, as outlined even in its first draft of the proposed Russian-Ukrainian Treaty of August 1992. This policy would be coupled with greater use of energy pressure and covert support for pro-Russian separatist groups in the Donbas.

Western policy

In view of the potentially dangerous path ahead for Ukraine linked to the two aforementioned dates, what should Western policy be towards Ukraine? Indeed, what would Kyiv demand from the West to include within its foreign policy arsenal vis-a-vis the former Soviet Union?

The West needs to more closely understand Ukraine's security predicament and the sources of its deep-seated insecurity. It needs to lock Ukraine into a variety of security frameworks to increase the confidence of its leadership. Only when the Ukrainian leadership feels secure will it be in a position to implement domestic reforms that are, in themselves, destabilizing. Privatization in the Donbas, for example, could lead to both social and ethnic unemployment that would be exploited by Russia.

These security frameworks should be overlapping and include membership and a more active role in Western institutions – Economic Union, NATO's Partnership for Peace program, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) – and through bilateral treaties with Western countries (especially the U.S.). In particular, Ukraine should demand a greater role for Western institutions, like the CSCE, in resolving conflicts between states and within states in the former USSR.

While rejecting Russia in a peacekeeping role in the former USSR, Ukraine, with its large armed forces and more neutral reputation, could propose to play the role of peacekeeper in republics such as Georgia and Moldova under United Nations and CSCE mandates. This would increase Ukraine's international reputation, in a manner similar to Bosnia where, in contrast to Russian forces that side openly with Serbia, Ukraine's military contribution is perceived as neutral.

Secondly, it would win for itself a great degree of respect and good will among the non-Russian republics of the former USSR, which would without question prefer Ukrainian to Russian peacekeeping forces. Thirdly, this would be a way of neutralizing the spread of Russian influence into these former Soviet states as well as obtaining Western financial support for the upkeep of its armed forces.

The interlocking of Ukraine within Western and European security frameworks needs to be undertaken during the period of Ukraine's denuclearization in order that when the last nuclear missile leaves Ukrainian territory, Kyiv will feel in a secure position to face a potentially hostile Russia.

During this period the West should support the creation of a Central European Zone of Security and Cooperation (CEZSC) as an interim measure that will be coupled with overlapping associate membership of NATO by the Visegrad Quadrangle countries of Central Europe. The CEZSC should be constructed not as an anti-Russian "cordon sanitaire" but as an additional measure to enhance regional security with an inclusion in its charter that it is not directed against any outside state.

Ukraine should also encourage the West to support more assertively the territorial integrity of states in the former USSR and the removal of all Russian military bases. In return for demanding the removal of Russian troops from Latvia, Estonia and Moldova in a Western forum, Kyiv could earn valuable good will in all of these countries. In the Moldovan case, Kyiv should even go so far as to propose that its embassies in Western Europe and North America promote Moldovan interests, which would expand Ukrainian influence within Moldova where Ukraine (together with Hungary) have valuable national interests in supporting its territorial integrity.

During this period Ukraine should also activate its relations with Turkey, with whom it has similar national interests in the Transcaucasus and the Balkans. This could be undertaken with Western help, Turkey being a close U.S. ally. Turkey's offer of supporting Ukrainian interests and even membership in NATO and other Western institutions should be taken up. Turkey and Ukraine should jointly oppose Russian demands to change the Conventional Forces Europe Treaty in order to boost its military presence in the Caucasus and oppose Russian intervention in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Finally, Turkey will play, together with Iran, a vital role in ensuring that Ukraine lessens its dependence upon Russian energy supplies.

Only with Western support will Ukraine be able to resolve the Black Sea

Fleet question. Ukraine should propose to the U.S. that it mediate a solution to this question by giving the fleet to Russia in return for its complete removal from Ukrainian territory by the end of the denuclearization period.

This would be in both Ukrainian and U.S. interests because it would encourage Ukraine to stick to denuclearization, remove a source of Russian-Ukrainian friction and support for Crimean separatism. Attempted divisions of the fleet during 1992-1993 have failed, and Kyiv should attempt to dispose of the fleet as soon as possible because it has no military value, it is less important strategically than possession of the Crimea and finally, Ukraine inherited the best shipyards to build a modern fleet in the medium-long terms for its own navy independent of the Black Sea Fleet.

U.S.-Russian relations will continue to decline in the short term due to a variety of factors that should be capitalized upon by Ukraine. If a Russian nationalist is elected as president, it is not inconceivable that a new Cold War could even begin. This decline in relations will be influenced by the current Russian Parliament's refusal to ratify START II.

Indeed, Ukraine should openly demand that Moscow abide by its commitment to ratify START II in the aftermath of Ukraine's ratification of START I. During

1993-1993, Moscow used Ukraine's refusal to denuclearize as a means to harm U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

Finally, the West will be crucial in encouraging support for political-economic reform within Ukraine. An improved economy will lessen support for separatism within the Donbas, Transcarpathia and the Crimea, especially as reform has all but ended within Russia, where inflation is set to increase due to the bloated demands of the armed forces, who direct Russian policy towards the former USSR. Economic reform and privatization in Ukraine would release state funds for the armed forces and social welfare, as well as reduce hyperinflation.

Conclusions

The two dates that are approaching Ukraine – Russian presidential elections and emergence of a nuclear-free Ukraine – are crucial to Ukrainian national security. The newly elected Parliament and president should ensure that an all-embracing security policy be activated with U.S. and Western help to place Ukrainian security on a concrete footing by the end of the decade. This would be in the interests of Central-Eastern European security and stability, as well as in the national interests of both the U.S. and Ukraine.



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate

Foordmore Road
914-626-5641

Kerhonkson, New York 12446
FAX 914-626-4638

Spring is in the Air....Come Celebrate

THE OPENING OF SOYUZIVKA'S 41ST FUN FILLED SEASON
ALONG WITH THE SOYUZIVKA WORKERS REUNION

MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND

*** MAY 27 — 30, 1994 ***

Standard Rooms

\$180 per person dbl. occ.
\$200 single occupancy

Deluxe Rooms

\$200 per person dbl. occ.
\$220 single occupancy

** Includes All Taxes, Gratuities & Meals.**

PLAY ALL DAY AND DANCE ALL NIGHT...

Soyuzivka's New Olympic Sized Swimming Pool will be open!!!

Swim if you dare!!! Get a head start on that summer tan!!!

Play beach volleyball, tennis, softball, Soyuzivka's own late night veranda-ball, or participate in the deck hockey or softball tournaments, hike, bike.

OR JUST RELAX & RENEW OLD FRIENDSHIPS!!!

MAY 27TH, FRIDAY EVENING:

WELCOME PARTY

You've heard about it...now experience it!!!

Back by popular demand Soyuzivka's...

Karaoke Night

MAY 28TH, SATURDAY EVENING

There's no zabava without the music of...

Tempo

MAY 29TH, SUNDAY, EVENING:

There's no fun without the music of...

Fata Morgana

"Come as you are, leave, if you can!!!"

CALL SOYUZIVKA FOR MORE INFORMATION

Please fill out the form below and send this and a non-refundable deposit of \$50 per person to insure your reservation.

Name: _____ Arrival Date: _____
Address: _____ Departure Date: _____
Building: _____
Phone: _____ Year(s) worked: _____

of adults:

of children:

Thinking about buying a home?

The Ukrainian National Association
offers its members

- **Low Fixed Rate Mortgage Loans**
- **For 1-3 Family Owner Occupied Homes**
- **Quick Appraisal and Approval**
- **Low Closing Fees**
- **Fast and Friendly Service**

Thinking about refinancing?

Take the right step. Call us about rates,
terms and more information at

1 (800) 253-9862 (except N.J.) or
(201) 451-2200

INCREASE YOUR INCOME, NOT YOUR RISK!

- CDs are Low Risk and Low Return
- Other investments that offer better returns usually offer higher risks

THE UNA'S TAX DEFERRED ANNUITIES OFFER LOW RISK WITH
A COMPETITIVE
5.75% INTEREST RATE GUARANTEED FOR ONE FULL YEAR.

Plus:

- No Sales Charges — 100% of your money goes to work for you right away.
- Ability to withdraw up to a maximum of 10% of your total account balance per year — each year after first year.

5.75% interest rate applies to deposits of \$5,000 or more. On sums less than \$5,000 the interest rate is 5%.

For more information call the Financial Service Department of The UNA, at:

(201) 451-2200 — in New Jersey
(800) 253-9862 — outside N.J.
(610) 821-5800 — in Pennsylvania

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 7)

In Boulder, two official banquets were held in their honor; the vice-president of the host institution, the Economics Institute, Prof. Paul Thomas, graciously greeted them. He also took them to a college beer joint, took several of them home for dinner and arranged extra meetings for individuals who wanted additional information from various experts. He and the staff of the Economics Institute, especially Sylvaine Mounaudoin, were very helpful and made the Ukrainians feel comfortable. Prof. Thomas also proposed a detailed plan of cooperation to seven academics on how to train talented young Ukrainian economists in American universities. This plan will be further examined in the next few months in Kyiv.

Among the economists were four women and three Russians. There were supporters of Rukh and those happy with the "status quo." All instructional and business meetings were held in the English and Ukrainian languages and all delegates spoke Ukrainian. Many of them live in Kyiv, five were from Lviv, others from Kharkiv, Volhynia, Podillia, Poltava, Cherkasy and other areas.

They had various problems: four needed medication, others experienced nose bleeds and headaches from the high altitudes in Colorado; luggage was misplaced by the airline for seven people and two never received theirs at all; few of them spoke English. Therefore, Prof. E. Petrivskiy from Boulder organized a team of translators. I was among them and stayed with the Ukrainian group for three weeks.

Every evening there was free time. For

two-three hours the group met to discuss the day's events. Some worked on their election program, as they were running for Parliament and elections were coming up at the end of March. Afterwards, in smaller groups, one could mingle with them and ask about recent events in Ukraine and argue about the "touchy" subjects of language, religion, personal conduct, etc.

In Washington, the economists were split up into four groups, depending on their interest, which met separately and visited many government institutions by themselves. They were sponsored by American Educational Development, but here it was all business. The cool bureaucratic and formal official relations were a far cry from the warmth of Boulder.

Only the arrival of Luba Labunka as liaison person helped the situation. The group was not staying together and that impeded the bonding process. Together they went on an introductory tour of Washington. They bowed to the monument of Taras Shevchenko, toured Congress, saw the White House and the Washington Monument, but after a horrible snowstorm, riding the bus and walking on piles of snow was not pleasant.

Fortunately, their last days in Washington were sunny and people managed to discover the city for themselves. They attended a party hosted by George Chopivsky, and on Friday were guests of the Ukrainian Embassy at a reception held in their honor. On the last day some of them met with a representative of Vice-President Al Gore.

This program of exposing senior Ukrainian economists and executives to learn and see for themselves how the American government works is among the most positive exchanges with foreign parliamentarians.

Jersey's genocide...

(Continued from page 7)

exclusionary or mandated letter. In her letter to the New Jersey Board of Education she stated in part: "We believe that we either list all the genocides by name or none. Selectivity and exclusivity have no room in the laws of New Jersey."

The inclusion of all genocides in the bill was a victory of sorts; however, mandated studies are an intrusion into the curriculum by the state. The state will tell us what to teach. The curriculum is being set by politicians who are pressured by

special interest groups, thus reducing the school boards to followers rather than leaders. A curriculum by decree, or mandated studies, is a step toward totalitarianism — the very thing that we should try to avoid.

Gov. Whitman has said that "hate speech and hate crimes are on the rise in New Jersey and around the world." "Our children and their children need to learn the truth about intolerance — to know that racial, religious and ethnic hatred can lead to genocide." She said the bias problem overrides her natural reluctance to impose curriculum mandates on districts. Nevertheless, she signed the bill.

STP
scope travel inc

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ БЮРО ПОДРОЖЕЙ
Марійки Гельбінг
1605 Springfield Ave Maplewood NJ 07040
For information 201 378-8998
Reservations ONLY 800 242-7267



YES!!! WE HAVE DIRECT FLIGHTS TO LVIV

New York • Manchester
Manchester • LVIV
LVIV • Manchester
Manchester • New York

BRITISH AIRWAYS
AIR UKRAINE Int'l
AIR UKRAINE Int'l
BRITISH AIRWAYS

Bocing 767
Bocing 737
Bocing 737
Bocing 767

Friday depart from USA
Saturday to LVIV
Saturday from LVIV
Saturday return to USA

		May or Sept	Jun/Jul/Aug
NEW YORK • LVIV • NEW YORK	BA	\$ 850	\$ 900
CHICAGO • LVIV • CHICAGO	AA	\$ 1150	\$ 1250
TORONTO • LVIV • TORONTO	AC	\$ 1030	\$ 1060
LOS ANGELES • LVIV • LOS ANGELES	BA	\$ 1050	\$ 1090

Available dates to LVIV: May 13, 20, 27 Jun 03, 17, 24 Jul ~~SOLD OUT~~ Aug 05, 19, 26 Sep 02, 09, 16, 23
from LVIV: May 14, 21, 28 Jun 04, 18, 25 Jul 09, 16 Aug 06, 20, 27 Sep 03, 10, 17, 24

LAND FOR SALE KERHONKSON, NY

6, 9 and 12 acre wooded lots for sale above Soyuzivka bordered by stream with beautiful mountain view. Walk to water falls, swimming, hiking, skiing and close to Ukrainian churches.

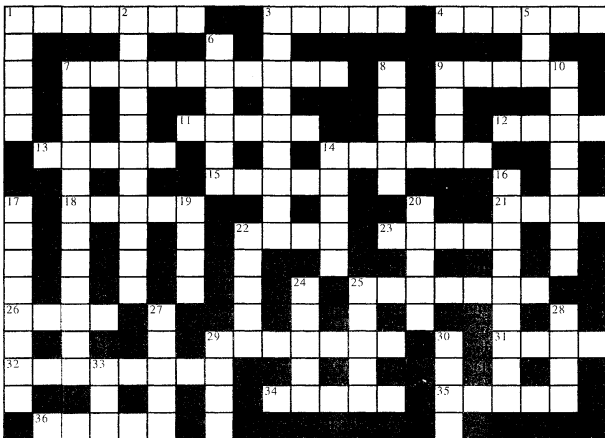
Each lot sold with Board of Health septic approval. May be subdivided, 3 acres needed to build. \$5,000 per acre.

Call owner.
(914) 626-8603

Insure
and be sure.
Join the UNA!

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



Music and Musicians

Across

1. Famous bandura family.
3. Musical rhythm measured by beats.
4. Instrument for A. Panchyshyn.
7. Famed string quartet.
9. ——— Artemovsky.
11. ——— or minor key.
12. Sing like a ———.
13. Type of musical composition.
14. 17th century songwriter Marusia.
15. How to sing a solo.
18. Milan's La ———.
21. 22 Down has 88.
22. Mr. Plishka.
23. Popular Ukrainian rock group.
25. Songwriter Volodymyr murdered by KGB.
26. A male voice.
29. Ukrainian composer Mykola (1895-1961).
31. Flat or unpleasant note.
32. Contemporary Ukrainian tenor Roman.
34. Operatic mezzo soprano Renata.
35. Contemporary Ukrainian violinist Oleh.
36. Dzvint and Tempo.

Down

1. Contemporary Ukrainian American pianist Laryssa.
2. Ukrainian pianist Alexander married to 1 Down.

3. Composer of operas "Mylana" and "Yaroslav Mudryi" (d. 1992).
5. — la la.
6. Type of musical composition.
7. Composer Borys who wrote opera "Shchors" (1895-1968).
8. Popular singer Alex (d. 1993).
9. Contemporary Ukrainian composer Volodymyr whose work includes "Three Ukrainian Aquarelles for Piano Trio."
10. Contemporary composer Ivan whose work includes "The Garden of Divine Songs" based on Skovoroda's poems.
14. Instrument for Ms. Bayramova.
16. Composer of opera based on L. Ukrainka's "Lisova Pisnia."
17. Instrument for a Hutsul.
19. Female voice.
20. Cousin of 22 Down.
22. Instrument for V. Vynnytsky or J. Osinchuk.
24. Solomeya Krushelnytska's art.
25. Group that sings the song "Iskra."
27. What a musician does when he works.
28. Musical instrument that rhymes with 9 Down.
29. ——— Morgana.
30. Miss Rock of Europe.
33. Who sings in Philadelphia's Prometheus Choir.

Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 2)

Chornobyl disaster was commemorated with solemn remembrance ceremonies throughout the country. In Slavutych, the town founded by Soviet authorities to rehouse the Chornobyl staff following the evacuation of Pripyat, hundreds of people staged a candlelight procession. Relatives of Chornobyl victims placed flowers on a vast memorial. Some people collapsed in anguish.

In Kyiv, President Leonid Kravchuk confronted a demonstration demanding closure of the entire Chornobyl power complex and urged Western countries, particularly the G-7 states, to help Ukraine clear up lingering problems eight years after the disaster.

President Kravchuk, speaking outside Kyiv's Chornobyl museum on Tuesday, April 26, stepped up to the microphone to face banners reading "Mr. President, Close Chornobyl Now." The president interrupted his scripted speech to the more than 2,000 onlookers to explain that he understood the calls of Greenpeace and other environmental groups to close Chornobyl and curtail

Ukraine's nuclear energy program. However, Mr. Kravchuk said Ukraine could not close, and indeed would need to expand its nuclear program, in the face of chronic and severe energy shortages.

"Let's be open about this. We have to expand and develop nuclear power. We have to expand and develop responsibly. Without nuclear power, we cannot manage," said the president.

Ukraine has come under increasing European pressure to close the Chornobyl plant as soon as possible. A recent meeting of G-7 ministers in Washington called on Ukraine to immediately shut down the plant, which was judged unsafe during an April inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer, in an interview on ZDF German television, said Ukraine cannot afford the estimated \$2.4 billion cost of shutting down the plant. He called on G-7 countries to foot the bill, on grounds that Chornobyl affects not only Ukraine but all of Europe and, in fact, the entire world.

This story was prepared from reports filed by Reuters.

The Ukrainian Quarterly

A JOURNAL OF UKRAINIAN & INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Since 1944

In the newest issue:

Laying the Foundation: Reflections on the Early Years of Svoboda

Myron B. Kuropas

Linguistic Policy as a Political Weapon

Ivan Z. Holowinsky

Ukrainian Themes in the Works of European Composers

Taras Filenko

The Mongol Missions and Kyivan Rus

Richard A.E. Mason

Ukraine and the United Nations

Book Reviews, Chronicle of Events, Pertinent Documents



\$25./yr. 203 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10003 USA

Ukrainian Dance Camp & Workshop

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, director
Verkhovyna Glen Spey, N.Y.

Dance workshop - June 26-July 16
for advanced dancers ages 15-up.
Dance Camp - August 7-20

For beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers ages 8-16.

Write or call
Ukrainian Dance Camp & Workshop
c/o Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky
523 E. 14th St. Apt. 3B
New York, NY 10009
Tel.: (212) 677-7187

UKRAINE-PAC

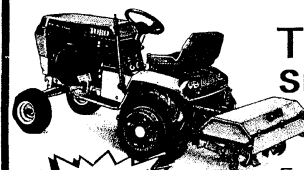
(201) 831-1499

PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service
**ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA
LVIVSKA and CHERNIVCY OBLAST**

ENGELMAN Grocery Brooklyn, NY 718 436-9709	RAHWAY Travel Rahway, NJ 908 381-8800	Steven Musey Milleville, NJ 609 825-7665
--	---	--

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

The ultimate gift for your relatives in UKRAINE



**Tractors and
small farming
equipment**

NOW IN STOCK
in UKRAINE

For product information,
call Toll Free: 1-800-354-3136



SEPCORP International, Inc.

25 Mountain Pass Road, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533 USA

Thursday, May 12

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Co-op Nursery School open house will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, 10-11 a.m. Parents will be able to register prospective students for the 1994-1995 academic year. Children must be two-and-a-half years old by September 1, in order to be registered for the weekly curriculum and 3 years old by September 1, in order to register for the Saturday curriculum. For further information, contact Marta Chajkowsky, (215) 886-3656.

Saturday, May 14

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Aleksandr Burakovsky, member, Ukrainian Writers' Union and Ukrainian chapter of the PEN-Club, and former chairman, Rukh Nationalities Council, who will address the topic "Inter-Ethnic Relations in Ukraine, particularly, Jewish-Ukrainian Relations." The presentation will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York-New Jersey is sponsoring a presentation by film director Oles Yanchuk, ("Famine '33"), to be held at the building of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., second floor, at 7 p.m. Mr. Yanchuk will discuss Ukrainian history and cinematography. Wine reception will follow. Admission: members, \$8; non-members, \$10; students, 5.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The New York Metropolitan chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will hold a dinner reception to welcome "Physicians from Ukraine," recipients of the Soros Foundation Grant for post-graduate medical training in the U.S., to be held at the Ramada Hotel and Conference Center, Route 10 Westbound, at 7 p.m. Donation: \$25, (includes buffet dinner).

Sunday, May 15

NEW YORK: An exhibit of graphic art uti-

lizing various print-making techniques by a group of 11 artists from Lviv will open at the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 1 p.m. Mykhailo Barabash, lecture at the Ivan Trush Institute of Applied Arts, Lviv, and a participating artist, will be present at the opening. Among featured artists are Borys Drobitiuk, Yosyp Kuzyshyn, Bohdan Musievsky, Dmytro Paruta, Vasyly Semeniuk, Ihor Kopchuka and Nadia Kaplush. The exhibit will be opened by Liubart Lishchynsky. The exhibit runs through May 22. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, noon-6 p.m.

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: Ukrainian Catholics of central New Jersey will celebrate the blessing and dedication of the parish center and chapel at St. Stephen Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1344 White Oak Bottom Road. Metropolitan Archbishop Stephen Sulyk will bless the cornerstone prior to the divine liturgy at 10 a.m. Following a brief reception at St. Stephen's, parishioners, guests and clergy of the North Jersey Deanery will attend a banquet celebration at 2 p.m. at The Castle in Lakewood. A concert program will feature pianist Martha Cybyk. Children from Ukrainian Assumption School of Perth Amboy will perform Ukrainian dances. For additional information call (908) 341-7711. Dinner reservations should be made by May 8.

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The Morris County Art Association is holding a pastel painting workshop by Christine Holowchak-Debary to be held at the Macculloch Hall Historical Museum. For further information and to reg-

ister, call (201) 267-1722.

SASKATOON: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., is hosting the launch of two books (in English) by Danny Evanishen: "The Raspberry Hut and Other Ukrainian Folk Tales" and "Vuiko Yurko, The First Generation," a collection of hilarious short stories about pioneer life. The launching will take place with a presentation by Mr. Evanishen at 2 p.m., followed with a reception. Mr. Evanishen was born in Saskatoon and attended the University of Saskatchewan, studying drama and education. He has spent years traveling and working at many jobs, including teaching in Australia and New Zealand, editing and publishing a newspaper and fighting forest fires in the Yukon, fixing yachts on the Spanish island of Ibiza, repairing Volkswagens in Nigeria, operating a movie theater on Salt Spring Island as well as tending bar in Canada, Spain and New Zealand. Mr. Evanishen will be in Saskatoon May 13-17.

SASKATOON, Sask.: Opening of "Baba's Garden," recent works by Toronto artist Kathy Nicholaichuk. A public reception will be held May 15, 3-5 p.m., with the artist present. In "Baba's Garden," Ms. Nicholaichuk uses cartoon drawing and illustration in a personal exploration of family historical events. Ms. Nicholaichuk, an audio-visual designer at the Ontario Science Center, Toronto, has two documentary films to her credit. The exhibit runs through June 26.

Monday, May 16

OUTREMONT, Quebec: A recital of songs

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

by mezzo-soprano Helena Waverchuck, with Maria Dolnycky, piano accompanist, featuring a program of works by Brahms, Barber, Rachmaninoff, Faure, Stetsenko, Meitus, Chyshko, Boyarsky, and Maiboroda will be held at Ecole de Musique Vincent d'Indy, 628 Chemin de la Cote Ste. Catherine, at 8 p.m. Tickets: \$15. The recital is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal. For additional information, call Symon Kouklevsky, (514) 727-7682.

Wednesday, May 18

SUDBURY, Ontario: The Ukrainian Seniors' Center, 30 Notre Dame, is pleased to announce the visit of the governor general of Canada, Ramon John Hnatyshyn, for the official opening of the Hnatyshyn Park, initiated by the Ukrainian community in Sudbury to commemorate the centennial of the arrival of Ukrainians to Canada in 1891. Following this event, the governor general will visit the Ukrainian Seniors' Center, which is adjacent to the park, where there will be a small reception in his honor.

Saturday, May 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. are holding an evening in commemoration of the late Sviatoslav Hordynsky, artist, poet, art historian and iconographer. Taking part in program are Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky and Bohdan Pevny, who will speak, respectively, of Mr. Hordynsky's literary and artistic legacy. Participating in the cultural part of the program are Daria Karanowych, piano; Yaroslav Hnatiuk, baritone; and Olesia Shuhan, recitation. The event will be held at the Institute, 2 E. 79th Street, at 7 p.m.

EAST NORWICH, N.Y.: Christine Holowchak-Debary is scheduled to present a pastel painting workshop for the Pastel Society of America at the Chelsea Center, Nassau County Office of Cultural Development, Northern Boulevard, 12:30-3:30 p.m. Ms. Debary's pastels will be part of an ongoing exhibit at the center on May 2-27. To register for the workshop, call (201) 564-9373.

BOSTON: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 31 is holding a Spring dance to be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 24 Orchard Hill Road, Jamaica Plain, 7:30 p.m., in celebration of the blessing of the post's new flag. Admission (includes buffet): \$15, singles, \$25, couples. Music will be by Hryc and Stepan. For more information, call Walter Michajliw, (617) 323-6253.

Sunday, May 22

KENMORE, N.Y.: A fund-raising dinner for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund will be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., noon-2:30 p.m. Donation: adults, \$7; children, \$3.50. The children of the Ridna Shkola will perform Ukrainian dances as part of the entertainment program. For additional information, call Zenon Bodnarskyj, (716) 636-1300.

Saturday, May 28

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian "Lawyers of Leighton" and the Ukrainian Homestead are sponsoring a Memorial Day weekend picnic and "zabava" on May 28 at the Homestead. The picnic begins at 3 p.m. on the Homestead grounds and includes free food and a cash bar. An informal softball tournament, beginning at noon, will be held in conjunction with the picnic. The dance, featuring the popular Vodohray Orchestra, begins at 8 p.m. and runs until 2 a.m. Tickets to the dance: adults, \$10; senior citizens, \$8; students (age 21 and under) \$5; children under 12, free. For information or tickets in the Philadelphia/Allentown area call (610) 262-0807, in the Hazleton area (717) 636-2227, Leighton (610) 377-6906. To register your softball team, call (215) 332-5760.



**SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**

734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
Tel (201) 373-7839 Fax (201) 373-8812

**Month of May
LOAN SPECIAL**

*Last chance for the lowest rates
in almost two decades!*

MORTGAGES

15 YEAR TERM FIXED RATE - 6.85% - "0" Pts.

30 YEAR TERM ADJUSTABLE RATE - From 4.99% - "0" Pts.

also AUTO LOANS with up to 100% Financing

call the Loan Department for details
Rates subject to change as conditions warrant.

