

INSIDE:

- Eight deputies' factions registered in Parliament — page 3.
- Ukrainian-Jewish relations in independent Ukraine — page 8.
- Springtime events in New York — page 10.

22

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Rukh leads protest in Parliament over election of deputy chairmen

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Reformers led by members of the Rukh Party brought the Parliament to a halt on May 25 to protest what they perceive as the unethical and illegal manner in which two deputy speakers' positions were filled. Some of the parliamentarians came close to physical blows before the situation calmed down.

The Parliament had been trying to elect a first deputy and deputy to newly elected Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz for several days. The latest failure occurred the day before, when a vote to give Vasyly Durdynets the first deputy's chair and Oleksander Tkachenko the other came up short by a convincing margin.

More than 20 members of the Rukh faction and the Nationhood faction stormed the Presidium dais as the May 25 morning session began, demanding a re-vote of the previous evening's balloting that had elected Agrarian Party member Oleksander Tkachenko and Oleh Dyoma of the leftist Unity faction to the two deputies' posts on the Parliament Presidium. As Moroz supporters mounted the dais, a scuffle occurred.

Mr. Moroz called a 10-minute recess

and the Presidium exited the hall. When the speaker returned, he was alone. Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, Rukh leader, took advantage of the situation and slid into an empty seat on the dais. He did not heed Mr. Moroz's demands that he leave, refusing to do so until an agreement had been reached that allowed the Rukh leader and one from the Nationhood faction to make a statement before the legislature.

In his remarks, Mr. Chornovil made it clear that Rukh would no longer cooperate with the leftists and officially declared the Rukh faction a party in opposition. Slowly the body was brought back to order, although several Rukh members walked out.

Tension in Parliament between reformers and leftists had been building since Mr. Moroz was elected its leader on May 18 in a vote that showed to what extent the Parliament already is polarized. In that vote, Mr. Moroz received 171 votes, overwhelmingly from the leftist factions, which have a total of 174 recognized members. In the voting for the assistants five days later, 185 deputies voted for Messrs. Tkachenko and Dyoma. The rightist and centrist fac-

(Continued on page 15)

Crisis in the Crimea is defused after a week of threats, rumors

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The crisis in the Crimea is slowly being defused as tempers calm and level heads return after a week of threats and counter-threats that had left Ukraine and its autonomous republic on the brink of military conflict.

The stew has included charges of Ukrainian armored vehicle and troop movements into the Crimea, accusations of Russian provocation, squabbles between Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Russia's President Boris Yeltsin, and inflammatory statements by a Ukrainian presidential aide made regarding Ukraine's possession of nuclear weapons.

On May 20, the Crimean Parliament voted overwhelmingly to adopt a Constitution it had approved on May 6, 1992, but later suspended by order of Ukraine's Parliament four months later. The charter would allow the Crimea to form its own armed forces, to deal with Ukraine on the basis of treaties, and to introduce Russian as a second state language. It does state, however, that the Crimea would remain a part of Ukraine.

The introduction of the reborn Constitution was the culmination of a move

away from Ukraine, which has steadily proceeded since Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov was elected by approximately 75 percent of the Crimea's populace in January 1994 on a platform of strong ties with Russia. Mr. Meshkov is a Russian, as are 72 percent of Crimeans, many of whom are pensioners residing on this subtropical peninsula on the Black Sea where successful apparatchiks had their dachas during the Soviet era. Today, the dramatic downslide of Ukraine's economy has taken a major toll on them.

As the Crimean Parliament prepared the documents on the Constitution, President Kravchuk appealed to the body on Thursday, May 19, to withhold any

(Continued on page 2)

International support for Ukraine's stand on Crimean situation

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — At least eight countries support Ukraine's attempts to defuse the Crimean crisis and to find a compromise that would keep Ukraine's southernmost region within the country's borders.

Foreign Ministry Chief Spokesperson Yuriy Sergeev said on May 24 that the United States had sent a message through its Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller from U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. "The U.S. supports and highly regards Ukraine's position vis à vis Crimea. The U.S. supports the sovereignty and the independence of the current borders of Ukraine," was how Mr. Sergeev paraphrased Mr. Christopher's message.

Britain's Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said while in Ukraine on May 24 that Britain supports the manner in which Ukraine has shown diplomatic restraint in its approach to the problem with the Crimea and that he was pleased Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk had expressed to him that Ukraine has not considered a military solution to the Crimean crisis. "Crimea is an indispensable part of Ukraine and we affirm that it should remain so," said Minister Hurd. He also suggested that the Crimean issue is an internal problem for Ukraine to resolve and that the world community should not intercede unless Ukraine asks it to do so.

Germany also expressed its support for Ukraine's position in the conflict.

(Continued on page 15)

U.S. visa lottery expanded to include Ukraine

by Eugene M. Iwanciv
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The 1995 Diversity Immigrant Visa Lottery (DV-1) has been expanded to include natives of Ukraine and other countries once part of the Soviet Union. Authorized by the Immigration Act of 1990, the program makes 55,000 permanent resident visas available annually to persons from countries that have low rates of immigration to the United States. Under a complex formula, the visas will be apportioned among six geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania and South America.

Natives of Ukraine are eligible to file if they have at least a high school education or its equivalent or, within the past five years, have two years of work experience in an occupation requiring at least two years' training or experience. A high school education is defined as successful completion of 12 years of elementary and secondary education comparable to that of a high school degree in the United States. Work experience will be based on U.S. Department of Labor definitions. Documentary proof of education or work experience should not be submitted with the entry petition, but will be required later if the application is selected.

Applications must be received at the Immigration and Naturalization address listed below between June 1, 1994, and June 30, 1994. Applications received before June 1 or after June 30 will be disqualified. Those selected will be eligible for permanent resident visas in fiscal year 1995 (starting October 1, 1994). Only one entry may be submitted by or for each applicant during this registration period. Submission of more than one entry will result in disqualification. Husbands and wives can, however, each file a separate application.

There is no application fee or special application form.

The request for registration must furnish the following information on a plain sheet of paper and be typed or clearly printed in the English alphabet:

- Applicant's full name: last name (underlined), first name and middle name.
- Applicant's date and place of birth: date: day, month, year; place: city/town; district/county/province; country.
- Name, date and place of birth of applicant's spouse and children (if any): The spouse and child or children of an applicant who is selected for the DV-1 visa are automatically entitled to the same status. To obtain a visa on the basis of this derivative status, a child must be under 21 years of age and unmarried. (Note: Do not list parents as they are not entitled to derivative status).
- Applicant's mailing address: The mailing address must be clear and complete, since that is the address to which the notification and instruction letter for persons who are selected for registration will be sent. A telephone number is optional, but useful.
- applicant's native country if different from country of birth.

There are no other requirements to submit an entry to register other than what is specified above. No signature is required on the application.

The application should be sent by regular mail or air mail only. Applications submitted by hand, datafax, messenger or by any means requiring any form of special handling or receipt, such as registered mail, express mail or certified mail, will be disqualified. Applications must be mailed in a regular letter- or business-size envelope. The envelope must

(Continued on page 3)

Crisis in the Crimea...

(Continued from page 1)

decision and consult with Kyiv. The text reads in part, "By making such decisions you are coming close to violating Ukraine's territorial integrity, a move which runs counter to generally accepted international norms."

That evening, Ukraine's minister for nationalities and immigration, Oleksander Yemets, stated a position held by many in Ukraine's governmental structures: "Ukraine and the Crimea could find common language if there were no external forces interfering in their relationship." He was alluding to nationalistic elements in Russia with which Mr. Meshkov has political connections.

The same day the Crimean Parliament had rejected Mr. Kravchuk's invitation and had approved the Constitution, Ukraine's Parliament suspended the Crimea's charter and gave the renegade Crimean legislative body 10 days to bring its Constitution into conformity with Ukraine's. In a move to placate the Crimean government, a parliamentary commission also was formed to meet with the Crimea's legislative leadership and iron out existing problems.

On Friday night, May 20, Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko issued a statement that said the Crimea's move "directly threatens the territorial integrity of the country, and peace and stability in the region." The statement, which was sent to the heads of major international organizations, including the United Nations, warned that the situation, if it got out of control, could involve most of Europe, and that Ukraine reserved the right "to take all necessary actions to unconditionally ensure the territorial integrity of the country."

Meanwhile, the Crimean Parliament issued a document explaining that the newly adopted Constitution neither explicitly nor implicitly violates the integrity of Ukraine's borders and underscored that the document expressly states that the Crimea is part of Ukraine. Its leader, Serhiy Tsekov, said, "Statements made by prominent Ukrainian nationalist politicians and organizations are utterly irresponsible." The legislature however did agree to send a delegation to Kyiv on May 24 to meet with the Ukrainian Parliament commission. On Saturday, the Crimea's Communist Party threw its support towards continued unity with Ukraine.

Rumors of military escalation

Although it was only a matter of time before the Crimea made the move it finally made, gamesmanship between Ukraine's Interior Ministry and the Crimea's regional one speeded up the process.

After the Crimean government had removed Ukraine's interior minister for the Crimea and replaced him with one chosen by Mr. Meshkov on Wednesday, May 18, President Kravchuk issued a decree reorganizing the structure of the ministry in what security service spokesperson Anatoliy Sakhno called a move caused "by the unstable situation surrounding the Crimea's security service bodies," and alluded to infiltration of the militia organization by organized crime elements.

The Crimea's Parliament responded the following day by appointing its own interior minister, Valeriy Kuznetsov. Within hours Mr. Kuznetsov was describing Ukraine's actions as "deliberate confrontation" and his ministry was issuing press releases that special forces from Ukraine had landed in Sevastopol led by Assistant Minister for Internal Affairs Valentyn Nedryhalo, reports that were denied by Mr. Kravchuk's advisor on internal affairs, although he admitted that Mr. Nedryhalo had recently been

dispatched to the Crimea. The presidential advisor also stated that no attempt was made to seize the Crimean Ministry of Internal Affairs building, as had been reported by the press.

Reports followed that 24 armored personnel carriers had been moved to Symferopol and were surrounding the Internal Affairs building. Mr. Nedryhalo explained to Reuters on Friday, May 20, that the movement of the vehicles had been planned for months and that Crimean officials had been informed. He said the vehicles had all been driven to a military base and that none were in Symferopol.

Other rumors flew that 1,000 Ukrainian Army troops had landed in Sevastopol, a story carried by Ostankino television, a Russian-based station. These also proved false and resulted in demands by Ukraine's Foreign Ministry to remove three of its correspondents.

One that did prove true was that Mr. Meshkov had surrounded the Internal Ministry building with his personal "Cossack" militia. Mr. Meshkov, himself claims to have Kuban Cossack heritage.

To defuse the situation, which seemed to be approaching critical mass, Ukraine's National Guard issued a press release on May 20 that all guardsmen are in their barracks and would remain there.

The situation again escalated and grabbed the attention of those countries who had not yet been following the growing conflict in the Crimea when presidential advisor Mykola Mychalchenko brought Ukraine's nuclear capability into the mess. "It is time to remind world public opinion that Ukraine has nuclear weapons," he said. Whether he was directing his remarks at Moscow, at Mr. Meshkov or at the rest of the international community was never made clear. However, it was perhaps at that moment that the situation began to wind down.

Moscow had been grumbling that Ukraine was overreacting to the political situation since the Friday of Mr. Mychalchenko's statement. According to Interfax, Russia's President Boris Yeltsin said that the Crimea "has the right to determine its positions on certain matters," and that Russia opposed the use of force to bring the Crimea back into Ukraine's fold.

Mr. Kravchuk responded to Mr. Yeltsin's assertions on Tuesday, May 24, stating at a conference of war veterans that "some statements made by Russia's highest leaders are at variance with international norms. He added, "A president has the right to warn elements within his country on critical matters, but has no right to tell the leader of another state how to run the country's affairs."

By Tuesday, May 24, the conflict appeared to have peaked and was escalating. The Crimean militia was sent back to its barracks by Mr. Kuznetsov on May 23. A Ukrainian delegation headed by Acting Prime Minister Yuhym Zviatshilsky had departed to Moscow the same day to discuss the Crimean situation.

In Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin was affirming that Russia has no desire to enter the Crimea fracas and that it upholds and respects the territorial integrity of the Crimea within Ukraine. During the weekend Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozzyrev had said, "Russia has not and will not pose issues on Ukraine's territorial integrity," according to Interfax.

A Crimean Parliament delegation was in Kyiv, ready to negotiate a compromise.

Although both the Moscow and Kyiv talks ended with no concrete results or statements, a sense of conciliation now exists. In Moscow, the talks between the prime ministers of Russia and Ukraine quickly turned to another contentious Crimean issue: the Black Sea Fleet. In Kyiv, the Crimea and Ukraine agreed to confer further regarding their differences.

NEWSBRIEFS

Bilateral talks on Crimea, fleet

KYYIV — A contingent that Ukraine sent to Moscow on May 23 had a twofold mission: discuss what role Russia could play in resolving issues between Ukraine and its straying autonomous republic, the Crimea; and attempt to settle the matter of Sevastopol's status as part of negotiations over the Black Sea Fleet. Resolution of the fleet issue still is considered by many to be the key to pacifying Crimean dissension in its stance toward Ukraine. However, the talks between Ukraine's acting Prime Minister Yuhym Zviatshilsky and Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin did not address the current tension in Ukraine after the Crimea reinstated its suspended 1992 Constitution, said Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov. The Moscow meeting also did not to resolve issues regarding the location of Black Sea Fleet bases once the flotilla is divided between Ukraine and Russia. The contentious point is whether Ukraine will retain a part of the Sevastopol naval headquarters. The two sides will meet again in early June. (Roman Woronowycz/Kyyiv Press Bureau, Interfax)

Radetsky says Ukraine may end neutrality

KYYIV— Ukrainian Defense Minister Gen. Vitaliy Radetsky said on

Friday, May 20, that the newly independent country might in time have to abandon the policy of neutrality it has pursued since independence. "Life is changing. At the time [in 1991], our Parliament took a wise decision on neutrality, but the time will come when it will change that doctrine," he said, noting that, for the moment, Ukraine was viewing its participation in the NATO Partnership for Peace program as do other neutral states, like Austria and Finland. Gen. Radetsky also emphasized his opposition to granting Russia special conditions to take part in the scheme. Russia has yet to decide whether to join the Partnership and says NATO members must offer it special conditions to take account of its size and strategic location. (Reuters)

More CIS coordination

MOSCOW— A new coordinating body is being created to organize Russia's stance toward work in CIS consultative organizations, reported Interfax on Friday, May 20. The new body, which will hold its first meeting in June, is to be part of Russia's Ministry for Cooperation with the CIS, a ministry created in January. The new body will implement

(Continued on page 19)

Gruziya booked by U.S. government

by Andriy Wynnckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Besting tenders from a number of other companies, the Odessa-based OdessaAmerica Cruise Co. (OAC), a subsidiary of the mammoth Black Sea Shipping Co. (BLASCO), won a contract from the U.S. Department of Defense's Military Sealift Command, for the potential use of two OAC cruise ships, the Gruziya and the Ivan Franko, for a State Department Haitian refugee processing operation in the Caribbean.

Contacted by telephone at his offices in Mineola, N.Y., Alexander Bout, executive vice-president of the OAC and originally from Odessa himself, said the contract signed covers a period of three months, beginning on May 26. The company's flagship, the 16,000-ton 700-bed Gruziya, currently moored in Tampa, is available for three weeks, until "mid June," said Mr. Bout. The balance of the contract is to be served by the 21,000-ton 750-bed Ivan Franko, due to arrive in Tampa from Odessa by that time.

Unprompted, the cruise line executive

called recent reports carried by The New York Times, Los Angeles Times and Miami Herald inaccurate and exaggerated, both in terms of the dollar amount of the contract and of the timing of operations. Mr. Bout said "these newspapers were already quoting prices on the 17th [of May], but we just signed the contract and received confirmation by fax yesterday [May 26]."

However, Mr. Bout said some confusion might have arisen because of the Clinton administration's constantly shifting plans on the mission. "You know how it is when you deal with a government," added the Odessite, "they tell you they need your ship for such and such a date, then someone else phones you back and says 'we need you now; no wait, we'll need you later.'"

The 25-year shipping veteran added that operations have been ongoing since May 21, with U.S. and United Nations personnel working with Gruziya crew members, loading supplies and familiarizing themselves with the vessel.

(Continued on page 15)

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New Ukrainian Supreme Council registers eight deputies' factions

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV - Ukraine's recently convened Parliament came up with the novel idea of organizing itself into factions to more effectively pass legislation. The Initiative Group that laid the organizational footing for the new convocation, decided that with a large number of Parliament members considering themselves independents, the body could easily fragment into small, self-interested groups paralyzing legislation.

The thought was to coalesce those with similar ideologies, or simply those who could agree on what direction the legislature should proceed, into groups that could rally around certain issues; making the choices before Parliament that much clearer.

To date, eight factions have been organized and registered with Parliament's Secretariat.

The first four were announced on May 17. They are: the Communist faction, with 86 registered supporters; the Center faction, numbering 41 deputies; the Rukh Ukraine faction, with 27 supporters; and the Unity faction, also numbering 27.

Several days later, the Socialists announced their faction of 26 members and the Agrarian faction registered 34 deputies.

Finally, the Secretariat announced the formation of the last two factions during the week of May 23: the Reform faction numbering 26, and the Nationhood faction also with 26 members.

Some deputies, 42 in all, have chosen to remain unaligned. They represent mostly the far right of the political spectrum or those aligned with President Leonid Kravchuk in the so-called "party of power."

The eight groups quickly coalesced

into two loosely tied camps, representing the left and the center right in Ukrainian politics, which became abundantly clear during elections of the chairman of Parliament. Supporters of the victorious Oleksander Moroz overwhelmingly came from the Socialist, Agrarian, Communist and Unity factions, while the Center, the Reformers, Rukh and Nationhood supported Vasyly Durdynets. The leftist bloc numbers 174, while the center right can count on only 120 votes.

Similar voting patterns emerged in the election of the two deputies to Mr. Moroz, which round out the Parliament's Presidium, with center-right candidates going down to defeat again.

The center-right bloc may quickly be disintegrating, according to several deputies. Rukh faction leader Vyacheslav Chornovil said after the conflict in the legislature resulting from the vote for the deputy chairmen of Parliament had subsided, "Certain centrists did not vote with us or simply abstained... We will see if the center bloc stays. Right now we can only count on Rukh, the Reform faction and Nationhood."

Mr. Durdynets also expressed disappointment in the lack of loyalty some centrists showed in the voting. "I organized the centrist faction because I saw the possibility of division within the Parliament," he said. "It was meant as a healthy group for compromise to avoid what happened today. I will still try to do everything possible to avoid the divisions in Parliament that occurred today."

Finally, Volodymyr Marchenko of the Socialist faction explained that he thought the factions are only a temporary phenomenon. "Eventually, I see three blocs: left, center and right. Currently, the center is the deciding arena; they can go either left or right. They will ultimately decide the direction the Parliament will take.

Clinton signs appropriations act affecting international broadcasts

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON - On April 30, President Bill Clinton signed H.R. 2333, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, into law (Public Law 103-236). The act authorizes appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies such as the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), as well as sets policy for international relations.

Significant aspects of the act include the United States International Broadcasting Act, the extension of the Lautenberg Amendment, provisions for the implementation of the Partnership for Peace program, and reports on Russian military operations in the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

RFE/RL's future

The long-running controversy about the future of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) finally ended with the passage of the U.S. International Broadcasting Act. The act establishes within the U.S. Information Agency a nine-member Broadcasting Board of Governors "to direct and supervise" all U.S. non-military foreign broadcasting services, including Voice of America (VOA), Worldnet, RFE/RL, Radio Cuba, TV Cuba and Radio Free Asia, which is established by the act. The Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) that previously oversaw RFE/RL will be abolished.

The legislation empowered the new board to ensure that all U.S. foreign broadcasting is consistent with the broadcasting standards and principles outlined in the act. In addition to allocating funds among the various elements of the international broadcasting bureaus

and grantees, the board will "review, evaluate and determine, at least annually, the addition or deletion of language services."

The compromise legislation provides for the continued existence of RFE/RL, and extends to VOA and Worldnet the independence from direct government control enjoyed previously only by RFE/RL.

Refugees from former USSR

P.L. 103-236 also extended the provisions of the Lautenberg Amendment with regard to adjudication procedures for refugees from the former Soviet Union. Under current law, a special allocation of refugee admission spaces are available to Jews, evangelical Christians, Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox. The quota for Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox total 1,000 per year. The law, due to expire on October 1, was extended to October 1, 1996, thereby allowing 2,000 additional Ukrainians an opportunity for refugee status.

The Lautenberg amendment was originally enacted in 1989. At that time, a campaign led by the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) resulted in the addition of Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox to the list of groups persecuted in the Soviet Union. The act, enacted originally for three years, was previously extended for two years. The act now allows a total of 7,000 refugees from Ukraine to enter the United States. Each refugee receives about \$7,000 worth of federal government assistance in the resettlement process. The legislation provides for about \$50 million in resettlement costs of Ukrainian refugees over its lifetime.

The Foreign Relations Act also requires the president to submit a report on the implementation of the "Partnership for Peace" initiative, including an assessment of the progress made by former members of the Warsaw Pact in meeting the criteria for full membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The first report is due 90 days after enactment of the legislation and with subsequent reports due annually.

A provision in the Senate bill which expressed the sense of the Senate that the United States should urge prompt admission to NATO for those European nations that demonstrate both the capability and willingness to support collective defense requirements and established democratic practices was not accepted by the House of Representatives. The amendment, offered by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), was aimed at promoting the admission to NATO of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Russian troop activities

Another McConnell amendment regarding Russian troops was enacted into law. The provision requires the president to submit a report to Congress, not later than five months after enactment, on the operations and activities of the armed forces of the Russian Federation outside the borders of the Russian Federation and, specifically, in the other independent states once part of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic States.

The legislation specifies the contents of the report and states that it should cover the activities of Russian military elements operating outside the chain of command of the armed forces of the Russian Federation.

U.S. visa lottery...

(Continued from page 1)

be between 6 inches and 10 inches (approximately 15 cm. to 25 cm.) in length and between 3-1/2 inches and 4-1/2 inches (approximately 9 cm. to 11 cm.) in width.

Typed or clearly printed in the English alphabet in the upper left hand corner of the front of the envelope must be the applicant's native country, full name and mailing address (see example below). This information must give the same name and mailing address of the applicant as shown on the application sheet. Failure to comply with these requirements will disqualify the application. Any applications sent to an address other than indicated will be disqualified.

For purposes of this visa, "native" is defined as the country in which the applicant was born. Applicants may also claim the country of birth of their spouses or the country of birth of either of their parents if the applicant was born in a country in which neither parent was a native or resident at the time of the appli-

cant's birth.

The country of birth is defined by current boundaries and not the country that had political jurisdiction at the time. For example, those born in Kyiv, USSR, are considered natives of Ukraine and not the USSR or those born in Lviv, Poland (prior to 1939), are considered natives of Ukraine and not Poland.

Mail received during the application period will be numbered within the appropriate geographical region. Each entry has an equal chance of being selected at random by computer. There is no advantage to mailing early or from any particular locale. However, if more than one application per person is submitted, all will be disqualified.

Successful applicants will be notified by mail, so the mailing address provided must be accurate. Those not selected will not be notified. Winners will be instructed on how to apply for an immigrant visa. The spouse and minor children of successful applicants may also apply for immigrant visas. All normal requirements and grounds of ineligibility for an immigrant visa will apply.

6"-10" or 15 cm. - 25 cm.

Your Native Country
Your Full Name
Your Street Address
City, Province, Postal Code
Country of Residence

DV-1 Program
National Visa Center
Portsmouth, NH 00212
U.S.A.

3-1/2"-4-1/2"
or
9 cm.-11 cm.

Warren residents recall famine and horrors of Soviet period

by Stephen W. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — On Tuesday, April 26, the eighth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster became secondary this year as residents of the Ukrainian Village Elderly Housing Complex gathered to remember more than 7 million who had perished during Ukraine's Holocaust Famine of 1932-1933.

The Ukrainian Village Corp., owners of this housing project, in co-sponsorship with the Chervona Kalyna Society, honored the victims of the famine by planting a pin oak tree next to another commemorative oak tree, the latter planted during the first anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy.

In his opening remarks, Stephen Wichar, president of the UV Corp., expressed his outrage over the Stalin-imposed famine, and which he compared to Hitler's extermination of European Jews. "We lost many people," he added, "perhaps more than 10 million."

Mary V. Beck, former president of the Detroit City Council, the keynote speaker for this event, was most expressive in outlining the horrors of this period. Ms. Beck has authored several publications on this subject and chaired the Ukrainian Community Committee that commemorated the 50th anniversary of the genocidal famine in 1983. Many still remember the 4,000 Ukrainians who marched in downtown Detroit. "We are not only here to pay tribute, but we must not let the world forget the tremendous price Ukrainians paid," she underlined.

At the planting site on the Village estate, Ukrainian clergymen, including Bishop Alexander Bykovetz, the Rev. Mykola Nevmerzhytskij and the Rev. Iliia

of Windsor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with the Rev. Maxim and the Rev. Sabol representing the Ukrainian Catholic Church, concelebrated the blessing of the Ukrainian famine memorial oak tree, a "panakhida" (requiem service) in memory of famine and Chernobyl victims, and concluding services for the sick.

The program continued in the Village Social Hall with a recitation of "Chornobyl," a poem by Hanna Cherin. This was dramatically recited by Zenon Chornyj.

One of the major talks was delivered by Bishop Alexander of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Detroit. Titled "I Was a Witness," the bishop's talk graphically enumerated the horrors of the starving, including shocking stories of cannibalism. "This was the legacy of the Stalin government," he noted.

A second poem called "Memorial" by the late Verthenko, was recited by Mr. Chornyj. Led by the Rev. Sabol of St. Josaphat, a Ukrainian psalm was sung by the participating audience. Mr. Wichar in his concluding remarks reminded the audience that Ukrainians cannot become apathetic and allow the famine to be forgotten. "Along with the Armenians, Jews, Cambodians and others, we, too, must make sure that educators teach about the great genocides in our public schools," he concluded.

Tom Watts, staff writer for the Macomb Daily Newspaper, and Michael Raveane, managing editor of the Warren Weekly, were present throughout the entire program. With the exception of the Detroitiaki Novyni, the local Ukrainian media failed to cover this story. A lunch, courtesy of the Ukrainian Village Corp., concluded the program.

OBITUARIES

Alexander Pronchick, 35, New York City teacher

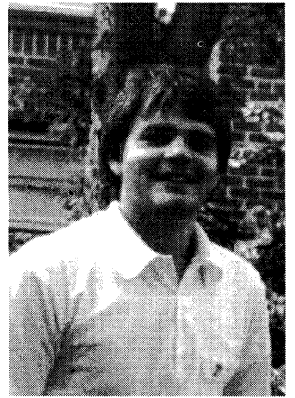
NEW YORK — Alexander Damian Pronchick, Jr. died suddenly of a fatal accident on April 7, 1994, at the age of 35. He was the son of the late Alexander D. Pronchick, former president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, who died in 1960, and devoted son of Stephanie (nee Zborowsky) who survives.

The young Mr. Pronchick was a teacher in the New York City parochial school system where he taught history, science and mathematics. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and Mater Christi High School in Astoria, N.Y.

He was a graduate of both St. John's University, Queens, N.Y., where he received a bachelor of arts, and Long Island University in Brookville, N.Y., where he received a master's in business administration.

A kind, empathetic young man, he had hoped to assist in the rebuilding of his ancestral homeland in Ukraine, utilizing his economic talent in enhancing growth and development there.

A funeral liturgy was held at St. Michael's Church, Bethlehem, N.Y.,



Alexander Pronchick

near his relatives' residence. Father Brendan O'Keefe presided. Burial was at Calvary Cemetery in the same town.

Donations in memory of Alexander Pronchick may be made to the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, 1125 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005.

Everett Gardner, supporter of Ukrainian causes, 52

by Camilla Huk

MORRISTOWN, N.J. — On April 27, the Ukrainian community in the United States lost a good friend in Everett Gardner, 52, who died at Morristown Memorial Hospital after a long illness.

Born into a family that traces its roots to the Mayflower, Mr. Gardner adopted our community as his own. He first became acquainted with Ukrainians in general through his studies at Harvard University in the 1960s, when he transferred from the Russian Institute to Ukrainian Studies in Cambridge. There, he met not only such distinguished academicians as Profs. Omeljan Pritsak and Ihor Shevchenko, but many of the young people who later went on to become the academic leaders of the future, such as Dr. Frank Sysyn and Dr. Orest Subtelny.

Mr. Gardner became an integral member of the Harvard community and joined the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund, for which he worked as a volunteer fund-raiser, often raising eyebrows of prospective donors with his in-depth knowledge of not only Ukrainian history, but art and traditions. He was the only man I knew who could recite the names of all the hetmans of Ukraine without hesitation.

Throughout the years, Mr. Gardner traveled around the United States, settling in California for several years. There, he did what he could to aid the Ukrainian cause — whether picking up a Ukrainian dissident at the airport or taking part in planning exhibits in San Francisco.

It was in California that he became a member of the Orthodox Church of America, often calling on his friends to attend its banquets in order to remind its members of the existence of another Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian

Autocephalous Orthodox Church. On one of his many trips to Ukraine, it was Mr. Gardner who, in a meeting with the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Filaret, brought up the question of the Rev. Vasyi Romaniuk and was instrumental in securing his release.

During that trip, Mr. Gardner found the grave of the mother of Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the abbey in which she was a sister superior, a piece of history long lost to most. He also met with Ukrainian dissidents, such as the late Oleksa Huryi, with whom he shared the latest publications on Ukrainian Church architecture and history.

While in Ukraine, Mr. Gardner exercised another passion, his love of cars. Having come from a family that once owned the largest Volkswagen, Audi, Porsche dealership in the state of New Jersey, Mr. Gardner learned to identify and love cars early. He was the president of Gardner Motors, a VW dealership in Barnardville, N.J., for 10 years. Thus, it was no surprise that he would be the one to find a German staff car from the time of the occupation on the streets of Lviv 50 years later.

Mr. Gardner was a familiar sight to us all, at our festivals and banquets, donating generously, as he recently did to the UNWLA Children of Chernobyl Fund. He was a member of The Ukrainian Museum, and the Ukrainian Institute was another of his favorite places. And he always proudly reminded me that he hadn't missed a "Providna Nedilia" in South Bound Brook, N.J., for the last 10 years.

Mr. Gardner was buried in a family plot at the New Vernon Presbyterian Churchyard on April 29. He leaves behind his mother, Sue Gardner, and sister, Dr. Elizabeth Gardner, and many friends.



Bishops and clergy officiate at service recalling the victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933.

Chicagoans raise funds for Chernobyl victims

CHICAGO — To commemorate the eighth anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy, the Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago decided to collect donations to buy vitamins for the children who suffer from its effects. Volunteers accepted donations in front of Ukrainian churches, at St. Nicholas School and at the Daley College in Chicago.

Also, on May 14, Bohdan Bodnaruk of the Chicago society gave a short presentation for students of the School of Ukrainian Studies ("Ridna Shkola"), followed by two short films on the aftermath

of the Chernobyl explosion.

Collections took place on April 17 and 24, and also on May 9, 10 and 14 in front of the following churches: Ss. Volodymyr and Olha (\$454.76 was collected), St. Nicholas (\$347.11) and St. Volodymyr (\$188).

The children of St. Nicholas School collected \$226.75 and the children of Ridna Shkola contributed \$50.

Donations also came from R.J. Daley College faculty in the amount of \$130. Jesse Sander of Crystal Lake, Ill., raised \$102.75 by selling small pine trees.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

CONVENTION GREETINGS: National Fraternal Congress of America

To the officers, directors and members of the Ukrainian National Association Inc.:

It is with pleasure that I extend fraternal greetings on behalf of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

Your convention offers a special time and place to reflect on your accomplishments and experiences over the past year. We are proud to note the important contribution the Ukrainian National Association Inc. membership has

achieved by the impressive numbers of fraternal acts, hours, events and disbursements reported to us by the society home office.

In keeping with the NFCA motto, "Joining Hands To Touch Lives," the membership of fraternal benefit societies reporting in 1992 collectively held over 785,475 fraternal events; performed 11,102,119 fraternal acts of service; and spent 61,286,464 hours doing so. And, more than \$236 million was spent on

charitable programs at the local level. We anticipate 1993 results will show a remarkable increase as fraternalists report volunteer efforts of assistance to Midwest flood victims.

Our hats are tipped to you, who are a part of the almost 10 million fraternal volunteers making a difference in countless lives.

The NFCA has been affiliated with the Ukrainian National Association Inc. for many years and counts the society, on our

roster of 97, as an outstanding member. Many special thanks and appreciation are extended to Ulana Diachuk and Walter Sochan for their leadership contributions, active participation and support in the National Fraternal Congress of America.

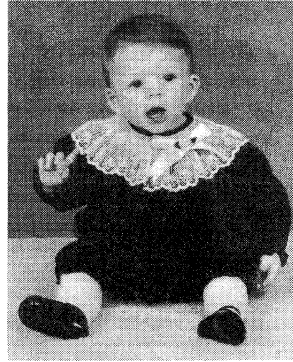
Sincere best wishes for a successful convention!

Fraternally yours,
Jonni L. Miklos
Executive Vice-President

Young UNA'ers



Nicholas Sinclair, son of Andrew and Margaret Wajda, and Katarina Antoinette, daughter of John and Nadia Wajda, were enrolled into UNA Branch 350 of Stamford, Conn., by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Nikolaj Wajda.



Samantha Marie, daughter of Tim and Christina Hardt, is a new member of UNA Branch 423, the Yevhen Konovalets Society, in Chicago. She was enrolled by her uncle, Stefko Kuropas, branch president. Her grandmother, Vera Gojewycz is branch secretary, and her great-grandfather Stephen Kuropas is an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Father's Day events slated at Soyuzivka

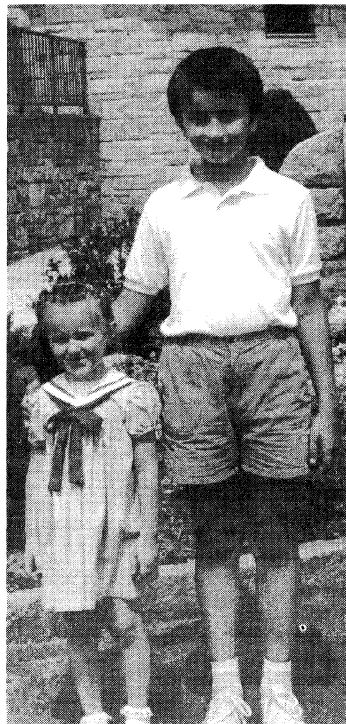
JERSEY CITY, N.J. - The Ukrainian National Association will celebrate Father's Day on Sunday, June 19, at Soyuzivka, the UNA resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Festivities will begin with divine liturgies at the Ukrainian Catholic church and the Ukrainian Orthodox chapel.

In the afternoon, guests will have the opportunity to attend a special performance by Vohon, a well-known 45-member dance ensemble from Edmonton.

As in previous years, the UNA is urging branches and districts to encourage members to attend this festive day in large numbers. UNA members and non-members alike are welcome to take part in this celebration. Branches and districts are encouraged to organize bus trips. For further information about this 10th annual Father's Day event, and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.



Triplets Christine, Orest and Peter, and their sister Ariana are the children of Bohdan and Irene Danylewycz. Mr. Danylewycz is the president of UNA Branch 364 in Cleveland. The triplets are new members, while their older sister already was a UNA'er. All were enrolled by their grandmother, Anna Danylewycz.



Andrew and Kristine Shvets, children of Halina and Taras Shvets, are new members of Branch 350 in Stamford, Conn. They became members of the UNA thanks to their great-grandfather, Fedir Slomoshynsky.

Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Playing by the rules

This was a week that will be remembered for two salient series of events.

First, there was the Crimean crisis, as that autonomous republic, a constituent part of Ukraine, moved to re-adopt its 1992 Constitution and events escalated from there, coming dangerously close, it seemed, to the brink of military confrontation. The document had given the Crimea so much independence in contravention to the Constitution of Ukraine that the Ukrainian Parliament moved to suspend it shortly after its original adoption. That scenario was repeated as Ukraine's newly elected Parliament again suspended the Crimean Constitution and gave the autonomous republic's legislature 10 days to bring its Constitution into conformity with Ukraine's.

Then there was Russia's appearance in Brussels, before NATO defense ministers, at which time Defense Minister Pavel Grachev told the alliance that his country needs an expanded relationship with NATO — one that is "adequate to its weight" as a nuclear power. Just days earlier Russia had stated that it expected assurances of special treatment before it agrees to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program.

These two developments on the European continent, though not directly related, can be cited as warning signals regarding Russia's perception of itself and its "special" role in the post-Soviet world.

In the case of the Crimea, it can be argued that there is a considerable degree of meddling by Russia in the affairs of that peninsula — some would say outright encouragement for the Crimea to pursue an "independent" course. There is substantial disinformation emanating from Russian sources concerning events in the Crimea and Ukrainian reaction. (Just look at some of the past week's sensational news reports carried by, among other media outlets, Ostankino TV, which reported fictitious troop movements.) And then there is the matter of official Russian reaction to events in the Crimea. Russian President Boris Yeltsin was quoted as saying that the Crimea "has the right to make its own decisions, and that is its business... The main thing is that neither we, nor Ukraine, meddle [in those decisions]." Apparently President Yeltsin had forgotten that the Crimea still is a part of Ukraine.

President Leonid Kravchuk criticized the Russian leadership and accused it of aggravating an already tense situation by issuing threats to another sovereign state. He added: "...Some statements made by Russia's highest leaders are at variance with international norms. ... A president has the right to warn elements within his country on critical matters, but has no right to tell the leader of another state how to run the country's affairs."

Meanwhile, in Brussels, Russia continued to promote its line that it is "more equal than others," noting that "Russia is interested in a more serious and substantive form of relations with NATO than envisaged by the Partnership for Peace program." Mr. Yeltsin told reporters in the Kremlin that Russia's special status could be acknowledged in a protocol within the framework of PFP or in a separate document. PFP it should be recalled, was aimed at providing a limited form of cooperation within NATO, short of full membership. But Russia has balked at being treated the same as other former Soviet republics and satellites.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies has criticized NATO for its treatment of Russia, its former adversary. According to the think-tank, NATO has given the impression that its refusal to grant membership to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic had been motivated by reluctance to upset Russia. "To let it appear that Russians exercised a veto" over the Central Europeans' membership was a mistake, the IIS noted. A senior associate at the Forum for International Policy, Arnold Kanter, voiced similar concerns: "We've gone from wanting to provide reassurance to Eastern and Central European nations without offending Russia, to wanting to provide reassurance to Russia even at the cost of offending Eastern and Central European nations."

Thus, as events of the past week show, Russia continues to play the game of international relations by its own rules, selectively applying international standards of conduct when that suits its needs. It continues to insist that it is a special case, requiring special consideration from the world community. Whether it calls itself a peacekeeper or protector, however, the truth is that Russia seeks the role of predominant power in what it considers its legitimate sphere of influence. Therefore, it is up to the other world powers to insist that Russia, which so desires to be accepted as a major player on the international scene, abide by universally accepted rules of behavior.

May
30
1894

Turning the pages back...

"May 30 will be a memorable day, not only for the Ruthenians of Shamokin, but for everyone who has the good fortune to be a Ruthenian."

These were the opening words of the Svoboda correspondent's description of the first UNA convention, held in Shamokin, Pa., 100 years ago.

With a touch of melodrama, the writer described the day's weather: "From early morning on, a beneficent May rain fell, as if it were our Mother Rus shedding tears of happiness when she saw that her children had not perished here, but were hurrying from all directions with blue-and-yellow ribbons on their breasts to a council of the community."

The convention was also a celebration of Ukrainian song, not in the least of which were liturgical recitals and frequent renditions of "Sheche ne Vmerla Ukrayina."

Of course, it wasn't all song and high emotion. Stock was taken of membership rolls, insurance and benefit disbursement were discussed, and the next executive (sovyyet), headed by Chairman (Predsedatel) Teodosiy Talpash, was elected.

Source: "Svoboda," Vol. 2, Nos. 17, 18 (June 6, 13) 1894.

NEWS AND VIEWS: Remember our veterans on Memorial Day

by Joseph Trush

In 1992 and 1993 Ukrainian communities throughout the world commemorated the 50th anniversaries of important events in the continuous struggle for Ukraine's independence. In 1992 it was the anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA); in 1993 it was that of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army — the Galicia Division.

During the period between the two world wars, the Ukrainian people nurtured memories of those who fought and died for the cause of freedom, and those men and women who gave their utmost in the struggle against oppressors in various formations of the Ukrainian armed forces. It was proper and necessary for a grateful nation to respect and remember its fighting men for their sacrifices.

This brings us to the subject of how Ukrainian American veterans are treated in our Ukrainian communities. We may see the difference from one community to another, however, it would be correct to say that, in general, there is a marked difference in the levels of respect accorded our men who fought in the two world wars, and the Korean and Vietnam wars, as compared with those who were members of Ukrainian forces.

As a Ukrainian American veteran with over three years of combat service in the Pacific Theatre, I see these differences of respect in entirely different dimensions. Of course, it may partially be the fault of these veterans who did not present the right image of themselves and did not educate the Ukrainian public about their contributions to U.S. war efforts. In other words, their experiences and sacrifices against the toughest enemies were not stated as vividly and effectively as that of their compatriots in the Ukrainian armed forces. Therefore, this short resume is an attempt to balance the picture, especially concerning World War II.

First of all, before we dwell on the events of the second world war, let us briefly describe the make-up of our Ukrainian community in America at that time. This was a well-organized and close-knit working class of people, who lived predominantly in their own ghetto and had negligible contact with the American world and no political clout. That was the situation in which we entered World War II.

The beginning of total mobilization, which started in the middle of December 1940, swept all our young men into the armed forces. Being short on political clout, we were literally thrown into the most dangerous branches of the army, namely: infantry, armor, combat engineers and field artillery. The very few who had a better education and knowledge of English were taken to the Navy, Coast Guard or Air Force, but the greatest number became infantrymen, which is the most dangerous and physically and psychologically demanding branch of service.

This means of selection was also

The author, a Ukrainian community activist from New Jersey, is a World War II veteran who served in the Pacific Theater of combat operations.

applied to other ethnic communities such as the Poles, Italians, Irishmen and other minorities. These so-called emigrants formed the combat backbone of the army and in every respect proved to America their worth as soldiers.

How did this total mobilization affect our communities? Let us present some statistics about the number of recruits contributed. For example, St. George Parish of New York City provided close to 500 servicemen; St. John's of Newark, N.J. — 410; St. Demetrius of Carteret, N.J. — 315; the paramilitary organization Chornomorska Sitch — 243; the New York branch of MUN (Young Ukrainian Nationalists) — 10; Branch 10 of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) — 27; and so on. These figures represented a heavy contribution to America's war efforts. Using these figures as the basis for over-all figures, we arrive at a total of approximately 50,000 men from our communities who served in the U.S. Army from 1940 through 1945.

When we honor our fallen heroes on Memorial Day, it would be appropriate to describe briefly the hardship and sacrifices made by those still among us. Let the younger generation realize the grueling living conditions under which the war against Japan and Germany was conducted.

This brings us to the subject of actual combat conditions. My more than three years of experience as an infantryman in the Pacific reflects that of thousands of others who served in the Pacific Theatre. It is almost impossible to describe the dedication and tenacity of the Japanese soldiers. They did not know or understand the words "to be captured" or "to retreat." They fought to the end. Thus, the only solution was to kill or be killed by them.

Our second worst enemy was the jungle and its tropical climate. The scourge of malaria and other tropical diseases was ever-present. Oppressive heat and humidity kept everything wet 24 hours, day after day. Skin rashes were a constant problem and could not be cured because of wetness. Various flies, bugs and mosquitoes attacked any exposed parts of the body, resulting in everlasting bites that in many instances were infected. Feet were afflicted with jungle rot, the result of perpetually wet boots.

But even more serious were the psychological effects brought on by combat conditions. We all feared becoming "rock happy," or in other words having a nervous breakdown. The expression "rock happy" was coined after the total destruction of vegetation by heavy naval gunfire and napalm bombs, which exposed the white coral reef — leaving nothing on the island save for bare rocks.

These were the conditions in which foot soldiers existed and fought. They deserve our sincere thanks and a word of appreciation when we observe Memorial Day.

Memorial Day evokes a gamut of emotions: sorrow, love, laughter, respect and pride. It also is an expression of rededication to the brave men and women who died in defense of our freedom and those still among us. We can never forget how much they paid, or how much we owe them.

SEND THE EDITOR 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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Veterans' markers throughout the U.S.

Dear Editor:

Following up on Natalia B. Lysyj's "letter to the editor" inquiring about the Ukrainian American Veterans' (UAV) plaque at the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, I would like to note that the Ukrainian American Veterans organization has other such markers in the U.S. A plaque similar to the one at Pearl Harbor is located at Arlington National Cemetery near Washington.

UAV Post 1 in Philadelphia, which was composed of World War I veterans, in 1923 participated in the dedication of a monument (for all Ukrainian veterans) at St. Mary's Cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa. UAV Post 1 no longer exists, but the monument still stands. Today, this is the site of Memorial Day services organized by other UAV posts in the Philadelphia area.

UAV Post 6 of Newark, N.J., has a monument dedicated at Hollywood Cemetery in Union, N.J. UAV Pvt. Nicholas Minue Post 7 of New York City placed a flagpole with a plaque at Thompkins Square Park. UAV Post 17 of Passaic, N.J., dedicated a monument at

Cedar Lawn Cemetery in Clifton, N.J. UAV Maj. Myron Diduryk Post 30 of Freehold, N.J., has become an active member in the New Jersey State Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Holmdel, where a memorial plate will bear the inscription: "In memory of Major Myron Diduryk." UAV Post 101 of Detroit recently participated in the placing of a monument dedicated to all Ukrainian veterans in their area. Many of these monuments are the sites for local Memorial Day services by the organization.

The Ukrainian American Veterans is an organization composed of men and women who are honorably discharged veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces of Ukrainian heritage or descent. Membership is open to all branches of the service, including the reserves or the National Guard, wartime or peacetime service.

Honorably discharged veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces are invited to join the UAV. Call or write: Ukrainian American Veterans, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561; telephone, (609) 394-4824 (George Miziuk); or (201) 762-2827 (Andrew Keybida).

George Miziuk
Hamilton Township, N.J.

The writer is New Jersey state commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans.



Placed in 1923 jointly by Ukrainian American Veterans Post 1 and Veterans of Ukrainian Armies, this granite obelisk at St. Mary's Cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa., is the site of Memorial Day services.

Pushing Ukraine on economic reform

Dear Editor:

Ukraine has come a long way since August 24, 1991, the day it proclaimed its independence. At that time Ukrainians were still complaining of neglect and disinterest on the part of the world toward them and their affairs.

But, by now, circumstances have changed. Not only do articles about Ukraine, many of them lengthy, appear frequently in the world press, but also the Ukrainian response has changed.

A case in point is an article that appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly* of May 8 of this year. Headlined "U.S. announces program to spur economic recovery in Ukraine," in a none too subtle way it indicates a shift in attitude on the part of Ukrainians. Less than three years ago such a story would have evoked jubilation in the Ukrainian community. Now, instead of being given the most important space, at the upper right of the page, it is relegated to a secondary position, below the fold. Not only that, but Ukrainians seem to have become so self-assured that

they now feel free to talk back to the United States representatives, though they came bearing gifts as well as a plan for raising Ukraine out of the pit she has dug for itself, or better to say, that is being dug for it by the "party in power."

The details of the American plan, as set forth in the article, seem reasonable and certainly worth considering. But in rejecting it, Valentyn Landyk, Ukrainian deputy prime minister for foreign economic relations, calls on the United States "to stop pushing Ukraine to start reforms."

But isn't that precisely what is needed?

Several years ago the Ukrainian diaspora tacitly pledged to refrain from engaging in politics of the home country. It seems that Ukrainians have honored that pledge, confining themselves to generous contributions to education, health, preserving historical archives and other non-political needs of our cousins in Ukraine.

But does that pledge include standing by and watching Ukraine self-destruct? Does it include keeping silent while in crude terms it dismisses a golden opportunity to set forth at last, with the help of the American government, on the long

(Continued on page 12)

BOOK REVIEW

Ukraine's security in the spotlight

Roy Allison, "Military Forces in the Soviet Successor States, Adelphi Paper 280" (London: Brassey's for The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 1993).

Peter von Ham, "Ukraine, Russia and European Security: Implications for Western Policy, Chailott Papers 13" (Paris: Institute for Security Studies, Western European Union, February).

by Taras Kuzio

LONDON — Roy Allison's "Adelphi Paper" is the first Western study of an important area, the fate of the once formidable Soviet armed forces and the emergence of separate security forces in the newly independent states of the former USSR.

The study divides the territory of the former Soviet Union (FSU) into a number of regions, placing Ukraine together with Belarus and the Baltic states in one section. In the case of all the republics of the FSU, the security policies and military options chosen will "reflect underlying national threat perceptions and military principles."

This threat perception influences plans for future force structures, although economic constraints will remain a crucial hindrance. The military relationship with Russia is crucial to all of the FSU republics.

Mr. Allison, head of the Russian and CIS Program at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, argues that "The establishment of Ukraine as an independent state is the most significant geostrategic development in Europe since the end of the second world war." Ukraine is the only republic of the FSU with the capacity to "challenge and face down serious Russian military threats, and its defense-policy orientation will continue to influence the military choices of smaller CIS states as well as the military planning of its other Western neighbors."

A major problem for Ukrainian military planning remains the inherited force structure, which is based, according to Soviet theater warfare plans, on its function as part of the first strategic echelon in a large-scale westward offensive. There are therefore, few, if any, military bases in eastern Ukraine, where the greatest threat to Ukrainian independence lies. Relocation to northern and eastern Ukraine in the short term is out of the question due to prohibitive costs.

But Mr. Allison believes that this should not necessarily be a problem because large-scale conflict with Russia during this decade is unlikely, since the CFE Treaty places limits on the movement of Russian forces west of the Urals. In addition, the military equipment inherited by Ukraine (four tank, 15 motor rifle and three artillery divisions) "is sufficiently powerful, [even] if maldeployed at present, to form a deterrent against Russia."

The various plans mooted to improve the technical base and proficiency of the Ukrainian armed forces are not grounded in the economic facts of life; the author believes: "overzealous efforts by Kyiv to develop large, modern forces with a professional core are likely to be frustrated."

Ukrainian military expenditures were 9.7 percent of last year's national budget, which, Mr. Allison believes, "is an unsustainable defense burden except for a temporary, transitional period." Ukraine plans ground forces consisting of seven or eight combined arms divisions, six or seven motorized rifle and tank brigades, six or seven artillery brigades and two or three army aviation brigades (although Mr. Allison believes again that this can be only a long-term goal). Ukraine still has not elaborated the

missions of its future navy or its posture towards Russia, while, "The challenge is to ensure the closed-cycle production of weapons and military hardware," as Ukraine is dependent on "crucial components and supplies from Russia."

Most serious test case

Peter van Ham is a research fellow of the Institute for Security Studies of the Western European Union (the military arm of the European Union). The author regards Ukraine "as the most serious test case in which Russia has the opportunity to prove that it has shed its century-old imperialist mode."

The study concludes that the West should do more to support Ukrainian independence, particularly by encouraging Russia to move away from empire building. But the author also adds another conclusion: "the West must recognize that Russia has legitimate security interests in the former Soviet Union (FSU)." As the author concedes, "It will be difficult to blend these two, somewhat conflicting policy axioms into a consistent strategy."

After the Russian parliamentary elections in December 1993, "it is very unlikely that Moscow will be prepared to adopt a more compromising policy towards Ukraine," and "contingency planners in Kyiv will nevertheless have to allow for the possibility of a Russia which is far less congenial to Ukrainian independence..." The author believes the large Russian population in Ukraine "guarantee close Russian involvement in Ukraine's internal politics" and trouble is certain to arise in the Crimea.

Mr. van Ham's study is the most perceptive when discussing Western policies towards Ukraine and Russia. The collapse of the FSU, after all, "changed everything except the way we think. Indeed, it has taken more than a year for Western analysts to grasp the fact that the Soviet Union has spawned several independent non-Russian states."

Ukraine has been treated on the margins, the majority of aid went to Russia, and Ukraine obtained attention only with regard to nuclear weapons. American policy towards the FSU has been described as "hesitant in tone, trivial in content, humiliating in impact," lacking confidence, constructiveness and vision. Often, U.S. policy only served to heighten Ukrainian insecurity, the author says.

But it was not only the U.S. that had a "Ukrainian problem." So did other countries, such as France. Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing argued in early 1993 that "Ukraine's independence is no more justified than that of the Rhone-Alps region of France would be."

This Russia-first policy by Western governments was caused by three factors. First, in the early stages, it was caused by inertia, and hence countries were cautious in not wanting to antagonize Russia by encouraging the disintegration of the FSU.

Second, the disintegration of the FSU placed obstacles in the path of far-reaching U.S.-Russian plans for denuclearization. Thus, "For a long time, the United States and Western Europe have viewed Ukraine chiefly as a proliferation prob-

(Continued on page 13)

Kyyiv-born Oleksander Burakovsky comments on Ukrainian-Jewish relations

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Less than four years ago, Oleksander Burakovsky thought fate had given him another chance — a chance to live in a free and democratic Ukraine, to foster Ukrainian-Jewish relations, to contribute to the rebirth of a European nation, in which people of all nationalities were given equal opportunities, guarantees of individual rights and freedoms.

But fate often plays dirty tricks on people, and today Mr. Burakovsky, 58, is a newly arrived emigre, living on Staten Island with his wife and teenage daughter, disillusioned with the grand ideas of today's party of power in Ukraine, of promises made by democratic movements such as Rukh for fair treatment of all peoples who reside on the territory of this fledgling state.

Below he offers some thoughts on Ukraine's current situation, what went wrong and what lies ahead for Ukraine, as well as the real possibility of a Yugoslavian-type powder keg developing in this former republic of the Soviet Union.

"If people, such as I, leave Ukraine at this time, this is a tragedy not only for me, it is a tragedy for Ukraine," said Mr. Burakovsky, on a recent visit to The Weekly offices in Jersey City.

While growing up in Ukraine and later attending the Moscow Telecommunications Institute in the 1960s, Mr. Burakovsky, a native of Kyyiv, never denied his Jewish roots. He admits that it was impossible for him to openly practice his beliefs, but adds that his situation was not unique.

"We all had it tough; we were under the thumb of Moscow, under the yoke of communism. And Moscow did not distinguish between Ukrainians and national minorities, who all had it bad because they were little brother. Each and every one of us dealt with it in his own way. Some drank, some worked, some wrote."

Mr. Burakovsky delved into his writing. "Pain would encompass me, and I would sit down and write," he said, explaining that his pain resulted in nine novels, books and collections of prose.

One novel, "Hotenyu," (O God, in Yiddish), tells the story of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, the story of the interaction of these two nationalities. Written in 1976, Mr. Burakovsky said that some writers/colleagues told him that his work would not be published for another 200 years.

So, when it appeared in the literary magazine Kyyiv in 1988, Mr. Burakovsky, who refers to himself as a romantic, saw democratization beginning.

"That was the golden period, 1988 through 1991," he said, getting misty-eyed recalling the first days of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine. He was one of the original organizers and co-founders of Rukh, working with the Council of Nationalities, and becoming its head in December 1989.

"Rukh was multi-national; it was truly a gathering place for the intelligentsia in Ukraine, the elite. It was a movement that everyone needed. And it became the force that united people. We were no longer Ukrainians,

Jews, Russians, Poles, Bulgarians, Greeks, but we were a people working for a common goal," he said.

But, according to Mr. Burakovsky, Rukh lost its momentum because it did not become a party in 1990. It was a time that people were looking for an idea they could embrace.

"The idea of communism was dying; the idea of God did not dominate nor does it dominate today," he said. "The idea of the national rebirth of Ukraine in 1990 was one which would have sent the people to the barricades," explained Mr. Burakovsky.

The Jewish activist began working with the Rukh Nationalities Council, organizing a nationalities congress (All-Ukrainian Inter-Ethnic Congress) in Odessa in November 1991, less than one month before the first presidential elections in Ukraine. "People told us that such a congress had not been held in Ukraine since the Ukrainian National Republic of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, and even then it did not garner such interest," he said, adding that more than 100 ethnic minorities were represented there and all overwhelmingly supported Ukrainian independence.

"Either Ukraine will achieve independence and become a free and rich country, or it will remain a colony doomed to deprivation of its material production and intellectual resources through imperial policies directed at the genocide of nationalities and national ethnic groups.

"This state will make us masters of our own fate, will give us political, social and economic freedom," wrote the representatives at the congress.

Mr. Burakovsky said their nationalities platform was based on the guarantees of national rights for all citizens of Ukraine. "We did not distinguish between non-Ukrainians and Ukrainians," he added.

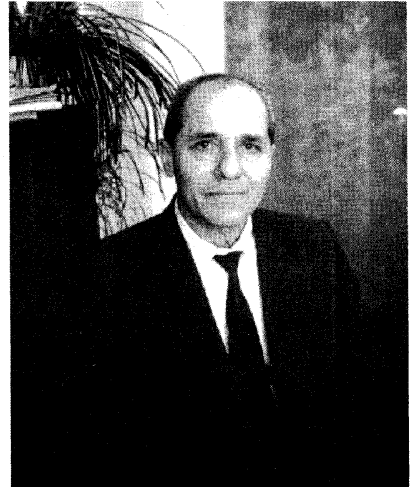
But the ideas that were nurtured by Rukh and its Nationalities Council were later misconstrued by the party in power; the government disregarded suggestions submitted by this group and Mr. Burakovsky's frustrations mounted.

"I'm too old to go through this again," said Mr. Burakovsky, explaining his final decision to emigrate in late 1993. I wanted to do more for Ukraine, for the development of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, and it is my bitter pain that those in power today did not allow me to do it.

"I had had a chance to emigrate in the 1970s, during the wave, but then I had hope. Now, I have to think of my family and their future."

He is worried about the change of mood in Ukraine, the emergence of ultra-nationalists who want to create an ethnic state, a Ukraine only for Ukrainians. He admitted that he has seen the emergence of anti-Semitism among this wing of Ukrainian so-called patriots who exhibit fascist tendencies. "There's no difference between what the Communists did for decades and what they want," he said.

"Sure, they can guarantee these people something to eat. But they don't consider the consequences for tomorrow. This is the most dangerous situation, because it



Oleksander Burakovsky

occurs at a time when the people are hungry and hopeless," he added.

He is also concerned with Russia's expansionist mood and noted that this, coupled with the attempts by some Ukrainians to create a pure ethnic state, can lead to a powder-keg situation. Mr. Burakovsky added that he hopes the leadership can address such issues before this leads to an explosive situation.

Although he is currently physically distant from his Kyyivan roots, Mr. Burakovsky keeps abreast of the political situation in Ukraine. He is also hoping to move with projects he initiated in Kyyiv, many of which concern Ukrainian-Jewish relations, relations with a 1,000-year-old history, relations too deeply rooted to be severed.

Mr. Burakovsky, who served as the chairman of the Sholom Aleichem Society, a Jewish literary-cultural organization in Kyyiv from 1989 to 1993, continues to be active in projects celebrating the 135th anniversary of this playwright's birth.

The editor of the quarterly journal Ukraine-Israel from May 1992 until he emigrated to the United States, Mr. Burakovsky is interested in establishing a Ukrainian-Jewish magazine which would not only examine the past of these two peoples, but also explore their present and future, and look at Ukrainian Jewish relations in Ukraine, and in the diaspora.

"Although I am Jewish, Ukraine is my homeland, the land where my parents were born, the land where I was raised and where I gave birth to my children. So, if there is something I can do for its welfare, for the good of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, I am at its service," he concluded.

FOR THE RECORD: 50th anniversary of the Janowska death camp

On October 18-20, 1993, an international meeting and historical conference took place in Lviv, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the Janowska death camp tragedy. The events were organized by the International Memorial Fund Janowska Camp and the Lviv branch of Memorial, and with the assistance of the regional and municipal authorities, the mayor of Freiburg, Germany (a city twinned with Lviv). The newly organized Committee of Assistance to the Janowska Camp Fund also gave considerable help.

Former inmates of Janowska Camp, non-government organizations, academics from Israel, Germany, Poland, Russia, the U.S.A. and Great Britain, the German deputy in Ukraine, Michael Worbs, the deputy mayor of Freiburg, Peter Heller, and a delegation of the German student federation also took part in the conference.

Greetings were received from the president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, and from the minister for ethnic minorities and emigration, Oleksander Yemets. The participants adopted the following declaration.

Fifty years have passed since the Janowska Death Camp tragedy, during which tens of thousands of Jews, Ukrainians, Poles and people of other nationalities were murdered. Knowledge of this tragedy was suppressed by the Communist regime.

The site on which the Janowska Death Camp was situated during the occupation is the only such site in Europe, of all the former German concentration camps, that bears no memorial plaque so far. The location there of facilities which are incompatible with respect to the memory of thousands of murdered people seems immoral.

As long ago as 1989, the Lviv [based] organization Memorial raised the question of commemorating the Janowska Camp victims. It is only now, in independent Ukraine, when the total process of national renaissance has spread to the Jewish people, that the possibility has appeared of bringing back to life the tragic events, commemorating

those noble people who rescued Jews and other people from liquidation by the Nazis.

The lessons of the Holocaust and Janowska Camp are a further proof of the need for timely resistance to anti-Semitism, prejudice against Ukrainians and other chauvinistic tendencies which unfortunately exist sometimes even today. Chauvinistic, pro-imperialist circles and groups in Russia and Ukraine are the material and ideological sponsors of such tendencies. National extremist organizations, in alliance with the above-mentioned, kindle conflict between nationalities, and spread the notion of the superiority of Ukrainians over other nationalities, the Jews in particular. All this impedes the building of the Ukrainian sovereign democratic State.

The participants of the meeting and historical conference have resolved to address the relevant state institutions and non-governmental organizations with these proposals:

1. To restore the condition of the area of the former Janowska Camp within one year, including the removal of such present activities as the breeding kennels, pig farm and alcoholic detoxification unit.
2. To create a memorial complex at Janowska Camp which would consist of memorial buildings dedicated to the victims of Nazi genocide, a museum and a historical and cultural center.
3. To create an International Documentation and Research Center of the history and culture of the Jews of Galicia. This center would be based in the Lviv section of Jewish history of the Institute of National Relations and Politics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Lviv Regional Center of Research into Jewish Problems together with the Lviv organization Memorial.
4. Every autumn, to commemorate the tragedy of Janowska Death Camp, hold

(Continued on page 12)

ART REVIEW: Winnipeg exhibit focuses on long-forgotten stitches

by Jeff Picknicki

WINNIPEG – In these days of Ninja Turtle pysanky and a certain unnamed restaurant serving pyrohy with guacamole, it's obvious that Ukrainian culture, for good or for bad, has begun to move with the times. Fortunately, however, some things are still sacred, as I recently discovered at an exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery by Olena Stakhurska of Lviv, which was held at the University of Manitoba's Fort Gary campus.

The exhibit, titled "Vyshyvka: Stitches You Never Knew," offered spectators a look at approximately 25 items of embroidery, and featured many of the long-forgotten patterns and archaic stitches that Mrs. Stakhurska has researched, collected and recreated over the past 30 years.

These items, which consisted of samples of rushnyky (Ukrainian ritual towels), women's blouses (more elaborately decorated than those belonging to the men, I was told) and kerchiefs, represented a cross-section of the various different patterns and stitches native to western Ukrainian counties and villages.

Speaking in Ukrainian, Mrs. Stakhurska offered spectators explanations about the individual items and willingly answered their questions about her research and fieldwork throughout western Ukraine. As she explained, embroidery patterns, stitches and colors exhibit regional differences with variations being found from province to province and, on many occasions, even from village to village.

In fact, in one of the most interesting examples of these regional differences, she showed a sample of embroidery from Kosiv County of western Ukraine which manifested these differences even within the same village. "In Verbovets, there is a street which runs through the center of the village. "Because of the way the tradition developed, those women living on one side of the street use a particular technique and combination of colors for their embroidery and those living across the street use patterns, colors and stitches which are markedly different. Just by looking at an embroidery from this area, one can recognize in which part of the village it was made," she pointed out.

Mrs. Stakhurska, a very pleasant and articulate woman, has dedicated much of her life to this project. Over the last 30

years, she has traveled to many villages in western Ukraine, making inquiries, studying the embroidery and learning the stitches. In most cases, she said the women she interviews are more than willing participants, even though many of them have forgotten or no longer use the old stitches in their own work. They do, however, allow her to photograph their heirloom embroideries and some even give or sell her shirts, ritual cloths or other items for her collection.

In discussing her work, Mrs. Stakhurska also spoke candidly about the problems she is presently encountering in trying to publish her research. While she has prepared a manuscript, complete with numerous color photographs and illustrations, a lack of funding is preventing her from having the book printed and thereby making her research available to a wider audience, both in Ukraine and in North America (ideally, she hopes to publish it with a bilingual Ukrainian-English text).

In an attempt to secure some sources of funding and provide publicity for the project, however, a committee of interested persons, spearheaded by Winnipegger Orysia Tracz (who assisted in organizing the exhibit and acted as interpreter for Mrs. Stakhurska), is being formed locally to assist in bringing this worthwhile project to fruition.

Attendance at the exhibit and reception was very good. As expected, most of the spectators were women, many of whom were knowledgeable in embroidery techniques themselves, and this writer was one of only a few men in the crowd. (In fact, I looked so out of place that I was asked for directions to the boiler room by a U of M employee who assumed I was the janitor.) This notwithstanding, the exhibit was a feast for the eyes and one I would not have missed. The vibrant colors, the beautiful and intricate details of the embroidery and the truly artistic work done by Mrs. Stakhurska made me wince at the thought that, given the same needle and thread, I would be able to do nothing more than sew on a button.

One last remark: For anyone interested in making a donation to assist Mrs. Stakhurska in publishing her book, an account has been opened on her behalf at Carpathia Credit Union, 950 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2W 2P4; telephone, (204) 989-7400. The account number is 174771 (Vyshyvka).

Ukrainian embroidery featured in Piecework magazine article

LOVELAND, Colo. – An 11-page article, titled "Mother Severyna's Mission: Ukrainian Embroidery" by Tatjana Krynytzka (daughter of Dr. Severyn Levitsky, "Siryi Lev," of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and Plast fame), appears in the May/June issue of Piecework magazine, a national fiber arts publication.

The article came to be published through the efforts of Volodymyr Kunko. The premier issue of the magazine was published March/April of 1993. Mr. Kunko was standing at the magazine rack of the university bookstore when he overheard two women commenting on the beauty of Ukrainian embroidery. Noting where the women replaced the magazine, he was pleased to discover an article on Anna Kuczma of Chicago.

Having a special friendship with Ms.

Krynytzka and being aware of her handiwork and collection, Mr. Kunko was confident in calling on the editor of the Colorado-based magazine. The editor arranged for a meeting with a local freelance journalist. It turned out that the journalist's husband was of Ukrainian heritage and mutual appreciation blossomed for the project at hand. Volodymyr's experience as the staff photographer at the School of Art at the University of Washington some 10 years ago was put to use when he offered to do the photo shoot.

The magazine is available now at newsstands (\$4 U.S./\$5.50 Canadian) or from the publisher: Interweave Press, Inc., 201 E. Fourth St., Loveland, CO 80537; (303) 669-7672. The premiere issue featuring Anna Kuczma may also be available.

Historic Preservation News editor reflects on impressions of Ukraine

by Maria Kulczycky

WASHINGTON – A trip to Ukraine will dispel the "onion dome fixation" that most architectural historians have, noted Arnold Berke.

The executive editor of Historic Preservation News, Mr. Berke traveled through Ukraine for two weeks in September 1992 as a guest of Heritage of Ukraine Magazine. His article on his impressions appeared in Historic Preservation, a publication of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

On April 22, he shared his observations with members of The Washington Group. Generally, Mr. Berke observed, Ukraine has been misnamed and misdescribed, though it is a distinctive nation, not a region or a province. Examples of its architecture, some of it dating back 1,000 years, show much Western influence, though they have an identifiable style.

The world heritage list maintained by UNESCO, a compendium of great structures around the world, Berke noted, lists two Ukrainian edifices: St. Sophia Sobor, a distinctly Byzantine structure, and the Pecherska Lavra in Kyiv (Monastery of the Caves), both among Ukraine's oldest buildings.

Particularly notable for its architectural grace is St. Andrew's Cathedral in Kyiv, built in 1767 by Bartolomeo Rastrelli, the famous Italian architect who also built St. Petersburg's Winter Palace. He also designed the Maryinsky Palace in Kyiv, built in 1752 for the Russian Empress Elizabeth, which houses the offices of the president.

Another structure undergoing renovation is the Rozumovsky Palace near Baturyn, whose style is strikingly classical. "When I saw it, I wondered if this Rozumovsky had anything to do with the Beethoven quartets I enjoy so much. They told me he was the same one," Mr. Berke related.

Another highlight is Rynok (Market) Square in Lviv, "lined with magnificent town houses" ranging in style from Gothic to Art Nouveau. One structure, dating back to 1580 with an interior courtyard, is in the Italian renaissance style.

A memorable spot in Mr. Berke's trip was the town of Hlukhiv, which was celebrating its 1,000th year when he visited. "At one entrance to town, arching over the road, stood the stuccoed 1765 Kyiv Gate, white and pristine," he related. The town also had an impressive cathedral, the Church of the Savior, and St. Nicholas Church, a "brilliant example" of Ukrainian Baroque. Many of the structures in Hlukhiv

had been recently refurbished. Town officials showed Mr. Berke elaborate plans for preserving landmarks, the historic core and the surrounding landscape.

Mr. Berke cited the destruction of architecture and misuse of landmarks during the Stalinist era. New construction, as on Kreshchatyk in Kyiv, was "architecturally depressing." Many churches were used for a variety of purposes, ranging from concert halls and cinemas to museums and warehouses. One structure in particular, St. Michael of the Golden Domes, was leveled in a Soviet scheme to rebuild the central city as a model of the historic city center. The city center was never completed, but meanwhile, only the foundation remains of the immense church.

Mr. Berke also commented on the parks in several cities where examples of Ukrainian architecture, from the wood and straw huts to various types of churches, have been brought from regions all across the country. "It makes a good lesson for children, and at least we know these structures have been preserved," he noted.

At the time of his visit, Mr. Berke was "quite optimistic about the state of preservation" in Ukraine. He was guided through Ukraine by Anatoly Serikov, the editor of the popular history and historic preservation magazine, Heritage of Ukraine, published in Kyiv. But the following year he became more pessimistic. He had met individuals who were pessimistic. However "the central fact of preservation is money. In a period of inflation, forget indigenous money," he said.

The first major law of historic preservation was passed in 1978 in Ukraine, though it has not been carried out well, Mr. Berke explained. A new law proposed by the Verkhovna Rada has been mired in debate about whether to maintain the inherited centralized system or to adopt a more decentralized one. Some 130,000 landmarks of culture were identified and registered by 1986. A computerization of the national landmarks survey also has been initiated at the State Research Institute of the History of Architecture and Planning.

Mr. Berke recognized the restoration efforts of the Ukrainian diaspora, such as the refurbishing of the 1898 Grand Hotel in Lviv by Marta Fedoriv, owner of an Allentown, Pa., travel bureau, and the restoration of the Castle of Richard the Lionhearted into a hotel by three The Washington Group members: Tamara Woroby, George Chopivsky and Vitalij Garber.



Arnold Berke, executive editor of Historic Preservation News.

The Big Apple — a wonderful town

by Helen Smindak

New York, New York, it's a wonderful town, especially in the springtime, when the sun beams down on pedestrians in light summer garb and trees and flower beds bright and fresh after new-fallen rain.

There are street festivals all over town, and the Ukrainian community was right in there last weekend with its annual three-day celebration on East Seventh Street — a block-long bazaar of Ukrainian craftwork, art, books, cassettes and jewelry, tons of varenyky, holubtsi and kovbasa, and an assortment of delectable pastries and tortes.

The Surma shop, near Third Avenue, attracted scores of fans, as always, and friends of owner Myron Surmach, his wife, Magda, and daughter, Daria Vigilante. At the other end of the street, Brewsky's, the pub owned by Sviatoslav Kuziw, added a large tent to the line-up of booths and showed the films "Taras Bulba" and "The Chernobyl Disaster," along with some non-Ukrainian movies.

A large stage at the corner of Seventh Street and Shevchenko Place showcased Ukrainian dance and musical groups, drawing crowds of enthusiastic onlookers.

A great hit with audiences were performances by Syzokryli Ensemble of New York and the Ukrainian dance schools from Irvington and Passaic, N.J., directed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky; St. George's Academy Dancers, directed by Daria Genza and Sister Monica, and the Mriya Ensemble of Hempstead, N.Y., whose director is Olya Genza. Hahilky were presented by St. George's youngsters under the direction of Mrs. Genza and Sister Gabriela.

Providing musical interludes were the Barvinok Folklore Ensemble, led by Andriy Yahnycz; the Lastivky Vocal Ensemble directed by the Rev. Michael Lew; the Cherez orchestra, director Andriy Miliawsky; and the Oberehy orchestra, whose leader is Mykola Oleksyshyn.

Soloists included sopranos Laryssa Magun Huryh and Anna Bachynsky, basso Anatolij Panchoszyj, bandurist Tania Lobuda and humorist Ivanna Mazur. The stage proceedings were emceed by Ulana Kekish and Ms. Bachynsky, with Ms. Mazur and Taras Mazur taking over the microphone for some groups.

The Dumka Chorus of New York, directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky, gave a concert in St. George's Church immediately after Sunday's noontime liturgy.

Wandering through the fair on Saturday afternoon, I observed a group of German tourists strolling by, chatted with some New Jersey friends and ran into John O. Flis, the former UNA supreme president, who reminisced about New York's first Ukrainian Festival, held in 1976 as part of the city's Bicentennial celebration. Mr. Flis headed the festival committee, formed by the United Ukrainian Organizations of New York. Since then, the street fair has been sponsored by St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, with the Rev. Lavrentij Lawreniuk as general coordinator. Edward Kaminskyj has been in charge of the stage presentations since the very first fair, and St. George's pastor, the Rev. Patrick Paschak, provides over-all supervision.

During the afternoon, I also spoke to Natalka Duma, one of the ladies on duty at the UNWLA Branch 83 booth, where customers were stopping to make a selection from a tempting array of tortes and pastries. Mrs. Duma, the administrator of Our Life magazine, published by the Ukrainian National Women's League of



A man's sheepskin coat from the Borshchiv region of Ukraine.

America, told me she would be giving a demonstration of Ukrainian pastry-making on May 25. She planned to show participants of the Great Neck Schools Adult Education Program how to prepare apple-filled squares, tiny cookies and a three-nut torte layered with apricot butter and topped with whipped cream. A small Easter basket and some pysanky would be used as a take-off point for comments on Ukrainian Easter traditions. The pastry demonstration was scheduled to be held at the Cumberland Adult Center in Great Neck, N.Y.

Little Ukraine in bloom

Ukrainian establishments elsewhere in the East Village were busy over the weekend, too. Along Second Avenue, visitors were stopping in at The Ukrainian Museum, the Association of Ukrainian Artists' gallery and the Chryzanta Gallery. Others shopped at the East Village Meat Market on Second Avenue and Kurovsky Meats on First Avenue, or browsed at the Fialka Boutique on East Ninth Street.

The museum, currently showing regional folk costumes, is putting the finishing touches on an exhibit of folk art and customs of the Borshchiv region (along with a 64-page catalogue) and an exhibit of oils and watercolors by New Jersey artist Orest Hladky. The two exhibits will open simultaneously on June 19. Invitations are ready to be mailed for a June 26 fund-raising event (a garden party-picnic) at the estate of St. Joseph's Monastery in Glen Cove, N.Y., on Long Island.

Museum director Maria Shust and Lubov Wolynetz, curator of the folk art collection, working overtime on Saturday in preparation for the next day's annual meeting of the board of trustees, pointed out that the Borshchiv exhibit will include 11 full folk costumes, some 50 embroidered men's shirts and a group of textiles. Most of the items were donated

by Harasym Makovsky of Philadelphia, who has also constructed miniature houses and tools typical of the Borshchiv area for the exhibit.

A side note, gleaned from Ms. Shust: Mrs. Wolynetz, the museum's educational program director and curator of the folk art collection, was recently featured in The New York Times. Titled "Ukrainians Imbue Cloth with Life," the story by Patricia Leigh Brown appeared on the front page of The Times' Home section, spotlighting Mrs. Wolynetz's lifetime love of Ukrainian embroidery and the use of ethnic traditions in home design.

The Chryzanta Gallery at 98 Second Ave. is showing intricately fashioned glass vases by the husband-wife team of Stanislav Adamenko and Maria Ralko, together with the work of other artists from Kyiv and Lviv and such well-known Ukrainian American favorites as Bohdan Borzemsky, Jacques Hnizdovsky and Christine Holowchak-DeBarry.

Gallery owner Chryzanta Kaminsky Hentisz pointed out Liubart Lishchynsky's stunning necklaces, which combine coins, crosses and beads, a large oil painting by Kyivian Serhij Zvyahintsev, and work by Roman and Margit Selsky. Other works bear the names of artists who are famous in Ukraine — Patyk, Hnatenko and Kostyrka. Well worth seeing, the exhibit will be open through the end of June. Gallery hours are Friday, noon to 8 p.m., Saturday, noon to 6 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 4 p.m.

At the Association of Ukrainian Artists' gallery, 136 Second Ave., Mykhajlo Barabash of Lviv was in charge of a large group of graphics that included pastels and watercolors. Mr. Barabash, who has been in the U.S. before, generously offered to bring works by seven other artists from Lviv as well as his own, and these have been on display at the gallery since May 15. The artists are Borys Drobotiuk, Ihor Kopchik, Bohdan Musiyevskyj, Dmytro Paruta, Josyp

Kuzyshyn and Vasyl Semeniuk, who began their artistic careers in the 1970s and 1980s, and Nadia Kaplish, a 1990 graduate of the Lviv Polygraphic Institute and the sole woman in the group.

The Promin Vocal Ensemble, which has been in existence for 20 years, recently celebrated its anniversary with a retrospective of significant pieces of music in its history — the "first" piece from Ukrainian opera (Rusalka's Easter), the "first" piece with bandura accompaniment (The Travelling Kozaks), the "first" piece after the all-girl group added men to its ranks (Bortniansky's Prayer to the Blessed Virgin), and Ihor Sonevitsky's Wedding March, which was premiered by Promin and the Krushelnytskiy Drama Studio in 1988.

Held before a full house in the concert hall at the Ukrainian National Home on Second Avenue, the concert was given in an informal cafe atmosphere that included a light buffet. Directed by Bohdanna Wolansky, who often accompanies the singers on guitar, Promin began as a women's ensemble, opening its membership to men in 1979. The 16-member ensemble, which performs at festivals, Easter and Christmas concerts and Ukrainian national commemorations, released an album of Ukrainian and international Christmas carols in 1993, "Sing a Song of Christmas."

Lower Broadway & Downtown

• On May 15, the Leontovych Quartet, originally from Kyiv, gave a concert of music by Haydn, Barber and Shostakovich at St. Paul's Chapel, the architectural landmark from 1776 that stands on Broadway near Fulton Street.

• The New York premiere of a bilingual version of "Yara's Forest Song," based on the classic play by Lesia Ukrainka, will be given by the Yara Arts Group at La Mama ETC between June 10 and 26. Members of the Yara Arts Group who travelled to Ukraine last month created the bilingual play in collaboration with the Kurbas Young Theatre of Lviv. Director Virlana Tkacz says the play reveals man's disruption of cycles in nature and the shifting boundaries of wilderness and civilization. To achieve this, the play combines segments of a translation of Lesia Ukrainka's "Forest Song" with contemporary American poetry, pagan myths and ancient songs. La Mama is located at 74A E. Fourth St. For dates, times, tickets, call (212) 475-7710.

The theater district

• Olympic champions Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko enthralled the audience at Madison Square Garden on May 2 with their solo performances, then topped off the evening with a snappy duet to rock music. The spectacular show was just one stop on a U.S. tour by Olympic gold, silver and bronze medalists (at the Baltimore show, which was broadcast on TV, the intros for Oksana and Viktor made it clear that they are "from Ukraine"). Although there were no blue-and-yellow flags visible at the Garden, the giant neon sign above the rink kept flashing the message "Ukrainian American Youth Club in attendance" before the program began.

• During the past month, Jack Palanca has been seen on movie screens (in "Cops and Robbersons" with Chevy Chase) and on TV (in "Twilight Zone: Rod Serling's Lost Classics"), but on June 2 he'll appear in person at the Ziegfeld Theater, Broadway and West 54th Street. He'll be there for the gala premiere of "City

(Continued on page 16)

Ukrainian Museum of Canada exhibit highlights ancient motif

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – In Ukrainian traditions, Christian and pagan myths and symbolism are often woven together, never more so than in the spring season, when the celebration of Easter is permeated with pre-Christian rituals of the rebirth of nature. The tree of life is an ancient pagan motif which became a popular symbol in Christian Ukraine; its use in Ukrainian art and ritual is the theme of a new exhibit, "Tree of Life," at the Ontario branch of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada.

The curator of the exhibit was the museum's first young intern, Tamara Onyschuk, who graduated from York University in fine arts in 1993. She was engaged by the museum specifically to create the new exhibit – to research the topic and find artifacts using the tree of life motif. The exhibit includes a large number of such artifacts – costumes, kilims and weavings, embroideries, wooden chests and boxes.

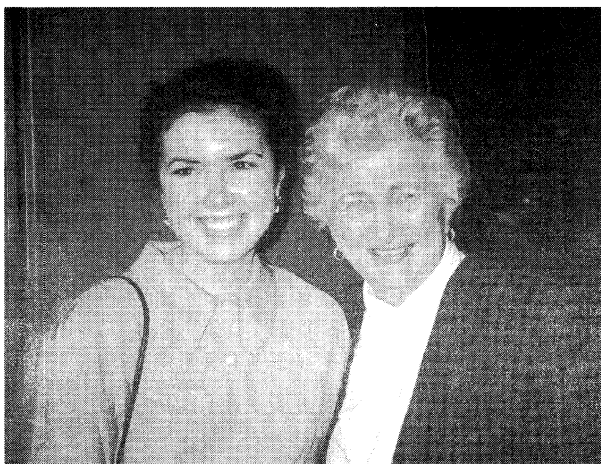
In mounting this exhibit, Ms. Onyschuk said, "We tried to accomplish two goals. We attempted to show the evolution of the tree of life motif by highlighting its possible origins, its

importance in Ukrainian traditions and its adaptation to contemporary artistic expression. We also chose artifacts from our collection and the collections of our sister branches, to show the variety and scope of this motif in Ukrainian folk art."

The Ontario branch of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada was founded in 1944 and, since 1981, has been located at the St. Vladimir's Institute. It specializes in folk art and is noted for its collection of authentic regional costumes of Ukraine. It is run by a volunteer staff currently headed by Katherine Hamara, with Anna Trojan as exhibits convenor.

The Ontario branch is one of five branches of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, which has its headquarters in Saskatoon. The "Tree of Life" is the 14th exhibit organized by the branch and will run until the end of 1995.

The Museum of Canada will now concentrate most of its resources on helping to bring to Canada from Ukraine the "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibit scheduled for the fall of 1995 at the Royal Ontario Museum. Ms. Onyschuk has assumed the post of curatorial assistant for this exhibit.



Tamara Onyschuk (left), an intern at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada who curated the "Tree of Life" exhibit, with Katherine Hamara, president of the museum's Ontario branch.

Ps and Bs help Mohyla Academy

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (UCPBA) of Ottawa is trying to raise money to establish a political research center at the newly revived University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Ukraine.

Roman Weretelnik, chairperson of the UCPBA Ottawa's university liaison committee, said that so far, only \$400 has been raised to help out fellow member Michael MacKay's efforts to organize the center. Prof. MacKay, who has Ukrainian roots on his mother's side, has been teaching two courses in political philosophy at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy since the fall.

However, Dr. Weretelnik, a Ukrainian language studies professor at the University of Ottawa, noted that at least \$25,000 is needed to help Prof. MacKay obtain supplies to support the creation of the center's curriculum. The fund-raising effort began in January.

Any computers that exist lack the necessary software and network support, books

are scarce, general office supplies, such as staplers, tape and paperclips, are rare, and money required to hire researchers is unavailable.

The UCPBA Ottawa is staying in touch through a Freenet computer connection between Ottawa member Michael Kostiuik and Prof. MacKay, a graduate of the London School of Economics. Mr. Kostiuik maintains a grocery list of supplies needed that he makes available through the network. As a result, such seemingly little things like photocopier toner have been delivered to Prof. MacKay when someone visits Ukraine.

"It's a situation where, if a photocopier breaks down, there's no one in Kyiv to repair it," explained Mr. Kostiuik. In a country where few academic textbooks are available, a photocopier can make or break a classroom's productivity.

But UCPBA Ottawa support lies more than just buying staples. "We'd like to support the academy because it's the only privately run university in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 18)

The tree of life in Ukrainian culture

by Tamara Onyschuk

The mythologies of various cultures of the world are quite unique, yet similar. Similarities can be found in myths about the tree of life, which occur universally. These myths are also prevalent in Ukrainian culture, where a number of legends exist about the creation of the world.

One of the oldest myths states that, in the beginning, there was a primordial tree in the middle of the sea. Three doves took sand from the bottom of the sea and created the earth, the heavens and the rains. In other versions of the myth, the tree becomes the source of life on earth. A variety of leaves and fruit grow on this tree. From its roots flows the fountain of life. Birds live in the tree's branches and various animals find shelter by its trunk. The ancestors of Ukrainians worshipped such a mighty tree.

When Christianity replaced pantheism, myths about the tree of life developed Christian traits. In newer versions, the doves turn into angels and a cradle holding the Christ Child appears in the tree. The transition between religions did not diminish the magical strength of the pagan tree of life – it was integrated into Christianity and continued to play an important role in the rituals and traditions of Ukrainian culture.

The tree of life is a symbol of strength, since it represents the powers of nature and the universe. It is also a symbol of rebirth and new life. This is why the tree of life is incorporated into rituals dealing with passages from one stage of life into another. The tree is a prototype of a coffin in funeral rites. The symbol of the tree of life is found on the stone sarcophagus of Yaroslav the Wise. We may speculate, that the strength of this symbol was to aid the prince in his life in the heavens.

During Pentecost, people decorate their homes with trees or greenery in remembrance of the spirits of their ancestors. In the wedding ceremony, the tree of life appears in the form of a branch on the wedding breads, and on embroidered wedding rushnyky.

Although some of the beliefs and traditions associated with the tree of life have been lost, the power of this symbol will not allow it to be forgotten.

Prevalence in art

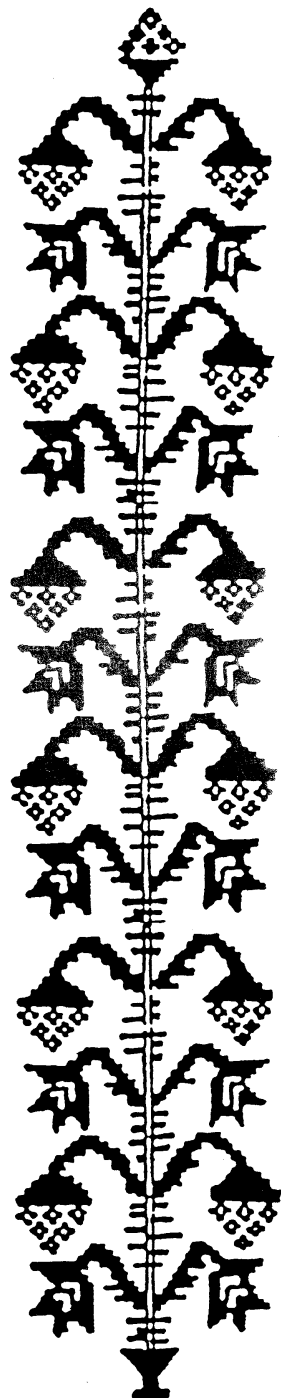
Folk art reflects the beliefs, values and life of its people. As mentioned earlier, the tree of life played an important symbolic role in the rituals and traditions of Ukrainians. That is why this symbol of strength and rebirth manifests itself in various forms of folk art and on items used in rituals, particularly on rushnyky.

Excavated fragments of embroidered cloth show that already in the 10th century the tree of life motif was widespread throughout Ukrainian lands. These early motifs were arranged in linear formations to form rectangular patterns producing a geometric effect.

The tree of life motif evolved naturally as well as under the influences of church vestments and imported fabrics. In the 17th century it took on a more plant-like form. Two basic patterns evolved from this: in one, the tree of life fills the whole area of cloth; in the other, the motif is small and surrounded by a decorative border.

In embroidery, the tree of life motif usually takes the form of a symmetrical flowering tree. A large flower, symbolizing the sun, appears at the top of the tree and is flanked by two birds. This composition suggests the myth of the creation of the world.

In spite of the fact that the tree of life motif has lost some of its magical powers, its beauty and complexity still lure the eye and invite us to think about its profound meaning and eternal beauty.





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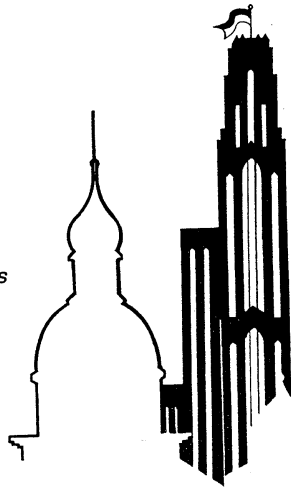
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Pushing Ukraine...

(Continued from page 7)

road to rehabilitation after more than two generations of Communist abuse?

Perhaps our people in Ukraine are not even aware of this American offer of help. One reads that the media in Ukraine are not free, so that public opinion cannot freely form and operate. One also reads that the opposite is true. But censorship, for one, no longer prevails as stultifyingly as it once did. Through the mail and telephone system the diaspora can communicate freely with Ukrainian citizens. It is a relief to

learn that the horrifying idea of curtailing Svoboda to a weekly has been vetoed. For Ukraine needs a free, alert, knowledgeable press in its struggle for independence.

At present, Ukraine is in mortal danger of falling back into bondage. Somehow, through its press, the diaspora must alert the Ukrainian populace to these dangers. Meantime, Ukraine's neighbors — Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary — are leaving Ukraine behind in the development of their economies.

Push for reform!

Marie Halun Bloch
Cambridge, Mass

50th anniversary...

(Continued from page 8)

international meetings, conferences, mourning ceremonies, etc.

5. To continue to search for righteous people, that is, persons who rescued Jews and others from genocide and torture, and to support them materially and spiritually.

6. To include in textbooks on the history of Ukraine for middle and higher schools, special chapters dedicated in particular to the Nazi genocide of Jews in Galicia, and to pay constant attention to the education of youth against any form of xenophobia.

7. To strengthen the counteraction to any kind of national-chauvinism, anti-Semitism, or prejudice against Ukrainians which may become an obstacle to the building of an Ukrainian democratic state. To enforce the law against organizations and individuals who stir up hatred between nationalities.

8. To convene a conference leading to the creation of an All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council concerning the problems of commemorating the victims of fascism.

9. To propose the establishment of organizations of all kinds, state and private, formal and informal, which aim to establish inter-community relations on principles which eliminate collective guilt of nationalities and communities for the activities of small groups. This principle should be a cornerstone of all relations between nationalities and between states.

10. To recommend that the International Memorial Fund Janowska Camp, the Lviv organization Memorial and The Institute of National Relations and Politics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences publish a collection of documents in two parts: the first part "Righteous People — Rescuers of Jews" and the second part "Rescued Jews — Creators of Good."

11. To foster the establishment and activities of non-governmental organizations with programs of reconciliation between peoples, active in relations between Ukraine and Israel, directed towards overcoming both anti-Semitic stereotypes and those prejudicial to Ukrainians.

12. To publish the documents of the International Historical Conference "The Holocaust of Galician Jewry: Problems, Histories, Policies, Morals."

We, the participants in this conference, consider the Jewish population of Ukraine, who have been living here together with the Ukrainians for hundreds of years, to be entirely native. We believe that it is the duty of state authorities to take care of relics of Jewish culture and religion as part of the cultural heritage of Ukraine.

Adopted at the closing session of the conference, this 20th day of October 1993.

Confirmed and signed by:

Prof. Rudolf Mirsky

President of the International Memorial Fund Janowska Camp

Prof. Yevhen Hryniv

People's Deputy of Ukraine
Chairman of the Lviv regional historical organization Memorial

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Michigan to host UAVets conclave

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — On June 17-19, Michigan's Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101 will host the 47th UAV National Convention here. It is especially significant that this important gathering will coincide with the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion in Normandy, France, in 1944.

Post 101, in its 11th year of existence, is proud to have served its Ukrainian American community in Greater Detroit with distinction. It should be noted that members of Post 101 have served in World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars, and the Persian Gulf conflict. This group has also energized other veterans' organizations—including the Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans, and former soldiers of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian Army (Dyvizyynyky) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)—to work jointly on Ukrainian projects. Together, this alliance of veterans unveiled a monument during Memorial Day services in 1993.

One of the most distinguished members of Post 101 is Rep. David E. Bonior (D-10th CD), majority whip in the U.S. House of Representatives. Mr. Bonior's maternal grandparents, the Gavreluks, emigrated from Kyiv and Lviv in the early 1900s. The third-ranking position in the Democratic Party, the post of majority whip is the highest political office ever held by anyone with Ukrainian ancestry.

Rep. Bonior will be the principal speaker at a special 50th anniversary commemoration of D-Day being planned for

Saturday morning, June 18. Many veterans, along with other government officials, a color guard, clergy, rifle team, etc., will converge at the Ukrainian American Memorial Monument.

The main event of the 47th national convention will be on Saturday evening, June 18, as the Convention Committee has planned a gala banquet-ball. A special honor guard from Selfridge Field will perform installation services for the incoming executive committee of UAV.

The keynote speaker for this event will be Brig. Gen. Orest L. Kohut, a director of comptrolling and financial management at the headquarters of the Air Force Material Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Gen. Kohut's parents came to Detroit from Ukraine in the early 1950s; his father worked at the Murray Car Co. before starting a fruit and vegetable market in Detroit. As a youngster, the general attended Immaculate Conception Church and attended the grade school. Later he studied aerospace engineering at the University of Michigan.

Gen. Kohut and his wife, Elizabeth, have three sons. His parents, Marian and Eugenia Kohut, reside in Sterling Heights, Mich., and his sister, Helen Kohut Zaspazozich, resides in Troy, Mich.

Gen. Kohut was a distinguished graduate of the Reserve Officer Training Corps at the University of Michigan before entering the U.S. Air Force in 1967. He has served at the Offutt AFB in Nebraska.

(Continued on page 15)

Ukraine's security...

(Continued from page 7)

lem and as an impediment to nuclear disarmament. This approach has failed to grasp the fact that Kyiv's attitude to nuclear weapons has been shaped largely by domestic and regional factors," Mr. van Ham observes.

Finally, the West initially lacked the expertise and policymakers to deal with the non-Russian republics of the FSU.

The crucial question facing Western policymakers is whether Ukraine and Russia will become partners for the West, or will they develop in a way as to become risk factors for European security? The author sees a gradual change in U.S. policy towards Ukraine since mid 1993: "By now it had become clear that Ukraine had finally won itself a place on the mental map of Washington's policymakers."

By that stage, U.S. policy towards Ukraine had become irritating even to others. In the words of Poland's first Deputy Defense Minister Jerzy Milewski, "All the United States is interested in are those damn missiles. To change the situation in Ukraine, the West will have to make it clear that it considers the sovereignty of Ukraine inviolable."

In order to balance Ukraine's relations with Russia, it should be brought closer to Western and Central Europe, especially institutions which it would like to join. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) should be used to mediate Russian-Ukrainian conflicts (it is already involved in Georgia, Moldova, Estonia and Tajikistan) through the High Commissioner on National Minorities and CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation.

The author concludes his study with the view that a democratic, stable and independent Ukraine is in the West's interests, as this would prevent the re-emergence of a new Russian empire. Secondly, it would make an important

contribution to the establishment of a viable European security architecture. Independent Ukraine could act as an essential bridge between an enlarged Western-Central European community (assuming Central Europe joins NATO and the EU by the end of the decade) with a reformed Russia. The U.S. should also have a greater involvement in mediation between Russia and Ukraine.

Finally, the author criticizes any Western policy that does not formulate a "more balanced policy towards Ukraine and Russia which seeks to address the security requirements of both countries." The West therefore, should not, support Russian "peacekeeping" in the FSU without simultaneously strengthening relations with Ukraine. "At the same time, Western policy should be aimed at maintaining Ukraine's strategic position as a linchpin between East and West, and support its stability and sovereignty," he concludes.

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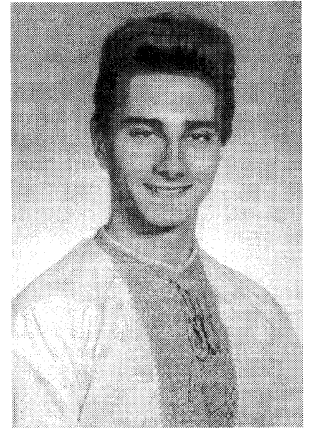
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Folk dance/music seminar slated

PITTSBURGH – Sunday, June 19, the second annual Pennsylvania Folk Dance and Music Seminar will begin at the beautiful Slovene National Benefit Society resort in scenic Enon Valley, Pa. This seminar series is held near Pittsburgh, the home of the world-renowned Duquesne University Tamburitzans, an Eastern European folk dance and music ensemble consisting of over 40 talented students selected to receive four-year scholarships in return for their musical, vocal and dancing skills.

Among their performers is a Wisconsin-born Ukrainian American named Teodor Husij. Mr. Husij, along with Tom Manfredo and Zoran Zgonec, are co-founders of the Pennsylvania Folk Dance and Music Seminar – a five-day workshop dedicated to teaching the choreographic dance steps and fundamental folk music of Eastern European cultures, this year featuring those of Ukraine and Hungary.



Teodor Husij

Mr. Husij and an assistant will be teaching the technique, steps and styles of the various regions of Ukraine, while Kalman Magyar Jr. and his virtuoso violinist sister Ildiko will be the Hungarian instructors.

Mr. Husij began Ukrainian folk dancing at the age of 13. Now a senior at Duquesne University, he is double majoring in pre-medicine and psychology, yet his Ukrainian folk dancing qualifications are equally impressive. He has been a member of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Ukrainian Folk Dance since 1988 and has also studied jazz, ballet and tap.

The 1993 workshop was well attended, with 80 participants from throughout North America aged 12 to 21. This year each attendee will learn both Ukrainian and Hungarian folk dancing. Instruction is tailored to the level of the individual participant with beginners, intermediate and advanced techniques being taught. The seminar will be held June 19 through 23.

Because of the tremendous turnout last year, the seminar has been moved to the more spacious Slovene resort, where participants will have an opportunity to break from their morning and afternoon sessions to enjoy a refreshing swim or an invigorating set of tennis. Every evening there will be a dance, with a different band playing each of the four nights. These dances serve as a fun way for the participants to relax, socialize and have the opportunity to practice the steps learned just a few hours earlier.

Thanks to a partial grant, the cost for this all inclusive five-day seminar is only \$100 – including room, meals, instruction and evening activities. For more information send inquiries to: Tom Manfredo, 113 Kennedy Ave., Duquesne, PA., 15110; or call Teodor Husij, (412) 653-2425. For more information on how to audition for the Duquesne University Tamburitzans, write to them at 1801 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, PA. 15219, or call (412) 396-5185.



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Rukh leads...

(Continued from page 1)

tions include 120 members, while 42 deputies remain non-aligned.

Democratic pro-reform leaders say the incident was provoked by the arrogant way in which Mr. Moroz disregarded parliamentary procedure and regulations in pushing through the election of two leftists to the positions of first deputy and deputy, the two other positions besides the chairman that make up the Parliament's Presidium.

The democrats claim the May 24 session that elected the two leftists was merely consultative in nature and an attempt to feel out how a compromise could be reached between the various factions of Parliament. It was held without the press present to allow for open debate among the deputies.

Mr. Chornovil stated in his remarks, "Mr. Moroz turned a secret consultative session of Parliament into a formal session without requiring a vote of the deputies, which violates Statute 7 on the openness of Parliament sessions."

He explained that Mr. Moroz also did not consult the deputies on the voting procedure — whether they would elect by secret ballot or closed computer tabulation, and that Mr. Moroz had limited discussion to 30 seconds per speaker, which did not allow the parliamentarians to become familiar with all the candidates.

Mr. Tkachenko and Mr. Dyoma were presented as the first pair. Rukh leaders say that Mr. Moroz saw a quorum of deputies was in attendance and that the poll was heavily in favor of the two nominees, so he bullied through their election.

One deputy, who identified himself as a Tkachenko supporter, said during the day-

after dispute that he, too, felt procedures had been violated. "Let's do this strictly by the regulations," he said. "The ratings (for Mr. Tkachenko and Mr. Dyoma) were strong enough, that if we do it again legally, the two will win again."

Volodymyr Marchenko, one of Mr. Moroz's lieutenants in the Parliament, said after the session: "Oleksander Moroz had consultations with the right and center forces before the elections. This shows that Mr. Moroz continues to work for compromise. Before Tkachenko, he had agreed to put forth Durdynets." He added, "Mr. Moroz is favoring a constructive Parliament to such an extent that even if the left were to put certain pressures on him he would reject their moves."

However, Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the Reform faction, disagreed with Mr. Marchenko's explanation of Mr. Moroz's motives. He said that in the last Parliament at least some compromise had been reached between the left and the right. "These are just plain bandits. They do not stick to laws or the Constitution," said Mr. Holovaty. "I do not believe compromise will be possible."

Mr. Chornovil, standing outside the hall after he had spoken, stated that perhaps a vacuum of power as foreseen by President Leonid Kravchuk already exists. "To some extent it has already begun. There are not enough in the Parliament to pass any Constitutional law. The Communists do not have the power to lead by themselves," he said.

He added that the Communists have betrayed the spirit of compromise in which the Parliament had initially agreed to work: "At first we thought we could compromise, but the radical faction (of the Communist Party) has taken over."

U.S. administration's handling of the Haitian refugee question.

Mr. Bout said that his company cancelled three or four Caribbean/South American cruises to perform the contract, but said all fees were being returned to passengers and commissions paid to travel agents. "After all," he added, "it's not their fault we signed a contract with the American government."

This could not be confirmed by calls to travel agents in Philadelphia, Toronto, New Jersey and New York, most of whom said their bookings did not involve cancelled dates.

The Odessa/America official said the U.S. government is getting a very good deal, excellent ships with well-trained crews. Asked whether the crews available were prepared for this different type of mission and conversion of a cruise liner to an immigration outpost, Mr. Bout said that his crews had been dealing with shipping and other missions with U.S. destinations long before the demise of the USSR.

Mr. Bout called the agreement historic. "Never before has the U.S. State Department used any vessel from the former Soviet Union in performing its duties," he said, adding that his company is proud to be performing this service for the U.S. government.

Although Mr. Bout said some U.S. officials expressed reservations about dealing with formerly Soviet ships, he suggested that the fact his vessels are flagged with Ukraine's blue-and-yellow standard eased the process.

Responding to a question, he said no clearance from Ukrainian authorities was necessary and none was sought, calling the contract strictly an economic arrangement, although he did suggest that it could only benefit Ukraine. "You know what our present economic situation is," Mr. Bout added, "every little bit helps."

Ostankino reporters are censured

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Foreign Ministry has demanded the removal of three Ostankino television correspondents from their positions for inflammatory and disinformative reporting on the Crimea crisis.

Foreign Ministry Chief Spokesperson Yuriy Sergeev told The Weekly on May 26 that three bureau chiefs for the Russian-based television station, which broadcasts into Ukraine, had further stirred the controversy in the Crimea by being less than objective in their reporting. "They twisted the facts and were not objective in their reporting," he said.

Government officials from Ukraine, Russia and the autonomous republic of the Crimea have blamed the mass media for inciting and overstating the confrontation between Ukraine and its southernmost region, the Crimea.

The three Ostankino reporters stationed in Odessa, Donetsk and Kharkiv told viewers at the crisis onset that 1,000 Ukrainian troops had landed in Sevastopol to quell the Crimean move towards Russia, statements that prompted the Crimea's leadership to

surround government buildings with heavily armed militia.

The three correspondents were identified by Mr. Sergeev as: Vitaliy Pidchenko of Kharkiv, Yuriy Selivonov of Odessa and Hennadiy Kondaurav of Donetsk. All are Ukrainian citizens.

Mr. Sergeev had emphasized at a May 24 meeting with reporters that Ukraine is not expelling Ostankino. "We are telling Ostankino that they should send us journalists who are more objective," said Mr. Sergeev.

He told The Weekly that the three reporters have been a problem since Ukraine developed a law on press procedures in 1992, which called for the accreditation of foreign media. "Ostankino, until February 4, ignored the law," said Mr. Sergeev. "Those three were not among the ones we finally did accredit because we felt that their reports were slanted." Nonetheless, the three remained and reported.

Mr. Sergeev said that the Foreign Ministry has asked Ostankino's director to send suitable replacements. He said the three broadcasters remain in their positions. "This really is now a matter for our local officials."

Michigan to host...

(Continued from page 13)

Andrews AFB in Maryland, Ramstein Air Base in West Germany, Los Angeles AFB in California and the Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio.

He has served also with the secretary of defense in Washington and the Defense Systems Management College in Fort Belvoir, Va. In 1981, Maj. Kohut was named one of the most outstanding young men in America.

Gen. Kohut proudly wears a Legion of

Merit Medal, a Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, and an Air Force Commendation Medal.

The Convention Committee is chaired by Lt. Col. Oleh R. Cieply; other members are Myroslaw Pryjma, Victoria Maksimowich, Mike Ogrodnik, Stephen Wichar, Stefan Fedenko, Oleg Karanec, Roman Petraszczuk, Myron Woronowycz, Stefan Maksymiuk, Petro Kapitanec and Irene Pryjma (Ladies Auxiliary).

Mr. Pryjma serves as Post 101 commander and Stephen M. Wichar Sr. as commander of the UAV's Michigan State Department.

Gruziya booked...

(Continued from page 2)

A spokesperson at the State Department's Refugee Program bureau said, requesting anonymity, that a decision is yet to be made whether or not the ships would be used as processing centers for fleeing Haitians, or whether an alternative would be sought. The official also indicated that members of the U.N.'s High Commission on Refugees would be offering their assistance, but that it was not a joint operation.

Mr. Bout would not disclose the amount his company will receive, but did say that any costs of lost business would be covered by the terms of the agreement. "We are not running a charity," he remarked. According to Ms. Rose Leonardi, an OAC spokesperson, a press release had been planned but dropped.

Trish Larson of the U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command's public affairs division was more forthcoming, relaying information that the Gruziya was chartered at a rate of \$32,000 daily from the report date of May 23, and the Ivan Franko at a rate \$29,000 a day from the report date of June 14, and that the Defense Department would not be covering port costs or other incidental expenses. The contract was, according to Ms. Larson, for six months with an option to terminate after three months with 30 days' notice.

Ms. Larson said the discrepancies suggested by Mr. Bout's version of events and arrangements were puzzling, and referred The Weekly to the commander of the MSC, Lieut. Col. Stephanie Hoehne, who was unavailable at press time.

These figures are in line with those appearing in The New York Times since May 17, when the paper carried a front-page story on this development in the

development in the Crimea and reasserted that it upholds "sovereign Ukraine's territorial integrity within the Charter of the United Nations and within the principles of the CSCE."

Other countries that formally announced their support for Ukraine's actions included Poland, Moldova, Slovakia and Lithuania.

International support...

(Continued from page 1)

"The territorial integrity (of Ukraine), which is essential to the well-being and security of Europe, cannot be put into doubt by anyone," stated Germany's Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel in a letter received by Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

The European community sent a state-

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The Big Apple...

(Continued from page 10)

Slickers II: The Legend of Curly's Gold," the sequel to the comedy "City Slickers," which brought him a best supporting actor Oscar in 1992. After the movie, he will attend a reception at the Plaza Hotel. The sequel, starring Mr. Palance and Billy Crystal, is scheduled to open June 10 in theaters around the country and is being touted as an early summer hit.

In Tri-Star Pictures' "Cops and Robbersons," which received poor reviews, Mr. Palance plays a no-nonsense policeman who disrupts a family's life when he moves in to stake out the house next door. As Dr. Jeremy Wheaton in the Twilight Zone's "Where the Dead Are," Mr. Palance made a return to the villain-type roles he's often cast in. Reached by telephone at his farm in Pennsylvania, Mr. Palance commented on his recent roles (with a smile in his voice) Re: "Cops": "I guess I hit one of those (failures)." Re: "Twilight Zone": "I've edged all the way back (to meanguy roles)." Well, he'll be in comedy when "City Slickers II" hits town, and he'll undoubtedly be funny.

The garment district

• Made in Ukraine - that's what the label reads on a group of Newport Custom Collection men's shirts now selling at the A&S store in Herald Square (Broadway and 32nd Street) and all A&S branches. The short-sleeve cotton/poly shirts come in vivid plaids and muted stripes, in sizes M, L and XL, and are ticketed at two for \$30. The traditional sport shirts are nicely stitched with single-needle tailoring. Look for them in the A&S menswear department (at the Herald Square store, in the lower level men's department).

• On the subject of clothing, let me mention two fashion boutiques which have Ukrainian connections - Ibiza, on University Place near Ninth Street, and the Fialka Boutique, located at 324 E. Ninth St. Ibiza, owned by Christina Hordijenko and John Stasiuk, offers "unusual" women's wear. The shop has been in the same location for 18 years (despite the sign in the window that said "We're closing" - that was an April Fool's joke). Fialka, run by Luba Firchuk and Iryna Kowal for the last seven years, is a consignment shop dealing in women's fashions and accessories - everything from vintage to contemporary - and calls itself "The Best Little Resale Shop in the East Village."

Uptown Manhattan

- With the Metropolitan Opera season

over, Paul Plishka is busy with other engagements. He appeared at Carnegie Hall on May 18 with the Oratorio Society of New York in an evening of Grand Opera in Concert that featured favorite arias and choruses by Verdi, Wagner and Mussorgsky. Just three days earlier he was in Pittsburgh, on stage at Heinz Hall with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. His summer schedule includes an August 28 appearance at Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, where Brahms' "Alto Rhapsody" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 will be presented by the Boston Symphony, the Tanglewood Festival Chorus and soloists Mr. Plishka, Allesandra Marc, Frank Lopardo and Florence Quivar.

• The New York State Theater at Lincoln Center is almost never without a Ukrainian performer on stage. This month and during June, ballerina Roma Sosenko is appearing in the spring season repertory of the New York City Ballet. After the summer hiatus, the New York City Opera will take over the stage, with soprano Oksana Krovtytska singing a leading role in Borodin's "Prince Igor." Ms. Krovtytska will perform the role of Yaroslava on September 10, 17 (matinee), 23 and 28. New York Newsday recently praised her as "an audience favorite with a full, well-rounded voice."

• The medieval churches of Kyiv, such as the St. Sofia Sobor and the Dormition Sobor of the Kyivian Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra), their decoration and liturgical furnishings were described in a lecture and slide presentation given by Olenka Pevny at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on May 6. Ms. Pevny, a New York University doctoral candidate in the history of arts with a specialty in Byzantine history, is the Met Museum's Andrew Mellon Fellow of Medieval Art. Ms. Pevny pointed out that the Byzantine artistic vocabulary was freely applied, adopted and developed in Kyiv in response to local concerns. In her conclusion, she stressed the role of Kyiv as the secular and ecclesiastical capital of Rus' up to the period of the Mongol invasion.

• Yaremij Trytjak, of Plainsfield, N.J., made his piano debut at Carnegie Hall early this month with a performance of Victor Kosenko's "Toccatina." A student of Taissa Bohdansky at the Ukrainian Music Institute, the 16-year-old pianist passed an audition in New Jersey with distinction, leading to his appearance in the Young Artists' concert in Carnegie's Weill Recital Hall. Yaremij is the son of UNA special projects coordinator Oksana Trytjak and New Jersey optometrist Jurij Trytjak.



Jack Palance as tough cop Jake Stone in the comedy "Cops and Robbersons."

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Ukrainian goaltender survives living hell

Clint Malarchuk won't tell you about the worst things that happened. Those are the truly unspeakable things. The things, physically and emotionally, tearing him apart for quite some time. The things that confused his family, terrified his wife, Sandra, and made him question his own sanity.

He will tell you he has been sick, he still is being treated for an anxiety disorder and he's going to be well again. He wants you to understand. He especially wants others to understand so they might recognize a problem in their own lives and seek help.

"My main problem is I'm obsessive and I ritualize," the Ukrainian netminder candidly admitted. "I would become obsessed with one thought and it would grow and grow, and the picture of the thought would grow and before you knew it, it's reality. It would get to the point that you couldn't differentiate between what was real and what you thought was real. It was a scary time."

The ex-Quebec Nordique, Washington Capital and Buffalo Sabre goaltender was diagnosed as having obsessive-compulsive disorder, an illness that can strike at any age, but often has its roots in childhood. The disorder is said to afflict 2.4 million Americans. In its most severe form, it can overwhelm a person's life, making him unable to work, socialize or even enjoy family life.

Malarchuk's case is severe but controllable, and Malarchuk said he has been assured he is making progress. This fact can be substantiated by his full-time return to active goalkeeping with San Diego (IHL) for the past two seasons.

"Basically it's a chemical imbalance," he said. "They said it's something I've probably had all my life, but it just now got to the point where it was severe."

Malarchuk said in his case there were bouts with obsessive fears regarding work and family. He said the fears affected everything from his health and his job, to his relationship with his teammates and his family.

"The worst part was I knew something

was wrong but I never knew what it was," he said. "It really got bad for a while, but once they figured it out, they were able to prescribe a treatment immediately."

Getting to that point was a living hell. It was why he was hospitalized briefly in Pittsburgh at the end of February 1992, while doctors searched for some sort of stomach disorder. It's a part of the reason he nearly died in January of the same year when, after attending a Super Bowl party, he combined the stomach medicines he was taking with alcohol and a painkiller and lapsed into unconsciousness.

"It started to affect me where I couldn't sleep nights," he said. "I wasn't getting the proper rest, and I wasn't even thinking about hockey because I was getting these ruminations all the time. It was affecting my health because I was getting to the point that my stomach was in shreds."

Malarchuk was taking traditional ulcer medications like Zantac and Tagamet which, when mixed with alcohol, raise the body's blood alcohol level dramatically. The combination, along with painkillers and a few drinks, sent him to the hospital.

"I don't normally drink alcohol during the season, but I was just trying to get some rest," he said. "I totally passed out. They couldn't find a pulse. The paramedics revived me. I don't remember waking up until I was in the hospital."

Of course from this incident sprang rumors. Clint, who had been out of the Sabres' line-up (at the time) for two months anyway, heard them and immediately addressed them.

"I didn't try to kill myself. I know that," he said. "I've been a fighter all my life. I've fought for everything I've achieved in life. I didn't want to throw it away. I just wanted to get rid of the pain. For just a little while, I just wanted to be free of the pain."

Malarchuk credits Buffalo's team physician, Dr. John Butch, for support and help. It was Dr. Butch who convinced Malarchuk there were reasons for his actions and promised to help him get to the bottom of things.

"I'm way beyond that stage (of not knowing what was wrong), and I'm getting better," he said.

A welcome new life

During the 1992-1993 professional hockey season, Malarchuk didn't simply just accept his reassignment to San Diego of the International League. He welcomed it.

"Let's face it, if you have to go back to the minor leagues, there are a lot worse places to go," he said after agreeing to the demotion. "This is a chance for me to get my career back on track."

The move also reunited Malarchuk with former Sabres' coach Rick Dudley. The two got along well during Dudley's tenure in Buffalo, and Malarchuk was always confident Dudley would give him a chance to play. He was also confident that playing regularly would translate into a chance to resume his NHL career.

"My options were (at the time) pretty much Rochester (AHL), the Canadian Olympic camp or this (San Diego)," he said. "Rochester was pretty much out of the question (the Sabres had three goalies there, including one on loan from the Washington Capitals) and this (San Diego) is a better opportunity than the Olympics. At least this way, if another NHL team shows an interest, I won't be off in Europe. I'll be somewhere I can be seen and hopefully move right up."

At the start of 1991-1992, Malarchuk was the Sabres' No. 1 goalie, but his well-publicized bout with obsessive compulsive disorder put his NHL career on temporary hold.

"You have to be realistic about these kinds of things," Malarchuk said. "Teams are going to be wary until I show them I can still do the job."

The courageous Uke knew he would get that chance from Dudley.

"I know what I need to do," he said. "I'll get the opportunity down there. I can't ask for more than that."

Get the opportunity he most certainly did. Playing on the International Hockey League's championship finalist San Diego Gulls, Malarchuk ended '92-93 as

the league's second-rated goalie. He posted a remarkable 17-3-3 won-lost-tied record, appearing in only 27 games, with a goals-against average of 2.85. His team's 62-12-8 over-all regular season record was 21 points better than the next division winner. He played in 12 of his team's 14 playoff contests (San Diego lost 4-0 to Fort Wayne), netting a 3.05 GAA as the league's third-best playoff goaltender.

The 1993-1994 season saw Malarchuk remain in minor league heaven with the Gulls, continuing to backstop this top, high-drawing independent minor league contingent of ex-NHL-ers to the highest competitive levels. Personal proof of the pudding is the recent three-year contract extension Malarchuk signed with San Diego.

Thus he has a new life and is far, far away from his previous living hell.

- Ukrainian utterings: Prior to his recall to Dallas, Ukrainian defenseman Richard Matvichuk posted 8-17-25 point totals in 43 games with Kalamazoo.

- In Washington's February 5 victory over Tampa Bay, Ukrainian right wing Peter Bondra scored five goals, including four goals on four shots in the first period. He was the 10th player in NHL history to score four goals in one period. The five goals in one game tied a Capitals team record. The four goals were scored in a time span of four minutes and 12 seconds, which also tied a league record.

- Buffalo's 3-2 win over Detroit on March 6 featured an unbelievable Ukrainian highlight: Sabres' center Dale Hawerchuk gained possession of the puck behind the Red Wing goal, flipped it over the net, skated around the net to the puck (in essence, passing to himself) and backhanded it past a startled Chris Osgood (Red Wings' goalie) for one of the most amazing goals ever seen.

- Quebec's Curtis Leschyshyn recently missed two games due to a minor leg injury. He returned to the Nordiques' line-up on March 26.

- Winnipeg recalled LW Russ Romanuk from Moncton (AHL).

- Toronto recalled D Frank Bialowas from St. John's (AHL).

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Illinois students revive association

by Robert Chura

URBANA, Ill. - This year, in the second half-century of its existence, the Ukrainian Students Association at the University of Illinois has been revived after a short period of inactivity.

Thanks to the initiative of Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, on February 24 the Ukrainian Students Association (USA) held its first meeting and elections. A good number of the 49 interested students gathered and elected an executive board for the 1994-1995 year. A long term plan for the coming year was projected. Significantly, this was the first time that one of the association's meetings was attended by native Ukrainians. These students received scholarships in the graduate school of economics.

Prof. Shtohryn presided over the meeting and gave a short history of the work of the USA since the 1950s. According to Prof. Shtohryn, to the present date over 300 Ukrainians have attended the university, the majority of whom have been active members of USA and have taken classes in Ukrainian language, literature and history, which have been offered at the university since the 1960s.

After a discussion of the work of the previous leadership, the members elected a new executive board. Kalyna Procyk, a student of architecture, was elected president by secret ballot.

Markian Samycia, a student of business, was elected vice-president; Robert Chura, a student of Slavic studies, secretary; and Gregory Wovkun, a chemistry student, treasurer. Natalia Lonchyna was invited to be the faculty advisory.

Current goals of the USA include attracting as many new members as possible and encouraging participation in Ukrainian courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels. In addition to renewing presentations of Ukrainian culture on campus, the USA would like to actively cooperate with the International Students Organization at the University of Illinois and the Ukrainian Research Program.

Other projected plans include stimulating the activity of SUSTA and encouraging Ukrainian organizations to provide financial aid to build a Ukrainian dormitory on campus.

Some of the proposed programs have already been implemented by the new leadership. Before the Easter holidays, an exhibit of Ukrainian Easter eggs was displayed at the World Heritage Museum. On March 20, Vera Samycia, mother of Markian Samycia, gave a Ukrainian Easter egg painting workshops, an event that has been a highly attended attraction for years.

The USA meets at a Ukrainian "table" weekly to encourage language skills in an informal setting. Further plans of the USA include obtaining a guest lecturer from the United States or Canada for the fall of 1994.

Ps and Bs help...

(Continued from page 11)

They're partly paying their own way, yet being able to choose what they do."

Metropolitan Petro Mohyla started the academy in 1632, following the Jesuit standards of classical European education. Three years ago, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk participated in ceremonies reviving the campus and its historical standards.

Donations should be made payable to the "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy Fund," and sent to the UCPBA Ottawa at 911 Carling Ave. West, Ottawa, Ont., K7Y 4E3.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

the economic strategy of Russia towards the CIS states. Its members will include, among others, representatives of the Central Bank of Russia and the directors of large Russian state-owned and private companies. The body will also serve in an advisory capacity to the Russian government. The creation of this new body will deepen Russia's policy commitment to greater integration of members of the CIS, a goal that Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin and other Russian officials have highlighted with increasing frequency over the last year. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Mohyla Academy receives national status

KYYIV— President Leonid Kravchuk has declared the Kyiv Mohyla Academy a national university. The school, which is modeled on leading Western European and North American institutions of higher learning, currently offers a variety of undergraduate courses and programs. Plans are afoot for the introduction of master's and doctoral degree programs sometime in 1995, according to Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, rector of the school. The Kyiv Mohyla Academy frequently hosts foreign academics as guest lecturers, and its new status as a national university will aid in expanding such international contacts, said Mr. Briukhovetsky. (Respublika)

Yeltsin, Shakhrai sound off on Crimea

MOSCOW— In comments broadcast on Independent TV's Itogi program on Sunday, May 22, Russian President

Boris Yeltsin stated that Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk had promised him that Ukraine would not use force in the Crimea. Mr. Yeltsin said, "[The] Crimea is a sovereign republic, and it has the right to make its own decisions, and that is its business, whatever decisions it makes. The main thing is that neither we, nor Ukraine, meddle [in those decisions]." The comments seem to assert that Russia and Ukraine have equal interests and rights in the Crimea, raising questions concerning Mr. Yeltsin's approach to the problem. Former Nationalities Minister Sergei Shakhrai has called for the Crimean problem to be resolved along the same lines as Russian relations with Tatarstan, by concluding a special treaty with the republic, according to ITAR-TASS reports of Monday, May 23. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukrainian sentenced to death

MOSCOW— A Ukrainian pilot was sentenced to death in Nagorno-Karabakh, ITAR-TASS reported on Tuesday, May 24. Capt. Yuriy Bylychenko was sentenced by a military tribunal for flying 16 bombing missions over civilian centers in Nagorno-Karabakh in Azeri planes in August 1992, which resulted in the deaths and casualties of numerous civilians. Capt. Bylychenko has the right to ask the Supreme Soviet of Nagorno-Karabakh for clemency and intends to do so. That same day, Interfax reported that Russia has appealed to all countries, especially CIS states, to take measures to prevent the hiring of Russian citizens as mercenaries. A Russian is also to be tried for similar activities in Nagorno-Karabakh. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Taras Shumylovych, president of the New York Chapter of the Composers, Authors and Artists of America Inc. (CAAA), is being held at the United States Coast Guard Support Center Library. Comprising the show are paintings on nautical themes, still lifes and landscapes as well as graphics depicting churches. The exhibit runs through July 17.

Saturday, July 2

LOS ANGELES: Friends of the National

Olympic Committee of Ukraine, Los Angeles, will be hosting Olympic and world champions Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko at a fund-raising reception and banquet to be held at the Los Coyotes Country Club, 8888 Los Coyotes Drive, Buena Park, Calif., at 5 p.m. Admission: \$45, adults; \$20, children. All proceeds are designated for the rebuilding of the figure skating center in Odessa. For reservations, contact Mary Billey, (714) 522-8062, no later than June 15.



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Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra



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Friday, June 3

NEW YORK: The New York premier of the Ukrainian feature film "Night of Questions," (English subtitles), featuring an international cast of Ukrainian American actress Luba Demchuk, Ivar Kalhynsk and Vira Hlaholyeva will be shown at the Literary/Art Club, 136 Second Ave., second floor, at 7 p.m. The showing is sponsored by the Literary/Art Club and Prolog Video Tetyana Mahar, film director and screenplay writer, will be present at the screening. Admission: \$5. For additional information, call Prolog Video, 1 (800) 458-0288.

Saturday, June 4

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Ridna Skhola (School of Ukrainian Studies) is sponsoring a graduation dance to be held in St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 569 George St., 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Music will be provided by Vodohray. Tickets: \$10, adults; \$5, students. For tickets or table reservations, contact Donald Horbaty, (203) 269-5909.

Sunday, June 5

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: Ukrainian American Veterans John Terrebetzky Post No. 27, will hold a memorial service for departed veterans at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, 161 N. Fifth Street, at noon in commemoration of Memorial Day and D-Day. The public is invited to attend. For more information, call Peter Terrebetzky, (718) 782-8672.

NEWARK, N.J.: The children of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will hold their annual art show in the St. John's church hall, Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street, 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. The show is a culmination of their efforts throughout the school year and a showcase for talented student artists. Concurrently, the Chryzanta Gallery of New York will be exhibiting the works of Ukrainian artists in various media - oil, watercolors, pastels, graphics, ceramics and jewelry.

Monday, June 6

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Veterans will join in a public ceremony with the Mercer County Veterans Council to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

D-Day landing, at Mercer County Waterfront Park, John Fitch Way, 6 p.m., prior to the start of the Trenton Thunder baseball game, (7 p.m.). New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman will speak during the ceremony and throw out the first ball at the start of the game. For more information, call John Tymash, (609)499-3339.

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Music Institute jointly with the Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School are holding a piano recital as well as an art exhibit by eighth grade students, to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., at 7 p.m. Proceeds to benefit St. John's School. Admission: \$5.

Wednesday, June 8

OUTREMTONT, Quebec: A joint recital of lieder, melodies, romances and opera arias by Helena Waverchuck, mezzo-soprano, and Yves Séguin, baritone, with Dale Bartlett at the piano, will be held at École de Musique Vincent d'Indy, 628 Ch. de la Côte Ste. Catherine, at 8 p.m. The program will feature works by Brahms, Clari, Debussy, Fauré, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky, Wagner and Wolf. Tickets: \$15.

Friday-Saturday, June 10-26

NEW YORK: La MaMa presents the American debut of "Yara's Forest Song," under the direction of Viriana Tkacz and in collaboration with the Kurbas Young Theater of Lviv. The play is based on Lesia Ukrainka's "Lisova Pismnia" (1911), a classic of Ukrainian literature, which describes the threat to the spirits of nature by the arrival of human strangers. Its plot centers on the love of a woodland sylph for one of the interlopers, a young man, through the course of the seasons. The play was recently translated into English by Ms. Tkacz and Wanda Phipps, who received this year's National Theatre Translation Fund Award for the project. "Yara's Forest Song" uses segments of this translation, together with contemporary American poetry, pagan myth and ancient songs, incorporated into an original music

score to tell about man's disruption of cycles in nature and the shifting boundaries of wilderness and civilization. Performances are at La MaMa's First Floor Theater, 74A E. Fourth St., Thursdays-Sundays, at 8 p.m.; Sunday matinees: June 19 and 26, at 3 p.m. Tickets: \$12. Box office: (212) 475-7710.

Sunday, June 12

HAMPTONBURG, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford will conduct its annual pilgrimage to Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery. Bishop Basil H. Losten will be the principal celebrant at a solemn "parastas" (requiem service) to be held at 2 p.m. The "parastas" will be followed by "panakhydy" (individual requiem services) at each grave. (Bring chairs and umbrellas in case of rain or bright sun).

Saturday, June 18

HOLMDEL, N.J.: The 20th Ukrainian Festival USA will be held at the Garden State Arts Center, (Exit 116 off the Garden State Parkway). The celebration begins with sports tournaments, featuring four men's, two women's and three junior soccer teams. The volleyball segment will consist of a men's and women's triples volleyball tourney. The mall program, featuring performances by young talent, begins at 11 a.m. Two bands, the Dunay of Passaic, N.J., and Druha Kimnata of Edison, N.J., will play for the public's listening pleasure. Performing will be folk dance ensembles Vesna from Spring Valley, N.Y., and Zoria from Bristol, Conn. There will also be a children's corner, 11 a.m.-3 p.m., with various activities for youngsters, including a clown, face painting, sand and washable tattoos. The fine arts and crafts tents will be open 10 a.m.-5 p.m. A cornucopia of Ukrainian foods will be on sale for dining pleasure. The stage program, with Iriney Kowal as master of ceremonies, begins at 3:30 p.m. Featured will be the Cheres folkloric music ensemble under the direction of Pavlo Dvorsky, composer, vocalist and merited artist of Ukraine; the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio, the Vohon folk dance ensemble from Canada,

the Voloshky folk dance ensemble of Philadelphia, and actor-comedian Rostyslav Vasylenko. As a special feature, Fata Morgana will present a musical dedication commemorating the 180th anniversary of Taras Shevchenko's birth. A celebrity dinner will be held after the stage show at the Ramada Hotel, East Hanover, N.J. For information and reservations, call Daria Twardowsky, before June 4, at (908) 688-8223. Dinner will be followed by a "zabava" (dance) at 10 p.m. at the hotel, with nonstop music by Fata Morgana, Tempo and the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio. Tickets: \$10 per person. For the stage concert and for dance tickets, call Jaroslaw Iwachiw, (908) 369-5164, or your local ticket representative. Order your tickets in advance and save the \$4 plaza activity fee charged at the gate for all those over age 10. Ticket prices range from \$6 to \$20.

Sunday, June 19

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Children's Choir Shchedryk from Kyiv, under the direction of Irina Sablina, begins its North American tour with a concert at St. Andrew's Church, King St. W. and Simcoe Street (next to Roy Thomson Hall), at 7 p.m. Tickets at door: \$15, adults; \$10, children. The Shchedryk Choir has won the grand prize at the International Choral Festival, Powell River, British Columbia, 1990, and first prize at the International Children's Choir Festival, Des Moines, Iowa, 1991. For further information, call Maria Smyk, (416) 233-3506.

POSTPONEMENT

NEW YORK: The directors of the "Music at the Institute" series announce that due to circumstances beyond their control, the closing Marathon Concert to have been held Saturday, June 4, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., has been postponed to a date to be announced in the future.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, June 11

HOUSTON: The Eparchy of Houston and All Texas, Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church, will observe the first anniversary of the death of Patriarch Mstyslav I of Kyiv and All Ukraine by serving a "panakhyda" (requiem service) at noon in the church at the Monastery of the Four Evangelists, 3011-15 Roe Drive (near Gulfgate). The principle celebrant will be the Most Rev. Makarios, ruling bishop of the Eparchy of Houston and All Texas, UAOC, with the Most Rev. Timofii, vicar bishop and the Rt. Rev. Archimandrite Innokentii, president of the consistory assisting. The choir will be the combined voices of the Eastern Christian Choral Society, seminarians of the Institute for Eastern Orthodox Studies, the Choir of St. John Chrysostom Cathedral Parish and the monastics of the Monastery of the Four Evangelists. Following the panakhyda will be a memorial banquet in St. Olha Hall, adjacent to the monastery church. For information and reservations for the dinner, call (713) 645-0843.

Monday-Friday, July 11-21

CARNEGIE, Pa.: Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding its third annual Vacation Bible School, sponsored by the Pittsburgh deanery of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma. This year's program, called "Come to the Party, Celebrate Jesus," is scheduled to be held 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Pre-registration, if paid before June 1, is \$20 for two weeks after which registration will be \$30 for two weeks. Discounts are available for three or more children from one family. Everyone from age 4 to 15 is invited to attend. The sessions each day will start at the Holy Trinity Church hall then the children will be taken to Trinity Acres for arts and crafts, games, songs, snacks and lots of life-giving Bible interaction. To enroll, call (412) 279-4652, or write to: Holy Trinity Church, 730 Washington Ave., Carnegie, PA 15106.

ONGOING

May 16-July 17

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N.Y.: An exhibit of paintings and graphic art by

(Continued on page 19)



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