

INSIDE:

- Helsinki Commission focuses on challenges facing Ukraine — page 3.
- Air Ukraine expands North American service — page 5.
- Pianist John Stetch makes his mark on the jazz scene — page 11.

23

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 23

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1994

50 cents

Presidential elections are on Ukraine's Parliament orders review of options regarding Crimean crisis

Parliament OKs June 26 balloting

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Pull out your blue-yellow bunting and put on your straw hats, because, after all the talk, the presidential elections in Ukraine are on.

Ukraine's Parliament voted on June 2 that the June 26 elections should take place, despite calls by President Leonid Kravchuk that for the sake of national security they be pushed back to a later date. The legislature also agreed to proceed with elections of local council members.

Speculation on whether the elections would occur were initiated by Mr. Kravchuk on February 19 when he stated that he would not run for re-election because he foresaw a "vacuum of power" occurring in government structures should Parliament elections turn out inconclusively.

They were further fueled when his prognosis began to come true. Barely a quorum was elected to the new Parliament, which included nearly half of the current Cabinet Ministers, also leaving that body dysfunctional. The Crimean crisis soon followed. But the "Sly Fox," as many here

call the president, pulled another fast one and declared his candidacy a day before the registration deadline.

Rukh Chairman and People's Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil joined Mr. Kravchuk's camp after the elections showed that the leftist bloc headed by the just-elected chairman of Parliament, Oleksander Moroz, had attained a considerable majority. He said it is illogical to elect a president without a new Constitution and specific laws on the division of the powers of government.

On June 2, while addressing the Parliament before its vote on whether elections would take place, President Kravchuk said, "I am not against the elections. I am for elections, I have said that before — but only once the proper laws are in place."

He said he still believes the threat of "a complete breakdown of social structures" hangs over the country. He described one scenario, whereby local leaders are elected and then develop personal fiefdoms independent of presidential control. "I have more influence on the president of the Crimea than the newly elected president will have on the oblast leaders," Mr. Kravchuk added.

He suggested the need for a strong executive for Ukraine "with an effective

(Continued on page 2)

Justice Department takes its fight in Demjanjuk case to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has taken its fight in the John Demjanjuk case to the U.S. Supreme Court. On May 24, the department asked the Supreme Court to throw out a federal appeals court ruling that prosecutors had committed fraud by withholding exculpatory evidence from the Demjanjuk defense.

Solicitor General Drew S. Days petitioned the court to review a November 1993 finding by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals that the U.S. government had committed fraud and its subsequent ruling overturning the 1987 extradition order against Mr. Demjanjuk, then suspected of being the notorious guard at the Treblinka death camp known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The Justice Department on December 30, 1993, had filed an appeal of the decision. After the 15-member 6th Circuit Court rejected that appeal on February 24, the Justice Department had 90 days to make a final appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Days said the Circuit Court's finding is impeding the U.S. government's efforts to expel Mr. Demjanjuk from the country. According to The Washington Post, he argued in his brief that U.S. prosecutors had acted in good faith and that the failure to produce certain docu-

ments did not rise to the level of "egregious and deliberate misconduct, such as bribery of a judge or fabrications of evidence," that typically is found to be fraud upon a court.

Justice Department spokesperson John Russell was quoted in The Washington Times as saying, "Our goal is to get Demjanjuk out of the country for persecuting Jews at Treblinka during World War II." The department contends that Mr. Demjanjuk still should be deported because of his alleged activities at camps other than Treblinka.

Last year, the Israeli Supreme Court overturned a lower court's 1988 conviction of Mr. Demjanjuk on war crimes charges. He returned to the United States in September of 1993.

Rep. James A. Traficant (D-Ohio) reacted to the Justice Department's appeal to the Supreme Court by telling The Washington Times: "Instead of working so hard to overcome a decision by the federal appeals court, the Justice Department should be vigorously investigating charges of prosecutorial misconduct."

He added, "Our government continues to protect these prosecutors who have broken the law and should be prosecuted themselves. That flies in the face of justice. We have a serious problem here."

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Parliament reacted mildly on June 1 to a Crimean failure to retract its renewed Constitution within the 10-day period the Parliament had stipulated. The deadline had expired the night before.

It took three efforts at rewriting and a half dozen votes before a bill was constructed that was passable — even though, save for one proposal, none of the alternatives had much bite.

No ultimatum was issued for abolition of the document that the Ukrainian Parliament had suspended on May 20. The Parliament passed only a four-point resolution calling for a Parliament committee to review the situation and within two weeks suggest measures that could be utilized by the Parliament to annul the Crimea's decision and bring its charter into line with Ukraine's.

The document also calls for the executive branch to review Ukraine's Constitution and statutes and by June 6 present the legislative body with alternatives that "may be implemented by the organs of state structure of Ukraine."

The Parliament announced that within a month it would prescribe specific actions to make sure that the two constitutions remain in alignment.

On May 30, the Crimean Parliament approved an act that revitalized a Constitution enacted in 1992 and that Ukraine had suspended four months later. That document gives the Crimea the ability to raise a military force, to deal with Ukraine on the basis of treaties and to introduce Russian as a second state language.

Ukraine's Parliament again suspended the Crimean Constitution on May 30, and Kyyiv gave the autonomous republic 10 days to bring its Constitution into conformity with Ukraine's.

When it became clear that the Crimea would not heed Kyyiv's demands, President Leonid Kravchuk submitted a bill to the Parliament calling on it to authorize the formation of a constitutional court that would review matters regarding the Crimean situation and its non-compliance with the Ukrainian Constitution.

In his address before the legislature, Mr. Kravchuk took a tougher stand than in the wording of his proposal. He told the body: "The organs of the Crimean government are continuing to ignore the provisions of the Constitution. The republic has taken a strategic course away from Ukraine and towards linkage with Moscow." He added, "De jure, it maintains that some connection exists, but de facto it does not."

Parliament deputies roundly criticized the soft wording of the president's pro-

posal. Serhiy Holovaty explained that the bill is inadequate because it merely identifies options that are already on the books. Another parliamentarian said more bluntly, "If we accept this declaration, we will have developed a Crimean policy much like an ostrich with its head in the sand."

The Parliament then developed a parallel bill that added a bit more bite by stating that a committee of deputies would be formed to present to the Parliament within two weeks all available options for realigning the Crimean Constitution with Ukraine's.

Deputy Pavlo Movchan criticized the newest version. He said, "This document is so vague that a better solution would be to simply get down on our knees and beg the Crimea to come back."

When it came time to vote, neither proposal garnered sufficient support for passage.

A third idea, proposed by the radical Ukrainian National Assembly, to send troops into the Crimea and liquidate its Parliament, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Finally, a compromise bill was developed. It called on the executive branch to determine and implement all available measures in the Constitution and via statutes to bring the Crimea back into Ukraine's fold.

Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov had requested that he have a document to take with him to present the Crimean government in talks that were scheduled for the next day, June 2. Just as it seemed the Parliament had put together a proposal at the last possible moment, an effort that had kept the deputies in session well after their 6 p.m. adjournment, President Kravchuk appeared on the podium.

He explained that it was not within his Constitutional powers to endorse or repeal legislative actions such as the Crimean Parliament's action; his powers are limited to executive actions. After debate with Deputy Holovaty, a constitutional expert, on the merits of the argument, the Parliament decided to again tweak the document and thus the final version was produced and easily passed.

Although most in Parliament seemed satisfied that some action regarding the Crimean crisis had finally been agreed upon in this badly divided and nearly frozen Parliament, no one expressed joy regarding the wording.

Deputy Ihor Yukhnovsky explained, "I am somewhat satisfied. It shows that we are concerned and have reacted." He added, however, that the document should have had more teeth and that, as it now stands, it would not compel the Crimean Parliament to change its stance.

Deputy Viktor Pynzenyk was more

(Continued on page 2)

Moroz holds first press conference

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Oleksander Moroz sounded amazingly politically mainstream and centrist on May 31, in remarks he made during his first press conference since being elected chairman of Ukraine's Parliament.

A Socialist (although he resigned from the party after his election), who heads the leftist faction of Ukraine's Parliament, Mr. Moroz came out for the division of the Black Sea Fleet, for a peaceful solution to the Crimean crisis, and for separate but equal relations between Ukraine and Russia.

He made no mention of his anti-privatization ideas, or of the fact that he believes an individual can hold the positions of president and chairman of Parliament simultaneously, comments he had made to reporters hours before he was elected to his current position on May 18.

At the time he said, "Privatization is a mechanism for robbing the citizenry. People talk about capital markets, but not about the corrupt class that would use certificates (for stock purchases) to their advantage." He also said he saw no conflict of interest in remaining in his Parliament role should he be elected president. "Historically, the Communist Party leadership has often held dual leadership positions," he said.

He had also told Interfax, just after his election to the most influential post in the Parliament, that he thought it may be possible to have the president elected by the Parliament should the presidential elections be postponed by President Leonid Kravchuk.

The Parliament chairman did say that he now considers it necessary to divide the Black Sea Fleet. "Previously, I considered the Black Sea Fleet the collective defense force [for Russia and Ukraine]. But the time has passed." He explained that Ukraine and Russia have their own "zones of interest," which the two countries can only serve individually. He added that he thought the Russian Black Sea Fleet should be guaranteed equal rights and its soldiers regarded as Ukrainian citizens.

Mr. Moroz, a 52-year-old former mechanical engineer and trained Communist political scientist, also said he believes Ukraine must strengthen ties with Russia. "This should, however, be done by way of a treaty between two equal and friendly countries," said the former Socialist Party member.

He reiterated that he does not believe Ukraine should re-enter the ruble zone, a comment he originally had made after his election to the chairman's position.



Oleksander Moroz

When asked his position on the situation in the Crimea, he said he believes the conflict had been artificially provoked by the Crimea's leadership and that the only solution is a peaceful one, arrived at through diplomacy. He said the Parliament would work to make the peninsula comply with Ukrainian laws.

Finally, Mr. Moroz expressed his dissatisfaction with the reimbursement being provided Ukraine for the surrender of its nuclear weapons. Stating that he also would have signed the tripartite agreement between Ukraine, Russia and the United States, he explained that he would have held out for more compensation.

Presidential...

(Continued from page 1)

legislative body that will outline the specific rules and laws regarding presidential powers."

According to Interfax, Chairman Moroz, also a presidential candidate, said the day before the proposal was passed that the president's desire to delay the elections should be rejected by the deputies "because the race has already been launched."

The document the Parliament passed by a large majority explains that because presidential nominees have been certified, electoral districts have been organized and financing set aside, it is too late to halt the electoral process.

In a concession to the president, the wording of the bill requires that the Parliament prepare a report by June 12 as to regulations on the authority of the Office of the President, the Cabinet of Ministers and regional leadership positions. The resulting laws must be adopted and in place by June 20.

Nothing in the document mentions what will occur if such legislation is not passed by those dates.

Ukraine's Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

colorful. "I did not vote. I think the decibels of the declaration are at a volume such that no one will hear it."

Meanwhile, in the Crimea all remains relatively quiet. Kyiv and Symferopol are still squabbling as to who caused the confrontation. However, both sides have agreed to continue negotiations that began in Kyiv on May 24, and were to resume in Symferopol on June 2, when Mr. Shmarov and a parliamentary committee headed by Deputy Borys Oliynyk were to leave for the Crimea.

NEWSBRIEFS

People's deputy shot in Kyiv

KYIV — People's Deputy Volodymyr Bortnyk was seriously wounded on May 30 in what police said was probably a contract shooting. The newly re-elected parliamentarian was shot in the head and chest as he left his home in Kyiv on Monday morning. He is reported to be in serious condition in a Kyiv hospital, but his life is not in danger. Mr. Bortnyk, the head of a company that services farm equipment, was believed to have amassed considerable wealth. He belongs to the centrist faction in Parliament. (Reuters)

Soros to take over RFE/RL institute

BUDAPEST — The U.S. government agency that oversees Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has approved a proposal by philanthropist George Soros that will allow his foundation, the Open Society Institute, to take over RFE/RL's research institute and archives. The Board for International Broadcasting announced in Washington that the agreement calls for a new research institute on Eastern and Central Europe and the preservation and computerization of archives. Mr. Soros will commit at least \$15 million over four years to the project. RFE/RL's institute, based in Munich, will be closed, and the new institute will be established in Prague and integrated into the Central Europe University, a Soros-financed graduate school with campuses in Prague and Budapest. The Board for International Broadcasting will continue to provide some financing for the project. (Wall Street Journal)

Ukraine calls for Russian withdrawal

KYIV — Ukraine plans to appeal to the United Nations Security Council for the full withdrawal of Russia's portion of the Black Sea Fleet from Ukrainian territory, a senior Ukrainian government official announced on May 26. A statement issued by the official, who asked not to be identified, read: "Ukraine will appeal to international organizations, above all to the U.N. Security Council, to raise the question of the illegal deployment of foreign forces on its territory and demand their full withdrawal." "We of course have in mind the Black Sea Fleet. The status of the Russian part of the Black Sea Fleet is in no way different from the status of Russian troops in the Baltic states. Russian troops must leave the Baltic states and Ukraine," said the official.

The statement was released a day after three-day talks in Moscow between Russia and Ukraine appeared to have

defused some tension over the status of the Black Sea Fleet. Both sides said they were willing to sign an agreement on the future of the fleet, but that minor issues would delay the signing by 10 days. Previous talks resulted in a tentative division of the more than 800 ships, but the issue of where to base the two navies went unresolved. Russia, which retains 50,000 troops in Ukraine, the majority of which are stationed at the fleet's base in Sevastopol, demands exclusive control of that city. (Reuters)

Ukraine and Turkey to build oil pipeline

KYIV — The presidents of Ukraine and Turkey signed a protocol on May 31 to build an oil pipeline that will run from the Mediterranean Sea to the Black Sea. The 438-mile pipeline, which will carry Middle Eastern oil to Ukraine, amounts to a compromise with Turkey, which objects to increased tanker traffic through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The pipeline will link Turkey's Mediterranean terminal at Ceyhan, which serves an Iraqi pipeline, advance north to the Kikikale Central Anatolian refinery and to the port of Samsun. From there, oil would be loaded onto tankers for transport to an oil terminal under construction in Odessa. Experts estimate that the pipeline, which will transport the 280 million barrels of oil a year that Ukraine needs, will cost between \$1 billion and \$1.4 billion. (Reuters)

Radetsky on Partnership for Peace

KYIV — Following a visit to NATO headquarters in Brussels, Ukraine's Minister of Defense Vitaliy Radetsky gave his views on the Partnership for Peace program initiated by the United States, reported Ukrainian television on May 28. Gen. Radetsky said one of the main tasks facing Ukraine in the military-political sphere is breaking down the "artificial barriers" separating Ukraine from the rest of Europe. He also said the underlying principle of the program was to ensure that other members' security was guaranteed in order to guarantee one's own security. "Security for oneself means security for all," he said. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Crimean ministry status confirmed

KYIV — Ukraine's First Deputy Minister of the Interior Valentyn Nedryhailo and Crimean Minister of the Interior Valeriy Kuznetsov reached a compromise concerning jurisdiction over the Crimean Interior Ministry, Ukrainian Radio reported on May 27. The compromise allows for two separate struc-

(Continued on page 19)

Paula's new show

WASHINGTON — Paula Dobriansky, director of European and Soviet affairs at the National Security Council during the Reagan administration, who became a deputy assistant secretary of state under George Bush, has surfaced to host a new television program on international affairs, reported The Washington Times.

Burt Pines, chief operating officer of National Empowerment Television, says the foreign policy expert, now a trade adviser for the law firm of Hunton and Williams in Washington, will host "Freedom's Challenge," a weekly program that examines policy changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The show will air Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in the Washington area.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

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

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Hawaii)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andriy Kudla Wynnycky

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 5, 1994, No. 23, Vol. LXII

Copyright © 1994 The Ukrainian Weekly

Helsinki Commission focuses on challenges facing Ukraine

by Eugene Iwanciw
and Xenia Ponomarenko
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), held a briefing focusing on the serious economic, political and regional challenges facing Ukraine, followed by a hearing focusing on Russia and the former Soviet republics.

Adrian Karatnycky, executive director of Freedom House and a notable author on post-Soviet affairs, and Irina Isakova, a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institute and the head of the Department of U.S. Policy in European Post-Soviet Studies, Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, in Moscow, participated in the May 20 CSCE briefing on Ukraine.

James Collins, senior coordinator, Office of the Ambassador at Large for the New Independent States, U.S. Department of State; Paul Goble, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Ronald Suny, professor of history at the University of Michigan, testified at the May 24 hearing on Russia.

In his presentation on Ukraine, Mr. Karatnycky stated that the economic indicators in Ukraine, such as the decline of living standards and the non-payment of workers' wages, are very serious. He emphasized, however, that Ukraine is a country in transition, changing from a province of a multi-national state into a single state, and that it is hard to qualify economic issues in this transitional stage.

The Freedom House director then attacked some of the myths surrounding Ukraine, stating that the level of knowledge about Ukraine is superficial in the U.S. and equally so in Russia. The first myth is that Communists won the recent Ukrainian parliamentary elections. In fact, said Mr. Karatnycky, between one-fourth and one-third of the total number of seats went to democratic reformers, one-third went to leftist groups, and the remaining number is "still up for contest." He said he believes democratic reformers still have a chance and the Parliament may shift towards reform.

According to Mr. Karatnycky, the Parliament's choice of Oleksander Moroz for speaker is not necessarily bad, noting that Mr. Moroz "is a Socialist, not a Communist," who has in the past "sought to build bridges and is supported by business interests." He added that Mr. Moroz seeks a "mixed economy" and has a "considerable intellect."

The conclusion that there had been no takeover of the Parliament by Communists was based on Mr. Karatnycky's view that the election results were a reflection of regional problems in Ukraine. Analyzing the regional election results, he found that the Communists received the majority of their support from the industrial complex of Ukraine, particularly in the Donbas and southern regions, while national democrats received solid support in the central portion of Ukraine, signaling increasing patriotism and cultural awareness.

In examining the Ukrainian population during the elections, Mr. Karatnycky observed that in Ukraine today there are primarily three identities: Ukrainian, Russian and transitional Soviet, which is neither Russian nor Ukrainian. He noted that due to economic hardship there still is a high degree of nostalgia for the former Soviet Union.

In addressing the issue of Crimean separatism, the Freedom House director stated that he believes the idea of Russian statehood is greater in the Crimea than in Russia itself. Both Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and President Yuriy Meshkov of the autonomous republic of the Crimea are using the incendiary issue of nationalism in the Crimea, which is very dangerous for both sides.

Mr. Karatnycky also attacked the myth that Ukraine needs to increase trade in order to improve Ukraine's economy. He argued that in economies the size of Ukraine's potential economy, such as France, between 17 and 18 percent of the GNP is linked to trade. In the Soviet Union, Ukraine's trade was 40 percent of the GNP. Mr. Karatnycky contended that Ukraine's economy must be made self-sufficient by reducing the amount Ukraine trades, and consequently relies on outside sources, and increasing Ukraine's production of Ukrainian goods and services. He also pointed out that trade and other economic relations with Russia cannot be avoided since Russia is Ukraine's largest potential customer.

A Russian perspective

Dr. Isakova offered a positive Russian perspective of relations between Russia and Ukraine. She contended that despite their differences, the Parliaments in each

country have not taken actions leading to ethnic conflicts or civil unrest, and that both Ukraine and Russia are in a similar transitional stage, with increasing regionalization. Central and western regions of Russia are facing "separatist tendencies" similar to the tendencies in eastern and southern Ukraine, she observed.

Dr. Isakova argued that, surprisingly, in "elite" Russian political circles a consensus is building that the disintegration of Ukraine economically or politically will not benefit Russia and that both Kyiv and Moscow have reached a consensus that the Crimea is an integral part of Ukraine. "Russia wants the Crimea to stay a part of Ukraine," said Dr. Isakova, but Russia fears that Turkey will increase the unwelcome influence of Muslims in the Black Sea region. Ukraine should assist Russia in preventing this influence.

In discussing the motives for the struggle over control of the Black Sea Fleet, Dr. Isakova stated that since 1992 the status of the Black Sea Fleet has been questioned, creating confusion and resentment within the ranks. She also noted the economic issues facing the division of the Black Sea Fleet, such as who will receive funds from Russia's leasing of Crimean ports, the Crimean or the Ukrainian government?

Noting that there is an existing problematic economic interdependence among the countries of the former Soviet Union, particularly in the chain of production, she concluded that, despite the tensions, Russian-Ukrainian relations will develop along the lines of a partnership.

In response to a question about Ukraine's adherence to nuclear agreements, both Mr. Karatnycky and Dr. Isakova agreed that Ukraine is in compliance with the agreements.

When asked about her statement concerning Russia's concern that Turkey will have an undue influence in the Black Sea region and Ukraine must try to prevent this together with Russia, Dr. Isakova replied that while Russia cannot prevent countries from dealing with one another, any Baltic-Black Sea configuration raises suspicion and uneasiness in Russia. Russia does not want to be a buffer between the West and Muslim countries, she noted.

Dr. Isakova also stated that the Partnership for Peace proposal raises questions regarding the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty (which limits the number of Russian troops in Russia's southern border areas) arguing that if Russia's southern flank is exposed due to loss of the Black Sea Fleet, Russia will be obligated to change the CFE treaty to ensure it has a defensive military presence in the region.

Empire strikes back?

In his opening remarks during the CSCE hearing on Russia, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) noted that he had recently returned from Russia. He went on to state that in 1917 the Romanov dynasty collapsed, but the empire was "reconstituted four years later." He asked whether "the empire is striking back."

In his testimony, Mr. Collins stated that the goal of the administration's policy is to promote CSCE principles and that it is concerned about a reformed Russian foreign policy as much as a reformed economic policy. He argued that both ultranationalists and neo-communists, as well as border conflicts, threaten the reformers. He added that "events do not justify unilateral military intervention, economic coercion or intimidation."

U.S. policy, according to Mr. Collins, focuses on three levels. The first is preventive diplomacy; he cited the troop withdrawal from the Baltic nations and the signing of the tripartite agreement among Ukraine, Russia, and the U.S. as examples. The second is multilateral diplomacy to which he referenced the role of the CSCE in the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute and the U.N. in Georgia. The third level entails the development of multilateral relations to provide for the economic development and national security of the nations in the region.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), CSCE chairman, inquired: "Is Russia trying to re-establish the empire through the use of peacekeeping forces? Mr. Collins responded that he does not believe so and argued that while "some want to go back, those in power reject empire." He noted that "Russia again reaffirmed its recognition of the sovereignty of Ukraine" through the tripartite agreement. Mr. Collins stated that he saw no problem with Russians acting as peacekeepers if they are voluntarily accepted by the host country and pointed to Russia's role in trying to settle the situation in Tajikistan as an example.

Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.) inquired whether Russian nationalism is benign and cited Russian troop activity in Georgia and Moldova as areas of concern.

Mr. Collins stated that "we do not accept efforts to destabilize or change borders." He went on to point out that since there is unity and reform taking place in Moldova, he believes the situation will work itself out. In the case of Georgia, said he feels that there is no unity or reform.

Dr. Goble argued that contradictory tendencies exist in Russia, and these are used by Russian supporters and opponents as justification for their arguments and that "Western discussions about Russian intentions toward her neighbors have been remarkably unsophisticated." He noted that first "no one can be sure...who or what speaks for Russia." Second, "there is a 'say and do' problem," i.e. if Russia says something objectionable, it is argued that one must look at what it does; if Russia does something objectionable then one should look at what Yeltsin says. Third, Russia's legitimate interests in the area are confused with its actions.

Dr. Goble went on to argue that it is important to examine the patterns of Russia's actions. He then outlined five areas. While Russia has legitimate economic interests in the region, Dr. Goble argued that it has used them "as a lever for more general goals," such as expecting world oil prices from some states and providing subsidized prices for others. Moscow has used military pressure in those states which were most reluctant to join the Commonwealth of Independent States.



Adrian Karatnycky, executive director of Freedom House.

He also noted that Russian leaders have "insisted that Russia alone is responsible for what takes place on the territory of the CIS" and that the West has failed to challenge that assertion. In the field of human rights, Dr. Goble noted that of the "25.4 million ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation, only 150,000 are citizens of the Russian Federation" and pointed out the difference between a state protecting its citizens and claiming the right to protect everyone of similar ethnic background.

Dr. Goble stated that Moscow has used legitimate concerns to advance a greater agenda. "Can we say that Moscow is seeking to reimpose a single imperial state?" he asked rhetorically. He answered: "No. The evidence for that is not there. But can we say that Moscow wishes to dominate these countries in ways that we would find inappropriate and inconsistent with international law if any other state were doing it? Absolutely."

He warned of the dangerous consequences of this continued Russian behavior for Russia's neighbors, Russia's development as a democracy with a free market economy, and for the United States. His solution was: first, to treat all countries in the region as countries; second, to judge Russia by its foreign policy as well as its domestic policy; and third, to "stop allowing Moscow to assume that the 'ordinary yardstick' of international relations does not apply to Russia."

Prof. Suny argued that Russia is a large country in transition and has unstable borders with which it must

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian American lawyers hold spring meeting

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Nearly 60 members and guests of the Ukrainian American Bar Association attended its annual spring meeting here during the weekend of May 13-15. Held in the Holiday Inn Diplomat Hotel on the Boardwalk, this annual spring event served both as a business and educational session.

The Saturday morning session began with organizational reports outlining progress being made in attracting new members to the UABA and the status of the organization's scholarship fund and internship program.

It was reported that the UABA had already selected its fourth candidate to attend the post-graduate law degree program at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. The program at SMU was initiated in 1991, as a cooperative effort between SMU and the Lviv State University Faculty of Law. Next year's candidate, Andriy Pidhirsky from Lviv,

will be participating in a one-year graduate foreign exchange program leading to a master's degree in comparative law.

UABA President Walter Lupan informed the membership that the second World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers is scheduled to take place in Kyiv on October 21-24. The planned meeting of attorneys of Ukrainian descent from throughout the world would be similar to the one that took place in October of 1992.

The American representative to the International Organizing Committee, UABA Vice-President Orest Jejna, noted that former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been invited as a keynote speaker at the congress. He went on to say that among the proposed topics for the congress are the Constitution of Ukraine, an independent judiciary and reform of the legal profession, existing models of government and operation of the legal profession, and the law on the

rehabilitation and claims for restitution and compensation for confiscated lands. Other invited speakers to the planned congress include George Soros, Jacques Attali and Jeffrey Sachs.

Canadian attorney and UABA member Orest Rudzik, who serves as director of the Center for Legal Studies in Kyiv, reported on the work and progress being made at the center since his tenure began last year under the auspices of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation. Work in progress includes the publication of a Ukrainian-English legal lexicon, the establishment of a Ukrainian legal educational institution based on Western concepts and methodology, as well as the first international law library in Ukraine, which is well under way.

The Saturday morning session also included a presentation by UABA member Julie A. Parker on "Ukraine and Environmental Law." Ms. Parker gave a comprehensive overview of Ukrainian laws relating to environmental protection. She also stated that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has developed guidelines for evaluating the environmental impact of proposed projects in the region. As these guidelines are implemented, parties considering investment in Ukraine will be required to more fully evaluate the potential environmental impacts and current environmental condition of the projects and properties under consideration.

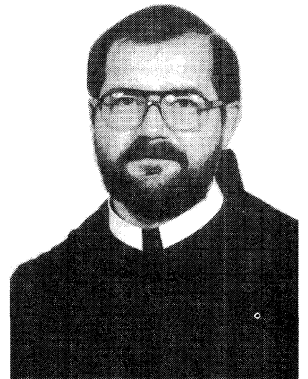
In light of the ever increasing number of issues related to estates of Ukrainians, the membership heard from two experienced attorneys in this area. UABA member Peter Piddoubny and Danylo Kourdelchouk, president of Ukrinurcollegia (Ukrainian Bar Association for Foreign Affairs) from Kyiv, reported on the procedures and logistics of handling estate matters in the United States and Ukraine, respectively.

The afternoon session began with a report from Judge Bohdan Futey of the

(Continued on page 16)

OBITUARY

Rev. Harry Boretsky, 50, Ottawa pastor



The Rev. Harry Boretsky

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Less than six months after he arrived in Ottawa to become the new pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine in Ottawa, the Rev. Harry Boretsky died suddenly on May 18 of a massive heart attack. He was 50.

The Windsor-born Basilian priest came to Ottawa to replace the shrine's builder, the Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, who died on January 6 at the age of 76. The Rev. Harry Boretsky had served as pastor of St. Basil's Church in Winnipeg.

"This has been hard on the whole parish," said Halyna Chirovsky, whose husband, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, serves as an assistant at the shrine. "We started to make plans for the future.

(Continued on page 16)

Canadian support groups still at odds over by-laws changes

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — The annual general meeting of the Toronto chapter of Canadian Friends of Rukh (CFR), which was held at the St. Vladimir Institute on May 4, did nothing to resolve the differences it has with the Canadian Association for Development of Ukraine (CADU).

On April 10, 1993, at a general meeting of the national CFR, a motion to change the organization's name was hotly debated. In the end, a majority of the membership, represented in person and by proxy, decided that it could not associate itself with the name Rukh, which is a political party in Ukraine. At this general meeting, the membership decided to rename itself CADU. Due to the controversy, the chapters in Toronto, Montreal, Oshawa and half of Hamilton did not take part in the vote and do not acknowledge what was done at the April 1993 meeting as legal according to the organization's by-laws.

At this year's Toronto chapter meeting, several members of Canadian Friends of Rukh, including Vice-Chair Bohdan Holynsky, and CFR ex-President Boris Wrzesniewsky, stated emphatically that they on one hand do not consider the name change to be legal, and on the other, that being associated with Rukh in Ukraine is the only way to effect change in Ukraine.

During the debate about the name change, Mr. Wrzesniewsky detailed Rukh's accomplishments — winning the second most seats in the recent parliamentary elections, — and its tribulations — attacks on candidates, the mysterious disappearance of Mykhailo Boychyshyn and the freezing of funds of supporters of Rukh during the investigation of Mr. Boychyshyn's disappearance. Mr. Wrzesniewsky said that supporting Rukh is necessary to ensure Ukraine's evolution into a democratic country. He said that to change the name would give a signal to the nomenklatura and ordinary people in Ukraine that Rukh has no support anywhere and is not a legitimate force of change.

Volodymyr Pedenko, CADU president, said that the organization cannot support one political party in Ukraine because the mandate is to support Ukraine in general. He said that the name "Canadian Friends of Rukh" is owned by various charter members who signed the articles of incorporation, of which he is

one. "If that name is used for some purpose to which I do not agree, I'm liable. People [some chartered members] have problems with this," Mr. Pedenko said.

Although Mr. Pedenko would not confirm whether he would begin a court action, he did say, "If Rukh in Ukraine would start to do something which is totally against my principles, [I have to ask:] how can I change this? What's the last step that I have?" Mr. Pedenko added that he would like to have another meeting to resolve these differences. After a lengthy debate, a motion was passed which obliged the newly elected executive of the local CFR to meet with representatives of CADU in six weeks.

Along with a newly elected slate, the new president of the Toronto CFR is Bohdan Myndiuk. He succeeds Jaroslav Semcesen. Mr. Myndiuk said: "I have no platform. I was talked into it. I agreed because I believe I can do some good."

In his first speech as president of CFR, Mr. Myndiuk's emphasis was on the need to establish unity and through this unity lead Ukraine's reformers and reforms by example. He said he intends to keep the channels of communication open to all people and said that he has good personal contacts with all parties involved in the CFR-CADU split. "I discussed it with all of them before I decided to take on this responsibility," said Mr. Myndiuk.

In addition, Mr. Myndiuk pointed out he wants to introduce the concept of "humility" to the Ukrainian community in the diaspora and in Ukraine. "I've talked to many people," said Mr. Myndiuk, "and there is no proper translation for this word. It is usually translated as 'skromnist', but this is not the essence of the word." He said that humility would help solve many personal ego battles that paralyze the Ukrainian community in the diaspora and contribute to the political mess among the democratic-reform movement in Ukraine.

Mr. Myndiuk also cited the need for a more business-oriented approach to running Ukrainian organizations in the diaspora and in Ukraine. He said that he is the president of CFR, but has no idea what the budget is and is not sure if "we will not be out on the street in the next few weeks." Mr. Myndiuk concluded by saying that he hopes to resolve the problems between the Canadian Friends of Rukh and the Canadian Association for Development of Ukraine as soon as possible.

Civil liberties group confers with Reform Party

CALGARY, Alberta — Borys Sydoruk and Bonnie Landego, representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association — Calgary Branch, met with Reform Party Leader Preston Manning on April 15.

They presented Mr. Manning with four requests: that the government of Canada formally acknowledge that the internment of Ukrainian Canadians from 1914 to 1920 under the provisions of the War Measures Act was unwarranted and unjust; that draft amendments to The Emergencies Act, suggested by Margaret Mitchell, MP, to safeguard against unfair or discriminatory internment be proceeded with; that an internment exhibit be developed at the Castle Mountain internment site in Banff National Park commemorating and explaining the causes and consequences of the internment of Ukrainian Canadians; and that interpretive markers be placed at the other 25 internment camp sites across Canada.

Mr. Manning has contacted the prime minister, the minister of justice and the Canadian heritage minister to address these requests.

He advocates that the association's "reasonable requests" be acted upon, particularly given the UCCLA's welcome ideas on how an interpretive center and plaquing can be funded without costs to the federal treasury.

The UCCLA's chairman, Toronto lawyer John B. Gregorovich, on hearing

of Mr. Manning's support, said: "We are very pleased that another major Canadian political party has indicated its strong endorsement for the association's position on acknowledgment and redress. We expect the government of Canada to meet with us soon and conclude negotiations on the acknowledgment and redress issue. Given that Canadians will be commemorating the 80th anniversary of the beginning of Canada's first national internment operations, we are hopeful that this matter can be resolved before that date."

While meeting with Mr. Manning, the UCCLA delegation also reiterated the association's position on bringing alleged war criminals found in Canada to justice. Any such individuals should be tried in Canada under Canadian criminal law, regardless of their ethnic, religious or racial origin, or the period or place where the alleged crimes took place the delegation asserted. It also made clear that a "made in Canada" solution to the war crimes issue is preferable to the American system of the "denaturalization and deportation" of suspected war criminals to other countries.

Mr. Manning listened attentively to the UCCLA's concerns, took note of the fact that Canadian newspaper articles have suggested that Minister of Justice Allan Rock has been considering utilizing the U.S. procedures for dealing with this controversial issue, and promised to address Ukrainian Canadian concerns on this question as well.

Air Ukraine expands North American service to Ukraine

by **Kristina Lew**

NEW YORK — Ukraine's flagship airline, Air Ukraine, has expanded its North American service to Kyiv and western Ukraine in an attempt to compete with Western European air carriers, inaugurating a Toronto-Lviv charter flight on April 26 and a non-stop Washington-Kyiv flight on May 18.

Leonid Pohrebniak, president and chief executive of Air Ukraine, announced the airline's expansion plan during a press conference following the arrival of the inaugural Kyiv-Washington flight at Dulles International Airport on May 16. Accompanied by Ukraine's deputy minister of transport, Mykola Marchenko, Air Ukraine's general manager in the United States and Canada, Mykola Kravets, and the deputy chief of mission at the Embassy of Ukraine, Valery Kuchinsky, Mr. Pohrebniak outlined Air Ukraine's new routes to Kyiv, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivske.

In addition to opening Washington-Kyiv and Toronto-Lviv service, the Ukrainian airline's ambitious plan includes inaugurating two new non-stop flights — Chicago-Kyiv, scheduled for June 9, and New York-Ivano-Frankivske, scheduled for June 15 — and augmenting its triweekly New York-Kyiv service to four times a week on June 15. An airline spokesman said the carrier also wants to establish charter service between the West Coast, either from Los Angeles or San Francisco, and Kyiv.

Filling the Czech Air void

The opening of Air Ukraine service to Lviv and Ivano-Frankivske will attempt to fill the void created by the barring of Czechoslovak Airlines service to western Ukraine.

Advised that Lviv will become a domestic airport, Czech Air, a popular carrier to western Ukraine, was stripped of its biweekly flying rights to Lviv by Ukrainian authorities on April 1. Despite a last-minute appeal by U.S. and Canadian travel agencies to extend Czech Air service and the thousands of seats already booked on Czech Air to Lviv, the airline's flying rights

were not reinstated.

Mr. Kravets defends the barring of Czech Air flights to Lviv by citing a massive flight imbalance that favored European air carriers: "The Europeans were selling 220,000 more seats a year to Ukraine than Air Ukraine was to those European countries." Referring to the revenue lost to its European competitors in Lviv, he said, "For that money we could have bought five Boeings."

A career aviation expert with Aeroflot Airlines since the 1970s, Mr. Kravets said that countries must maintain flight reciprocity, which is why the Polish airline Lot continues to fly into Lviv four times a week.

Czech Air continues to fly into Kyiv, but the barring of flights to Lviv remains a mystery. In April, Nino Pesut, Czechoslovak Airlines' New York spokesman, remarked, "I could understand if Air Ukraine was flying directly to Lviv, but it's not."

Mr. Kravets maintains that Ukraine's Department of Aviation Transport had the right to defend the national interest of its airline and insists that Air Ukraine had been planning flights to Lviv for a long time, "but we had to be assured that it would be safe before we made an announcement."

But, in fact, Air Ukraine flights originating in New York will not fly into Lviv, as crosswinds and a short runway there prohibit the Soviet-built IL-62M's Air Ukraine flies on trans-Atlantic flights to take off when fully fueled. Instead, they will fly into Ivano-Frankivske, approximately 135 kilometers south of Lviv, where, according to Mr. Kravets, the airport is better equipped and has better passenger facilities.

Air Ukraine will continue to fly into Ivano-Frankivske until the Stryi military airbase can be converted for civilian use. The airline is also exploring the option of flying from Lviv, refueling in a European city and continuing to New York. All Air Ukraine flights to the United States refuel in Ireland, at Shannon International Airport.

Air Ukraine's Toronto-Lviv charter, however, will fly into Lviv, then continue on to Kyiv. Return flights from Lviv will stop in Kyiv before departing for Toronto. Mr. Pohrebniak announced on May 16 that Ukraine and Canada are finalizing country-to-country flight agreements; talks should conclude by the end of the year and open up direct service between Ukraine and Canada.

At the height of tourist season, Air Ukraine will fly from New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays; from Washington Dulles on Mondays; from Chicago O'Hare International Airport on Thursdays; and from Toronto's Pearson International Airport on Saturdays.

In addition to its expanded North American service, Air Ukraine flies to Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. "God gave Ukraine a beautiful European connection," said Mr. Kravets. "With some work, Kyiv can become the hub of Europe."

Service vs. comfort

Air Ukraine's main advantage over its Western European competitors is its non-stop service to Kyiv. For many, boarding an aircraft in New York and disembarking eight and a half hours later in Kyiv is not a hard sell. For others, comfort and service takes precedence, despite layovers and connecting flights in Western European cities.

Air Ukraine's trans-Atlantic fleet consists of the seven IL-62M aircraft Ukraine purchased from Poland for \$15 million in 1992. While each plane seats 102 passengers in economy class and 18 in business class, both

Air Ukraine offices in North America

New York
551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1002
New York, NY 10176
(212) 557-2300; fax (212) 557-3437

Washington
1620 I St. NW, Suite 810
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 833-7648; fax (202) 833-4676

Chicago
To be announced

Toronto
Air Ukraine charter service may be arranged through:

Domar Travel & Tours Limited
2985 Bloor St. West
Toronto, Ontario M8X 1C1
(416) 236-7546; fax (416) 236-7547

All travel arrangements may also be made by calling 1-800-UKRAINE.

seats and service can be less than accommodating.

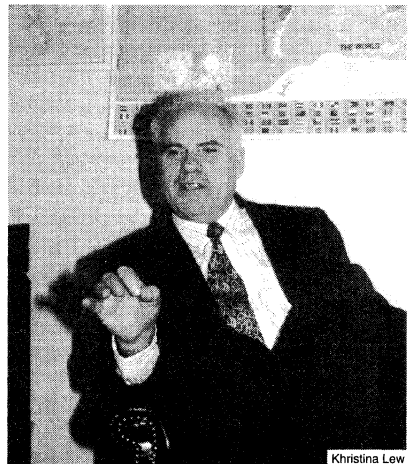
Mr. Kravets points out, however, that meals served on Air Ukraine flights are the same as those served on Lufthansa flights, and every passenger, including those in economy, receives a free drink. Air Ukraine's business class has recently been remodeled with larger seats and will in the future screen a movie.

Service at Kyiv's Boryspil International Airport will improve, said Mr. Pohrebniak, when large-scale renovations are completed.

Despite Aeroflot's recent disregard for safety, Mr. Kravets insists that Air Ukraine aircraft comply with all Federal Aviation Administration safety requirements and standards. By 1995, however, Air Ukraine plans to lease Boeing aircraft for all trans-Atlantic flights.



Air Ukraine President Leonid Pohrebniak.



Kristina Lew

Mykola Kravets, Air Ukraine general manager for North America.

Odessa cable manufacturer forms joint venture with AT&T-NSI

ODESSA — AT&T Network Systems International (AT&T-NSI) and Odessa Cable Works (Odeskabel), a leading Ukrainian telecommunications cable manufacturer, have formed a joint venture to manufacture fiber optic cable primarily for the Ukrainian telecommunications market.

The new venture, in which AT&T-NSI will own 51 percent and Odeskabel will own 49 percent, is the second joint venture AT&T has established in Ukraine. AT&T's first joint venture, UTEL, was established in 1992 to build, own and operate an international and long distance network in Ukraine. The partners are the Ukrainian State Committee of Communications, PTT Telecom of the Netherlands and Deutsche

Bundespost Telekom.

The new venture will be called AT&T Odessa Fiber Optic Cables. "This alliance represents AT&T's expansion of activities in Ukraine in anticipation of near and long-term opportunities for upgrading the existing telecommunications infrastructure to a modern network," said Daniel R. Hesse, president and CEO of AT&T-NSI. Manufacturing will begin in late 1994, with product commercially available by the fourth quarter of 1995.

"Our continued investment and growing presence in Ukraine is a clear measure of the potential we see in the economy here," Mr. Hesse said. "There is still much to do here in the way of telecom-

munications and we intend to strongly support the progress of assisting in the provision of the most modern telecommunications infrastructure and capabilities."

AT&T-NSI also assembles and tests 5ESS(R) digital switching systems in Ukraine under a manufacturing service agreement with the Ukrainian radio device factory, Cheraza, which is based in Chernihiv Oblast.

The formation and operation of AT&T Odessa Fiber Optic Cables also underscores the Ukrainian government's continued efforts to build a market economy by stimulating Western investment and partnerships, with an emphasis on local manufacturing and building its own base

of technological expertise.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Communications — and its wholly owned subsidiary, UKRTC, Ukraine's provider of long-distance transmission links — back the effort as a move that furthers telecommunications development in Ukraine.

AT&T Odessa Fiber Optic Cables will manufacture single-mode fiber optic cable to serve UKRTC's move towards modern fiber optic backbone networks. The fiber optic cable to be produced will support higher capacity and better quality transmission links, which will improve communications between Ukraine's

(Continued on page 20)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Greetings, resolutions and recommendations of the 33rd UNA Convention

Report of the Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee met on Monday, May 9. It included the following members: Dr. Bohdan Tkaczuk (chairman), Petro Leshchynshyn, Omelan Twardowsky, Ulana Maruschak (Ukrainian-language secretary), Yaroslava Bachynsky and Marta Kolomayets (English-language secretary).

Greetings

We, the delegates of the 33rd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, meeting in Pittsburgh, send our fraternal greetings to the Ukrainian nation and welcome its rebirth. We wish Ukraine continued success as it strives to institute democratic reforms and a market economy, and to integrate into the European community.

We also welcome the faithful and hierarchs of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in the U.S. and Canada. As well, we greet the faithful and leaders of Evangelical-Baptist denominations in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

The delegates of the 33rd Regular Convention greet the Ukrainian World Congress, our international umbrella organization, our national central organizations, their leadership and members, our charitable, scholarly, youth, women's and other organizations, and all our other institutions; and call on UNA members to participate in their activity for the good of our community and our nation.

Resolutions on UNA matters

1. The convention recommends that the newly elected Executive Committee consider the possibility of holding the 34th Regular Convention in 1998 in Canada, thereby underscoring the important role of that country's Ukrainian community and highlighting the vast opportunities for UNA activity in Canada.

2. The convention calls on the Executive Committee to create a marketing strategy for UNA publications, *Svoboda*, *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Veselka*, and to hire a business manager for these publications, whose main responsibility would be to increase circulation of the newspapers and the magazine.

3. The convention calls on the Executive Committee to insist that UNA members subscribe to the organization's publications. Members who read the Ukrainian language should receive *Svoboda*; the convention recommends that members whose primary language is English be obligated to subscribe to *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

4. The convention recommends that the UNA organize a special conference to examine the Ukrainian community, including its demographics, socio-economic status, as well as the challenges facing the continued well-being of the UNA and the organized Ukrainian community.

5. The convention recommends that youth have a greater voice in the future of the UNA, and therefore, approves the following resolution submitted by the Youth Caucus.

The Youth Caucus, meeting at the 33rd Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, focused on the importance of attracting new young Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian members, and the need to encourage existing young UNA members to assume leadership positions within the organization.

Therefore, the delegates of the 33rd Convention hereby resolve:

Kedryn feted on 98th birthday



On April 22, *Svoboda* editor emeritus Ivan Kedryn Rudnytsky marked his 98th birthday. On the occasion he was hosted at a lunchtime get-together by his colleagues at the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper. Also expressing best wishes for many more years of fruitful editorial activity were Mr. Kedryn's younger colleagues at *The Ukrainian Weekly*, as well as employees of the *Svoboda* administration. Above, Mr. Kedryn is surrounded by editorial staffers of *Svoboda* and *The Weekly*.

That there is established a standing committee on youth. The responsibilities of this Youth Committee shall include:

a) Developing a comprehensive fraternal program designed to attract new young members. Such fraternal program shall include fraternal activities for youth and a comprehensive marketing program for our financial products targeted at our youth; and

b) Assisting our young members in assuming leadership positions in the UNA on the local, district and national level.

The Youth Committee shall consist of nine members representing various regions of the United States and Canada, no more than five of whom shall be members of the General Assembly. Members of the Youth Committee shall be appointed by the Executive Committee no later than August 1, 1994. Such appointments shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee shall allocate not less than \$2,500 for the operation of the Youth Committee per year during the next four years. The Youth Committee shall report to the General Assembly on an annual basis.

The convention recommends that youth have a greater voice in the future of the UNA, and therefore, takes into consideration a resolution submitted by the youth caucus.

6. The convention sees the importance of developing a better relationship between branch secretaries and professional organizers for the good of the UNA. Cooperation is the only way to increase UNA membership. We recommend that the Executive Committee inform branch secretaries and district committee chairmen about professional organizers in their regions.

7. The convention recommends that the Executive Committee turn to other Ukrainian organizations and other ethnic groups who utilize U.S. second-class mail, to jointly appeal to the U.S. Postal Service to provide more prompt delivery of publications.

8. The convention asks that the Executive Committee erect a bust of the late Patriarch Mstyslav I at Soyuzivka within the next two years.

9. The convention recommends that, in conjunction with the *Svoboda* indexing project, indexing of *The Ukrainian Weekly* begin promptly. Considering the fact that, since 1976, *The Weekly* has been a distinct entity, and the fact that it provides historical background and information useful to historians, journalists and researchers, we suggest that *The Weekly* project begin immediately and start with the year 1976.

Ukraine and the diaspora

1. The convention recommends the further development of the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, which was created by the UNA convention in 1990. In order to do so, the convention recommends that the Ukrainian National Foundation, which was legally chartered in 1992, be established, electing a chairman, treasurer and advisers who would examine funding projects for Ukraine. The members should include both officials of the General Assembly and others.

2. The convention recommends the distribution of both *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda* in Ukraine. At first, the newspapers should be printed in the U.S., but later should be printed in Ukraine. At present, *Air Ukraine* should be engaged to deliver the newspapers to Kyiv. Recognizing the needs of the English-language press, *The Ukrainian Weekly* should now be sold at hotel kiosks in Ukraine for hard currency.

3. The convention recommends that the Executive Committee expand the Kyiv Press Bureau to two full-time correspondents, allowing one reporter to travel throughout Ukraine, the territories of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

4. The convention recommends that, in conjunction with the expansion of UNA activity in Canada, a press bureau be opened in Toronto to highlight Canadian news, and thus popularize UNA publications in Canada.

5. The convention recommends that the Executive Committee encourage UNA members to support the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, and aid the publication of a book on the history of Ukrainian sports, which is being developed in Lviv, to be used as a school textbook in Ukraine.

Report of the Financial Committee

In accordance with the By-Laws of the Ukrainian National Association, the Executive Committee called the members of the Financial Committee, Mykola Andrichiw, John Gawaluch, Nicholas Diakiwsky, Alexander Serafyn and Ivan Sierant, to review and prepare the following matters:

1. Compare income and expenses for 1993 in accordance with the budget approved at the annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly and to prepare a budget for 1994.

2. Establish a per diem for the delegates of the 33rd Convention for approval by the convention.

3. Propose a schedule of salaries of full-time UNA executives.

4. Set limits on donations for church, civic and educational organizations for 1994-1995. Propose a donation from each convention delegate to the UNA Fund of Rebirth of Ukraine from her/his per diem.

5. Review the finances of our three publications, *Svoboda*, *The Weekly* and *Veselka*, and make recommendations regarding these publications.

The five members of the Financial Committee divided the functions in the following manner: John Gawaluch, chairman; Alexander Serafyn, secretary; and Mykola Andrichiw, Nicholas Diakiwsky and Ivan Sierant, members.

In order to facilitate decision-making, members of the Committee conferred with delegates and the Executive Committee, analyzed financial statements, reviewed pertinent data and arrived at certain decisions and recommendations for acceptance by the 33rd Convention.

1. 1994 budget: The Financial Committee, together with Alexander Blahitka, supreme treasurer, analyzed income and expenditures for 1993 and looked at all the proposals. On the basis of available information, the Financial Committee set forth a

(Continued on page 7)

Greetings, resolutions...

(Continued from page 6)

realistic budget and recommended that the conventions accept it. The 1994 budget for UNA foresees an income of \$16,264,000, expenses of \$11,850,103, and a net profit of \$4,412,897.

2. Per diem: The Financial Committee proposes that the convention increase the per diem for delegates and other attendees of the convention from \$150 to \$160.

3. Salaries for full-time UNA executives: The Financial Committee suggests that their salaries not be raised this year. Furthermore, any newly elected executives would receive 85 percent of the salary and then an annual increase of 5 percent until the fourth year.

4. For donations to educational, church and civic organizations and to the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Financial Committee recommends a sum of \$50,000. It is further proposed that each convention delegate donate \$25 from his/her per diem to the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine. The committee encourages UNA members to donate funds or their UNA dividends to the Rebirth Fund, as was established by the 32nd Convention.

5. Finances of UNA publications: The UNA has always financially supported its publications. In the last few years the expenses have increased at an alarming rate, while revenues have not increased significantly. In order to bridge the gap, the Financial Committee looked at several proposals. Considering the sentiments of the convention delegates during the previous four days, the Financial Committee, in keeping with the wishes of the delegates, concurs that Svoboda must remain a daily and all other publications continue to be published as at present. The committee recommends that the subscription fees for non-members be raised by 100 percent and for members to 75 percent of expenses starting from July 1, 1996. Future increases should be reflected in the same proportions.

In order to achieve this, we propose to increase the subscription for Svoboda starting July 1 to \$30 for members and \$55 for non-members. The subscription fee for The Weekly would increase to \$20 for members and \$30 for non-members; Veselka — \$7 for members and \$10 for non-members. A year later the subscription for Svoboda would go up to \$45 for members and \$70 for non-members; The Weekly would increase to \$30 for members and \$45 for non-members. Veselka subscription fees would be increased by \$2 annually. As of July 1, 1996, the subscription to Svoboda will be \$65 for members and \$85 for non-members; The Weekly will be \$35 for members and \$50 for non-members, and Veselka will increase by another \$2, for both members and non-members.

Report of the Petitions Committee

The Petitions Committee, chaired by Maria Kulchycky, included Wasyly Yevtushenko, Ukrainian-language secretary; Estelle Woloshyn, English-language secretary; Myron Siryj and Lev Bodnar, members. The committee reviewed many projects and requests, and was generous in allocating \$50,000 to various civic, educational and church organizations. Over 50 grants were given, ranging from \$10,000 to \$200.

Report of the Secretaries Committee

The Secretaries Committee elected at the 33rd Convention of the Ukrainian National Association held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 6-10, included the following members: Roman Prypchan, chairman; Oksana Bereznycky, vice-chairperson; Roman Kuropas, Ukrainian-language secretary; Joe Chabon, English-language secretary; Jaroslava Zorych and Leon Harding, members.

The committee found the following: UNA membership has decreased. The professional sales force has not justified itself. The backbone of Ukrainian National Association are the branch secretaries. Their work deserves an increase in secretarial rewards. Unfortunately, the recommendations of the previous, 32nd Convention were never put into effect.

The Secretaries Committee of the 33rd Convention, in agreement with the Supreme Executive Committee, presents the following recommendations and resolutions. The Secretaries Committee voted to increase the rewards to organizers and secretaries.

Recommendations

1. To extend the age limit on ADD certificates to age 70 and to increase the insurance amount to \$10,000. This will keep our members in UNA for a longer period of time.

2. Those members who have completed the age of 79 and have Whole Life Insurance are currently receiving a dividend equal to their annual premium. We recommend that the age be reduced to 78. A member has to have been in the UNA for 20 years.

3. To hold secretarial courses both in the U.S. and Canada, if possible at the district level. To encourage the attendance of younger members as possible candidates for secretaries.

4. To include the payment for Svoboda subscriptions for all members (both male and female) along with members' insurance premium payments.

5. To place some UNA funds in Ukrainian credit unions in keeping with our adage "Svyj do svoho."

6. To send complimentary copies of Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka at the request of the secretaries as an inducement for prospective members to buy UNA insurance.

7. To publish a quarterly newsletter for the branch secretaries, informing them about new UNA products, their sales, as well as any changes in the Home Office. This newsletter should be sent to all secretaries.

8. To provide the secretaries with printed UNA stationery, including large and small envelopes.

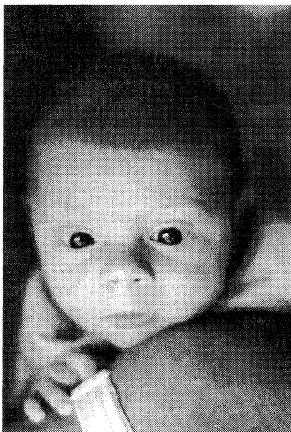
9. To prepare new membership binders for secretaries' use.

10. To recognize all secretaries after 25 years of service.

11. To prepare new insurance applications, as well as death claims and other forms.

12. To increase advertising of UNA insurance products via U.S. and Canadian radio and TV programs.

Young UNA'ers



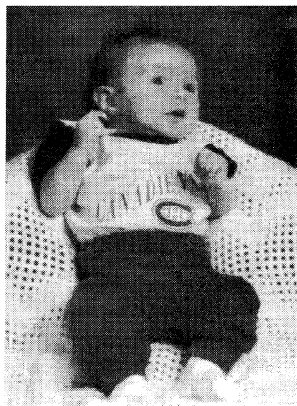
Dmytro Adrian, born January 15 to Dr. Yuriy and Irene Deychakiwsky, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 358 in Parma, Ohio. He was enrolled by his grandfather, Dr. Nicholas Deychakiwsky.



Bohdon, born December 4, 1993, to Christine and Steven Woch of East Hanover, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 171. He was enrolled by his grandparents Dmytro and Anna Woch.



Melissa, daughter of Anthony and Tamara David, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. She was signed up by her great-grandmother Sophie David.



Born January 31, Michael William, son of Rollie and Katrusia Belanger-Zayats, was enrolled into UNA Branch 465 of Montreal by his grandparents, Mary and John Zayats.



Andrew Edward, son of Mary Ann and Edward Fleck, is a new member of UNA Branch 137. He was enrolled by his grandparents Dmytro and Anna Kohut of Easton, Pa.



Rose Marie, daughter of Irene and Bohdan Lotocky, is a new member of UNA Branch 350 in Stamford, Conn. She was signed up by her grandmother Rosa Koda.

Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Our subscription fees

As reported in this newspaper within a news story about the conclusion of the 33rd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, the annual subscription fee for The Ukrainian Weekly will be increased as of July 1 of this year for all subscribers — members of the UNA, as well as non-members. In the succeeding two years also there will be price increases, in accordance with a decision of UNA convention delegates who felt that this phased-in approach was better than one substantial increase (as originally proposed at the convention by the Financial Committee, which had reviewed the finances of UNA publishing operations) that would have had subscribers paying three times as much for a year of The Weekly as they do now.

The new yearly subscription fees for The Ukrainian Weekly will be as follows:

- As of July 1, 1994 — \$20 for UNA members; \$30 for non-members. (Newsstand price: 75 cents per issue.)
- As of July 1, 1995 — \$30 for UNA members; \$40 for non-members.
- As of July 1, 1996 — \$35 for UNA members; \$50 for non-members.

For the record, the last time Weekly subscription rates were raised was in 1988, when they went up from \$5 for members and \$8 for non-members to \$10 for members and \$20 for non-members. So, it's been six years...

Why the increase now? To put it simply, expenses have gone up considerably and the fees charged subscribers did not even come close to covering the costs of putting out 52 issues a year and then mailing them to readers.

It should be noted here that, according to the convention report of the UNA supreme president, the UNA publishing house (which includes all UNA publications, the Svoboda bookstore, administration, etc.) was subsidized by the UNA to the tune of nearly \$5 million during the last four years. This is due to such factors as a 37 percent increase in the costs of postage and newsprint, as well as higher expenses for repairs of printing equipment.

And, we should remind our readers that, as of the beginning of the year in 1993, we have been publishing larger size issues, 20- and 24-page editions, while previously we were physically limited to 16 pages. As well, there is the additional news from Ukraine provided by the full-time Kyiv Press Bureau that has been functioning since 1991, plus the increased news coverage in general made possible by a larger editorial staff and an expanded corps of correspondents.

However, we hasten to add that, even with the aforementioned price increases, the new subscription fees will not completely cover The Ukrainian Weekly's expenses. To put it another way, if subscription fees were to cover all expenses of The Ukrainian Weekly, they would have to be raised immediately to \$35 for UNA members and \$55 for non-members.

The paper has been published since 1933 by a fraternal benefit life insurance company, the 100-year-old Ukrainian National Association. In fact, we would argue that the UNA's publications, The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper Svoboda and Veselka (both of whose subscription fees also are being increased) are the major fraternal benefit provided to members and to the community at large. They are a great service also to anyone who is interested in Ukraine and Ukrainians. Our publisher subsidizes UNA members' subscriptions to The Weekly, and it funds Weekly subscriptions for all the members of the U.S. Congress and selected members of the Canadian Parliament — this in an effort to keep them informed about events in Ukraine and issues of concern to their Ukrainian constituents. The UNA realizes the importance of this service, and thus it will continue to provide generous subsidies for all its publications, as it has for so many decades.

Dear Readers: We hope you will understand the necessity of raising the price of The Ukrainian Weekly — especially if we are to maintain and improve its quality. We also hope that you realize the value of our unique paper, which brings you news and information that is not available in any other publication. We trust you will keep on reading. And, we pledge to continue to do our utmost to serve you and our community.

June
8
1853

Turning the pages back...

Franz Seraphim Stadion was a Viennese-born Austrian aristocrat who began his career in the imperial government as a senior civil servant in Stanslaviv (now Ivano-Frankivsk) and Rzeszow.

He served as governor of Galicia in 1847-1848 and as the Austro-Hungarian empire's minister of the interior the following year. During his tenure in Galicia, he anticipated the abolition of serfdom by a few months, when, in April 1848, he issued an edict that eliminated "hereditary tenancy" and serfdom in his jurisdiction.

Believing that Polish irredentism was a threat to stability, Count Stadion actively encouraged the establishment of the Supreme Ruthenian Council (Holovna Ruska Rada) in Lviv, and opposed the Polish National Council.

Stadion backed Ukrainian demands for equal rights with the Poles, supported the Uniate clergy and encouraged the campaign for the introduction of Ukrainian as an official language in government and of instruction in schools.

Frustrated by what they saw as his use of Ukrainians to undermine their position, the Poles accused him of "inventing" Ukrainians. Count Stadion died in Vienna on June 8, 1853.

Source: "Stadion, Franz Seraphim," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

ANALYSIS: The vote for Parliament and Ukraine's law on elections

by Judge Bohdan A. Futey

The remarks below by Judge Bohdan A. Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, who recently traveled to Ukraine to monitor parliamentary elections, were delivered on May 5 at a panel discussion sponsored by The Washington Group in cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

I had the honor to travel to Ukraine as an advisor to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and serve as an observer of the parliamentary elections on March 27.

The IFES is a Washington-based private foundation dedicated to provide support for free, fair and credible elections around the world. As part of its ongoing program in Ukraine, IFES agreed to provide the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) of Ukraine and the constituency election commissions with computer technology for the administration of the parliamentary elections, as well as the presidential and local elections, that are scheduled to take place in June.

The IFES office in Kyiv was established as a technical support center and information clearinghouse on elections in Ukraine. In preparation for the parliamentary elections, the IFES provided extensive briefings to international election observers, distributed guidelines for observers, and provided interpretation and legal analysis on Ukraine's election law as well as the CEC's election regulations.

Since the political and economic implications of the parliamentary elections will be analyzed by others, let me briefly summarize my observations on the legal aspects of the electoral process that has just occurred in Ukraine.

The parliamentary elections are not over; 112 additional deputies will be elected starting July 24. My comments are made in the spirit of constructive criticism, taking into account Ukraine's historic transition from a totalitarian system to a democratic state based on the rule of law.

It is interesting to note that Ivan Plushch, head of Parliament, and Ivan Yemets, CEC chairman, recognized the shortcomings in the election law and invited international observers to provide suggestions for its improvement.

You should know that the election law was adopted by a vote of 244 to 6 in November of 1993. Many deputies of the democratic bloc walked out in protest. The law, without a doubt, favors the political system currently in power.

The following weaknesses or shortcomings in the law clearly complicate the electoral process:

1. A majoritarian system

The law creates a majoritarian system. It establishes a representation by 450 single-mandate constituencies, rather than a mixed system of single-member representation and proportional representation by political parties. The adoption of this election law clearly diminished the

importance and strengths of political parties and party platforms.

Thus, many constituencies had 25 to 30 candidates for deputy. Such a large number of candidates caused many difficulties for voters making their first free choice at the voting booth. It also resulted in numerous runoffs and posed administrative problems for election officials. In addition, it presented significant problems for the media in applying the equal time requirement (Article 38) when there were 30 candidates running for office. Rather than give time to all 30 candidates, the media denied time to all the candidates and voters received little information about them.

Possible solution: Amend the election law to provide for a mixed electoral system.

2. Nomination of candidates

The method of nominating candidates encourages proliferation of independent candidates. The law creates procedural obstacles for political party candidates but simplifies procedures for work collectives. The requirements make nomination of candidates by political parties extremely difficult. This prevents national debate on national issues by national groups and political parties. (For example, political parties are required to nominate candidates in 450 separate local organizational meetings.)

Possible solution: Amend registration and nomination requirements to make parties' registration of candidates less burdensome.

3. Turnout and vote total standards

The law sets up a minimum requirement for voter participation. It requires 50 percent voter participation from voters' lists in a constituency for the election to be valid and half of that but not less than 25 percent from the voters' list for a candidate to win an election. Several elections were treated as not held (invalidated) because of this provision. Thus, all voters were denied their right. It also ignores the right of a citizen not to vote. Such a practice can provide for continuous runoffs which could lead to voter apathy.

Possible solution: Abolish the standard of 50 percent turnout as well as the requirement of 25 percent of registered voters for a candidate to win an election. (Note: There were 5,839 candidates running for 450 seats.)

4. Negative voting

This method of voting, carried over from Soviet times, consists of crossing out the names of candidates the voter does not wish to elect. This is time-consuming for voters and election officials. Also, with multiple candidates, 30 and more, it can create an extremely high percentage of spoiled and/or invalidated ballots.

Possible solution: Allow voters to place a mark only by the name of their choice.

5. Campaign finance

The spending limitations on personal

(Continued on page 14)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 26, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 16,846 checks from its members with donations totaling \$439,502.12 The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

New journal seeks to spur dialogue

Dear Editor:

Jews and Ukrainians – Ukrainians and Jews... How many times has history strived to place us on opposite sides "of the barricades?" As a result, to this day there exist mutually bitter recriminations, insulting stereotypes. And at the same time, for our people, there is no understanding of and nothing to share in our centuries-old, at times tragic, nonetheless common and interwoven history.

Precisely because of this, in order to tell the truth about Jewish-Ukrainian relations in Ukraine, in order to turn almost forgotten and almost forbidden pages of our past, it is proposed that a new journal, Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue, be established.

Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue will give its pages to writers, politicians, historians from Ukraine, Israel, as well as the numerous countries of the diasporas, the United States, Canada, Russia, Poland, that are not indifferent to the full history of Jewish-Ukrainian relations, that are not indifferent to the Ukrainian and Jewish people, that are not indifferent to the fates of Ukraine and Israel, that respect the memory of those Jews and Ukrainians who perished in their struggles for national honor, human dignity, independence and liberty.

Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue will give its pages as well to those who still find themselves in the prison of existing stereotypes, to those who carry in their souls only mistrust and animosity with regard to Jewish-Ukrainian understand-

ing. The criteria of the journal will be only one: civilized, scholarly, creative level of discussion.

The journal assumes an educated lay reader that will be curious about Jewish poets who write in Ukrainian, about Ukrainian writers who wrote about Jewish life, about political cooperation in the struggle against oppressive empires. We will listen to the voices of Israel and Ukraine, will listen to the voices of the Jewish and Ukrainian diasporas and translate one another's world.

We will ask the political leaders of a new Ukraine, political leaders of Israel, America, Russia, Canada, for discussion as to the future of Ukrainian and Jewish peoples of their countries.

Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue will be published six times annually with an initial circulation of 1,000 copies, in Ukrainian and English, with the hope of translation into Russian and Hebrew. The journal will include graphics, with particular emphasis on photographs and reproductions of forgotten and unknown artists. Initial distribution will be in Ukraine, Israel, America, Canada.

Ukrainian-Jewish Dialogue is conceived as an international literary-cultural and civic-political journal that will provide a forum for two peoples with a large, and largely unknown, culture and long-denied legacy. For 1,000 years they have not only fought and hated, but respected and created, destroyed and built on the land of Ukraine. As it is historically impossible to tear apart one from the other, it is time to finally reveal the blank spots of their mutual history.

Oleksandr Burakovsky,
New York

An appreciation for two friends

Dear Editor:

Less than six months after arriving in Ottawa to assume the helm at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Shrine in Ottawa, following the January death of its builder, the Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, the Rev. Harry Boretsky died.

Beyond the sadness of losing two longtime friends, Father Harry's death on May 18, at the age of 50, carries bitter-sweet irony.

By month's end, I shall have left Ottawa, which has been my home for seven years. The passing of these two Basilian priests marks an end to a very personal era in my life; both entered it at

different times in my life. I met the Rev. Shewchuk when I was a boy; the Rev. Boretsky as a teen.

Each became close to my family, both became close friends with me.

Leaving the city without them here makes the exit less sad. However, their spirit will undoubtedly follow me throughout my life, whatever I do, wherever I go, because their mark in my life wasn't as clergymen or administrators. Their gift to me was their humanity, which personalized my spiritual heritage and gave God a face.

I know they are among the angels in heaven.

I'm glad both men chose to accept me into their lives.

Christopher Guly
Hull, Quebec

Enough is enough: let's speak out

Dear Editor:

We all have to face minor iniquities served up every day by those who are insensitive, both intentionally and unintentionally, to the real difference between Ukrainian and Russian.

Most of the time, very little can actually be done short of the typical letter of indignation such as this one. But every now and then something happens which can be reacted to with more than a letter. Recently The New York Times has been running ads for Manhattan's trendy and upscale

"Russian" restaurant, Petrossian, located at 58th Street at Seventh Avenue, (212) 245-2214. They read, in part, as follows: "Petrossian celebrates the Russian Easter with music, feasting and a traditional Ukrainian Easter gift."

Enough is enough. I don't care whether this is ignorant commercialism or a restaurateur's eclecticism. It makes me mad. And how do you explain it to your kids?

The only way is to make sure it doesn't happen again. You don't have to patronize the place to let them know. Call the culprits at their place of business and creatively let them know how you feel.

Andrew Fylypovych
Philadelphia

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Zhirinovskiy/Solzhenitsyn: two sides, same coin

Ukrainians have little reason to rejoice over the triumphant return of Alexander Solzhenitsyn to his native Russia. Like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, Mr. Solzhenitsyn is a flaming Russian imperialist who wants Ukraine back in the Russian yoke.

Although Mr. Zhirinovskiy lacks the scholarly acumen of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, he too has made it clear that his aim is to reconstitute the Russian empire. "Let them try their independence," Mr. Zhirinovskiy said of former Soviet republics last December. "Their nations are doomed to die out."

How different are the views of Alexander Solzhenitsyn? In terms of Russian expansionism, not much. In an interview that appeared in Forbes on May 9, Mr. Solzhenitsyn replied to questions regarding tensions between Ukraine and Russia, Western support of Ukrainian territorial integrity, and Henry Kissinger's belief that Russia will always threaten the interests of the West, no matter what kind of government it has.

"Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Richard Pipes, and many other American politicians and publicists," responded Mr. Solzhenitsyn, "are frozen in a mode of thought they developed a long time ago. With unchanging blindness and stubbornness they keep repeating and repeating this theory about the supposed age-old aggressiveness of Russia without taking into consideration today's reality."

And what is today's reality according to this acclaimed Russian author?

• An independent Ukraine weakens Russia because Ukraine might become a "great power" and Mr. Solzhenitsyn is against "great powerism." What hypocrisy. If Russia forcibly incorporates Ukraine, Belarus and parts of northern Kazakhstan (which Mr. Solzhenitsyn claims also is "Russian soil"), then Russia will be a great power. That is precisely why Ukraine also must become a great power. A strong Ukraine is the world's best guardian against Russian expansionism.

• Since most people in Ukraine list Russian as their native language, Ukraine has a tremendous problem. "...all these people will have to be re-educated in the Ukrainian language," Mr. Solzhenitsyn argues, "while the language itself will have to be raised to international standards and usage. This is a task that would require 100 years." Here Mr. Solzhenitsyn parrots familiar imperialist rhetoric. The tsars identified Ukrainians as Little Russians and the Ukrainian language as a Russian dialect despite the fact that Muscovy didn't lay historical claim to Kyivian Rus', (historical birthplace of the Ukrainian state) until 1713, four years after the Battle of Poltava. The Soviets continued the great Russian fiction. The national anthem of the USSR, which replaced the "Internationale" in 1943 began with the words: "An unbreakable union of free republics was forged forever by Great Rus.'" Soviet Russians and their Ukrainian lackeys often referred to the "great Russian nation" as the leading nation of the Soviet Union. The Russian language was promoted as the leading language of proletarian socialism and every loyal Communist was expected to master it. Now, fortunately, the shoe is on the other foot. Despite Russian denials, Ukraine does have a literary tradition. And if Ukrainians could learn Russian under Russian occupation, then Russians

can certainly learn Ukrainian now that they live on free Ukrainian soil.

• Ukraine is not entitled to the Crimea and certain "Russian" provinces in eastern and southern Ukraine because they were "gifts" from Russia. The only people who have a right to the Crimea, say I, are the Crimean Tatars. Russia cannot "gift" Ukraine with the Crimea or with certain southern and eastern provinces because these lands were never Moscow's to "gift." Mr. Solzhenitsyn needs to be reminded, moreover, that according to the dictates of the Helsinki Accords, which both Ukraine and Russia signed, Ukraine's current borders are inviolate.

• "Russia is a combination of many nations – large, medium-size and small – sharing the Russian language and a tradition of religious tolerance." Mr. Solzhenitsyn informs us. A combination of "many nations," he should know, is called an empire. People speak Russian in these "many nations," not because it's their native language, but because they have been Russified. And as for religious tolerance, gimme a break! Who destroyed the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the 18th and 20th centuries? Who outlawed the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946 because it was too nationalistic? Which Church in Russia still refuses to recognize the right of Ukrainian Catholics to a separate existence?

• Russian imperialism, "which in the past only expanded its borders somewhat," Mr. Solzhenitsyn maintains, is different from "communist imperialism, which aimed to make over the whole world." More nonsense. In 1300, the Grand Duchy of Muscovy included a territory of 18,500 square miles. By 1900, the Russian empire had expanded to a territory of 8,571,400 square miles. This can hardly be characterized as "somewhat" expanding.

• The Captive Nations resolution (PL 86-90) is "silly" because it doesn't include Russia, Mr. Solzhenitsyn laments. Russia was never a captive nation under the Soviets. As Nicholas Berdayev has pointed out in "The Origin of Russian Communism," "the very internationalism of the Russian communist revolution is purely Russian and national." Independent and informed world scholars accept the notion that the Soviets continued the traditions of the Russian imperial state. The three pillars of the Russian statehood have always been autocracy (tsar or commissar), orthodoxy (religious or Leninist) and narodnichstvo (Great Russian or proletariat).

Today Russia is fast returning to its pre-Soviet traditions. Russian Orthodoxy has been restored and already we hear demands for religious exclusivity. And tsarist autocracy appears to be gaining support. According to a May 12 Decision Brief of The Center for Security Policy, "virtually the entire Russian political spectrum is enthusiastically embracing the idea of restoring Russia's imperial monarchy."

With Alexander Solzhenitsyn (a self-proclaimed monarchist) and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy both pushing for Great Russian dominance and expansionism, it won't be long before all three pillars of the historical Russian state are firmly restored.

And once again the West will be caught off guard.

The author is grateful to Jaroslav Sydorenko for sending him the Forbes article and to Larissa Fontana for the Decision Brief of The Center for Security Policy.

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

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

ANALYSIS: The reassertion of Russian power in Eurasia

by Paul A. Goble

Below is the statement of Paul A. Goble, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, delivered before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on May 24.

Recent reporting from Moscow has focused on two supposedly contradictory tendencies, the collapse of state authority within the Russian Federation and the reassertion of Russian power over its new neighbors. Each of these tendencies has been repeatedly cited as precluding the other: Those who see Moscow restoring the empire have tended to ignore Russian domestic difficulties, and those who believe that Moscow is pursuing a normal course of development with its neighbors have tended to point to these difficulties as a necessary and sufficient explanation.

But this contradiction is more apparent than real: In fact, the reassertion of Russian power over its neighbors precisely reflects an effort by the Moscow authorities to cope with the disintegration of the Russian state. Unfortunately, as so often happens, the cure may be worse than the disease, with its victims being first the countries Russians routinely call "the near abroad," then the prospects for the development of democracy and free markets in Russia itself, and finally the possibility of a more peaceful and cooperative relationship between Russia and the United States.

Because of this, I very much appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you certain aspects of this fateful set of relationships. In my remarks, I want to focus on three main questions: First, what is happening between Russia and the states around its borders? Second, what are the likely consequences of these actions on all the parties involved? And third, what can and should we do to promote American interests and values in this region?

A reassertion of power

Western discussion about Russian intentions toward neighbors have been remarkably unsophisticated, with all too many arguing either that Moscow wants to restore the status quo ante or that Moscow is simply pursuing, after several years of confusion, policies normal for a great power surrounded by smaller ones. The primitive quality of such discussions reflect three aspects of the problem:

- First, with regard to Moscow's intentions, there seems to be, in the words of Gertrude Stein, "no there there." No one can be sure at the present time who or what speaks for Russia, and so no one can be certain what is official policy and what is not.

- Second, and related to the first, there is a "say and do" problem. Whenever Russian officials say something untoward, we are routinely enjoined by their supporters to watch what they do; but whenever Russian officials

do something untoward, we are often told that President Boris Yeltsin has assured us otherwise. A highly unsatisfactory situation.

- Third, the debate itself is at an extremely primitive level. On the one hand, there are those who see any reassertion of Russian power in the region as imperialism, ignoring the fact that Russia, just like any other state, has real and legitimate interests in the countries around its borders and forgetting that the real question concerns the means by which Russia seeks to advance its interests. On the other hand, there are those who argue that since Mr. Yeltsin and Andrei Kozyrev — in contrast to someone like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy — have never used the word "empire" and clearly do not seek to include all the new states within the borders of a single country, there can be no question that Moscow seeks to dominate its neighbors in an inappropriate way.

These problems are exacerbated by the tendency to examine the issue as the sum of bilateral relations between Moscow and each of its neighbors rather than as a general pattern. This allows both sides of this argument to claim victory, with supporters of the Russians as innocents pointing to the resolution of troop withdrawal in the Baltics and with supporters of the idea that the empire is coming back pointing to the flagrant use of Russian power in Moldova and Georgia.

Is there a way out? I believe three steps are necessary. First, we should stop our fixation on the word "empire" and just look at the special facts. Second, we should seek to define the general patterns of actions, recognizing that statements are often problematic and do not necessarily reflect a broader policy. And third, we should examine the issue in terms of a series of policy arenas rather than in terms of specific bilateral relationships.

Here I would like to propose five such areas: economic relations, military involvement, the politics of isolation, "human rights" issues, and linkages among each. In what follows, I suggest what I see as the outlines of Moscow's approach, rather than argue that these outlines explain all of the extremely disorderly Russian approach to its neighbors.

Economic pressure: No one can contest that the Russian Federation has legitimate economic interests and even equities in the new states, but Moscow officials have pursued a policy which suggests that it sees these economic assets as a lever for more general goals.

Three examples spring to mind: First, Moscow has not imposed world prices on raw materials and energy as a general rule but rather has imposed them selectively and irregularly as a means to destabilize the neighboring countries or to increase Russian political influence. Second, Moscow has insisted that energy supplies from Central Asia and the Caucasus flow through Russia and asserted its right to block the export of oil and gas to the West if it would compromise Russian economic goals. And third, it has insisted in Belarus, Tajikistan and elsewhere on a very high political price for economic assistance.

Military pressure: Moscow has deployed troops in Moldova, Tajikistan and Georgia against the initial interests of the governments involved (that these governments subsequently agreed to it does not justify such use of force earlier); it has dragged its feet on withdrawal of troops from Estonia and Latvia; and it has provided arms to groups on various sides of civil and international wars in the Caucasus. Curious but seldom noted is the fact that Moscow has used its military force in precisely those countries — Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Tajikistan — which had or appeared likely to have greatest doubts about membership in the Russian-dominated Commonwealth.

Moreover, its spokesmen in the military and Defense Ministry have cast doubt on the genuineness of Moscow's willingness to treat these countries as equals. The West — and especially the United States — has also failed to insist on this, all too often seeing the troop issue in the Baltic states as the only one of concern and as an end in itself and all too often excusing Russian military behavior elsewhere because of CIS agreements and so on.

Political isolation: Russian spokesmen from President Yeltsin on down have repeatedly insisted that Russia alone is responsible for what takes place on the territory of the CIS or even of the former Soviet Union. Foreign Minister Kozyrev has not only demanded that the West recognize this as legitimate, but also that the West contribute to what he calls peacekeeping. So far that has not happened, but neither has the West consistently and publicly challenged Moscow on its assertiveness in this respect, leaving many in the new countries to feel that they confront Russian power without any real prospects of assistance.

Indeed, Russian discussions about its conditions for joining the Partnership for Peace are only the latest indication that Russia believes it can play by its own rules,



Paul A. Goble

flout those of Europe, and isolate not only the 14 former Soviet republics but Eastern Europe as well.

"Human rights" issues: Nowhere has Russia been bolder or the West more supine than on the issue of ethnic Russians in the other new countries. The Russian government has a legitimate interest in the fate of its co-ethnics abroad, but this interest must be manifested in ways consistent with the principles of international law and the higher standing of citizenship. Of the often mentioned 25.4 million ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation, only 150,000 are citizens of the Russian Federation. All but 800,000 of the others are citizens of the other countries.

Unfortunately, not only has the West allowed Moscow to make claims about the need to protect these people — a claim we would object to if it were made by any other nation, as for example Germany — but we have forgotten to worry about or direct the CSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities to concern himself with the fate of the 35 million other people in this region who either live outside their own country or are not members of a titular nationality. This failure has led to assumptions both in Moscow and in other capitals that some countries are "normal" and others are simply "inconvenient," thereby reinforcing the isolation of these countries and the tendency of the West to view them only through Russian eyes.

Linkage issues: In each of the cases listed above, there are some legitimate reasons for Russian statements and actions. Unfortunately, in every case, the Moscow authorities have used their leverage to seek to reintegrate these countries under Russian domination even when the initial Russian action may be welcome. Russian involvement in the Karabakh conflict is a case in point.

Russian diplomatic actions sometimes have been useful particularly given the failure of other states to be more active, but these welcome Russian actions have always been accompanied by other less welcome signs that Moscow's intentions are less benign than advertised.

Can we say that Moscow is seeking to reimpose a single imperial state? The evidence for that is not there. But can we say that Moscow wishes to dominate these countries in ways that we would find inappropriate and inconsistent with international law if any other state were doing it? Absolutely.

Moreover, the conversion of some or eventually most of these countries into simple satellites is proceeding so rapidly that the question of empire may in fact become a genuine one, especially since so many Russians regret the end of the Soviet Union and since so many politicians seek the restoration of Russian suzerainty over these states as a solution to or at least distraction from Russia's own enormous domestic problems.

Dangerous consequences

There will be three victims of the reassertion of Russian power in the forms it is now assuming. The first

(Continued on page 17)

Helsinki Commission...

(Continued from page 3)

deal. He went on to state that Russia has been drawn into conflicts and is the only power able to play a positive role in the region. Prof. Suny then defended the American "Russia first" policy, arguing that Russia is key to the region. In regions of conflict where U.S. interests are not strong, Prof. Suny urged the U.S. to support "Russia's efforts at peacemaking and peacekeeping." In other areas, such as Estonia, Latvia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, he urged the U.S. to "play a moderating or mediating role."

"Sphere of interest"

Rep. Hoyer pointed out that in reading his testimony, Dr. Suny omitted a sentence from his written testimony which stated that "the United States basically recognizes the former Soviet Union as primarily a Russian sphere of influence" and asked whether this was intentional. While replying that it was not, Dr. Suny said that perhaps "interest" is a more appropriate word than "influence."

During the question and answer period, Dr. Goble posed the question: "What would we say if Russia said about Finland or Poland what they have said about Ukraine and Kazakhstan?" He went on to point out that the Balts have done well due to their recognition by the West as real countries and that the U.S. has not accorded the same recognition to the other 11 new states.

Dr. Goble challenged the selective nature of issues raised by the CSCE by stating that if there were a mass closure of Russian-language schools in Ukraine, the CSCE would raise the issue of human rights. Yet, according to Dr. Goble, the CSCE has yet to protest the fact that there are no Ukrainian-language schools in Russia and that there has not been any since 1934.

Canadian pianist John Stetch makes mark on New York jazz scene

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — Edmonton-born jazz pianist John Stetch, now a Brooklyn resident who is becoming involved in New York City's jazz scene, has returned with his quartet from a cross-Canada tour with good news. Music critics liked his piano playing, his style and his new Carpathian Blues album, with a selection based on the well-known "Arkan" melody.

In a May 5 review in Toronto's Globe and Mail, Mark Miller called Stetch's piano playing "intelligent, cool and stylish." He wrote: "Stetch's playing, like his writing...is remarkably mature, in its conception and control well ahead of the efforts of most of his New York contemporaries." Miller called Carpathian Blues "a first-rate follow-up to 1992's 'Rectangle Man' for the California label Terra Nova." ("Rectangle Man" was a Juno award nominee for Best Jazz Album of 1993.) The Ottawa Citizen's James Hale noted that John Stetch was one of a rare breed — both a "sensitive interpreter" and a "blazing original." Nicholas Jennings of Maclean's concluded that Mr. Stetch is a promising newcomer — "a homegrown pianist who seems destined to join the ranks of Oscar Peterson and Oliver Jones in keeping a strong Canadian presence in the eclectic world of jazz." He praised Mr. Stetch for "plenty of innovative touches" in the Carpathian Blues album.

Saxophonist Seamus Blake, drummer Josh Dixon and bassist Sean Drabitt, who is of part-Ukrainian ancestry, are the other members of the John Stetch Quartet.

Mr. Stetch, a McGill University graduate, was one of three finalists chosen from a field of 200 international entries in the Thelonius Monk Institute of Jazz Composers' competition in 1993. He is the grandson of Saskatoon lawyer Julian Stechishin and Ukrainian community activist Savella Stechishin, author of "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery."



Jazz pianist John Stetch

INTERVIEW: Stetch on his music, his influences, his experiences

by Borysa Struk

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

"Super information highway" — one of the top new catch phrases of the 90s, is all about communication. I had both the honor and pleasure of experiencing one of the oldest forms of communicating through sound — music — as John Stetch (Stetchishin) played the piano at Toronto's Top O' The Senator, during his run there May 10-15.

I've known John for seven years now and was pleased to learn I could hear and see him play. Curious to hear how his music had evolved, and to disprove a popular myth that Canada is home only to polar bears, igloos, Mounties and snow, I ventured out to see his Canadian jazz band play.

John Stetch was in Toronto completing a cross-Canada tour on a Canada Council grant launching his second CD, "Carpathian Blues." The show was dynamic, alive, and the audience's response very positive. Afterwards, I had the opportunity to speak with Mr. Stetch.

How has your playing shifted or changed since you've been in New York City?

Oh, my playing probably got a lot more intense because of all the competition and other intense players around me. But I think I still have a Canadian personality — that's not going to go away.

How long have you been in New York City?

I've been there for about a year and a half. I come from Edmonton. I did a year in Toronto at York University, then went to Montreal and completed a degree at McGill.

Why did you go to New York City instead of staying in Canada?

Because [the jazz scene in] Montreal was dying badly — it was over. I figured if I was going to start from scratch, I might as well go to New York City instead of Toronto — I also got a grant from the Canada Council, which meant I could live off of it for a year. Plus New York City is the center of the world in jazz — no question. All the great guys are there.

Have you had the opportunity to

play with any of them?

I had a session with Josh Redman — not really anyone else, because it's really hard to get a hold of these guys, they're so busy. You have to gradually have them hear about you.

When I sit in somewhere, I try my best to sound really good and just hope that the word spreads — and it slowly does. A lot of it is word of mouth.

What has been your most difficult challenge since being in New York City?

Getting over hearing some of the brilliant players — that's been the hardest. I kind of got sick one time — you know how they say you can get ill when you're run down or stressed — well, I got the flu and it was right after the session with Josh Redman and two other great tenor players in my apartment.

I just started questioning my playing ability and got really moody and dark. I kept hearing all these genius piano players and just started wondering if there was any point in practicing or playing.

That was really tough. Worrying about whether I'll ever be able to make a living there is also hard.

So what do you do to get yourself out of your gloom or dark side?

Luckily, I've met a lot of great people and made some good friends — people I've gotten closer to than in other cities, it seems. The musicians I've met in New York I relate to more than those from anywhere else because they've done the same thing I have.

They gave up what they had in a small town, where they were big fish, to come to New York City, where you're small. Everybody bonds because they don't have any money and they only have each other.

If you have a great musical experience at a gig, it's a great experience even if there's no money involved. It gives you a great feeling to be there and be doing what you love.

Where else do you hope to tour?

To do the States I think you really need a lot of hype. I'd love to tour Europe or Japan. There's more appreciation out there than in the States as a gen-

eral rule — it's not that TV culture, you know what I mean?

But if New York City is the pinnacle of jazz, why Canada at all? Just because of the grant?

Well, in Canada I already have connections and it was easier for me to book a tour. But the grant can't cover the States unfortunately. I wouldn't even know where to go — I don't have any connections. But it's nice to come back to Canada and be a star for a little bit. Plus I can still sell CDs.

Your second CD, "Carpathian Blues," was released in February. How is it doing?

It just got released in the stores here last week so it's pretty new — it was supposed to be out earlier, but we had some problems.

Anyway, I've sold a lot on the road, which will generate some hype, and radio people are playing it. We'll have to see what Sony does with it. A couple of reps came down yesterday and assured me that they will do their best.

I did walk into HMV pretending I wasn't me and asked if they had any Stetch CD's. They told me it was in the listening rack — you know, where you put on headphones and listen — that's amazing!

If Sony decided to distribute your CDs, do you think they would send you on a tour?

Well, that would be awesome, and it would make sense. I wonder how connected Sony Canada is to Europe. I really hope to get on the Sony label one day.

Terra Nova is carrying you now — how did you get hooked up with them?

I made a digital tape of the first album, "Rectangle Man," and without knowing what would happen, I sent it around to 30 different record companies in Europe and the States whose addresses I got from the back of album covers.

A lot of them don't take unsolicited material and probably didn't even open the package, but five smaller ones wrote me back and said they liked it but had other people they were dedicated to at the time.

Then two people said they liked it and wanted to do something with it. So I chose the better deal with Terra Nova —

they offered to do the pressing, recording and offered more money.

Terra Nova has since approached Sony and asked them to distribute.

I've seen you play the flute brilliantly with the sax accompanist, and people really seem to like jazzed up Ukrainian folk melodies. These tunes are also prevalent on "Carpathian Blues." So tell me about your ethnicity, how does your "Ukrainianness" influence your playing?

Well, the first Ukrainian stuff I did I guess was dancing and I remember doing the Arkan. So I wanted to incorporate it into my playing.

It was hard because they're very square melodies on a down beat, and jazz is more angular. Arkan is kind of a slow tune and has this ethereal quality about it — the mountain sound thing.

I do this thing on the piano where I make it sound like the tymbaly and it fits really well. It also worked as a minor blues and I tried it like that.

The response has been great and it almost seems to me that non-Ukrainians like it most. They say it's slow, catchy. It's blues, and people always relate to blues.

The media also loves it. And Seamus picked it up really well on the sax — he'll play the first part of it as an arpeggio, then he'd play the melody, and then go into D flat, and the next part he'd play in B or B major. So he's mixing it all up — the same shape and same melody but he's always altering the keys so it sounds really bizarre. It gives it a bit of a comical effect but also a bit of an East Indian sound.

You met your sax player, who is also your housemate, at school, correct?

Yeah, we met in Banff, he's great. We've been together for awhile, and living together helps because we're really comfortable with one another. We like and listen to the same music and we have similar Canadianisms.

Canadianisms?

Yeah, people say that there is a definite Canadian sound — more spacey.

Do you ever see yourself playing with Eastern giants like Ravi Shankar

(Continued on page 15)

**The Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA,
Metropolitan Council, Consistory, United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods,
Ukrainian Orthodox League and Saint Sophia Seminary,**

**wish to inform the Ukrainian Community
of solemnities marking the First Anniversary of the falling asleep in the Lord
of God's servant,
His Holiness, the Patriarch of Kyiv and All Ukraine,**

MSTYSLAV I

**to take place on Saturday, June 11th, 1994
at the St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church Center, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.**



**Patriarch Mstyslav I
April 10, 1898 - June 11, 1993
Eternal Memory!**

Liturgical Program:

9:00 AM - Rite of Greeting.

9:30 AM - Archpastoral Liturgy in St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church.

Celebrants: His Eminence Metropolitan Constantine,

His Grace Archbishop Antony and His Grace Bishop Paisij.

Blessing of the new sarcophagus and Panakhyda will be celebrated in the crypt after the Liturgy.

**Memorial meal and program honoring the memory of Patriarch Mstyslav:
Main auditorium of the Cultural Center immediately after the liturgical services.
Memorial meal donation: \$10.00. Students: \$5.00.**

**A cordial invitation is extended to the faithful and to all Ukrainian organizations and
institutions to participate in the June 11th solemnities offering prayers
for the repose of the soul of His Holiness and by donate to
The Endowment Fund of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA,
in memory of His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav I.**

**The Endowment Fund will assist the Church in continuing, for the good of the Church and nation,
the work begun by His Holiness.**

**Endowment Fund of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA
In Memory of Patriarch Mstyslav I
c/o Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA
PO Box 495
South Bound Brook, New Jersey 08880.**

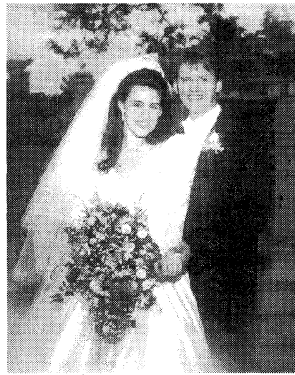
NOTES ON PEOPLE

Tatiana Wenglowczyk weds Taras Palczynski

MIAMI — Tatiana Wenglowczyk, daughter of Roman and Lucia Wenglowczyk of Miami, wed Taras Palczynski Jr., son of Taras and Nadia Palczynski of Queens, N.Y., at the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church of Miami on January 1.

The couple, who met while working at the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill resort, Soyuzivka, currently resides in Ann Arbor, Mich., where Mr. Palczynski is an engineer at Ford and Mrs. Palczynski is a student at Eastern Michigan University.

The Palczynski family are members of UNA Branch 200.



Tatiana and Taras Palczynski

Monitors Parliament elections in Ukraine

NEW CITY, N.Y. — Harriet Dusanenko of New City joined a 16-member delegation from The International Republican Institute (IRI) in monitoring the March 27 parliamentary elections in Ukraine.

Mrs. Dusanenko, 75, was recommended to join the IRI delegation by Rep. Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.), who said she "is the perfect choice... she knows the language, is closely aligned with Ukrainian issues and has a broad background in the electoral process." The IRI is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to advancing democracy worldwide. The Washington-based orga-

nization has conducted 30 such election observations around the world since 1983.

Mrs. Dusanenko, who lived in Ukraine for one year in 1922 when she was 3, is a longtime Republican Party official in Rockland County and an election inspector.

During her eight-day visit to Ukraine, Mrs. Dusanenko traveled to Kyiv and Lviv to observe the election process. She said the Ukrainian people told her they hope and pray that the American government doesn't sell them back to the Communists. She also reported that in the districts she visited, the majority of those who voted in the election were over the age of 50, with very few Ukrainian youths casting a ballot.

Mrs. Dusanenko is a member of UNA Branch 204.

Pysanka maker cited in local newspaper

SEYMOUR, Conn. — Pysanka maker Frank Stuban of Seymour was featured in the April 1-7 issue of the Connecticut weekly newspaper Valley Times.

Mr. Stuban, whose family has conducted pysanka-making classes throughout Connecticut for the past 35 years, detailed the origins of the pysanka, dating back 3,000 years. He also discussed the two different kinds of Ukrainian Easter eggs—pysanky and krashanky.

Mr. Stuban is a member of UNA Branch 67.

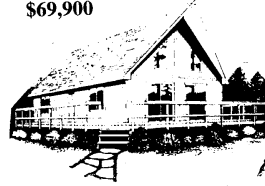


Frank Stuban

To subscribe: Call The Ukrainian Weekly's Subscription Department at (201) 434-0237, or send \$20 (\$10 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. Custom Built Homes

\$69,900



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

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

Call (914) 626-8603

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

Planning a trip to

UKRAINE?
Personalized
Travel Service at
Reasonable Rates

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

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

Mountain top land for sale.

Beautiful views from 180° to 360°.

Total of 115 acres,

lots available from 3 acres

and up. Mountain range directly

across from Soyuzivka,

approx. 8 miles.

Call (201) 762-2387.

VESELKA[®] ORCHESTRA

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

Music for all occasions

LAND FOR SALE KERHONKSON, NY

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

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

Call owner.
(914) 626-8603



Considering a cruise on the Dnieper River?

Call the experts at
800-477-6526

Sponsor a Group of six (6) and get one free!

Are you looking to buy or sell a house?

For all your real estate needs in the U.S.A. or Canada call Sirka DiBono, Coldwell Banker Realtors (201) 825-7700.

FLOWERS



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

YEVSHAN

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

Call for our free Catalog
1-800-265-9858
VISA-MASTER CARD-AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX (514) 630-9965
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC CANADA, H9W 5T8

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499

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

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

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

HAMALIA
TRAVEL CONSULTANTS
43 St. Mark's Place, New York, N.Y. 10003


DIRECT
New York/Ivano-Frankivsk/New York*
New York/Kyyiv/New York
Washington/Kyyiv/Washington
Chicago/Kyyiv/Chicago

until June 20th **639.** Taxes included
from June 21th **689.** Taxes included
***TRANSFER TO LVIV AVAILABLE**
FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:
1212 473 0839 or 1800 HAMALIA

SEND THE WEEKLY TO UKRAINE

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

Kyyivan
Pecherska Lavra



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

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

To order call: **1-800-KONTAKT**
(566-8258)
or send in your order to the following address:
Ukrainian Television Entertainment
P.O. Box 740232
Rego Park, NY 11374-0232

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

Shipping & Handling: U.S. Canadian
\$3.95 \$5.95 First Copy
\$1.95 \$2.95 Additional Copies

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

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

Please check one Ukrainian English

The vote...

(Continued from page 8)

campaign funds, restricted to 100 minimum salaries, inhibit campaigns. Many candidates openly violate this spending limit. It is not enforceable. The constituency election commissions cannot implement campaign finance provisions or laws effectively, and do not possess the means to enforce spending limitations.

Possible solution: Amend spending limitations. Make the CEC more accountable for enforcement of campaign finance provisions. Require disclosure of spending and contributions during campaign. (Instead of control of personal campaign funds, change to monitor violations of law in the use of funds.)

6. Election administration

There exists confusion concerning the election law. This is due mainly to the lack of training and education for election officials as well as voters, resulting in inconsistent enforcement and application of the election law and administrative procedures.

Possible solution: Create a permanent CEC to provide continuity and consistent administration of elections and to provide for an independent commission with the power to enact regulations, provide training and education without outside influence or pressure.

7. Election commission membership

Members of the commissions are chosen on submissions from Parliament or local government. Political parties are not represented on commissions. They may, however, send representatives to commission meetings.

Possible solution: Amend the law to allow for party members to be appointed to constituency election commissions and polling station commissions.

Also, we compiled a list of violations or problems reported at polling stations during the March 27 election. Nevertheless, there was a consensus among the various observing organizations that the reported problems or violations did not amount to flagrant violations or intentional acts to commit fraud.

These problems can best be summarized as follows:

- Issuance of multiple ballots to individual voters: In the past, a single family member or friend often received several ballots by presenting one or more passports and then voted for everyone.
- Group voting (family voting): In many polling stations election officials permitted several individuals to enter the voting booth at the same time.
- Pre-stamped/pre-signed ballots: A significant number of ballots were pre-stamped and/or pre-signed prior to issuance of ballots of voters.

- Accreditation of observers (international and domestic): Some domestic organizations applying as non-party voters' committee observers were refused credentials. International observers had to come to Kyyiv to obtain credentials.
- Verification documents: The required verification documents were not placed in all ballot boxes (affidavit of election officials and first voter).
- Requests for early voting: Votes received early and out of view from observers might be subject to manipulation (very high percent in rural areas/collective farms).
- Improper use of mobile boxes: The use of mobile boxes without a written request also presents a real opportunity to manipulate close elections. This procedure, along with the early voting, may be used to defeat the integrity of elections.
- The number of ballots received by polling stations not noted in protocols (minutes).
- Outside voting booths: Tables were set up outside the voting booths to permit voters to complete ballots in the open. So much for a secret ballot. Also one could see voters marking ballots at coffee shops located adjacent to polling stations.
- Failure to post results at polling stations after closing.
- Election law not displayed at polling stations.
- Candidate information and sample ballots not posted at polling stations.
- Constant complaints from party representatives and candidates about media access. The coverage was unequal, with "party in power" candidates receiving greater access.
- The procedure for adjudicating complaints is unclear: Observers were informed of many complaints to constituency election commissions and the CEC. However, only one complaint was reported in the media as decided by the CEC. (The same candidate was nominated and registered in two separate constituencies. He was ruled off the ballot in both.)
- Although many international observers, at least after the first day of voting on March 27, were inclined to declare the elections in Ukraine as being fair, open and free, some of us had reservations to do so then, and especially now, after the second round.

For example, it seems that a special attempt was made to disrupt voting in the constituency where Gen. Kostiantyn Morozov was running for deputy. Reports indicate that a British observer was roughed up, another observer and diplomat were verbally abused by election officials after requesting to inspect the post election vote tabulation, and local observers were intimidated.

Before the elections can be declared democratic, one must look at the entire electoral process. That is, the law itself, the opportunity of nominating and registering candidates, pre-election and election campaign, media coverage, and freedom from interference and intimidation. Answers to these issues are still forthcoming.

Having achieved independence, the road for Ukraine to build a nation is a long one, especially when one considers not only this election but also what lies ahead. The failure to adopt a new constitution has additional implications for Ukraine's future. Without a clear demarcation of power among the three branches of government — legislative, executive, and judicial — as well as among the national, regional and local governments, uncertainty will continue. But, the people of Ukraine, by an almost 75 percent turnout during this first election for Parliament in the post Soviet era, and 67 percent turnout during the runoffs, demonstrated their commitment and desire to be involved in the democratic process. And, I am an optimist; I know they will succeed.

WEST ARKA

2202 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ont.
Canada M8S 1N8

A. CHORNY


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

Tel: (416) 782-8751
Fax: (416) 787-8838

scope travel inc

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ БЮРО ПОДОРОЖЕЙ
Марійки Гельб'іг

1605 Springfield Ave. Maplewood NJ 07040
For information 201 378-8998
Reservations **ONLY** 800 242-7267



\$699 NY ↔ IVFRANKIVSK ↔ NY **\$699**
incl tax

+ FREE BUS TRANSFER TO LVIV

Leave USA on Jul 06 Jul 13 Jul 20
Aug 10 Aug 17 Sep 07

Stetch on his music...

(Continued from page 11)

or Zakir Hussain?

Oh wow! Not right now for sure. That music is so complex and I don't even know how I could handle it. I feel like I'd be jiving - but hey - if somebody wanted to set me up I'd go for it. I just don't think I'd do it justice right now.

But we have incorporated that sound into some of our stuff other than Arkan.

You mentioned you wanted to try working with vocalists.

I'd like to have the opportunity, because it really makes you work on your piano playing. You have to be able to play all those old tunes in all the different keys.

I wouldn't really want to try it with my original tunes.

What inspires you? What has influenced you most in life?

Everything from the sound of a crying baby to a truck going by.

It's funny, I heard this ice-cream truck go by when I was driving with Seamus in Vancouver, and it was playing "Turkey in the Straw." It sounded like train whistles blowing. It makes you wonder, who hires those people to come up with the blow in the same key?

Do you want to be wealthy from your music playing and composing?

Yeah, I'd love to have a lot of money - but only if I'm doing exactly what I want to do: playing with great players in great situations.

I love time. Time to me is money - it takes money to have time. If I had to have a day job that would take time away from me I'd be really unhappy.

Sometimes I have to do a lot of dumb gigs. I had to do a wedding in New York City and it was so horrible - the drummer was awful. But I don't want to do a lot of that. It keeps you from playing the music that you want to. Ultimately, what I want to do is be selective in playing gigs, to record and get on a big label.

You started playing late, but have carried it through, have gone to school - you've taken leaps and bounds in improving your technique - are you pleased with where you're at with your music?

I've definitely come a long way, even at York [University].

Well then, where do you see yourself headed? You mentioned you'll be playing the jazz festival in Edmonton?

Yeah, I will also be playing with a semi-famous drummer. He'll be cutting an album, so I'll be practicing to make a good impression. I'm sure he knows a million good piano players - still, you never know what can happen.

Ed Jackson, a friend of mine, got me a gig in Bermuda for a week a while back. He called me today telling me that the same manager from the hotel there is now living in Malta and wants to bring us over there.

So in November we'll probably be doing a European tour and then Malta.

You have amazing presence on stage. What do you do to develop technique, posture and the strength in your fingers? Is it something that just comes from your soul that you've tapped into?

Oh, I think about all those things all the time and it's starting to finally come together. I was very frustrated for a long time. It seems you have to figure out all this stuff on your own, because all the teachers I had... well, they were all wrong... for me.

The first two guys I studied with in New York City - they weren't good for

me either. Finally I discovered a classical teacher who studied at Yale and he's great. He doesn't know anything about jazz, but that's fine because he teaches you to play like all the big guys do, like Rubenstein, Horowitz.

I practice a lot of classical technique on my own, and it helps me get strength and coordination.

As far as getting that expressive thing and that natural way of playing without tension: you can't press the key down too hard if that's not the sound you want, and it can also lead to aches. I had to figure things like that out for myself by playing a lot and going with my intuition, going with what feels right. A lot of it is also listening to greats on records and trying to copy them.

Do you have favorite pianists - jazz or classical?

Well, I couldn't play like [classical pianist Glenn] Gould - he's too unorthodox. [Jazz great Oscar] Peterson has what I want - if I had him as a teacher, of course, I wouldn't be a problem, but as a student you just don't get to play with them.

Berbie Hancock doesn't teach - he's just too busy - so you have to go the next step down.

Do you have any interest in teaching?

Yeah, I love teaching people at a really high level. I don't want to teach beginners, because that's boring, you can just learn all the notes from a book.

But with people who already know how to play, you can talk to them conceptually. When I can say, "You know that part in 'Black Codes' when Kenny Kirkland does this?" and they do, that's when I love it.

Do you listen to any pop music or anything other than jazz or classical?

Yeah, a little bit. At parties. I also listened to some of the stuff my siblings would play. I didn't and still don't know a lot of the names, but I can sort of sing along with the tunes and know the melodies, especially from the 70s.

I have some Beatle hits at home and I like early Police and Pink Floyd. I don't know enough about it, but I can't stand most of the modern top 40.

Some people see jazz as being a cult that has a "snobbish" following - do you see it falling into that category? Do you think it has an elitist or stuffy hint to it?

Well, you go to see jazz because you want to hear music that is being played. I don't mind when people are drinking and talking and more or less listening. But I don't like it when people just sit quietly like at a classical concert and don't react at all. People should have a good time.

In the old days, people would move around and comment on what they were hearing - I like that. But every human has different ears and you can't make anyone like a particular music.

Do you find jazz complex or simple?

After playing for a while, the stuff that seemed complex at first all of a sudden seems so simple. In part, it's because you're so used to it. Our band improvises stuff all the time just because we've played the tunes over and over again.

When the sax player throws in a bit - it's great. It sounds complex but it's not. All these things that we play are simple. When we come together they sound complex to the listener, but to us it's just fun on a simple level.

It's not just cerebral. I'm working on feeling all of it deeply.

You used to do comedy skits with your older brother. How does that influence what you play or compose?

Well, there's humor in music always.

Sometimes we'll quote a funny thing - like the other night I quoted "Smoke on the Water" because we were in C minor and I just started doing the riff - or we change things around, alter the beats - it's a lot of fun.

Why jazz for you? Why not classical, for instance?

I didn't really decide on it. I didn't just think one day, "What am I going to play?"

Classical composers are heavy and I like listening to the music, but the classical world/scene kind of freaks me out. You practice something for months and months and then you better play it perfectly or else.

I like to play a lot and I like to have a chance to talk to people during gigs. I like to take chances. In classical you pretty well have to play the same way every time. There's just too much pressure, and there is no chance of making it, really. There is also not much room for personal voice. Even in rock. I like the piano and in rock it's limited. Piano has all kinds of different colors and shades.

I love harmonies where I can stick to triads and chords - I'd get bored playing other things. I play the flute, which is fun, but it too is limiting. I played sax for about eight years and clarinet for a couple and the flute on the side. I'm not very good at it though.

What life experiences influenced you?

I'm not sure if any in particular did. I guess just listening to guys like Herb Alpert and the Tijuana Brass. I remember putting it on and staying home from school and listening. I remember just thinking, "Wow! I love this so much and I really would like to do this somehow or be part of it."

After a while, you can only love music so much. I felt I needed to do more than just appreciate it.

Do you ever get so lost in your music that you have to do reality checks?

Oh yeah, seriously. I have moments where I'm lost in it and I cry and have all these strong emotions about it. But as soon as the song is over I know that it's

back to reality.

I savor it like the Romans did with their food. They'd eat, throw up and eat it again just because it was so great.

Sometimes I think I'll never have enough time in my life to hear something enough times. Sometimes I worry that if I'll put on one of my favorite tunes today it won't do the same thing to me tomorrow - so I try to savor it that moment.

At times I'll pull out an old record and listen to an old song I have never really listened to before and think, "Oh my God he did this and this," and I'll try copying it because it's brilliant.

Everything you hear me play, in some sort of twisted, weird way, comes from another source. It's like speaking, you learn by listening to your parents speak. You mimic.

Has your music helped you in any-way communicate with others? Has it become a vehicle of sorts?

I hope so. When it's going good I think "I'm finally reaching people."

Is there a certain emotion you want to evoke in people when you play, or even within yourself?


I don't think like Spielberg - trying to evoke tears or any specific emotions - but whatever it does, as long as it does something, is good enough for me.

I don't like to play jazz for myself. I think it's for the people. I want to give them something that they'll like and have fun with, that they can groove to and tap their feet to.

What about children or children's music - playing, singing. Do they or does it have an impact on your compositions?

Oh I love it! I hope I never lose that childish feeling - that feeling of what music did to you when you first heard it. Sometimes you go through life just getting used to everything and it's hard to find those things that seem fresh.

It's hard to remember how you felt when you first heard a tune you liked. So I try to keep remembering the feeling - maybe that's when jazz can get complex - you're searching for new things in life.



HAMALIA
TRAVEL CONSULTANTS
43 St. Mark's Place, Suite 1D, New York, N.Y. 10003

<p>EXCURSION "R" ZAKARPATYA 15 DAYS - \$1579</p>	<p>KYIV (2 days) V-FRANKIVSK (2 days) Carpathian Nature Preserve/ Chornohirsk Masiv Exc. RAKIHV (1 day) Synevir Excursion</p>	<p>MIZHIRIA (1 day) ShustVynohrad Exc. MUKACHEVE (3 days) Svalya Excursion UZHOROD (3 days) KYIV (2 days)</p>	<p>AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 19 July-02 Aug</p>
<p>EXCURSION "S" WESTERN UKRAINE 15 DAYS - \$1549</p>	<p>KYIV (2 days) TERNOPIL (4 Days) Berezhany Excursion Kremenets/Pochaiv Excursion L'VIV (4 days)</p>	<p>IV-FRANKIVSK (2 days) Jaremche Excursion Strij Excursion KYIV (2 days)</p>	<p>AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 21 June-05 July 05 July-19 July</p>
<p>EXCURSION "T" SOUTHERN UKRAINE 15 DAYS - \$1579</p>	<p>KYIV (2 days) KHERSON (4 days) Black Sea Preserve Excursion Hola Pristina/Novia Askaniya/ Chervonij Mayak Excursion</p>	<p>MYKOLAYIV (2 days) Ochakiv Excursion ODESSA (4 days) Ismail Excursion KYIV (2 days)</p>	<p>AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 26 July-09 Aug</p>
<p>EXCURSION "U" EASTERN UKRAINE 18 DAYS - \$1649</p>	<p>KYIV/CHERNIHIV (3 days) BATURYN/SUMY (2 days) POLTAVA (2 days) Haidach/Opshny KHARKIV (2 days) Slovianohirsk/Hory Artema</p>	<p>DONETS (2 days) MELITOPIL (1 day) Berdansk ZAPORIZZHA (2 days) Khortysia KYIV (3 days)</p>	<p>AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 09 Aug-26 Aug</p>
<p>EXCURSION "Z" GRAND TOUR 22 DAYS - \$1999</p>	<p>KYIV (1 day) CHERNIHIV (2 days) SUMY/KHARKIV (3 days) ZAPORIZZHA (2 days) KHERSON (1 day) ODESSA (2 days)</p>	<p>VINNYTSYA (1 day) TERNOPIL (2 days) V-FRANKIVSK (1 day) UZHOROD (2 days) L'VIV/RIVNE (3 days) KYIV (1 day)</p>	<p>AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 02 Aug-23 Aug</p>

EXCURSIONS INCLUDE: • Preparation of Group Visa • Round trip air from New York • All additional transportation on itinerary by train or motorcoach • Hotels • Double occupancy rooms with private facilities • Breakfast, lunch and dinner • Arrival and departure transfers • Comprehensive sightseeing • Escorted from New York by a bilingual Hamalia representative, with professional guides in Ukraine • Portage of 2 pieces of luggage • All taxes

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:

1800 HAMALIA

HURYN MEMORIALS

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

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

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

Rev. Harry Boretsky...

(Continued from page 4)

Now, it's quite a loss for the people here."

Sadly, the Rev. Boretsky's family, including his parents, Walter and Barbara, and his two sisters, Veronica and Rose Mary, had arrived in Ottawa on May 18 to spend the Victoria Day long weekend with him. After waiting for the Rev. Boretsky to pick them up at the train station, they decided to make their way for his residence. Once there, Mrs. Boretsky discovered her son dead on the floor of his office.

"My mother is, understandably, in a delicate condition," said Veronica Boretsky. "But she realizes that she received her son from God and now has returned him to God."

The Rev. Boretsky entered the Order of St. Basil the Great (Basilian Fathers) in Mundare in 1962. He studied philosophy and theology at the University of Ottawa before he was ordained a priest by Toronto Bishop Isidore Borecky in Windsor in 1973.

Since then, the bearded monk served in parishes in Mundare, Edmonton, Vancouver, Winnipeg and at the Basilian novitiate in Glen Cove, N.Y.

Funeral services were held in Ottawa from May 21 to May 23, with Bishop Borecky presiding at the funeral liturgy. The Rev. Boretsky, a distant relative, was buried in Mundare.

"We recognize that in the short time we had him, he recognized that he was a gift to us," explained Mrs. Chirovsky.

"He was one of the greatest lovers," said Veronica Boretsky. "He loved little children and wanted the youth to be a part of the Church."

The Rev. Chirovsky considered his deceased priestly colleague a "courageous" man. "He was very frightened about becoming pastor here. But he did it anyway. He was also not afraid to listen to people. A lot of people had not been listened to here for a while."

Jean Sahar, secretary of St. Nicholas Church in Winnipeg, where the Rev. Boretsky had served, recalled his playful demeanor. "He was always laughing. I remember when he went to Ukraine a few years ago, and wanted to bring with him make-up and pantyhose for women there, I told him to buy pairs with a reinforced toe. He came back splitting his sides laughing and said that he had asked the store clerk for rain forest hose. She didn't know what he was talking about."

The Rev. Boretsky's laughter was contagious, said the Rev. Chirovsky. "With all the difficulties he faced, he was still able to laugh heartily and sincerely. When he laughed, it was hard not to laugh with him."

Veronica Boretsky said the family missed seeing that quality about him, since her brother left them to join the Basilians when he was 18. "We missed having him around on major holidays. But we knew that we had a priest in the family. "Whenever we made mistakes, we always hoped Harry was praying for us," she added.

The Rev. Nicon Swirsky of Thornhill, Ontario, will serve as interim pastor of St. John the Baptist Church.

Lawyers...

(Continued from page 4)

U.S. Court of Claims. Judge Futey served as an observer during the recent elections in Ukraine and spoke about the adoption and nature of the current election laws in Ukraine. He noted the weaknesses in the laws that resulted in some of the problems he observed during the elections, and proposed some possible solutions. Judge Futey did state, however, that he feels there is a genuine commitment of the people to the democratic process as was evidenced by the high turnout during the most recent elections.

Dmytro Prytyka was another guest from Ukraine who attended the UABA

meeting. Judge Prytyka is the chief judge of the Ukrainian Arbitrage Court in Kyiv, the highest economics court adjudicating commercial issues for business entities. Judge Prytyka gave an overview of the judicial reform efforts that are under way in Ukraine and explained the administrative structure of the Ukrainian judiciary.

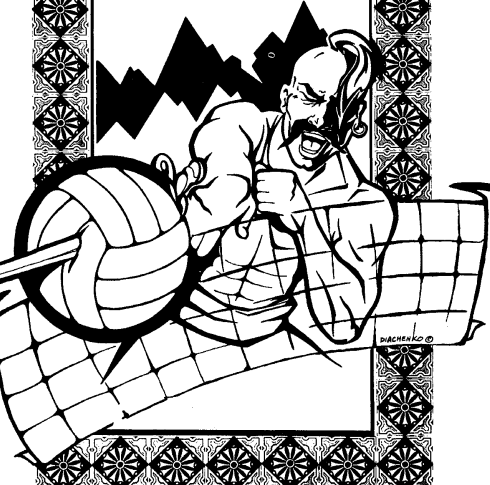
The meeting also held a panel discussion on U.S. immigration policies and issues with respect to Ukraine. The panel participants were Roksolana Hladylowycz, Boris Lewyckyj, Andre Michniak and Ivan Makuch. The membership heard about the alphabet soup of visas that exist, the bureaucratic maze within the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as the immigration lottery soon to take place. Of the 65,000 lottery winners, no more than 3,500 will be from Ukraine, according to the current plan.

The Saturday working session concluded with a presentation from Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association. His topic was "The U.S. and Ukraine: At the Crossroads Domestically and Internationally." In his presentation, Mr. Iwanciw gave a critical presentation of what he perceived to be the shortfalls in American foreign policy toward Ukraine, as well as Ukraine's own political and economic problems that may have precipitated its current state of affairs.

The meeting concluded with an evening banquet. The keynote speaker was Dr. Alexander J. Motyl, associate director of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University in New York. Dr. Motyl recently authored his latest book, "Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine after Totalitarianism." In his provocative presentation titled "Will Ukraine Survive 1994?" Dr. Motyl gave a scholarly analysis of Ukraine's prognosis for survival, based upon historical precedent as well as the current state of affairs in the region. His verdict, and the answer to the question that served as his topic, was reassuringly in the affirmative.

1 9 9 4

SUZI-Q TRIPLES TOURNAMENT



1 ST ANNUAL SOYUZIVKA KOOLZAK GRAFIKA VOLLEYBALL TRIPLES TOURNAMENT

JULY 4TH WEEKEND AT THE UNA ESTATE, SOYUZIVKA+KERHONKSON, N.Y. ALL UKRAINIAN TEAMS ONLY- MEN'S AA DIVISION & CO ED A/B DIVISION REGISTRATION FEE: \$150 PER TEAM LIMITED TO THE BEST 7 TEAMS THAT REGISTER PER DIVISION REGISTRATION DEADLINE: JUNE 24th, 1994 FOR REGISTRATION PACKAGE & OTHER INFO, PLEASE CALL 201-945-4730

TOURS 15 DAYS

REVISIT **UKRAINE** DISCOVER

\$1350 - Air/Hotel/Breakfast
\$1450 - Air/Hotel/Breakfast/Excursions
\$1650 - Air/Hotel/3 Meals Daily/Excursions

1. May 10 - May 24	Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
2. May 24 - June 7	Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva	AIR UKRAINE
3. June 7 - June 21	Lviv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
4. June 21 - July 5	Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva	AIR UKRAINE
5. July 1 - July 15	Lviv • Drohobych/Nahuyevychi • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
6. July 19 - August 2	Lviv • Uzhhorod • Drohobych • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Olesko • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva	AIR UKRAINE
7. August 2 - August 16	Kyiv • Kaniv • Poltava • Reshetylivka • Bila Tzerkva • Baturyn • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
UKRAINE'S III INDEPENDENCE		
8. August 21 - Sept 4	Kyiv • Symferopol • Yalta • Odessa • Kherson • Khortycia • Zaporizhia • Dnipropetrovsk	AIR UKRAINE
9. September 6 - Sept 20	Lviv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
10. September 20 - Oct 4	Lviv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Drohobych/Nahuyevychi • Kyiv • Kaniv • Feofania	AIR UKRAINE
11. October 4 - Oct 18	Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Kolomyia • Kyiv • Kaniv	AIR UKRAINE
12. October 18 - November 19	Lviv • Frankivsk • Yaremcha • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva	AIR UKRAINE
13. November 12 - Nov 22	Lviv (14 days) SOLOMIA OPERA FESTIVAL Lviv (14 days)	AIR UKRAINE

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

KYYIV - HOTEL RUS

LVIV - GRAND HOTEL

AIR ONLY • NY • KYYIV • NY

\$645 MAY 1
TAX INCLUDED

\$695 JUNE 21
TAX INCLUDED

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

DIASPORA ENTERPRISES, INC.

220 SOUTH 20TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103

The reassertion...

(Continued from page 10)

and most obvious victim will be the new countries themselves, some of whom will retreat into ever more extreme forms of nationalism and seek to resist their far larger neighbor with all the negative and self-defeating consequences of that, and others that will simply give way to Russian demands, thus leading to additional demands and the sacrifice of the freedom they had obtained.

But the existence of two other victims - and they will flow inevitably from the first - should disturb us even more. The first of these is Russia itself. If Moscow seeks to become a new imperial state, it will not be liberal either politically or economically. Indeed, it will give up all chance of that as a result of an ever larger military and military industrial complex and thus quickly find itself in the same trap as the Soviet Union did: a liberal Russia may be possible; but a liberal empire is a contradiction in terms. Even more, the Russian attempt to resubordinate its neighbors - whether it goes as far as a drive to include them all in a single state or not - will ultimately fail and again for the same reasons, with many victims on both sides.

Unfortunately, however, the largest victim may be the West itself. A resurgent, non-liberal Russia will ultimately have to posit an enemy larger than the Estonians - that Feindbild will work only so long. Many Russians believe that they can count on an alliance with the West against China or against Islam, but they are almost certain to be wrong, both because neither of those powers is as immediately threatening as many Russians and Americans believe, and because it will be difficult for the United States and the West to ally itself with an authoritarian Russia.

As a result - and as we are already seeing - a Russia unrestrained in its drive for regional hegemony is likely to turn on the West, blaming us for its problems and challenging us in more and more places. It will not be able to do that as effectively as in the past, but even its limited efforts will preclude many of the

changes we have hoped for in the post-Cold War environment.

What is to be done?

It has been less than 1,000 days since the end of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, neither we nor the Russians have made especially good use of them. We largely have passed on the opportunity former Secretary of State James Baker outlined to restructure the world in ways that would guarantee a generation of peace. But it is still not too late to get involved and to limit the damage that has already taken place.

I would like to suggest three things we can and should do:

- First, we should treat all the countries of the region as countries. That means more than opening an embassy there; it means insisting that other countries respect them and play by the international rules of the game, it means that we will not make some countries and ethnic groups privileged in any way, and it means that we will not allow aggression to pay, lest we have more of it.

- Second, we should end our inverted approach to Russia. Unlike our dealings with other countries, we have been obsessed with what Russia does domestically - even though we have provided relatively little aid to go along with our improving speeches - and largely ignored what Russia is doing to her neighbors. We should both provide more aid to Russia - it is in our interests, too - being modest about our expectations on Russian domestic change and far less modest about our insistence that Moscow play according to normal rules of the game with its neighbors.

- Third, we should stop allowing Moscow to assume that the "ordinary yardstick" of international relations does not apply to Russia, that Russia will be allowed to make up the rules or exempt itself from them as it goes along.

In each case, we may not always be able to enforce our principles, but we should not forget them or fail to articulate them to others. That is not only the source of American influence in the world but also - and even more important - the basis for the peaceful and democratic world that we would all like to see in the future.

Are you planning a visit to Ukraine or elsewhere abroad?

What if you incur medical expenses due to sickness or injury while you are outside of the U.S.A.?

Will your present medical insurance pay expenses incurred outside of the United States?

If you think it will, be sure. Contact your medical insurance carrier and find out. If it won't, call the Financial Services Department of the UNA to learn about short term medical insurance for U.S. citizens visiting abroad.

We can be reached nationally at (800) 253-9862 or in Eastern Pennsylvania at (610) 821-5800.

Short term medical insurance plan features include:

- Hospital inpatient and out-patient benefits*
- Coverage for cost of prescription drugs*
- Usual and customary fees of a physician, surgeon, or radiologist covered*
- No medical questions asked to obtain coverage**
- Emergency Reunion/Evacuation/Repatriation benefit
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage included
- Coverage available for 15 days to 12 months

* Subject to deductible, coinsurance, and maximum policy limits
 **Pre-existing conditions are not covered.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and The Society of Ukrainian Bandurists announce the

Eleventh Emlenton Bandura Camp

August 7th - 21st, 1994
 at the All Saints UOC Camp in Emlenton, PA

This year's camp is dedicated to the memory of maestro Hryhory Kytasty (01.17.1907-04.06.1984)

for more information, call or write: **KOBZARSKA SICH**
 c/o Dr. Marko Farion, 3796 Rochester Rd.
 Troy, MI 48083. Tel. (810) 689-7979

Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!

STP
 scope travel inc

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



USA NONSTOP TO WESTERN UKRAINE

			Jun/Jul/Aug
NEW YORK • LvFRANKIVSK • NEW YORK	AIR UKRAINE		\$ 699
<i>(Lv Frankivsk Airport/Lviv Dnister Hotel transfer available)</i>			
NEW YORK • KYIV • NEW YORK	Mix & Match		\$ 699
WASH DC • KYIV • WASH DC	at no added cost		\$ 699
NEW YORK • LVIV • NEW YORK	all BA		\$ 900
CHICAGO • LVIV • CHICAGO	via AA		\$1250
TORONTO • LVIV • TORONTO	Manchester AC		\$1060
LOS ANGELES • LVIV • LOS ANGELES	England BA		\$1090
Available dates <u>to LVIV</u> : Aug 19, 26 Sep 02, 09, 16, 23 <u>from LVIV</u> : Aug 06, 20, 27 Sep 03, 10, 17, 24			
NEW YORK • KYIV • NEW YORK	via PRAGUE Czechoslovak		\$ 799
NEW YORK • KYIV • NEW YORK	AY, KLM, LH, OS, SAS from		\$ 925
NEW YORK • ODESSA • NEW YORK	via VIENNA Austrian from		\$1053
<i>Rates for other gateway cities upon request</i>			
NEW YORK • LVIV • NEW YORK	via WARSAW LOT		\$ 800

RATES INCLUDE TAXES • SCHEDULES CHANGE DAILY • FOR LATEST DETAILS CALL 800 242 7267

LAW OFFICES OF

ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.

140-42 SECOND AVENUE
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
 (212) 477-3002

Serious personal injury, purchases and sales of co-op, apartments, condominiums, homes and real estate for investments purposes, negotiations with government agencies, small and mid-size business,

CUT THE COST

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

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



OVER 200 DIFFERENT GOODS AND SERVICES

пропонує фірма

МІСТ МІСІ МІЕСТ



Head Office:
Tel.: (905)728-3750
Fax: (905)728-3379

34 Jackson Ave
Oshawa, Ontario
Canada, L1H 3C3

**FOR MORE INFORMATION AND FREE
CATALOGUE PLEASE CONTACT OUR
AUTHORISED DEALER OR CALL TOLL FREE**

1-800-361-7345

**CURRENCY
TRANSFER**

**EXPRESS
24 hours**



EXPRESS DELIVERY

цінних
дарунків,
листів,
бандеролей



APPLIANCES

холодильники,
пральні
машини,
електроніка...



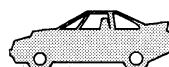
FARMING MACHINERY

техніка для фермерів



CARS

всіх моделей



THE MOST POPULAR PARCELS

ALL PRODUCTS ARE OF WESTERN ORIGIN

PARCEL 16

Flour	11.0 lbs
Rice	11.0 lbs
Sugar	11.0 lbs
Buckwheat	11.0 lbs
Cream of wheat	11.0 lbs
Oatmeal	11.0 lbs
Spaghetti	2.2 lbs
Oil	0.53 gal
Lard	2.2 lbs
Canned meat	1.32 lbs
Price: \$57	72 lbs

PARCEL 18

Flour	110.0 lbs
Rice	55.0 lbs
Buckwheat	44.0 lbs
Sugar	33.0 lbs
Cream of wheat	22.0 lbs
Oil	1.3 gal
Margarine	4.4 lbs
Smoked meat	11.0 lbs
Price \$178	290.0 lbs

PARCEL 17

Flour	55.0 lbs
Sugar	55.0 lbs
Buckwheat	55.0 lbs
Rice	55.0 lbs
Oil	1.3 gal
Lard	2.2 lbs
Smoked meat	4.4 lbs
Price: \$169	240 lbs

PARCEL 15

Flour	6.6 lbs
Sugar	6.6 lbs
Rice	6.6 lbs
Buckwheat	6.6 lbs
Oatmeal	6.6 lbs
Spaghetti	2.2 lbs
Oil	0.26 gal
Lard	2.2 lbs
Butter	1.1 lbs
Cheddar cheese	1.32 lbs
Powder milk	2.2 lbs
Canned meat	2.0 lbs
Salmi	2.2 lbs
Ground coffee	0.55 lbs
Tea bags	80 bags
Sweets	2.2 lbs
Price: \$79	51.2 lbs

Parcels can be composed from
single products without
any restrictions.

DELIVERY:

in Ukraine: up to 220 lbs - \$10, over 220 lbs - \$15
in Belarus: up to 220 lbs - \$15, over 220 lbs - \$20
in Russia: up to 220 lbs - \$20, over 220 lbs - \$25

OVER 100 DIFFERENT PRODUCTS

SINGLE PRODUCTS

1. Flour	11 lbs	\$4.40
2. Rice	11 lbs	\$7.35
3. Buckwheat	11 lbs	\$9.90
4. Cream of wheat	4.4 lbs	\$1.80
5. Pearl barley	11 lbs	\$5.40
6. Oat meal	11 lbs	\$7.45
7. Sugar (white)	11 lbs	\$6.40
10. Canned ham	1 lb.	\$8.78
11. Canned beef steaks	1 lb.	\$7.85
12. Canned pork meat	1.32 lb.	\$5.80
13. Corned beef	1.32 lbs	\$5.90
17. Canned sausages	30 oz	\$6.49
18. Salami	2.2 lbs	\$12.80
20. Lard	2.2 lbs	\$5.95
22. Spaghetti	6.6 lbs	\$7.77
28. Green	1.76 lb.	\$2.70
32. Mayonnaise	21 oz	\$3.00
33. Natural honey	2.2 lbs	\$5.34
34. Condensed milk	1.76 lb.	\$3.92
35. Powder milk	2.2 lbs	\$6.90
40. Cheddar cheese	11 oz	\$3.54
44. Real butter	1.1 lb.	\$3.18
45. Margarine	18 oz	\$2.40
46. Sunflower oil	35 oz	\$2.45
55. Mustard	8.8 oz	\$0.95
56. Ketchup	7 oz	\$0.95
67. Chocolate candies	1.1 lb.	\$4.97
70. Chocolate with nuts	7 oz	\$2.96
77. Wafers	7 oz	\$2.43
81. Nescafe instant coffee	3.5 oz	\$5.99
83. Red Rose tea bags	80 bags	\$7.79
86. Apple juice	0.8 gal	\$4.99
100. Aspirin tablets	50 tab.	\$4.92
101. Tylenol extra strength	30 tab.	\$6.75

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN USA

New York

Delta Europa
318 East 9th Str.
tel.: (212) 228-2266

Philadelphia

Hanusey Music & Gift
244 West Girard Ave.
tel.: (215) 627-3090

Pittsburg

Howerla Parcels
1307 East Carson Str.
tel.: (412) 481-2750

Cleveland

Ohio Export Co.
6089 State Rd.
tel.: (216) 884-1738

Dnister Co. Inc.

4408 Bruening Dr.
tel.: (216) 842-4961

Varsovia Travel & Shipping

74 East 7th Str.
tel.: (609) 393-9455

Trans Europa Inc.

8102 Roosevelt Blvd.
tel.: (215) 331-9060

Karpaty Electronics & Parcels

239 Mc Govern Blvd.
tel.: (412) 457-2307

Bazar Gift Parcel Inc.

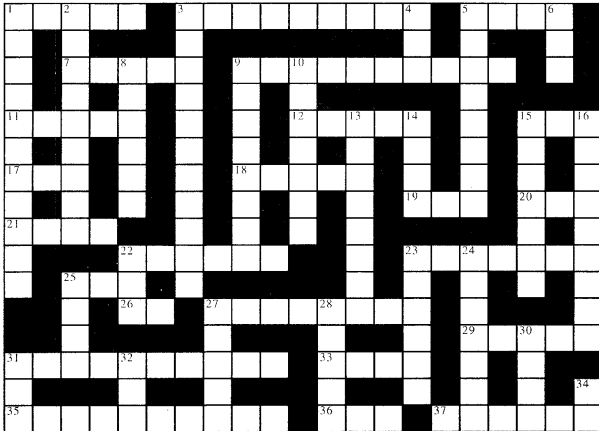
5689 State Rd.
tel.: (216) 845-6078

Trenton N.J.

Karpaty Travel
703 S. Broad Str.
tel.: (609) 393-9455

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



City of Lions

Across

1. Vysoky —.
3. Lviv department store.
5. Lviv to 9 Across and 10 Down.
7. — Hotel.
9. Polish poet Adam who has a square in Lviv.
11. One of several things in Lviv named for 23 Down.
12. — Sviatoho Yura.
15. Airline from Warsaw to Lviv.
17. Big bird.
18. Gossip.
19. Lviv was named in his honor.
20. What various occupying powers did to Ukrainian language studies in Lviv.
21. Wise man.
22. Founder of Lviv.
23. Lviv's statue of this Ivan commemorates his work as a printer.
25. Price of services.
26. — Zhurys.
27. "Enlightenment" Society founded in Lviv in 1868.
29. Lviv's currency under Polish occupation.
31. He was enthroned as Lviv's archbishop in 1901.
33. Song bird.
35. Lviv artist Oleksa who established a school of drawing and painting in 1923.
36. Formed in Lviv on October 18, 1918, this group proclaimed the establishment of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.
37. Old Lviv's southern gate.

Down

1. Lviv's drama theater is named in his honor.
2. — law allowed 14th century German and Polish merchants to take control of Lviv's municipal government.
3. Lviv's Ukrainian university in the 1930s.
4. Journalist's question.
5. Lviv cemetery where 23 Down is buried.
6. Journalist's question.
8. Cash register in 3 Across?
9. In Lviv, this society is restoring the Soviet-desecrated gravesites of Sichovi Striltsi.
10. Polish King who conquered Lviv in 1349.
13. Tatar Khan who destroyed 1 Across in 1259.
14. Genuine.
15. Lviv under German occupation.
16. UHA's General Myron who died in Lviv in 1938.
22. Lion house?
23. Lviv's favorite son.
24. Lviv's stadium.
25. This destroyed much of Lviv in 1479, 1494, 1511, 1527.
27. Sits for an artist.
28. Lviv newspaper "Za — Ukrainu."
30. What Ukrainian residents of Lviv had to do when under foreign occupation?
31. 19 Across to 22 Across.
32. Ukrainian yes.
34. The first volume of his "Istoria Ukrainy-Rusy" was published in Lviv in 1898. (init.)

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

tures: the Ministry of the Interior of the Crimea and an autonomous directorate of Ukraine's Interior Ministry in the Crimea. Earlier, on May 18, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk signed an order reorganizing the Crimean Interior Ministry into a department under the jurisdiction of Ukraine's Interior Ministry. Currently, almost all interior ministry personnel in the Crimea follow Mr. Kuznetsov's orders. The division of these personnel between the two structures is to be decided in the future. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine needs independent TV network

KYYIV— The leader of the Christian-Democratic Party of Ukraine, Vitaliy

Zhuravsky, held a press conference at the Ukrainian Writers' Union on Tuesday, May 17, at which he severely criticized the dismal state of Ukrainian television today. Mr. Zhuravsky stated that all three national stations (UT-1, -2 and -3) are dominated by certain governmental entities and personages, foremost among them President Leonid Kravchuk. Censorship of radical and/or politically incorrect views is rampant and access to airtime is largely at the whims of the ruling nomenclatura, according to Mr. Zhuravsky. Other press conference participants, among them the editor of Vechirny Kyiv, Vitaliy Karpenko, said freedom of speech in Ukraine is only an illusion, and the right to freely disseminate news and information publicly is severely abridged, a situation that must be rectified as soon as possible. (Respublika)



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA
 Ukrainian National Association Estate
 Foordmore Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
 914-626-5641 FAX 914-626-4638

1994 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS AT SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP – SUNDAY, JUNE 19 – THURSDAY, JUNE 30
 BOYS & GIRLS AGE 12-18. FOOD & LODGING UNA MEMBERS \$240.00
 NON-MEMBERS \$270.00. TENNIS FEE: \$70.00
 INSTRUCTORS: ZENON SNYLYK, GEORGE SAWCHAK & STAFF
 LIMIT: 60 PARTICIPANTS.

BOYS' CAMP – MONDAY, JULY 4 – SUNDAY, JULY 17
 RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR BOYS AGE 7-12, FEATURING HIKING, SWIMMING, GAMES, UKRAINIAN SONGS AND FOLKLORE.
 UNA MEMBERS: \$180.00 PER WEEK; NON-MEMBERS \$180.00 PER WEEK ADDITIONAL COUNSELOR FEE \$25.00 PER CHILD PER WEEK
 LIMIT: 45 CHILDREN.

GIRLS' CAMP – MONDAY, JULY 4 – SUNDAY, JULY 17
 RUN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BOYS' CAMP. SAME PROGRAM, FEES AND LIMITS APPLY.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP – SUNDAY, JULY 24 – SUNDAY, AUGUST 7
 TRADITIONAL UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCING FOR BEGINNERS, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED DANCERS, FOOD & LODGING: UNA MEMBERS \$265.00 NON-MEMBERS \$295. INSTRUCTORS' FEE: \$150.00.
 LIMIT: 60 STUDENTS.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY-ONE BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.
 FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA.
ALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS MUST BE PRE-REGISTERED!
ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL FORMS & PERMISSION SLIPS MUST BE IN NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO START OF CAMP! NO EXCEPTIONS!!



UKRAINE VIDEOS

Educational – Travelogues

* SPECTACULAR * BREATHTAKING *
 Over 55 minutes each.
\$24.95 each plus \$3 shipping and handling for each video ordered.

To order please send check or money order to:
Gyatron Dev. Ltd., 151 Bayview Drive
Point Roberts, Washington 98281
 Tel: (604) 662-8668

Allow 2 - 3 weeks for delivery on all orders.



UKRAINE-THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE



The 1994 Ukrainian Festival

U.S.A. Committee

cordially invites you

to a

Celebrity Dinner

Saturday, June 18, 1994

at the

Ramada Hotel

East Hanover, N.J.

Come meet our stage concert performers and celebrate our 20th Anniversary

Cocktails: 8:30 P.M. (Cash Bar)

Dinner: 9:00 (\$85.00 per person - includes zabava)

For information contact Daria Twardousky (908) 688-8328

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, June 9

WASHINGTON: Oleksandr Pavlyuk, senior lecturer, history, University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and regional exchange scholar, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, will deliver a lecture, as part of the institute's seminars, on "Contemporary Politics in Ukraine," to be held at The Woodrow Wilson Center, Room 486, 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 11

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The Ukrainian Student Organization at the Ohio State University is hosting its second annual end-of-the-school-year celebration-picnic. Members, friends and all those interested in the OSU Ukrainian Student Organization are welcome. The picnic will begin at 1 p.m. For directions and more information, contact Katja Pylyshenko or Bohdan Kolcio, (614) 268-1066.

CHICAGO: Dr. Alexander Motyl, associate director of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University and author of the 1993 book "Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine After Totalitarianism," will discuss the crisis in the Crimea and problems of ethnicity, separatism and national identity in Ukraine in a lecture titled "Will Ukraine Survive 1994?" The program, sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$10, members, \$15, non-members. A wine and cheese reception will follow the presentation. Copies of Dr. Motyl's book will be available for purchase. For further information, call Anna, (708) 359-3676.

Friday-Sunday, June 17-19

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers is sponsoring the ninth annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival to be held on the grounds of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 21 Shonnard Place. The three-day festival will feature a variety of performing groups, arts and crafts exhibits, Ukrainian cuisine and carnival rides for children. There will be demonstrations of pysanky, embroidery, gerdany (bead work) and woodcarving. Performing at the festival will be: the Chaika Ukrainian Dancers, under the auspices of SUM-A, the Kalyna dancers of Yonkers, N.Y.; the Zoria and Zirky Dance Ensemble of New Britain, Conn.; Joyful Lviv; and the Vika pop/rock

group from Lviv. Ihor Bachynsky of Toronto will serve as MC. Festival hours: Friday, 5-10 p.m.; Saturday, noon-10 p.m.; Sunday, 1-7:30 p.m. Show times are Friday, 7 p.m.; Saturday, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.; and Sunday, 2 and 5 p.m. St. Michael's may be reached via the Saw Mill River Parkway (exit-Executive Boulevard), turn west to North Broadway; turn south on North Broadway for 1.5 miles. Admission to the festival and performances is free. For information on festival days, call (914) 376-2175.

Sunday, June 26

EDMONTON: The Shchedryk Ukrainian Children's Choir from Kyiv, under the direction of Irina Sablina, will perform at Robertson-Wesley United Church, 10209 123rd St., at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10, available at the Ukrainian Bookstore; \$12, at the door; children, half price. For more information, call (403) 426-4329. The concert is sponsored by the Alberta Council for the Ukrainian Arts.

Monday-Wednesday, June 20-July 29

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Summer Institute at the Department of Slavic Languages at the University of Pittsburgh is offering an intensive language course in beginning Ukrainian. The six-credit, competency-based crash course in "survival Ukrainian" is designed for those intending to travel or study in Ukraine. Fee: \$1,159 plus room and board if required; some scholarship aid may be available. The course consists of five hours a day of instruction. Emphasis is placed on communicative competence, the active use of new structures in dialogues, unstructured conversation, reading and listening comprehension. Daily contact with the instructor, both in class and out, computer-assisted instruction, and audio and video tapes

create an environment conducive to effective language acquisition. For further information and applications, contact Christine Metil, Ukrainian Institute, University of Pittsburgh, Slavic Department - 1417 CL, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; or call (412) 624-5906.

Monday-Saturday, July 4-9

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region will sponsor its annual Ukrainian folk dance camp at the Ukrainian Homestead. The camp, which runs daily, Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., includes dance instruction, traditional Ukrainian arts and crafts, sports, and supervised swimming. The camp concludes July 9 with a special finale performance at 7 p.m. The performance is open to the public, free of charge. This year's guest instructor is David Woznak, Kashtan School of Ukrainian Dance, Parma, Ohio, as well as Paula Duda-Luciw, Sandra Duda and Michael Duda of the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. The deadline for registration is June 27. For information or registration forms, call Paula Duda-Luciw, (610) 262-0807, or Joseph Zucofski, (717) 622-8056.

Saturday, July 30

WINNIPEG: A one-day bus excursion to the 29th annual Dauphin Ukrainian National Festival, organized by Peter Okrainec, will leave Winnipeg at 6 a.m. and depart Dauphin at 6 p.m. Festival highlights include a parade at 10 a.m., amateur shows, 1-5 p.m.; Selo Ukraine stage show, 2 p.m. Return fare for bus trip: \$35, including G.S.T. Book and pay now at Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Branch 141, The Royal Canadian Legion, 618 Selkirk Ave., at McGregor Street, Winnipeg. Phone: (204) 589-6315. For additional information, call (204) 589-6676.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

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

Exhibit, conference to mark anniversary of Liberation Council

by Petro Sodol

NEW YORK — Ukrainians in Ukraine and in the diaspora this year are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the creation in 1944 of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council (Ukrayinska Holovna Vyzvolna Rada — UHVR), which functioned from 1944 to 1954 as the insurgent Ukrainian government, directing combat actions of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).

In order to commemorate this event in the U.S., the UHVR National Jubilee Committee under the chairmanship of Bohdan Halibey, has planned several events to be held in New York during the month of June: a scholarly conference on June 11, a jubilee banquet on June 12, and an exhibit of documents.


The UHVR documents exhibit to be shown consists of two sections. One section will have a selection from the collection of Vasylyl Charuk, consisting of a variety of documents and memorabilia from the period 1941-1991.

The other section, the Prolog mobile exhibit, will be prepared by Prolog Research and Publishing Corp. This exhibit contains facsimiles of original documents, photographs and art forms produced or published by the UHVR, the UPA or the OUN primarily during the period of active armed struggle for the independence of Ukraine (1943-1950). All materials are from the document collection of Mykola Lebed. The Prolog mobile exhibit will be shown also during the month of July in Kyiv, Lviv and other locations in Ukraine.

The documents exhibit subcommittee, chaired by Ivan Kobasa, has arranged for the exhibit to be open to the public at the Ukrainian Sports Club (122 Second Ave., between Seventh and Eighth streets in Manhattan) on the following dates and times:


Sunday, June 5 — 2-6 p.m. (grand opening, at 2 p.m.);
 Wednesday, June 8 — 5-8 p.m.;
 Friday, June 10 — 5-8 p.m.;
 Saturday, June 11 — 1-3 p.m. (followed by a conference);
 Sunday, June 12 — 6-8 p.m. (preceded by a banquet);
 Friday, June 17 — 5-8 p.m.;
 Saturday, June 18 — 2-7 p.m. (closing day).

Schools and youth organizations may arrange for special group viewings of the exhibit by calling (212) 260-6600.



**SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
 FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**
 734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
 Tel (201) 373-7839 Fax (201) 373-8812

BUSINESS HOURS:
 Tues. & Fri. - 1:00 PM to 8:00 PM Sat. - 9:00 to 12:00 Noon
 Wed. & Thurs. - 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM Monday - Closed



JUNE MORTGAGES

Call us for some of the lowest rates in N.J.!

15 YEAR TERM FIXED RATE - 7.25%

30 YEAR TERM ADJUSTABLE RATE - From 4.99%

"0" Points on ALL Mortgages

Call the Loan Department for details

New Jersey Residents Only - 1 to 4 Family owner occupied.
 Rates subject to change as conditions warrant.

Odessa cable...

(Continued from page 5)

oblasts and also provide seamless connections to strategic international cable routes such as the Italy-Turkey-Ukraine-Russia and TEL cable routes, according to John van Logchem, general manager, AT&T-NSI, Kyiv.

Prospects for serving the Ukrainian market for junction and distribution networks — as well as opportunities to export fiber optic cable to the Commonwealth of Independent States — are under discussion.

Odeskabel, which has a long-standing reputation as a manufacturer of quality fiber and copper cable for the Ukrainian market and the former Soviet Union, will continue manufacturing copper and

multi-mode fiber optic cable for the Ukrainian market.

In addition to its two joint ventures, AT&T-NSI provides UTEL with digital switching systems to provide the international and long distance voice and data services to Ukrainian oblasts. The switches are assembled and tested at the Cheraza radio device factory, backed by the local AT&T Training Center and Customer Support Center. By the end of this year, 12 AT&T 5ESS Digital Switches will be in operation throughout 12 Ukrainian oblasts.

AT&T-NSI, with headquarters in Hilversum, the Netherlands, and subsidiaries in most European countries, is AT&T Network Systems' European sales, research and development, manufacturing and supply company for public communications equipment. The company serves telecommunications authorities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa with products and technology for total telecommunications solutions for network infrastructures. The products include public switching and transmission equipment, operations and management systems, and wireless and cable systems.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.