

**INSIDE:**

- Project Ukraine delegation at Brody's Garden of Stone — page 3.
- U.S. organization helps young Ukrainian composer — page 8.
- Canadian educators teach peers in Ukraine — page 9.

38

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Score one for Ukraine

### Dynamo beats Moscow, 3-2

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine scored a victory in Ukrainian-Russian relations as Kyiv's Dynamo defeated Moscow's Spartak 3-2 in a European Champions League soccer match held Wednesday evening, September 14, here at the Republican Stadium.

This is the first time the two teams have met in Kyiv since Ukraine proclaimed its independence in 1991.

Over 90,500 spectators watched as Kyiv played an aggressive game and came from behind (Spartak was winning 2-0 after the first 45 minutes of play) in the second half to win this first game in the UEFA Champions League group matches for the 1994-1995 season. It should be noted that play concentrated around the Moscow goal, and the Ukrainians had five times as many shots on goal as the Moscow team.

Streets were void of any signs of life on Wednesday evening, and the city police worked overtime as throngs of fans made their way on public transportation to the stadium for the 9:30 p.m. game. (It started late in order to accommodate European viewing audiences who were able to see it live on television during prime time.)

The stadium was almost filled to capacity (it seats 100,000), and most of the sections looked like a sea of blue and yellow, as spectators waved national flags and began doing the "wave." The trend was contagious, and before the game had even started, the whole stadium was "waving" and chanting "Kyiv, Kyiv, Dynamo, Dynamo." People who live more than six kilometers from the center said they heard the cheering through their open windows.

Although many sports fans may argue that politics should be kept out of sports, this game seemed to do more to instill pride in Ukrainians than any event since the euphoria felt in December 1991, when Ukrainians voted for independence.

"Everyone likes to be a winner, but winning against Moscow makes the victory even sweeter," commented a colleague who was among the spectators at the game.

Dynamo and Moscow's Spartak have always been fierce rivals on the playing field, but for many spectators this was more than a soccer game. Some waved blue-and-yellow flags, some wore blue-and-yellow T-shirts, some just chanted enthusiastically.

After the victory, the crowds, feeling euphoric and inspired, took to the streets, and chanted "Dynamo — the Champions." It was way past midnight before the streets of Kyiv returned to the calm of Indian summer.

Dynamo and Spartak are both in Group B of the UEFA matches, along with Bayern Munchen and Paris Saint Germain. The teams play each other twice, once on home turf and once away, until December. (There are 16 teams in four groups.) Quarter-finals and semi-finals will be played early next year, and the final match for the Champion Clubs' Cup will be held in May.

Dynamo's next game will be against Bavaria in Munich on September 28.

## Kuchma sends envoy to restive Crimea

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma dispatched his special envoy, Deputy Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, to the Crimea on Thursday, September 15, to mediate between the two feuding power bases — Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov and the Crimean Parliament, chaired by Sergei Tsekov — in the restive peninsula in Ukraine's south.

Brewing tensions between the legislative and executive branches in Symferopil flared on Sunday morning, September 11, when Crimean President Meshkov disbanded Parliament, claiming power for himself in this pro-Russian separatist region. His actions were in retaliation for the Crimean Parliament's vote on Wednesday, September 7, which stripped him of his presidential powers.

In return, the Crimean Parliament accused him of staging a coup and continued its business, holding its assembly session in the general procurator's office around the corner from the Parliament building.

By Wednesday, September 14, Mr. Meshkov had allowed the deputies back into Parliament, but the struggle over which government branch has more power continues on

this peninsula, an object of strained relations between Ukraine and Russia over the last two years. The president has not been given back any powers in the last few days, but parliamentary leaders have gotten back to work to discuss the region's catastrophic economic situation.

The Ukrainian president, who has met with both sides, has warned he will not tolerate violence and has proposed that the Crimean Parliament and president annul all controversial legislation of the last week and begin immediate talks mediated by a team from Ukraine's central government.

President Meshkov's actions on Sunday, September 11, could have been regarded as a maneuver reminiscent of Boris Yeltsin's dissolution of the Russian Parliament last

October. However, because Mr. Meshkov backed off so quickly, it seems that his power base was too weak to go through with his plans.

### Symferopil politics

President Kuchma has refused to take sides in the political dispute and has urged both branches of the Crimea's government to reach a "civilized solution." In a statement issued by his press service on Monday, September 12, Mr. Kuchma said that "the conflict should be resolved within the framework of the Constitution of Ukraine, through a reasonable compromise." Mr. Kuchma's statements of neutrality have been strong; however, Mr. Meshkov has tried to claim that

(Continued on page 4)

*As The Weekly was going to press on Thursday afternoon, September 15, the Ukrainian Supreme Council, beginning its second session of work, voted 303-5 to cancel the Sevastopol City Council's decision declaring Sevastopol a Russian city. Deputies of the City Council had voted on August 23 to give the city "Russian status," however, this claim was not supported by the Russian Parliament. The Ukrainian Parliament, which returned from summer recess on September 15, put this question on its list of priorities and overwhelmingly voted to overturn the Sevastopol City Council's decision.*

*This is not the first time the issue of Sevastopol has been raised since the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In December 1992 the Russian Parliament laid claims to the city, the home port of the Black Sea Fleet. But since then, a new Parliament has been elected and it has not touched the issue.*

## 'Yalta II' policy reflected in administration's moves

WASHINGTON (UNAW) — As reported last week, it appears that "the United States is prepared to accept an expanded Russian sphere of influence." The Washington Times report was based on the contents of a State Department policy paper circulating within the department.

The paper was sent to Secretary of State Warren Christopher in July after it cleared the White House. According to the Times, "some cynics at State are calling the paper 'Yalta II,' but others say the Clinton administration is outlining a pragmatic approach to Moscow."

The Times quotes an official reading from the paper: "It is understood that a Russian sphere of influence is being recognized with Europe extending to the eastern border of Poland, leaving the Baltics somewhat up for grabs..." It goes on to state: "What differentiates this at-first disturbing picture from the Cold War is the de-ideologization of Russian foreign policy," meaning that Russia is not committed to communism and world revolution. The official continued, quoting: "Russian foreign policy based on

national interest and power politics is acceptable to the U.S., as long as vital U.S. interests are not adversely impacted..."

According to the story, the policy papers states that the United States does not object to Russia pursuing its foreign policy goals "within the confines" of international law and "absent a clear and present danger of resurgent Russian imperialism." The paper also notes that the United States and Russia share a goal of maintaining stability.

The legitimacy of this story was supported by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nation Madeleine Albright's speech in Moscow on September 6. In the speech, Ambassador Albright gave a green light for Russian "peacekeeping" on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Stating that the United Nations is unable to tackle additional peacekeeping activities such as required in Georgia, Ms. Albright stated that "we did, in fact, create a mandate that put that peacekeeping force into the field and at the same time created the United Nations mission." She also mentioned that

Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze invited Russia to Georgia but did not mention Russia's actions to destabilize Georgia or the pressure to which Mr. Shevardnadze had been subjected.

Tackling Ambassador Albright's argument that accepting Russians as peacekeepers is the only pragmatic policy, Danish Broadcasting said: "I would like to ask you if we are not being too pragmatic?" The questioner went on to point out that the principles of the U.N. stipulating that those involved should not act as peacekeepers were being violated. Ms. Albright reiterated the pragmatic aspects of Russian peacekeeping.

In her speech, Ms. Albright equated the United States and Russia, noting they are "two huge continental powers which are really nations of nations." When questioned about that comparison, Ms. Albright stated, "we are not, either we or Russia, are not homogenous people. What is different is that I, as a Czech-born American, do not claim Denver as my own territory and want my own airline. But here,

(Continued on page 8)

# ANALYSIS: A look at the factions in Ukraine's new Supreme Council

by Danylo Yanevsky  
Eastern Economist

KYYIV — The limited yet irreversible political restructuring of Ukrainian society that has been taking place step-by-step also resulted in a restructuring of the Supreme Council elected in the spring. As of May 27, the elected deputies created nine officially registered factions: Communists of Ukraine for Social Justice and Power of the People, 86; Socialist Faction, 25; Agrarians of Ukraine Group, 33; Yednist Group, 26; Inter-Regional Deputies Group, 27; Center Group, 38; Reform Group, 27; National Rukh Faction, 27; Derzhavnist Group, 26; undeclared, 23.

The July 24 and August 7 rounds of elections resulted in significant changes to this list. While the newly elected deputies — five Communists, one Agrarian, one Rukh member — will obviously join their existing corresponding party factions, the question of joining one or another faction or creating a new faction remains open until the beginning of the second parliamentary session on September 15 for the 49 independent deputies, and one each from the Democratic Rebirth Party, the Party for Economic Rebirth of the Crimea and the Labor Congress.

Of these factions, only four — the Communist, Socialist, Agrarian and Rukh — are established along party lines. Nevertheless, for political reasons, several Communist Party members were "delegated" to the Socialist and Agrarian factions, because the temporary regulation approved in 1990 set the minimum number of deputies needed to create a parliamentary faction at 21. Since, according to calculations of the International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES), only 14 Socialists and 18 Agrarians were elected to the current Supreme Council, the Communists decided to politically "assist" those parties.

## The Left and the Presidium

As a result, the leaders of these parliamentary factions have also had the formal opportunity to join the Supreme Council Presidium. Like the Parliament itself, this body is run by Socialist Speaker Oleksander Moroz and Agrarian First Deputy Speaker Oleksander Tkachenko. According to the existing Constitution, this body calls parliamentary meetings, organizes the preparatory work for Supreme Council sessions, implements control according to the Constitution, organizes the preparation and execution of referenda, and has the right to initiate legislation and pass resolutions mandatory for other bodies of the state apparatus and the administration to carry out.

Looking at this body as an influential lever capable of helping implement their programs, Ukrainian Communists and neo-Communists actually see the Presidium as a means of blocking President Leonid Kuchma's efforts at reform, when necessary. The "Reds" accept his political declarations and actions only in those instances where they correspond to the principles of the tightest political and economic integration with Russia, maintain a command distribution system, and disallow real privatization of the means of production, especially land.

In general, these politicians have clearly shown their position: the institution of the presidency in Ukraine, introduced by the "betrayal" of Communist ideals, Leonid Kravchuk, is to be liquidated because it contradicts the Leninist ideas of "people's rights" and "democracy." In this respect, President Kuchma

also has a viewpoint different from the Communists.

## Yednist and the Inter-Regional Group

Two other influential factions, Yednist and the Inter-Regional Deputies Group, were formally established by non-party deputies from the eastern regions of the country.

Yednist includes leaders from the largest non-state commercial entities, directors of mines, local administrators, top government officials and former President Kravchuk's administrators. The majority were elected in Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovske, Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk oblasts, and they include Oleh Taranov, president of JSC Ukrainian Siberian Investment Corp. and chairman of the Economic Policy and Administration Committee; Valeriy Babych, president of the JSC Ukrainian Financial Group; Viktor Suslov, former advisor to the premier and chairman of the Banking and Finance Committee.

The Inter-Regional Deputies Group was established by those deputies who on the eve of parliamentary elections announced their support Mr. Kuchma's political course. Until his election as president, he was the actual leader of this faction. With the exception of the former vice-premier, Valentyn Landyk, there are no well-known political leaders within the group.

Three members of the Inter-Regional Deputies Group are simultaneously members of the Yednist faction. This once again illustrates that at least some of the members of both factions profess the same ideology. This ideology may be briefly described as: a multi-faceted economy, significant strengthening of the state's regulatory role in all spheres of public and economic life, and an overall political orientation towards tighter integration into CIS structures, especially with Russia.

## The Centrists

Formally, the members of the Center faction have no party affiliation. However, a glance at the official list of faction members testifies that it is made up of nearly all the highly placed elected officials from the Kravchuk period who were personally obligated to him for their former or present positions.

These include: former Speaker Ivan Plushch and his first deputy, Vasylyl Durdynets; the former and current premier, vice-premiers, ministers, committee chairs from the previous Supreme Council Yuhym Zviahivsky, Mykola Zhulynsky, Roman Shpek, Anatoliy Holubchenko, Orest Klypush, Viktor Kalnyk, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Volodymyr Pylypchuk; the chairman of Construction, Architecture and Communal Housing Committee, Valeriy Cherep; UkrAgro TekhServis Director Valeriy Bortnyk; State Committee on Oil and Gas Chair Mykhailo Kovalko; State Coal Committee Chair Mykola Surhay; State Communal Housing Committee Chair Anatoliy Dron; UkrNafto-Produkt Association General Manager Kostiantyn Piskunovsky; State Foreign Economic Association UkrZovnishProm General Manager Vadym Plokin — and other well-known individuals.

Sometimes even the infamous are members. For example, it's possible to closely tie such names as Zviahivsky, Bortnyk and Spizhenko to the abuses of Kravchuk's presidency. President Kuchma's decree on the war against organized crime and corruption is directed also against these figures.

Curiously, seven of the eight deputies elected from Zakarpattia are also in the faction — a circumstance connected in

part with the fact that, during Mr. Kravchuk's presidency, this western region was allowed to conduct an economic experiment at the key border point of Chop. In practice, this meant the opportunity to introduce foreign commercial ties, which were beyond the control of Kyyiv functionaries. In Ukraine this always brings huge profits, unseen to the rest of the world.

For the most part, the Center faction is not so much a political formation as a lobby. Its members, who share business ties, participate in political activity exclusively in order to protect these interests, taking full advantage of their unique right to parliamentary immunity. No law enforcement body can start investigations, lay criminal charges or file suit against the carrier of this immunity — even if, say, this person had participated in the rape of a teenager, open terrorism, or drug trafficking.

An analysis of media reports by members of this faction, of their voting record during the first parliamentary session and of conversations with other deputies, shows that, as a whole, Center members are against the president's political course. They can form the core of the parliamentary opposition along these lines.

## Derzhavnist — Statehood

The Derzhavnist faction, or at least some of its members, make up another part of this opposition. Its most active and influential activists, especially members of the Ukrainian Republic Party in the previous political epoch, bravely supported President Kravchuk's every action and decision. They made up the "irreconcilable opposition" to the government headed by Prime Minister Kuchma.

This position was based on their belief

(Continued on page 12)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Cholera reported in the Crimea

SYMFEROPIL — A cholera outbreak centered on Symferopol, with 21 people stricken and another 65 carrying the disease, was reported by the international media on September 13. In an effort to stop the disease, some 22 schools have been closed and two special hospitals dealing with cholera cases have been set up. The outbreak has been attributed by the director of epidemic control in Ukraine's Ministry of Health to contaminated drinking water. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### More on Crimean assassinations

SYMFEROPIL — According to allegations by Crimean Deputy Volodymyr Shevlov, the assassinations of politicians and leading officials in the Crimea had not been ordered by organized criminal gangs but by political activists in the Crimea who represent the Russian population there. In speaking to reporters on September 6, Mr. Shevlov did not identify the offenders publicly but said he had submitted a report to the head of the Supreme Council of the Crimea and the Interior Ministry. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### TV profiles Ukrainian Security Service

KYYIV — The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), created when Ukraine gained independence in 1991, was featured in a report on September 6 by Ukrainian Television. The program emphasized that, in contradistinction to

the former Ukrainian KGB, which concerned itself with the activities of the country's citizens, the SBU was primarily concerned with fighting organized crime and stabilizing the economy by rooting out white-collar economic offenses. It was noted that since 1991 the SBU has investigated more than 1,300 economic crimes, including corruption in lower-ranking ministries and among top bank officials. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Ukraine, Poland discuss satellite

WARSAW — Poland and Ukraine have discussed a joint project to launch a communications satellite in 1997 that would become a part of the European satellite system Eutelsat. The project, undertaken for the purpose of improving communications systems in Poland, Ukraine and neighboring countries, would involve cooperation in the sharing of advanced aerospace technology, Ukraine's forte, and in financing the construction of the satellite. (UPI)

### Death toll in mine blast rises

KYYIV — Six more miners injured in the September 3 gas explosion at the Slaviansoserbska mine near Luhanske have died of their injuries, raising the death toll to 30, according to a report of September 11. A commission headed by Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly Dyuba has concluded that the explosion was caused by violations of safety standards. (Reuters)

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## AJC's Project Ukraine

# Delegation visits the Drohobych area and views Brody's Garden of Stone

The American Jewish Committee's four-year Project Ukraine entered Phase II with a 10-day trip to Ukraine on July 24-August 1. Following is a continuation of the series of articles being written by Andrij Wynnnykij, staff writer/editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, who participated in that journey.

by Andrij Wynnnykij

### PART II

The expedition came face to face on July 26 with a fascinating microcosm of multi-ethnic Ukrainian society at a crossroads: a town meeting in Drohobych, an ancient salt mining town that became the focus of the early stages of the 19th century oil boom in Galicia, now with a reduced economic significance but rich cultural heritage. Myroslav Marynovych, the Drohobych-born former dissident and current head of Amnesty International in Ukraine, introduced the delegation to the assembly. His sister Natalia Marynovych, a teacher in a local North American-style foreign language school, served as a superlative two-way interpreter for the proceedings.

As no resident will tire of telling you, Drohobych is also the birthplace of Yuriy Koteramak Drohobych. The quinquacentennial of his death [February 4, 1494, in Krakow] was commemorated this year. He was Ukraine's first doctor of medicine, who taught astronomy and medicine at the University of Bologna in the 15th century.

The main players in this fascinating drama were Lev Mazur, president of the local Jewish Society; Dr. Alfred Shreyer, the Jewish president of the Polish Society, a literary scholar, professor of music at the local conservatory and last living student of the world-renowned Polish-Jewish writer, Bruno Schulz, who lived and worked in Drohobych until he was shot by an SS official in 1942; the Rev. Mykhailo Bachynsky of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (his Greek-Catholic counterpart was curiously absent); members of the local Prosvita educational society; a local Rukh representative; Iryna Senyk, the former prisoner of conscience and now president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Women's Association (Soyuz Ukrainok).

Mr. Mazur, gravelly voiced and plain-spoken, painted a poignant picture of a shrunken Jewish community staggering under the overwhelming load of a patrimony that was finally being returned to it. Recently, one of the largest synagogues in Ukraine (used as a furniture warehouse under the Soviet regime since the war) was returned, handed over to a population that dropped from 17,000 prior to the second world war, to 300 at present. He said to restore the cavernous shrine would cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. With a touching stoicism, he shrugged that it was unlikely any assistance would be forthcoming from abroad. He conceded that it was impractical for the local Jewish community to have taken on the onerous responsibility of its upkeep, but that it had no choice: if it was offered to them, they had to take it.

Then followed an appeal for understanding from the Orthodox priest whose father and grandfather had been Greek-Catholics prior to the Soviet regime.

An interesting give and take ensued between all present on the new primacy of the Ukrainian language and the necessity of patriotic feeling among local Poles and Jews for the newly independent state. A

thundering small-town compromise was arrived at: the Polish choir led by Dr. Shreyer would sing Ukrainian songs — "We always have," he muttered under his breath after debate was concluded. With a grandfatherly irony, he would also whisper corrections in grammar to himself as Prosvita activists held forth about the importance of Ukrainian.

Mr. Roth commended all present for their forthrightness, and underscored that the ability to talk about the problems they face is the root of solutions, because once the problems are articulated, the more "private and public pain are shared, the more the various communities will be united in their concerns and be better able to deal with them." Mr. Roth said that voluntary associations in society, with practice, can become very adept at solving problems without government involvement.

He concluded by reminding the assembly that communities that are ready to resolve issues openly are attractive because they evince an inner strength, a capability to deal with the issues they face, and he encouraged Mayor Yuriy Datsiuk, also in attendance, to hold such meetings regularly.

During the luncheon held for the group, Dr. Shreyer, an Auschwitz survivor, confided that he had been given offers to emigrate and teach in Germany, particularly in the wake of various Schulz jubilee celebrations held in Drohobych, but refused to live among those who had tormented him and killed his family. Far from harboring any animus for his Ukrainian neighbors, he seemed to cluck indulgently over them, like a cultural mother hen.

Mr. Mazur and Dr. Shreyer's assistant, Mr. Goldberg, who was also the curator of the district's ethnographic treasures, then led the group to the impressive but sadly crumbling and bare synagogue. Maurice Weiss, a rabbi and Bruno Schulz's last living relative, offered a prayer.

Dr. Shreyer then led the group on a tour of Drohobych's tree-lined avenues, once populated by sugar and oil barons and peppered with synagogues, which were now only fodder for litanies about desecration.



Detail of a headstone of a local shipping merchant, Brody, whose population was 64 percent Jewish in 1900, was formerly near the border of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, and an important commercial center until railways sent it into decline.

The old scholar's enthusiasm picked up as he showed the group the school where Bruno Schulz had taught him drawing. "Every day he would lean against an easel and improvise a new story for us. Unfortunately, none of us thought to write any of them down — none of us knew stenography, and of course there were no tape recorders back then. Our cars rang

with volumes of beautiful literature that flowed from him."

Mr. Goldberg then took the group to one of three surviving Lemko wooden churches in Ukraine, edifices once prevalent in the Carpathians. This one, St. George's, had been transported from its

(Continued on page 14)



A field of nine-foot headstones of the Jewish cemetery near Brody.

# Ambassador Bilorus gets warm send-off from Washingtonians

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Oleh Bilorus got a warm send-off on September 8 from the Washington Ukrainian American community as he concluded his tour of duty as Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States.

The envoy returned to Kyiv on September 12. His replacement has not yet been announced, but one is expected to arrive before President Leonid Kuchma visits Washington in November.

An estimated 150 Washingtonians came to the Ukrainian Embassy in Georgetown for the farewell reception for the ambassador and his wife, Laryssa, which was sponsored by The Washington Group, the Ukrainian Association of Washington and Ukraine 2000.

The presidents of the three groups and other representatives praised Dr. Bilorus for helping build strong and friendly ties between Ukraine and the United States and for working closely with the Ukrainian American community.

The Washington Group Vice-President Andrew Bihun opened the evening by noting that the Ukrainian American community was celebrating "not the ending but the beginning of an era" and rejoicing about what Ambassador Bilorus and his staff accomplished during his two-and-a-half-year tenure.

When Dr. Bilorus came to Washington in April 1992, the Embassy consisted of two diplomats who worked in a rental suite in a downtown office building.

Today, Ukraine's 45 diplomats and staff work in a \$4 million Embassy building complex in Washington's historic Georgetown region overlooking the Potomac River.

Ihor Gawdiak, president of Ukraine 2000, an organization originally founded to help Rukh that later broadened in scope to help Ukraine's democratization process, said Ukrainian Americans will remember Dr. Bilorus's accomplishments with "great satisfaction." He noted that the ambassador, during the short span of two years, was one of the key players in developing the existing friendly U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

Mr. Gawdiak said Ukrainian Americans are especially grateful for the hospitable atmosphere he created for them in the Ukrainian Embassy. And, in bidding him farewell, he expressed the hope of the Ukrainian American community that Ukraine will remain independent, secure, economically prosperous and a truly democratic country.

Steven Rapawy, who heads the Ukrainian Association of Washington, the area's oldest organization, thanked Dr. Bilorus for a job that he characterized as being "extremely well done." Mr. Rapawy said that in attending numerous U.S. government conferences, he noted a positive change in the views of official Washington during Dr. Bilorus's tenure, even though, he admitted, U.S. assistance remains "more promises than concrete aid."

Mykola Babiak, president of The Washington Group, the largest Ukrainian American association of professionals,



Natalie Stuzar

TWG Vice-President Andrew Bihun (left) proposes a toast to Ambassador Oleh Bilorus and his wife, Laryssa.

said Dr. Bilorus will long be remembered for the role he played in Ukrainian history.

"You have served your country with grace and with skill, with courage and with honesty, and with professionalism," he said. "You have been a most gracious host to us, your adopted community. We thank you sincerely for your hospitality and generosity."

Mr. Babiak presented Dr. Bilorus with a plaque recognizing his achievements and bestowing on him lifetime honorary membership in The Washington Group.

Laryssa Chopivsky, who recently launched The Washington Group's Cultural Fund, expressed the organization's gratitude for the cooperation and assistance it received from the Ukrainian Embassy.

"The world judges nations by their culture, and, unfortunately, Ukraine's culture has been obscured from the world for too long," she said. The TWG Cultural Fund is seeking to remedy that situation, and the Ukrainian Embassy, she said, has helped lay a solid foundation for this endeavor.

## A park ranger makes a difference

WASHINGTON — John Lockwood is a GS 5 National Park Ranger in the U.S. National Park Service. For four years now Mr. Lockwood has made sure that Ukrainian translations of materials relating to the Jefferson, Lincoln and Washington memorials as well



John Lockwood

as the Shevchenko Monument that stands on 22nd and P streets NW in Washington are on hand at the Mall for the visitors to the capital city of the U.S.

These translations are available from the information booths at the monuments free of charge. All one must do is ask. Mr. Lockwood, who is on duty at one of the monuments daily, goes the extra mile. When he recognizes that a visiting group or

(Continued on page 14)

## Kuchma sends envoy...

(Continued from page 1)

he has the Ukrainian president's support in his actions.

On the other hand, Mr. Teskov has wanted Ukrainian authorities to denounce Mr. Meshkov. "It doesn't take much just for them to say that the actions of the president of the Crimea are unconstitutional," he explained. But Mr. Kuchma has pointed out that "both sides bear responsibility for events."

President Kuchma has urged both sides to go to the "zero option," the way things were 10 days ago, and according to his chief of staff, Dmytro Tabachnyk, "the president does not support, has never supported and cannot support" any of the parties in the Crimean conflict.

Some political analysts in Kyiv view this as an attempt to buy time on the part of President Kuchma, who wants to come up with a peaceful resolution to the conflict, and by all means avoid any bloodshed.

Mr. Kuchma enjoyed popularity during his presidential campaign on the peninsula because he had advocated closer ties with Moscow. However, President Kuchma is adamant that the Crimea should remain a part of Ukraine.

Earlier this year, it seemed that the Crimean peninsula had started a separatist campaign, and in May Mr. Meshkov and the Parliament brought the Crimea to the brink of civil war by adopting a constitution Kyiv viewed as a declaration of independence. They backed down after threats from the central government in Kyiv.

Both the Crimean president and the Parliament had been in agreement on closer ties with Moscow, but Mr. Meshkov fell out of favor with deputies over his appointments of Moscow specialists to key Cabinet posts, including that of prime minister, and the Parliament accused him of allowing Moscow business interests to profit from economic reforms.

### Exacerbating the political situation

"All this will do is weaken the already political situation in the Crimea," lawmaker Leonid Grach told the Associated Press. It was a "stupid move," he said.

Over the past year, Crimean politics have been dominated by mafia business and political killings.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's "gift" of the Crimea to the Ukrainian SSR on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the "reunification" of Ukraine with Russia.

Since Ukraine became independent, some pro-Russian forces have been displeased with the Crimea as Ukrainian territory and have wanted to reunite it with Russia. The peninsula, which was home to the Crimean Tatars, who were forcibly deported in 1944 by Stalin for alleged Nazi collaboration, is now dominated

by ethnic Russians, who make up about two-thirds of the region's 2.7 million residents.

### Meanwhile, back in Kyiv

The chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, Oleksander Moroz, has condemned actions in the Crimea as unconstitutional and has said that a solution to the conflict has to be found based on Ukrainian laws and the Constitution of Ukraine.

"If we want to fight for constitutional powers, for democracy, then this has to be done by democratic and legal methods," he said during a news conference on Tuesday, September 13.

Mr. Moroz said a parliamentary committee would begin studying the situation on the peninsula next week.

"Meshkov figured that if he dissolved the Crimean Parliament, Ukrainian army divisions would intervene. That, in turn, would give him reason to ask for help from Russian forces stationed in the Crimea, and then armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia would begin, something like Karabakh, or other hot spots," explained Mykola Porovsky, a deputy who heads the Committee of the Crimea with Ukraine.

"In my opinion, the most rational solution to this situation is to dissolve the Crimean Parliament, impeach the Crimean president, liquidate Crimean autonomy and in its place form a few national-regional districts, representing, for example, the Crimean Tatars with their base in Bakhchysaray, the Russians with their base in Symferopol or Yalta, the Ukrainians in the northern Crimea, as well as bases for Greeks, Armenians and other national minorities that live in the Crimea," he said.

A Crimean Parliament would then be formed comprising representatives of these nationalities.

"The Rukh position is to dissolve the Crimean Parliament and introduce presidential rule, and I mean President Kuchma's rule, not Yuriy Meshkov's rule," said Les Taniuk, a deputy from Lviv.

"I see the Crimean Parliament at fault here; it was not able to unite the forces in the Crimea and respect the laws of Ukraine," he added.

"The conflict between the legislative and executive branches in the post-Soviet era has become a tradition," Romazan Abdulatipov, the deputy chairman of Russia's Council of Federation, told Interfax, commenting on the Crimean developments.

"The problem is that the situation is approximately the same in all the big and small post-Soviet states. The mentality of the leaders and the citizens has stayed the same. The leaders all want to be first party secretaries."

"Our countries have not gotten to the point of developing a democratic culture of inter-relations between the branches of power," he explained.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## OBITUARY: Stefania Halychyn, wife of former UNA president

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Stefania Halychyn, nee Perestiuk, wife of long-time Ukrainian National Association President Dmytro Halychyn, who served in that capacity from 1950 to 1961, died in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on August 22.

Mrs. Halychyn was born February 22, 1913, in the village of Hnylne, Ternopil Oblast, western Ukraine. She graduated from the Gymnasium of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great in Lviv and emigrated to the United States in 1937.

Mrs. Halychyn was active in Ukrainian community life, with special involvement in work aiding the third emigration of Ukrainians after World War II.

She was the founder and longtime president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross

social services organization as well as secretary and president of the Kultura UNA Branch 475. Upon her husband's untimely death in 1961, Mrs. Halychyn served as co-founder, with Dr. Roman Holiat, of the Dmytro Halychyn UNA Branch 19.

In 1979 Mrs. Halychyn left Manhattan and moved permanently to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Halychyn lived alone in Puerto Rico and has no survivors. Her body, was cremated and shipped to New York where funeral services were held at the Peter Jarema Funeral Home on September 16, with a funeral liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on September 17, followed by interment next to her husband at Cavalry Cemetery.

## Ukrainian Heritage Foundation receives \$1,000 UNA donation

CLEVELAND — The Ukrainian National Association presented a check of \$1,000 to the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation to support its latest project. The Ukrainian Museum and Archives, located in Cleveland, will be the repository of the archives and memorabilia of both the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and the foundation.

The check was presented to Gene Woloshyn, foundation president, by Taras Szmagala, former UNA supreme auditor, at a meeting of the UYL-NA Memorabilia Committee in Cleveland. Committee members include Mr. Szmagala, Judge Andrew Boyko, Helen Shipka, Steve Zenczak, Elaine Woloshyn and Genevieve Zerebniak.

Former UYL-NA officers and members are urged to search their storage areas and retrieve any UYL-NA photographs, publications, convention programs, etc. There is a special need for items pertaining to the league's early years, noted Mr. Woloshyn.

It is extremely important to identify the material as to the date, location and event. Photos especially must be identified in that manner and should include the names of the people in photographs.

Please send all material to: Andrew Fedynsky, director, The Ukrainian Museum and Archives, 1202 Kenilworth Ave., Cleveland, OH 44113. If you have any questions, please call Mr. Woloshyn, (216) 757-4712.

## New Jersey districts announce celebration of UNA centennial

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Members of the UNA district committees of New Jersey finalized plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

The September 6 meeting was called to order by the banquet chairman, Walter Bilyk, who welcomed 12 committee members. Discussions were held on the type of entertainment and food to be served at the anniversary event.

Talks also centered on the selection of UNA members who have respectfully served the UNA in various capacities and who will be awarded certificates of merit and/or plaques during the banquet.

The ceremonial dinner will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 90 Fleet St., Jersey City, on Sunday, October 16, at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$30 per person and

must be purchased in advance.

Entertainment will feature the sounds of Lvivians, a new and talented group of musicians from Ukraine who have performed during the summer at Soyuzivka, much to the delight of the many vacationers at the famous resort.

Special invitations have been mailed to all secretaries, members of the UNA family and leaders of Ukrainian organizations in New Jersey.

For further information and banquet/table reservations please contact the following UNA activists in New Jersey: Walter Bilyk, (201) 795-0628; Michael Zacharko, (201) 725-8062; John Chomko, (201) 472-0989; Marcanthony Datzkiwsky, (201) 375-1214; or Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827. Reservation deadline is October 12.

## Pittsburgh District Committee meets; Convention Committee's efforts cited

PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh UNA District Committee met at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel on Saturday, September 10, to discuss some urgent matters, including organizing efforts for 1994.

Five local branches were represented by their officers. Also present were the district committee officers, as well as Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA president, Nick Diakiwsky, newly elected advisor, and Michael Komichak, head of the Pittsburgh Convention Committee.

President Diachuk opened the meeting by stating that in the spring the district had not held its annual meeting due to severe winter weather and pre-convention preparations.

She thanked Mr. Komichak for the tremendous amount of work and effort expended by him and his committee in order to make the UNA Convention in Pittsburgh a memorable one. She noted that, prior to the district committee meeting, the UNA had hosted the Convention Committee members at a luncheon, at which time she extended thanks.

In reviewing the organizing results for the first seven months of this year, Mrs. Diachuk expressed her disappointment that the district's annual organizing quota of 90 members was attained to the

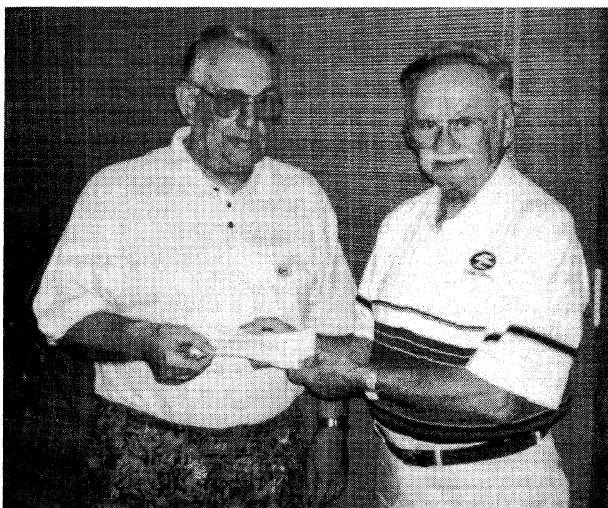
extent of only 39 percent. She thanked recently elected Advisor Diakiwsky for seven new members enrolled into Branch 161, and other organizers as well, namely: Eli Matiash of Branch 120 for six members, and Nick Drapala of Branch 96 and John Holowaty of Branch 53 for four members each. Six other branches had organized one to three members each.

The president congratulated Mr. Diakiwsky for obtaining an insurance agent's license, which will permit him to sign up more members for higher insurance amounts. She urged all secretaries to follow his example and to do so this year because next year's licensing requirements will be much more stringent.

Mrs. Diachuk also asked the secretaries for help in soliciting subscriptions to UNA publications, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda, as well as to plan fraternal activities, especially to commemorate the UNA centennial.

The president stated that the UNA had paid \$865,000 in dividends and granted almost \$100,000 as scholarships to needy students during 1994.

The latter part of the meeting was devoted to questions and answers, and to a discussion of problems in the district's branches.



Former UNA Supreme Auditor Taras Szmagala (left) presents a UNA donation to Gene Woloshyn of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation.

## The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers and addresses

### UNA Home Office

30 Montgomery St. (third floor)  
Jersey City, NJ 07302  
(201) 451-2200

### Svoboda Ukrainian Daily

30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, NJ 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

### UNA Washington Office

400 N. Capitol St. NW - Suite 859  
Washington, DC 20001  
(202) 347-UNAW  
FAX (202) 347-8631

### The Ukrainian Weekly

30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, NJ 07302  
(201) 434-0237

### UNA Estate Soyuzivka

Foordemoore Road  
Kerhonkson, NY 12446  
(914) 626-5641



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The dangers of 'Yalta II'

Recently, a policy paper apparently being circulated in the State Department has been making headlines and has drawn the ire of East European Americans. As reported by The Washington Times in its "Embassy Row" column of September 6, "The United States is prepared to accept an expanded Russian sphere of influence, including to some extent the Baltics, as long as it respects international law and Washington's interests 'are not adversely affected.'"

According to the newspaper's sources, the paper says the U.S. would not object to Russia pursuing its foreign policy goals within the "confines of international law" and "absent a clear and present danger of resurgent Russian imperialism."

All of this, of course, has critics crying foul and charging that what is happening is that the U.S. and Russia are once again dividing Europe into spheres of influence, effecting a "Yalta II" agreement. The first Yalta agreement, readers will recall from their history books, left Eastern Europe in the Soviet sphere of influence, thus resulting in the Sovietization of Eastern Europe and in the Cold War. [The Encyclopedia of Ukraine notes that "Soviet historians viewed the Yalta conference of February 1945 as the greatest success of Soviet foreign policy."]

Questioned at a regularly scheduled State Department briefing for the news media, a department spokesman said: "If there is such a paper, no one, including Undersecretary [Peter] Tarnoff, claims authorship. ... no one can find a record of a document that would bear any resemblance to the one that's referred to ..." Regarding any link between the report and American policy, the spokesman denied "any thinking similar to the types of views that have been characterized in this column."

But, while the State Department disingenuously denies the very existence of this policy paper, U.S. officials are busy articulating questionable U.S. policy on Russian power on the territory of the former USSR. Speaking in Moscow, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, characterized Russian "peacekeeping" in Georgia, a territory where it has been a not-too-disinterested party, as the only pragmatic policy, given that the U.N. simply cannot handle the many peacekeeping operations currently required around the globe.

At the same time as existence of the "Yalta II" policy is being reported and the U.S. is conceding Russia's special rights in its corner of the world, the State Department is reorganizing its European Bureau to reflect what it believes is the new world order. And, here, perhaps is the most definite clue that a policy shift is taking place. One of the bureaus will be charged with overseeing the area once part of the USSR, the other will cover the rest of Europe.

Sen. Jesse Helms questioned the propriety of "lump[ing] all of the countries of the former Soviet Union into the same bureau — in essence recreating the territorial integrity of the former Soviet Union."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini noted in a congressional statement, "I find puzzling and disconcerting recent reports that the United States is prepared to accept an expanded Russian sphere of influence. ...this cannot help but send the wrong signal to those in Russia who still have not abandoned the goal of recreation of the empire. Equally important, it sends the wrong message ... to those new independent states less than eager to once again come under Russia's wing." Policy statements, he added, "must not be perceived as even a tacit green light to Russian neo-imperialism. ... Both words and deeds are important in making clear to the world the United States commitment to the independence of the former Soviet republics."

The Clinton administration's apparent willingness to sacrifice part of Europe to the Russian sphere can only be characterized as dangerous — dangerous to the new independent states in the region and, ultimately, dangerous to the United States and world stability. And that must be understood by the U.S. government.

Sept.  
22  
1993

### Turning the pages back...

John Demjanjuk arrived in the United States as a free man on September 22, 1993, aboard a regularly scheduled El Al flight, the only direct connection from Tel Aviv to the U.S.

Amid tight security, Mr. Demjanjuk, family members and supporters, all clad in bullet-proof vests, arrived just after dawn at John F. Kennedy International Airport. The group was immediately whisked off to a waiting private airplane chartered to take them to an undisclosed location, which turned out to be a small county airport in Medina, Ohio, some 25 miles south of Cleveland. From there the former U.S. citizen was taken to a hideaway where his son-in-law Ed Nishnic said he would be reunited with his family and then have an opportunity to "decompress" and taste the freedom he had been denied for so many years.

Speaking to reporters after the Cessna had taxied out, Mr. Nishnic said Mr. Demjanjuk was "grateful to be home," and would now await the decision of the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which was reviewing the U.S. government's conduct of the persecution of Mr. Demjanjuk amid allegations that the evidence exonerating the former Cleveland autoworker had been withheld.

It was at JFK International Airport more than seven years earlier, on February 27, 1986, that Mr. Demjanjuk had been put on an El Al flight bound for Israel after a U.S. court had ordered his extradition. He was found guilty in April 1988 of Nazi war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes against the Jewish people and crimes against a persecuted people. His successful appeal to Israel's Supreme Court of that verdict and the resultant death sentence lasted more than five years.

John Demjanjuk was acquitted on July 29, 1993, of the Nazi war crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and, seven and a half weeks later, after several

(Continued on page 12)

## Traveling to Ukraine

### Ripped off in the Wild East

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

On a Wednesday morning in late July, my editor informed me that I had an opportunity to travel to Ukraine with representatives of the United States Jewish and Ukrainian communities.

After a massive readjustment in mental geography (I had a ticket for home, Canada, for that Thursday night), things began auspiciously. I bought a visa, shifted around my New York-Toronto flight, hastily did laundry, borrowed a suit-shirt, bought a travel pouch for passport-ticket-money, packed away a laptop computer for a tryout in rough conditions, and bought a converter to "Europeanize" this electrical gear. Packed.

That Saturday, I made my taxi wait long enough for the dispatcher to phone a couple of times to hurry me into the idling cab. Nevertheless, I uncharacteristically made it to JFK International with plenty of time to spare.

As the rest of the group arrived, we all checked in at the Lot Airlines desk for the New York-Warsaw-Lviv flight. Lviv's nameless airport (along with Boryspil airport in Kyiv) is the crucible that most air travelers to Ukraine must endure. The full weight of that fact was to hit the pit of my stomach in about 18 hours.

This is a spot on my body slightly to the right and below the place (my left armpit) where I should have been wearing my travel pouch, under a buttoned shirt. Instead, it was in a mid-size zippered pocket of my carry-on black bag, from which, people who know me know, I am inseparable.

It is one of my few prized possessions — a roomy three-pocket traveling bag that converts to a knapsack. I call it my "Skovoroda sack," after the 18th century wandering philosopher-poet Hryhoriy Skovoroda (the baroque period's pious Jack Kerouac). Because of some obscure principle of physics, as my Skovoroda sack is loaded with more things, it carries higher on my person. In this case, it was stuffed with the laptop and various other invaluable necessities, and so the pouch-in-pocket was riding on a strap about a foot under my nose. So much for cold comfort, now for the hot agony.

Lighting from the bucking bi-motor used to connect Warszawa and Lviv (aka Lwów-Lvov-Leopolis-Lemberg), we were bused to the holding-pen masquerading as the airport's waiting area, whence there were two exits: one towards the gauntlet of customs and immigration officials, and the other, locked, out onto the tarmac. These doors were unlocked and our arriving group was let in.

Overmastered by a bizarre Samaritan urge to help my fellow travelers, I carried another passenger's bag in addition to two of my own, and then allowed myself to be pressed into service as a translator of the newly issued unilingual Ukrainian customs declaration forms.

[This marks a new epoch in the country's customs forms. When it began I'm not sure. However, a fellow traveller

opined that the previous Soviet issue had been bilingually Russian and English; that the first Ukrainian issue was printed in no discernible language, and that its individual forms were as unique as snowflakes.]

Having managed to get this far without taking off my Skovoroda sack as it bobbed inches from my chin, I was then stricken by a fatal case of hubris.

An elderly man of indeterminate origin (West? East? coming? going?) became loudly concerned that "they" would take his wedding band away: "Look, right here it says they will, and in Warsaw I was told they would." He waved the customs form at me, the translator of a language he spoke perfectly well, so I sat down on a bench beside him to explain a document with which we were probably equally familiar. In retrospect, who knows? Maybe he was the set-up man.

Sitting was uncomfortable.

I took off my bag and put it, pockets against backrest, on the padded bench. I turned to the old man.

Estimated window of opportunity: 30 to 45 seconds.

I turned my back away from the quieted old man, hefted my bag onto my shoulder, joined the line-up on the steps to a narrow corridor leading to the immigration windows, and moved to fish the pouch out of the pocket... which gaped open like a gutted trout.

"....." [expletive deleted], I thought, and began flapping about like a gull with a broken wing and stripped vocal chords. Money gone. Passport-cum-visa gone. Return airline ticket gone.

The customs police human I apologetically but frantically pushed up to was sympathetic, not rude — another momentous change in the history of Ukrainian "borderliness." Unfortunately, this did little to improve my situation. Told about my problem, he said: "podyvitsia shche raz" (look again), and stayed at his post.

At this point, my thoughts and movements became less and less linear. As I quaked there, speechless, the border guard kept repeating the irritating mantra, "V nas takoho ne buvalo" (This just doesn't happen around here).

Thefts don't happen in Lviv. Right, and there are no earthquakes in San Francisco, no fires in Buffalo, and Pat Robertson supports gays in the military. While we're at it, there are no pickpockets in Paris or New York either.

Lviv, even before the Communists took over and made the trains run late, was notorious as the playground of "batiary," a playful name for thieves and thugs. They always did have a certain flair, which made it easier for the locals to speak of them jokingly. Most Galicians or Galician expatriates will endearingly refer to their kids as "batiary."

This does not mean that if you speak "western Ukrainian" fluently, as Stalin's spook Sudoplatov bragged he can in his recent memoirs, you won't get taken.

(Continued on page 10)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 13, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 18,167 checks from its members with donations totalling \$463,966.41 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.

# OPINION: Ukrainian nationhood and the dilemmas of the diaspora

*Dr. [Bohdan] Vitvitsky, a lawyer, writer and lecturer who holds a Ph.D. in philosophy... in 1991 ... in Kyiv and Lviv met with Ukrainian college students who were frustrated by the useless material they were being taught... "I met very bright students close to despair over their perceived lack of opportunities to fully develop their intellectual skills ... There is a critical need to provide Ukrainian students with opportunities for exposure to the West ... and, in general, to experience non-Marxist and preferably English-language study in a normal academic environment."*

— *The Ukrainian Weekly, August 16, 1992.*

by **B. A. Oryshkevich**  
**CONCLUSION**

The collapse of the Ukrainian economy, the return of Soviet-era politicians, the inconclusive elections, and the chronic political crisis in the Crimea have intensified the gloom about Ukraine. The building of an independent, prosperous, democratic and successful Ukraine has stalled.

At the same time Ukraine has attracted increased academic attention both here in the United States and abroad.

Columbia University has launched a Ukrainian Studies Program with the hope of endowing a chair for Ukrainian studies, new courses and conferences. Thus, Columbia hopes to produce scholarly studies on a wide variety of issues, to develop a range of projects relating to the Russian-Ukrainian encounter, and to fund research/travel stipends for Columbia faculty and students.

Columbia University has reached out recently to the Ukrainian community to generate funds for this endeavor. As a result, the Friends of Columbia University Ukrainian Studies (FOCUUS) recently hosted a lavish banquet in Low Library on the Columbia campus.

At the same time, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute has expanded its activities to include seminars to provide background information on Ukrainian current events to American military and diplomatic analysts and to businessmen. It has continued to offer Ukrainian studies courses, to attract summer students from Ukraine interested in studying Ukrainian subjects in America, and to host occasional high-profile forums involving VIPs from Ukraine.

Such programs, undoubtedly, will train a handful of Americans in Ukrainian affairs so that American military, diplomatic and business dealings with Ukraine will be conducted more intelligently than in the past. But Ukrainian studies will always remain largely in the realm of exotica, unless Ukraine turns into another tragic Yugoslavia. Even Russian studies and other Eastern European subjects remain relative exotica — token studies ignored by most. With the decline of Russia and the rise of Southeast Asia, the Slavic world will undoubtedly remain in the intellectual periphery of leading American universities for some time to come. (Even so, America's interests in Ukraine will always be secondary to those in Russia.) Furthermore, regional studies approaches will continue to isolate the Slavic world from the rest of academia, thus perpetuating the somewhat outdated and simplistic perspective of two Europes rather than one.

For anyone who has studied or taught at Columbia or Harvard, such marginalization of Ukrainian and now Russian studies remains all too clear. Hence we should be concerned by enthusiastic but poorly thought out Ukrainian American efforts to endow still other centers of

Ukrainian studies such as the one at Columbia and at the same time to increase the endowments of such institutes as that at Harvard.

Such concern is warranted at a time when not only has Ukraine become independent but also when, because of Ukraine's economic collapse, Ukrainian investment in education and in research has fallen to unprecedented lows.

We should divert our resources to benefit projects other than Ukrainian studies at elite American universities. Our small contributions will have little impact on the visibility of or interest in Ukraine on these and other campuses. Rather, events in Ukraine will define the visibility and image of Ukraine. Furthermore, Harvard's endowment grew by \$660 million from mid-1992 to mid-1993. Columbia's endowment grew by \$163 million during a period of extreme belt-tightening. Harvard's annual budget, like that of several other major universities, was well over a billion dollars last year. Its interest income from its \$6 billion endowment was about \$240 million, by conservative estimates.

At the same time the total annual research and development expenditures for all of Ukraine will amount to just \$200 million for the year of 1994, falling from \$400 million in 1993. The total budget of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is currently just \$10 million per year. Most Ukrainian universities and research institutes could not afford to pay their staffs and had to close regularly last winter for lack of heating oil.

Given a highly favorable currency exchange rate and such dire conditions, even \$1 million would generously endow several chairs of Ukrainian or other studies at major universities in eastern and southern Ukraine.

At the same time both Harvard and Columbia are undergoing highly successful billion-dollar-plus capital fund drives. At the time of the emergence of Ukraine as a major European state, these universities could afford or perhaps even should devote a very small fraction of these new funds to the study of Ukraine and of other major new countries of the "new world order." Nevertheless, Ukrainian studies remain within the confines of post-Soviet studies at Columbia's Harriman Institute and largely in both physical and relative intellectual isolation at Harvard.

It should be noted that the Harriman Institute (formerly of Soviet Studies) reputedly possesses an endowment of \$20 million of which \$3 million could rightfully belong to the study of Ukraine now that the Soviet Union has dissolved. Thus, the endowment for a chair of Ukrainian studies already exists at Columbia University — at least in theory. Yet Columbia, with willing Ukrainian American allies, has launched a drive for us to fund such a chair.

At the same time Columbia, Harvard and other American universities possess endowments for scholarships, fellowships, grants and travel monies that Ukrainians from Ukraine have not yet taken advantage of for a variety of reasons. A few Estonian alumni of Columbia University have managed to identify and obtain hundreds of thousands of dollars in scholarships and grants for the benefit of Estonian nationals. These have not been limited to so-called regional or ethnic studies, but have

involved a variety of highly visible core programs at Columbia's expense.

For example, the Harriman Institute offers a certificate that combines the study of mining and of CIS affairs, a topic critical to the future of the Donbas region in eastern Ukraine. Yet no one from Ukraine has come forth to take advantage of this existing program. Similarly, no one has succeeded in identifying or nominating a qualified Ukrainian journalist for the prestigious Harvard-based Nieman Fellowship for Journalists. Yet Ukrainian Americans, including Harvard academicians, continuously lament poor media coverage of Ukraine.

Remarkably, at the same time as it has solicited funds from the Ukrainian American community, Columbia has apparently accepted just one federally funded Muskie Fellowship Program for the benefit of Ukraine, perhaps because of the partial waiver of tuition it requires from the participating university. Other universities such as Cornell, New York University and Northwestern with small Slavic programs have accepted several Muskie Fellows for the benefit of Ukraine and the CIS.

Hence, in our relations with well-endowed universities we should seek to be financially literate, taking advantage of extant non-Ukrainian funds, developing creative win-win approaches with our academic partners, contributing money where it will have the most impact and applying well-thought-out pressure only as a very last resort. Above all, we should realize that only by breaking out of the siege mentality of Ukrainian studies will we be able to begin the acquisition of the total range of skills so vital for Ukraine's survival and eventual prosperity, to expand the influence of Ukrainian interests on major university campuses and to actually help Ukraine.

At a time of stretched resources here

and in Ukraine, we should not waste precious and limited Ukrainian American resources to educate American diplomats, military analysts, academics and businesspersons with reference to Ukraine. America can afford to and, in fact, is beginning to educate itself. Rather we should seek ways to channel our academic contributions in a way that would help Ukrainian citizens at leading American universities in areas other than Ukrainian studies. Whenever possible we should endow educational institutions in Ukraine or assist students from Ukraine in their studies at home or abroad.

At the same time we should recognize the primacy of English and the facts that leading American universities are veritable centers of excellence, that they possess remarkable educational resources, that they possess expertise in a wide range of disciplines vital to Ukraine, that they attract students from all over the world, and that they possess well-developed technology transfer capabilities.

We should also recognize that Ukraine desperately needs home-grown, Western educated human intellectual capital capable of building democratic and economically literate institutions at home and of representing its interests abroad. Ukraine has no leadership class experienced in running a complex nation-state that is not only in keen economic competition with the old and new countries of Eurasia, but is also in need of advanced technological and economic investment from abroad.

Ukraine does not possess a social science-oriented talent pool capable of constructing an enlightened and energetic vision that would serve both its eastern industrial Russified region and western agricultural Ukrainian oblasts. Ukraine does not even possess some of the most basic technical skills necessary to run its

(Continued on page 13)

## TAKING STOCK OF OUR COMMUNITY

*In an effort to ascertain our communities' assets, The Ukrainian Weekly is asking Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada, as well as in other countries, to fill out this form and send it to the address given below.*

Name of organization: .....

Location: .....

Date founded: .....

Purpose/goals: .....

.....

Accomplishments: .....

.....

Number of current members: .....

Age group encompassed: .....

Officers: .....

.....

Mailing address: .....

.....

Contact person and daytime phone number: .....

Newsletters, other publications: .....

Affiliations with other organizations, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian: .....

.....

Comments: .....

.....

Please fill out, clip and mail to: **The Ukrainian Weekly, Editorial Offices,**  
30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

*B. A. Oryshkevich is a physician and founder of the Ukrainian Student Association in the U.S.A. (USA/USA), an organization that seeks to establish an active network of students from Ukraine studying in the United States.*

## Orphan Aid Society assists young Ukrainian composer, poet

by Kristina Lew

DOUGLASTON, N.Y. — Twelve-year-old Jaroslav Kloc bounds down the stairs to greet a visitor, offering a warm handshake before seating himself at the piano to play a recent composition. The melody to his original score, "The Ukrainian Insurgent Army's Retreat from Ukraine," is melancholy, but he immediately follows it up with another composition, "Pan Ivan's Tales of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army," which is lively and strong.

"Pan Ivan," or Ivan Yowyk, the Ukrainian boy's American sponsor, spent an evening detailing the history of the partisan army for the young boy, whose 3 percent vision makes reading virtually impossible. Based on Mr. Yowyk's descriptions Jaroslav composed the two scores.

"He is a genius," said Maria Yowyk, head of the two-year-old Orphan Aid Society that sponsored Jaroslav and his mother Taissa Kloc's visit to the United

States and organized his medical treatment.

One of 180 Ukrainian children sponsored by Americans for \$15 a month through the Orphan Aid Society, Jaroslav, an aspiring composer, poet and journalist, was treated by Dr. William Selezinka at the Low Vision Services of the Bethesda Eye Institute at St. Louis University School of Medicine in late July. Having determined that surgery could not correct Jaroslav's vision, Dr. Selezinka instead outfitted the boy with a pair of telescopic eyeglasses and a special reading lamp.

### Jaroslav's plight

Born blind in the far reaches of Kyiv Oblast, in the city of Skyvra, Jaroslav's condition was diagnosed as cataracts. An operation at the age of 2 afforded him only 3 percent vision, and despite 10 years of visiting hospital after hospital throughout Ukraine, his vision was never corrected beyond the 3 percent.

He was orphaned at the age of 3, when his father, journalist Leonid Kloc, died in prison while serving a three-year term for writing about the Ukrainian famine of 1933. His mother left her job as a school teacher to teach Jaroslav how to read and walk.

Newspaper headlines were Jaroslav's primer when he learned to read at the age of 4. Mrs. Kloc said she could not bring herself to place him in a school for handicapped children; instead she "taught him about the world at home."

"He doesn't know my face," she said, "but he can see colors, hear breathing, feel the weight of someone's step. This is how he can tell who is in the room."

When Mrs. Kloc enrolled Jaroslav in a local Skyvra school in order to expose him to children his own age, few people knew how poorly he really could see. "Meeting Jaroslav for the first time, most doctors assume he has 30 to 40 percent vision," she said proudly.

Mrs. Kloc is determined not to let poverty or Jaroslav's lack of vision impede his natural talents for composing music and poetry. When Jaroslav exhibited an ear for music at a young age, he was given violin lessons. He taught himself to play the piano at the age of 6 on a dilapidated instrument that has since, literally, fallen apart.

He has won numerous composing competitions on the oblast and national levels, most recently taking first place for composition in the All-Ukrainian Festival in Odessa, sponsored by the Ukrainian children's organization, the Union of Ukrainian Pioneer Organizations. His articles have appeared in local newspapers, and a selection of his original poetry was published in a collection of Kyiv poets titled "Vitryla" (Sails).

### Orphan Aid Society helps

Jaroslav was identified as a candidate for the Orphan Aid Society by members of the International Ukrainian Women's Organization, headed by Maria Drach, to

which the Orphan Aid Society belongs. The society found Jaroslav's plight particularly wrenching and arranged for his medical treatment in the U.S.

(In May, Mrs. Yowyk traveled to Ukraine at her own expense to observe how funds and donated clothing were being delivered to sponsored children in 11 Ukrainian cities: Kyiv, Brovary, Mykolayiv, Poltava, Kovel, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Odessa, Luhanske, Kharkiv and Zhytomyr. She reports that aid is being delivered correctly and that members of the IUWO are requiring potential candidates to present a parent's death certificate and supply a guardian's name in order to qualify.)

Today Jaroslav manages to read for several minutes at a time with his new reading lens. But Dr. Selezinka advised Mrs. Yowyk that in order to monitor the boy's condition, he must have a special instrument that measures eye pressure. Thus the Orphan Aid Society has launched a special fund-raising drive to collect the \$5,000 needed to purchase an eye pressure monitor.

Fund-raisers at which Jaroslav either performs on the piano or recites his original poetry have been held at Soyuzivka, the SUM-A resort in Ellenville, N.Y., in Glen Cove, N.Y., and in Hempstead, N.Y. If enough money can be raised, the monitor will accompany Jaroslav when he returns to Ukraine at the end of September and kept permanently at the Eye Microsurgery Institute in Kyiv. "It will be a monitor donated to the Microsurgery Institute in my name," Jaroslav said proudly.

Tax-deductible donations for the purchase of the eye pressure monitor are being accepted at Self Reliance Credit Union in New York, Account No. 19384-000 (checks payable to Orphan Aid Society/J. Kloc). For more information about the Orphan Aid Society, contact Maria Yowyk, 129 Ridge Road, Douglaston, NY 11363; (718) 423-4966.



Kristina Lew

Jaroslav Kloc plays an original composition.

## Symposium will focus on internment operations

TORONTO — The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association is holding a symposium, "Coming to Terms: Redress for Canada's First National Internment Operations," in Banff National Park, at The Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies on Saturday, October 1.

The event is being organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, a non-partisan, independent and non-profit organization mandated to negotiate a Ukrainian Canadian redress settlement agreement with the government of Canada.

Representatives from all five political parties represented in the House of Commons and in the Senate of Canada will be participating officially in the proceedings, outlining their respective political parties' positions on the Ukrainian Canadian community's requests for an acknowledgment that Canada's first national internment operations were unwarranted and unjust. The proceedings will be published and there will be a media conference immediately following the symposium.

Delegates and invited guests will also participate in a commemorative service at the Castle Mountain site and see the documentary film, "Freedom Had A Price," which portrays the Ukrainian Canadian experience during Canada's first national internment operations. The occasion is also being used for the national launch of a book titled, "Righting an Injustice: The Debate over Redress for Canada's First National Internment Operations," which documents the Ukrainian Canadian community's 10-year struggle for redress.

For more information contact: Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, Ph.D., director of research, UCCLA; (613) 546-8364; fax: (613) 546-2312, or Borys Sydoruk, Calgary Office, UCCLA, (403) 251-5594; fax: (403) 277-9673.

## 'Yalta II' policy...

(Continued from page 1)

what the problem is that there is this sense now that ethnic identity requires borders."

In a related development, it was learned that the State Department will be splitting its European Bureau into two bureaus, one that would handle the area of the former Soviet Union exclusively and the other the rest of Europe. During a Foreign Relations Committee hearing, Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) asked Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke: "Is it advisable for the United States to lump all of the countries of the former Soviet Union into the same bureau — in essence recreating the territorial integrity of the former Soviet Union?"

Mr. Holbrooke responded: "I support Secretary Christopher's proposal to create this new bureau as part of the ongoing reorganization of the State Department to meet the foreign policy priorities established by the president and the secretary of state. His proposal reflects the priority that the president and the Congress have given this element of our post-Cold War policy. By creating the new bureau, we are not in any way suggesting that the recreation of the Soviet Union or a greater Russia is inevitable, or that we would accept it."

These actions follow President Bill Clinton's July comment that former Soviet republics may reunite if their peoples wish to do so.

It was also learned that the administration plans to exempt Russia from the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which denies most favored nation (MFN) trade status to states that do not allow free emigration. Other Central and East European nations, such as Ukraine, Poland and Hungary, will still be subject to the provisions of Jackson-Vanik.

"The administration can deny that a Yalta II agreement is in the making," stated UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw, "but the policy paper, the

State Department reorganization, Clinton's statement and preferential trade treatment for Russia are like pieces in a puzzle, and the emerging picture is a new Russian empire and the division of Europe into two camps. While the dividing line is further east than at Yalta, the results will be the same since Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria have been denied the protection of NATO."

Mr. Iwanciw went on to state that "Ukraine is once again dispensable in big power politics. Obviously, the Clinton administration has not learned the lessons of history: when the United States sells out its principles and other people, the American people also suffer. Yalta I resulted in Americans paying trillions of dollars in taxes to defend against the Soviet Union and the loss of American lives in Korea and Vietnam. History is about to repeat itself. If Yalta II becomes policy, we and our children will be forced to live through another cold war. It is ironic that less than five months prior to the 50th anniversary of Yalta, the administration is unveiling Yalta II and selling out the freedom and independence of millions of people."

In a press release, the Polish American Congress (PAC) stated that The Washington Times article "has sent shock waves through the ethnic American community, whose members have not forgotten the brutal lessons of history following World War II." PAC President Edward Moskal said: "We do not want to see a repetition of this tragic history (Yalta) today. That is why we ask all concerned ethnic groups to, with one voice, tell the Clinton administration: No more Yalta."

At a September 14 meeting, the Central and East European Coalition agreed to send a letter to all members of Congress urging that they speak out against the Clinton administration's Yalta II policy and send letters to the president stressing their opposition. Coalition members also agreed to urge their grass-roots to contact members of Congress about this issue.



# Focus on education: Canadian educators share their expertise

by Oksana Wynnyckyj

ODESSA — For the second summer, a group of Canadian educators volunteered to share their professional expertise with their colleagues in Ukraine. Seven Canadians traveled to Odessa to conduct two-week intensive professional development courses on July 25 to August 5. The trip was co-sponsored by the Institute for the Professional Development of Teachers (Toronto) and the Institute for Teacher Development (Odessa).

The Institute for the Professional Development of Teachers was established two years ago under the auspices of the World Council of Ukrainians with the aim of facilitating contacts between educators in Ukraine and other countries. The institute's director is Nadia Luciwi, principal with the Ontario Dufferin-Peel Separate School Board and adjunct professor at York University, Toronto.

Last year, the institute organized its first teacher development courses in Lviv, which were attended by 125 educators from all over Ukraine. This year, all but one of the Canadian lecturers returned to Ukraine. There were 115 participants, 90 from Odessa and the oblast, and the rest from nine other oblasts of Ukraine as well as from Riga, Latvia, and the Trans-Dniester region. The Odessa organizer was Leonid Fursenko, director of the Institute for Teacher Development; Svitlana Melnyk, a school principal in Odessa who

Oksana Wynnyckyj, a Canadian who now lives in Lviv, has a Ph.D. in modern languages from the University of Toronto. Since 1992 she has been active in training teachers of primary grades. She has been a participant in the programs organized by the Institute for the Professional Development of Teachers.

had taken part in the Lviv courses last year, assisted in the preparatory work.

This year's courses included one for principals and school administrators, offered by Andriy Melnyk, a high school principal and instructor at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (University of Toronto). "Teaching History in the Senior Grades" was conducted by Valentina Kuryliw, a high school teacher in Toronto, who also has experience in history curriculum development.

"Teaching Ukrainian in Russian-Language Schools" was intended for teachers who teach the Ukrainian language in schools where all other subjects are taught in Russian. Course instructors were Iroida Lawryshyn and Oksana Wynnyckyj.

Two courses for primary teachers (grades 1-4), which were very successful last year, were repeated: "Teaching Language Arts in Primary Grades" and "Teaching Social and Environmental Studies in Primary Grades." They were taught by Mirosława Werbowy-Onuch and Halyna Dytyniak, both elementary school teachers.

In addition to the Canadian educators, Vera Shumylo, a teacher, and Hanna Bayovska, a vice-principal, both from Lviv, who have been teaching and developing primary curricula along lines similar to those of their Canadian colleagues, came to Odessa as instructor-assistants.

Ms. Luciwi commented, "We feel it is very important to expand the number of our institute volunteers. In particular, we are interested in new members from Ukraine."

Class sizes varied from 15 to 25 participants, while class work took up six hours per day. The courses were conducted through group discussions, which promoted the exchange of ideas but were new to the teachers from Ukraine, who are used to formal lectures. However, on the evaluation forms completed by each



Canadian educators in Odessa Oksana Wynnyckyj, Valentina Kuryliw, Iroida Lawryshyn, Mirka Werbowy-Onuch, Nadia Luciwi, Halyna Dytyniak and Andriy Melnyk, with Lviv colleagues Vera Shumylo and Hanna Bayovska.

participant at the end of the program, such group work as a system of instruction was enthusiastically endorsed.

The language of instruction and communication was Ukrainian. At the beginning, several teachers opposed the use of Ukrainian, preferring Russian. They were informed that not only was this not possible as a matter of principle, it was not practically feasible as none of the lecturers from Canada could speak or understand Russian. After three days, most of the participants were speaking (and doing their assignments) in Ukrainian, while by the end of the first week, all were using Ukrainian.

At the end of the course, many commented on the positive aspect of using only Ukrainian. One teacher wrote, "I have begun to think in Ukrainian, something which I have never done before. This was a wonderful opportunity to immerse myself in the Ukrainian language."

Comparing the Odessa session to last year's Lviv courses, Ms. Luciwi raised some interesting points. Although arrangements for holding the Odessa courses had been going on for a full year, the participants did not know that the lecturers were to be from the West, or that the language of instruction was going to be Ukrainian and, of course, they were unprepared for the intensive nature of the courses and assignments, and the full days of work. Getting information is a constant problem in Ukraine.

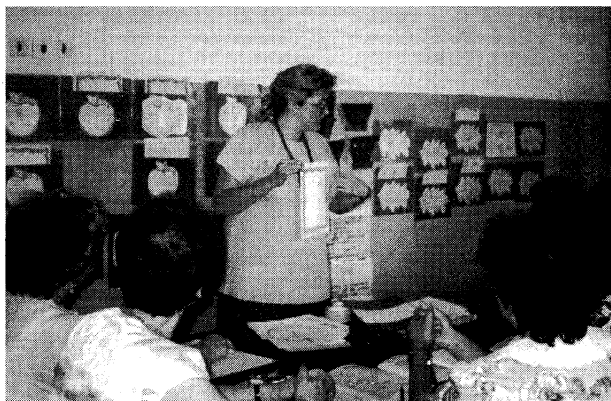
Ms. Luciwi pointed out that the fact that not a single person dropped out after learning of the conditions under which the courses would be conducted shows that, presented with a challenge, Ukraine's educators will respond eagerly.

She also commented on the helping attitude that developed during the session, as teachers who knew Ukrainian well helped those with a weaker grasp of the language with their assignments.

Ms. Luciwi said she found among the teachers in Odessa a greater degree of enthusiasm and receptiveness to ideas than had been the case in Lviv. So readily was the prepared material absorbed that some of the lecturers had to provide additional material in their courses. There was much less anxiety about "What will the inspector think?" This can be attributed to the fact that in Odessa under the Soviet regime the atmosphere was more liberal and more open than in western Ukraine. The region was not subjected to the kind of persecutions and repressions suffered by those in western Ukraine when the Soviet system was imposed after the war.

The economic crisis in Ukraine is definitely affecting education, Ms. Luciwi pointed out. Although last year in Lviv the expenses of the course participants from outside Lviv were covered by the Lviv School Board, in Odessa there were problems in finding teachers places to stay and they had to cover their own costs. The fact that few participants came from outside of Odessa Oblast can be attributed partly to the costs involved.

Funding for the courses in Ukraine was obtained by the Toronto-based Institute for Professional Development of Teachers from the Canadian government, the World Council of Ukrainians and the Canadian Friends of Rukh (Toronto branch). Plans are currently under way for similar courses to be held in Lviv in July-August 1995.



Halyna Dytyniak conducts a class in Odessa.

## A look at Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy

### Ukrainian language — unifying or dividing?

by Oksana Wynnyckyj

BILHOROD-DNISTROVSKYI, Ukraine — Approximately two hours' drive from the city of Odessa lies a town by the name of Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy. Not far from this town, on the banks of the Black Sea surrounded on three sides by water, stands a fortress by the same name. It dates from the 12th century. Settlements in this region are recorded as far back as the second century B.C.

Walking along the streets of the present-day town, one notices faces with Turkish and Mongolian features, as well as the facial characteristics common to western Slavic peoples. These people are neither tourists nor recent immigrants — they are the result of Soviet policies on mixing nationalities. They call themselves Romanian, Moldovan, Bulgarian, Gagauzian, Hungarian and Ukrainian. Their ancestors may have included, in addition to the above, Lithuanians, Greeks, Romans, Tatars, Turks and Mongols.

Olena, a teacher who participated in a course I recently taught in Odessa, explained her situation: "I am from the Tarutynskiy region. The village where I live is situated on the banks of the river Chaha. It is small and quite picturesque with many orchards and vineyards. There are people of many nationalities in this village. They are friendly and hard-working. Every nationality has its own history and cul-

ture. As a result, we are able to know about the traditions of many peoples."

Through the centuries, the ruling elites of the lands along the Black Sea changed many times: there were the Greeks, the Mongols, the Moldavians, the Lithuanians, the Russians and now the Ukrainians. Their descendants stayed — in some instances intermarrying, in others maintaining a neighborly but separate existence. With each change, their ancestors adapted to new state regulations, all the while maintaining that which was uniquely theirs. Today, they are once again prepared to adapt.

Lukeria, a Moldovan by nationality, expressed it this way: "I teach in a Moldovan school. We live in Ukraine but, until recently, we paid no attention to the learning of Ukrainian. The present situation has made it necessary for us to learn Ukrainian. As teachers, we know that we will all have to learn Ukrainian. However, first we need to prepare ourselves and only then can we start teaching the children."

Zoya, a teacher who claims Ukrainian nationality, married a Moldovan. Today, Zoya, her husband and their three children (bilingual speakers of Ukrainian and Moldovan), live in a village where the language of communication is Moldovan. Zoya explains, "This year I will be teaching in a school where the language of instruction is Moldovan. All the subjects are taught in Moldovan

(Continued on page 10)

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**Ripped off...**

(Continued from page 6)

They will mug you and rip you off no matter what language you speak, although they might do it with a little more conviction if Russian is your code of choice. Maybe that's why the ethnic-Muscovite population in the city (not just the mafiosi, as in other centers) has taken to owning large convincing-looking dogs.

But I digress. Meanwhile, back in the airport's waiting room, a group of Canadians must have sensed something familiar in my demeanor, and offered to stand guard over my stuff while I shifted my panic into overdrive. I insisted that the border guard leave his post inside and come out to have a look.

Once dislodged, instead of scanning the crowd for a pirate with nerves of steel, he led me through an absurd scrutiny of the seats and benches and floor. After at least three full minutes of this hilarity, the doors to the tarmac were opened and the crowd in the waiting room surged out to the plane bound for Warsaw.

An even more ludicrous "search" through the room and my bags then ensued. A militiaman arrived to take my statement, which he didn't write down. At this point, the "V nas takoho" chant progressively grew into a maddening chorus sung by a trio consisting of the newly arrived cop, the waiting-room attendant and the saleswoman at the duty-free kiosk/bar/newspaper stand.

Luckily, I was talked out of some ill-placed chivalry by members of my group.

Me: "You go ahead to the hotel, I'll be all right."

Group: "You're about as all right as George Wallace at a Black Panther party. We stick together, please be quiet now."

The plane was held briefly. Later, I learned this was not in order to search it or its occupants for the missing loot and documents, but because Lviv and Warsaw were debating the issue of who wanted me least.

Lviv: "No passport means no visa. He can't get in, so we're sending him back."

Warsaw: "No documents? We don't want him either, you keep him."

The man from whom I learned this version of events, and my savior in this situation, arrived at long last. Taras Vozniak, one of our group's contacts in Ukraine,

finally managed to enter the international no-go zone that was the waiting room. In tow he had a member of the Security Service of Ukraine or SBU (formerly a regional branch of the same old KGB, now renamed to suit the newly independent state), and this man did take my statement — he had me write it out and sign it.

Initially, I thought Mr. Vozniak might have missed his calling, because his questions were considerably more insightful and probing than those of the uniformed crew.

Turns out they had more exciting things on their minds. Apparently, when Mr. Vozniak first arrived at their offices, the SBU boys were in an uproar because a member of their anti-racketeering and corruption squad had come to work just an hour earlier and shot at two superiors, seriously wounding one, then committed suicide. Never a dull moment in the Wild East.

In the end, Mr. Vozniak's efficiency, resolve and resourcefulness got me across the border and to my destination, with a police document allowing me into the country.

In the ensuing days, my passport and traveling pouch, minus the money, turned up in the Warsaw airport chapel. Thanks to an affidavit from The Weekly's Kyiv correspondent and the efforts of the ever-helpful Vice-Consul Maria Rudensky at the U.S. Embassy, I got a new set of papers with an expiry date in the next century.

About the incident itself, speculation ran rampant among each of our hosts who learned of the incident as our stay in Ukraine progressed. Most suggested this was an inside job, or at least one winked at for a share in the take. Many fingered the border guard, saying he might have deliberately allowed the perpetrator to get away. They wouldn't speculate about the old man.

In the aftermath of cases like this, there are two kinds of people: those who are mortally embarrassed about having been plucked like a pullet and refuse to talk about it; and those like this writer who know no shame and view their status as an idiot "mark" (victim of a con or theft) as an opportunity to derive morals from the story and wax wise.

So then, a word from the wise guy (with apologies to William Burroughs):

• Put on your traveling belt/pouch at home, not on the way.

(Continued on page 11)

**Ukrainian language...**

(Continued from page 9)

(using Latin script). The Ukrainian language, or rather Ukrainian for communication, will be introduced for the first time from grades two to 11." Zoya will be their teacher.

And then there is Nina, the teacher who is Russian by nationality, born in the far eastern regions of Russia and married to a Bulgarian. Before marriage, her husband-to-be and she communicated in Russian. After marriage, Nina settled in a Bulgarian-speaking village in Ukraine and learned to read, write and speak Bulgarian. She raised her sons to speak Russian and Bulgarian. Today, she

is learning Ukrainian, and in September she will be teaching it.

During the course, there were numerous opportunities to exchange ideas and opinions. Inevitably, discussion returned to issues of learning Ukrainian and the region's multi-national past. On the part of the teachers, there is an acceptance that Ukrainian will become the language of communication between the various peoples of Ukraine. However, the general consensus is that attempts to replace the other languages used in this multi-ethnic region with Ukrainian and, to enforce Ukrainian culture by teaching and practicing it in schools where it is not rooted in tradition, will result in resentment.

Visiting Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy is like visiting a microcosm of Ukraine's Black Sea coast. The people who live here draw their identity from many different nationalities that have contributed to the region's history. This is the multi-national face of Ukraine.

Language can serve to either unify or divide. Here on the Black Sea coast attempts to enforce the Ukrainian language and culture may yet serve to divide. However, as the teachers have come to realize, knowledge of Ukrainian for communication between the various nationalities may support a symbolic state unity.



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# Ripped off...

(Continued from page 10)

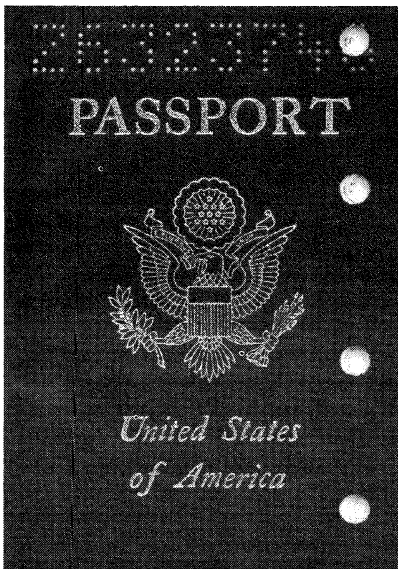
- Keep two copies of your passport identification page: one on the trip in your luggage, away from your travel pouch; one at home or somewhere where a friend can be contacted by consular and other authorities.
- Keep two copies of your visa page in a similar arrangement.
- Travel with another, with the understanding that

either has enough resources for both. In a group, this is easier and less of a strain.

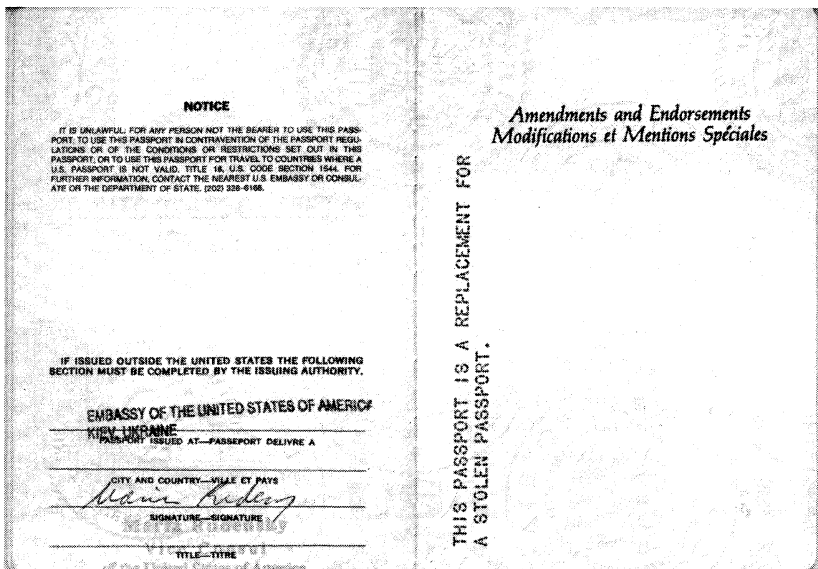
- Cultivate contacts in Ukraine who know how to deal with the authorities and are not cowed by them. This contact person should come to meet you at the airport. Such people are a rare commodity that has no monetary value — you can't pay or bribe anyone for it. They can be family, friends, officials, regular citizens — but they don't pop up out of the blue, you or someone else have to know them beforehand.
- If something does happen, resist the temptation to feel that your newfound identity as a victim is a burden on everyone. Get mad (as courteously as you can),

demand action firmly. This doesn't mean that you have to indulge your impulse to order the locals to dismantle a departing plane down to the last rivet, but don't be a doormat. It's not your fault that their society has bred a den of thieves and their police seem incapable of creating an atmosphere in which authority is separate from criminality (a struggle around the globe entire, we know).


- Lastly, paranoid is polite. If you don't want to cause a scene, don't have a reason to. Stay alert, though not fearful or needlessly confrontational (both draw attention). You, not others, the less careful or more obvious targets, are the way thieves make their living. And have a great time in the Wild Eastern Lands.



My original U.S. passport, which never got a chance to see Ukraine. Because it frivolously ran off with a thieving buccancer, it was unceremoniously perforated by the authorities once recovered.



The "place of issuance" and "amendments" pages of my brand new, made-in-Kyyiv, document. Notice the legend that will make my 1994 visit to Ukraine forever memorable (or at least until 2004).



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9:00 - 9:15 Opening Remarks  
9:15 - 10:00 Keynote Address  
10:00 - 11:30 Panel 1: *Worldwide Activities of Ukrainian Organizations*  
11:30 - 1:30 Luncheon  
1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Panel 2: *Joining the Electronic Highway*  
3:30 - 5:00 Meeting with visitors from Ukraine  
6:00 - 7:00 Cocktails  
7:00 Banquet with Journalism Award Presentation; Dance with *Fata Morgana*

**Sunday, October 16**

10:30 - 12:00 Brunch  
12:00 - 1:30 Panel 3: *Effective Organizational Management*  
4:00 Chamber Recital: Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano  
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**A look...**

(Continued from page 2)

that Leonid Kravchuk — the father of Ukrainian independence — is Ukraine's only savior. The corollary to this belief is that Mr. Kuchma supports eliminating this independence and, in general, is none other than a direct agent of Moscow's intelligence services.

**Reform vs. Rukh**

Formally, the majority of Reform faction members do not belong to any party. The ranks of this faction are filled with the most intellectual segment of the Supreme Council: businessmen who made it — not on party money, illegal funds or abuses of the distribution sector — but primarily on their own efforts, railroad mechanics, regional economic committee chairmen, technological engineers, middle-ranked military service personnel, scientists and lawyers.

Those known across the nation include: former deputy premiers, economists and reformers Volodymyr Lanovy and Volodymyr Pynzenyk; the head of the department fighting corruption and organized crime in the Military Counterintelligence Unit of the Security Service of Ukraine, Heorhiy Omelchenko, and his deputy, Anatolii Yermak; the head of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, Serhiy Holovaty; former Prosecutor General Viktor Shyshkin; and Mr. Kuchma's former political advisor, Taras Stetskiy.

The faction supports efforts to reform Ukraine's society and economy based on an open civil society and strong guarantees of human rights, eliminating corruption among the top ranks of public leadership and political structures, firmly maintaining foreign political commitments — primarily in eliminating nuclear weapons and establishing the closest political, economic and humanitarian relations with developed countries of the world.

It's obvious that these principles are shared by other parliamentary deputies, especially Rukh faction members. The difference between these two politically related Supreme Council groups lies in the fact that they represent two different stages in the general democratic movement.

Historically, Rukh was forced to concentrate mostly on the propaganda plans of the democratic, independent Ukrainian state through national-cultural reconstruction, by uncovering the essentially criminal essence of the Communist system and actively fighting against it, and by building a mass network of centers in regions, cities, counties and villages of Ukraine.

A series of organizational divisions between 1991 and 1993 significantly weakened the influence of the largest national democratic party, Rukh. This is also, perhaps, because Reform faction leaders — who were all formerly active Rukh members — chose a different path: a path based on carefully weighted, competent plans for economic and political reforms, developing a new legislative base — including a new Constitution — as well as implementing new principles for the functioning of the Supreme Council.

The active participation of this faction's members in developing the new Supreme Council's regulations was extremely important in this sense. This document, a sort of constitution for the Parliament, is intended to:

- change the outdated temporary regulations passed by the previous Supreme Council;
- lay down a judicial basis to optimize the legislative work of the members of the new Supreme Council;
- create civilized principles to guide the activity of Supreme Council factions;
- determine rules for carrying out common activity and for resolving contradictions among the various political forces represented in the highest lawmaking body of the nation.

**Turning the pages...**

(Continued from page 6)

delays caused by petitioners seeking to have him tried on other war crimes charges, was back in the United States. On September 19, 1993, Israeli Supreme Court Judge Theodore Orr announced that appeals for a new trial had been rejected, thus clearing the way for his release. A stateless person, he was permitted to enter the country after a three-judge panel of the U.S. 6th Circuit Court had ruled he should be allowed in while judges consider whether he was wrongly denaturalized and then deported.

The Justice Department then took its fight in the Demjanjuk case to the U.S. Supreme Court. On May 24, 1994, 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.

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."

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 26, 1993, and June 5, 1994.

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## Ukrainian nationhood...

(Continued from page 7)

own affairs. Because of the collapse of the karbovanets, Ukraine has relatively little opportunity to acquire expertise from abroad on its own. Its needs and interests at American universities extend far beyond what Ukrainian institutes of ethnic studies offer.

Ukraine needs leaders who are fluent in English, who are of world caliber and who are comfortable in a non-Ukrainian setting. No program to develop such talent exists; neither Harvard nor Columbia nor their allies from the diaspora have come forth to fill that void. USA/USA (Ukrainian Students Association of the U.S.A.) hopes to fill that void, but its resources remain extremely limited at this time. Nevertheless, it has already enabled students from Ukraine to obtain scholarships and other aid at leading American colleges totalling over \$430,000, at a cost of less than \$15,000.

In order to develop leaders for their home countries, foreign governments regularly endow and fund scholarships for their brightest students at such leading American universities as Princeton, Harvard, Columbia and Yale. Such funding by Ukraine has not yet emerged. Yet many highly qualified students from Ukraine are already applying to American colleges. The only real limiting factor is money. As history has demonstrated in other countries, many of the returning students will not only help tie Ukraine to the rest of the world but will also emerge as its leaders.

The current prime ministers of Norway, Pakistan and Mexico for example, attended Harvard. The architect of perestroika, Alexander Yakovlev, attended Columbia 35 years ago. The current prime minister of Turkey studied at Yale, as did the current leading presidential candidate in Mexico. At the same time thousands of Taiwanese, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and other

Southeast Asian alumni of these and other leading American colleges are already moving their countries ahead into the 21st century. One could cite other examples.

By devoting funds solely to Ukrainian studies programs whose purpose is to provide objective and detached analysis of Ukraine's remote past and present by American intellectuals, we are missing the essential mission of universities, which is to educate people for the future. Students from Ukraine are already excelling in undergraduate and graduate programs in a variety of disciplines at Harvard, Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell, Brown, Dartmouth, Stanford, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Northwestern, Lafayette, Middlebury and many other leading American universities.

Let us work to increase their numbers and to develop a supportive infrastructure for them here and in Ukraine. We have the opportunity here in America to develop the future leadership of Ukraine. Let us not waste it. Let us invest money where it will make a difference. But above all, we must realize that we must redefine ourselves and our relationships to major American educational institutions if we are to stay relevant to the needs of our parents' homeland.

USA/USA plans to expand its efforts to inform the North American Ukrainian community about its annual nationwide recruitment and academic advising program in Ukraine, its magnet school program in Ukraine, its network of students here in the United States and other emerging programs.

All interested in finding out more about USA/USA's various programs or in funding educational programs in Ukraine, in assisting students from Ukraine or in endowing scholarships for students from Ukraine at Harvard, Columbia and other leading colleges are invited to contact USA/USA, P.O. Box 3874, Albany, NY 12203-0874; (518) 436-0394.

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## Delegation visits...

(Continued from page 3)

original site, is shared on major holidays by the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic parishes, but primarily serves as the main exhibit of the outdoor museum of which he is curator. He joked that he was perhaps the only Jew in Ukraine who maintained the tradition of holding the keys to a church.

On the way back to Lviv, the group visited a sobering site near Sambir, an area where all trace of Jewish settlement has vanished: a neglected Jewish cemetery that, as the bus pulled up to the steep hillside from which headstones jutted crazily, was being used as a cow pasture. Wizen old men tended their animals and stared at the group with bemused looks, perplexed about the fuss being made about this rocky patch of grass.

Taras Vozniak, the group's constant companion, observed that most such cemeteries, Jewish or Gentile, had been stripped of their stones during the construction boom of the Khrushchev era in the 1950s. These had survived, he opined, probably because it would have been difficult to maneuver machinery to get at them.

Mr. Marynovych offered that the demoralization of the Soviet period resulted in countless and extreme acts of vandalism and desecration of graves throughout the country. One group member murmured, "Sure, compared to that, this site's even well-tended — look, the grass is short."

### The Garden of Stone

The following day the delegation's long bus trek to Kyyiv, and Mr. Vozniak's insistence that we detour to Brody to see the Jewish cemetery (listed by UNESCO as a site of historical significance targeted for preservation) drew grumbles of "are we necrophiliacs?" and the like, as few had stomachs for further disgruntling sights

comparable to the one taken in near Sambir. As the bus trundled down the semi-paved road, the conversation turned to the battle that had taken place 50 years ago in the fields nearby (the Battle of Brody, July 20, 1944), and the Ukrainian unit that had taken part in the engagement: the Galicia Division. As always throughout the trip, the discussions were dispassionate and open-minded.

What awaited the group was an impressive sight, a garden of beautifully carved headstones, all averaging nine feet in height, stretching from the edge of a field far into the woods to the left — looking somewhat like a Jewish Easter Island.

Although they were all engulfed in grasses, it was obvious that an effort to catalogue the stones has been made, as each within walking distance was numbered. A group of workers was painting and refurbishing a small prayer house at the edge of the grounds.

After a washing of hands that the expedition's genial Georgian companion, Giorgi Gongadze, insisted was customary upon leaving any cemetery, everyone climbed back aboard.

Although we worried the streets of Rivne in order to make the brief stop necessary to drop off Mr. Vozniak, the ice cream parlor in Zhytomyr was more memorable. It served an excellent blackberry ice cream, and carried cola of indeterminate make. Ronald Weiner confided to this writer that, sitting on our hot un-air-conditioned bus, he had dreamed about an ice cream soda.

Now that the opportunity presented itself, he balked. I went ahead and produced a mixture, which instead of foaming up, formed a strange semi-curdled and coagulated white nucleus in a brownish pond. I assured Mr. Weiner that it was quite good.

He demurred, saying tersely, "That may be, but it looks like a classic case of dream meeting reality." Quite fitting for a trek across Ukraine.

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## A park ranger...

(Continued from page 4)

individual is from Ukraine, he offers them these translations much to their surprise and great pleasure.

Many of them are surprised to learn that there is a Shevchenko Monument in Washington. This discovery and the fact that translations are available in Ukrainian sends a powerful message to many of the visitors from Ukraine.

On his own initiative, Mr. Lockwood has acquired free translations of many languages from individuals, embassies, universities, foreign visitors and Voice of America. In this way, Mr. Lockwood contributes to a better understanding of the principles of Jeffersonian democracy to foreign visitors in their language. His reward for going this extra mile is a warm smile and, occasionally, moist eyes.

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# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle

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O	R	P	H	A															
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V	O	K	R	Y	V	O	N	I	S	V	O	Y	A	K	Y	O			
S	I	R	K	O			C	H	A	I	K	A	A						
K	O						R	A								H	O	S	T
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 16)

The composer will be present. Following the concert there will be a reception with Maestro Kolessa and the performers to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Tickets: \$25, 20, 15 are available at Carnegie Charge, (212) 247-7800; Surma, (212) 477-0729; Arka, (212) 473-3550; and Dnipro, (201) 373-8783.

### Tuesday, October 18

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research is holding a lecture by Dr. Oleh Hawrylyshyn, George Washington University, Washington, on the topic "The Political Economy of Reform and Ukrainian Independence" as part of its fall seminar series. The lecture will be held at CIUS, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 7:30 p.m.

### Wednesday, October 19

**EDMONTON:** Dr. Andre Kreutz, department of political science, University of Calgary will speak on "Polish-Ukrainian Dilemmas: A Difficult Partnership," at 3:30 p.m. The lecture is part of the fall seminar series sponsored by the Jacyk Center, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

Presentations are held in the CIUS seminar room, 352 Athabasca Hall. For information call CIUS, (403) 492-2972.

### ONGOING

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The pre-school (svitylchka) for children age 3-4 of Branch 30 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, which commenced September 17, will be meeting Saturdays, 10 a.m. - noon at St. Michael's Church, Schonard Place at Broadway. For additional information or to register call Nadia Cwiach, (914) 949-7010.

### ADVANCE NOTICE

**EDMONTON:** The Ukrainian Music Society of Alberta is planning to stage a production of the Ukrainian children's operetta "Pan Kotskiyi" in the spring of 1995. This well-known operetta is in musical verse form, where animals converse through beautiful songs, making the work suitable to children's imaginations. Children between the ages of 8 and 13 inclusive are invited to perform in this operetta and together experience the magical world of the fairy tale. For further information or to join this children's ensemble call Irene Szmielsky, (403) 457-5136.

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Friday, September 23

**CLEVELAND:** The UNA District Committee of Cleveland invites the Ukrainian community to join in the centennial celebration of the Ukrainian National Association to be held at the Ukrainian Museum, 1202 Kenilworth Ave., 7-9:30 p.m. The centennial exhibit that will be on display during the open house can also be seen on Sundays, October 2, 9, 16 and 23, 2-5 p.m. The museum is located in the historic Tremont area; street parking is available. For additional information call the UNA office in Parma, (216) 888-4919.

Saturday, September 24

**TRENTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Community Committee of the Greater Trenton area invites the public to a celebration of the third anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, to be held 6 p.m. at St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road, Yardville, N.J. The program will include remarks by Prof. Taras Hunczak on "Three Years of independence"; a performance by the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreographer; and vocalist Anatoliy Panchishnyy, Andriy Yagnich, accompaniment. For more information contact Natalia Posewa, (609) 259-2763.

Sunday, September 25

**BALTIMORE:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2401 Eastern Ave., will host its annual picnic featuring music and traditional food as well as games for children. For additional information contact the Rev. Michlick, (410) 675-7557.

Monday, September 26

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Association of Washington and Ukraine 2000 invite the public to the concert "New Faces, New Voices from Lviv, Ukraine" to be held at The Sumner Museum, 17 and M streets NW, at 7 p.m. The concert program includes arias by Gounod, Mozart, Rossini,

Verdi and Hulak-Artemovsky, and lieder by Myroslav Skoryk and Ihor Sonevysky. Featured artists are Maria Hirska, soprano, laureate of the 1990 Tchaikovsky National Competition in Moscow; Oleh Chmyr, baritone, winner of the Glinka International Competition in 1989; Anna Klymashivska, piano, faculty, Kyiv Conservatory; and Mr. Skoryk, composer, Kyiv Conservatory. The concert is presented through the cooperation of the Music and Art Center of Greene County, N.Y. Suggested donation: \$20, senior citizens and students: \$10. Seats may be reserved by sending a check payable to: Ukrainian Association of Washington Inc., (recital), 12004 Old Bridge Road, Rockville, MD 20862; or by calling L. Rapawy, (301) 770-6911. Parking is available on M Street (between 16th and 17th streets).

Tuesday, September 27

**WINNIPEG:** The screening of the feature-documentary — "Freedom Had a Price," directed by award-winning filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy of Montreal, will be held at the Winnipeg Art Gallery Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10. The film deals with Canada's interment operation (1914-1920) of Ukrainian immigrants as "enemy aliens" during World War I. The event is sponsored by the National Film Board of Canada-Winnipeg Regional Office, the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Winnipeg and the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center on the 80th anniversary year of the establishment of the first interment camps in Canada. Don Haig, the executive producer of the National Film Board of Canada, and Mr. Luhovy will be present at the premiere. Net proceeds from the screening will go to help defray the cost of the \$300,000 production. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the Kalyna Bookstore, 952 Main St., the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational

Center, or at the door. For further information contact Shawna Balas, UCCEC, (204) 942-0218.

Thursday, September 29

**MORRISTOWN, N.J.:** The Morris International Festival of the Arts, presented by Nova Artists Inc., is holding a gala opening concert featuring the Kirov Orchestra of St. Petersburg, Russia, with Valery Gergiev, conductor, and Alexander Slobodyanik, piano, with Jerome Hines, host. The concert will take place at the Community Theater, 100 South St., at 7:30 p.m. There will be a reception immediately following the concert on the lawn in front of the Town Hall to celebrate the opening of the festival and the Community Theater. Tickets for the concert: \$35, \$55, \$75 and \$100; tickets for reception: \$35. Tickets are available at the Community Theatre Box Office, Wednesday-Friday, 6-9 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets are also available through Ticket Master, (201) 507-8900. For additional information call (201) 993-1331.

Saturday, October 1

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Philadelphia UNA District Committee invites the public to the centennial celebrations of the Ukrainian National Association with a jubilee banquet to be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, starting 6 p.m. Keynote speaker at the banquet will be UNA President Ulana Diachuk, with Dr. Bohdan Hnatuk officiating at the opening and Stepan Hawrysz, acting as master of ceremonies. The artistic program will feature the Kozak Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, under the direction of Paula Duda Lusiw, and the Haydamaky Male Vocal Ensemble, under the direction of Ihor Kuznir, with Alexandra Rudyj Penkalskyj, accompanist. There will be a presentation of honorary certificates to merited UNA leaders by Mr.

Hawrysz. Tickets for the banquet are \$25. For reservations call (215) 728-1630 by September 28.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Ulana's Club, 205 Bainbridge St., is holding a "Tango Argentino" party, featuring an Argentinian band. There will also be an opportunity to meet Victoria Zdrok, Playbo's Ukrainian Ms. October. The party starts at 9 p.m. For additional information call (215) 922-4152.

**ATLANTA:** A Ukrainian Cultural Arts Day, sponsored by the Atlanta Branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, will be held at Northwest Presbyterian Church, 4300 Northside Dr. NW (corner of Northside and W. Conway), 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Featured will be an exhibit of Ukrainian artifacts and a pysanka-making workshop. Fee: \$25, includes lecture and kit. For information call (404) 475-1084.

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Cultural Center, jointly with the Central New Jersey Branch of the National Fund for Aid to Ukraine invite the public to a fall dinner/dance, to be held at the center, starting at 6:30 p.m. Featured will be music by Fata Morgana. Tickets (in advance): \$30; \$20, students with I.D. Tickets may be ordered by contacting: Damian Gecha, (908) 755-8156; the Rev. Ivan Lyshyk, (908) 356-5706; or, George Mischenko, (908) 671-1914. Proceeds from ticket sales to benefit the Fund to Aid Ukraine.

Sunday, October 9

**NEW YORK:** A jubilee concert celebrating the 90th birthday of Mykola Kolessa, renowned Ukrainian composer and conductor, founder of the Ukrainian school of conducting, will be held at Weill Recital Hall, Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57 St., at 2 p.m. Participating will be: Maria Krushelnyska (piano), Oksana Krovtytska (soprano), Kharytyna Kolessa (violin), Bohdan Kaskiv (violin) and Halyna Kolessa (viola).

(Continued on page 15)

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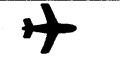
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## Banquet to benefit Vovcha Tropa

EDISON, N.J. — The 40th anniversary celebrations of Vovcha Tropa (East Chatham, N.Y.) Plast Camp will culminate with a fund-raising banquet on September 24 at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J.

The festivities will begin with a cocktail hour at 6:30 p.m., to be followed by a program, dinner and dancing at 7:30 p.m.

The organizing committee for this event, chaired by Zenia Brozyna, has prepared an unforgettable evening. The evening will be emceed by Plast and community activist Wolodymyr Bazarko. Attendees will be greeted by a group of Roma Pryma-Bohachevka's dancers and 40 years of activities will be highlighted in a slide presentation.

Present and former campers of Vovcha Tropa will perform a medley of Ukrainian folk and camp songs. This event promises to evoke many memories for numerous former campers of Vovcha Tropa. Dancing to the tunes of the Luna

Band (formerly the Oles Kuzyshyn Trio) will follow dinner and the program.

Since many former Vovcha Tropa campers are parents of present campers, the organizing committee has made it possible for both generations to enjoy the evening. Two separate rooms have been reserved at the Ramada Hotel. Adults will be able to enjoy the program and dance (admission: \$65 per person) in one room, while the Dunaj Band will entertain teenagers (15 years and older) and young adults (admission: \$20 per person) in another room. Beverages and snacks will be provided for the younger group. All attendees will have the opportunity to view an exhibit of photographs and other Vovcha Tropa memorabilia.

For tickets and information contact: Eugene Brozyna, 244 Union Ave., Wood Ridge, NJ 07075. Donations to Vovcha Tropa Plast Camp may be made through Mr. Brozyna as well. All funds raised are earmarked for camp improvements.

## Australian dancers on tour

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Hopak, an Australian-based dance troupe, is currently on its North American tour. The 10-person entourage is no stranger to the international stage. Hopak appeared in Canada as the Australian representative at Folkarama, the county's largest cultural festival held annually in Winnipeg, and most-recently wowed audiences at Disney World in Florida. Complementing the dancers is an accomplished four-piece orchestra — Eugene Belenko (mandolin), Mark Horpinitch (drums), Guy Lawson (bass), and Richard Stacewicz (piano accordion).

Formed two years ago by artistic director Taras Galas, Hopak has performed through-

out its native land and quickly established itself as an award-winning combination at the prestigious Melbourne Ethnofest. Other ensemble members include: Mary Havrilov, Anita Hlatki, Daniel Jurczynsyn, Tanya Ryszczak and Michael Serjanov.

Hopak's tour schedule is as follows: Passaic, N.J., the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., September 27, 7:30 p.m.; Jenkintown, Pa. (Philadelphia), Ukrainian Cultural Center, September 25, 6 p.m.; Cleveland, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, September 29, 7:30 p.m.; Detroit, Fitzgerald High School, October 2, 6 p.m.; and Chicago, St. Nicholas School, October 4, 7:30 p.m.