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UKRAINE, RUSSIA SIGN LONG-AWAITED BILATERAL TREATY

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Russia's President Boris Yeltsin came to Ukraine on May 30 on his first official state visit and signed a comprehensive treaty on friendship and cooperation with his Ukrainian counterpart, President Leonid Kuchma. In the document Russia formally recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country that for centuries was a centerpiece of its empire.

The treaty marks "a new era" in the often bitter historic relations between the two countries, said President Yeltsin after signing the "big treaty," as the two leaders have been calling it.

Later, at a ceremony at the monument to the "Liberator Soldier," not far from where the two presidents signed the historic document, President Yeltsin explicitly stated Russia's recognition of the independence of Ukraine. "Ukraine is an independent country, and we will hold this premise sacred," he said. He added that Russia "does not lay claim on any part of Ukraine or on any of its cities."

The two leaders signed three documents in all at the Mariinsky Palace in Kyiv on May 31: the big treaty called the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership, a statement on the Black Sea Fleet and an agreement of cooperation in the development of a common space industry.

The bilateral treaty, which has a life of 10 years but is automatically extended unless either side calls for its cancellation, is a far-reaching document that addresses

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Efrem Lukatsky

Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kuchma at the May 31 signing of the Treaty on Cooperation, Friendship and Partnership.

UNA suspends dividend due to costs of mergers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association Executive Committee, in a statement released here on May 29, announced that no dividend would be paid to members in 1997 due to the costs of mergers involving two other Ukrainian fraternal organizations.

The decision was made during the March 3 meeting of the UNA Executive Committee.

Following is the full text of the Executive Committee's announcement.

Announcement

To all branch officers and members of the UNA:

Each year in May the UNA sends its members dividend checks. Payment of dividends for this year is suspended. We hereby inform you that this year there are changes that in the future will bring great benefits for our members and our organization.

Since the beginning of 1996, negotiations have been ongoing about a merger of the UNA with two other Ukrainian fraternal insurance companies, that is, the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. The Ukrainian National Aid

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NATO initials preliminary agreement with Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine and NATO achieved a preliminary agreement on a special partnership charter on May 29 at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Sintra, Portugal. Ukrainian officials believe the pact will keep the country out of a military gray zone as a buffer between the rest of Europe and Russia.

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko, who initialed the agreement along with NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana, was quoted by the Associated Press as commenting, "This is a very important day for Ukraine." All 16 NATO foreign ministers were present at the ceremony, including U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

The charter will give Ukraine a presence in NATO although not full membership. Ukraine will have expanded military relations with NATO Headquarters through a military liaison mission, and it will have the right to consult with the alliance on perceived military threats.

Ukraine has had limited military relations with the North Atlantic alliance by way of the Partnership for Peace program that NATO has promoted for all former countries of the Warsaw Pact and republics of the Soviet Union. Ukraine has actively participated in the PFP; today Ukraine has a representation both at NATO headquarters and the central command post in Brussels,

regularly participates in NATO joint military exercises and is being encouraged to develop NATO-like military standards.

Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council said at a press conference on May 30 that the charter also incorporates assurances that the leaders of the nuclear powers gave Ukraine in the Budapest Memorandum signed by the U.S., the United Kingdom, France, Russia and China in December 1994, which provide for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and inviolability of Ukraine's borders.

Mr. Horbulin explained that in accor-

dance with the charter Ukraine and NATO will hold consultations at least twice a year within the framework of a commission comprising representatives of NATO and Ukraine.

Anton Buteiko, Ukraine's vice minister for foreign affairs who was in Sintra for the initialization of the agreement, said Ukraine received most of what it was looking for. "I must say that nearly all of Ukraine's positions are reflected in the final document," he pointed out.

The document is a political paper

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Romania, Ukraine settle territorial disputes

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Concluding a month of vigorous diplomatic activity, Ukraine signed a general treaty with Romania on June 2, which finally settles territorial disputes over the Serpents (Zmiinyi) Island and the Bukovyna region along the southwestern border of Ukraine. The settlement of decades-old disputes should help both countries move still closer to NATO.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said after the signing of the document with Romania's President Emil Constantinescu in Constanta, Romania, that it "paves for the two countries a joint way to Europe,

which lives according to the principles of respect for existing borders and territorial integrity."

Interfax-Ukraine reported that President Constantinescu emphasized that the only way toward Europe is "that of common sense and the elimination of interstate conflicts."

Ukraine and Romania had been negotiating a broad treaty of friendship and cooperation for several years, but disagreement over ownership of the Serpents Island and more importantly the oil and gas reserves that are thought to lie beneath them, as well as the northern border of Romania with

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Russia, NATO and Ukraine: a united, or disunited Europe?

by Volodymyr Zvighyanich

PART I

For 50 years NATO has been a simple club, with simple rules: mutual Western defense against a threat from the East — the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. But the terms of the security partnership struck between NATO and Russia recently mean that the old club's simple mission and ways of doing business have at least changed or perhaps no longer apply.

Now the old adversary is considered to be an emerging democracy and has a voice — though not a veto — in alliance affairs. Soon NATO meetings will be bigger, as the West will likely offer NATO membership to some Eastern European countries. "All of us are trying to change ... the whole pattern of thought which has dominated the international politics of Europe for 50 years," said President Bill Clinton on May 13 as he hailed the NATO-Russia deal.

However, the "founding act," rather than a binding treaty as Moscow had earlier insisted, reached in Moscow during the meeting between Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Yevgenii Primakov and NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana leaves many questions unanswered.

The group of tactically significant questions includes: Will NATO deploy its troops and infrastructure on the territory of new members if the necessity arises? What will be the logistics of the decision-making process in NATO should it expand?

Strategically important questions include those regarding the fate of the republics of the former USSR vis-à-vis NATO — first and foremost among them the Baltic states and Ukraine. Another question of strategic importance refers to different visions of Europe: the American position — shared by Ukraine — is that NATO enlargement will contribute to the unification of Europe after the end of the Cold War; the Russian stance is that the agreement reached in Moscow happened against Moscow's wishes and will lead to the restoration of old lines of division in Europe.

Evolution of Russian attitude¹

Russia's efforts to understand the strategic plans of NATO date back to the perestroika period. At that time nobody thought about the necessity of signing documents between Russia (the USSR) and NATO. Mikhail Gorbachev, then general secretary of the Communist Party, intimated that the policy of "new thinking" and verbal assurances of Western leaders were enough to prevent NATO expansion. After the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, all Eastern European leaders assured Mr. Gorbachev that they would not seek admission into any "alien" security structures.

In 1993 President Boris Yeltsin, after meeting with Polish President Lech Walesa, admitted that Poland as a sovereign country has a right to choose its own allies. Two weeks later, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Russia sent a memo to all leading NATO countries explaining that Mr. Yeltsin's words should not be taken for granted.

Nonetheless, Eastern Europe had started knocking on NATO's doors.

In March 1995 Russia Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei Kozyrev sent his deputy, Sergei Mamedov, to the West with a secret mission to probe the parameters of NATO's inevitable expansion eastward. When Mr. Yeltsin learned about that mission, he arrived at a closed session of the Collegium of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and sharply reprimanded Mr. Kozyrev.

After that meeting, the Russian president issued a secret memo in which he stated that under no circumstances would Russia recognize NATO expansion.

A new embarrassment for Mr. Yeltsin came when President Bill Clinton declared that according to U.S. national security policy the question is not whether NATO would expand, but when and how NATO would expand. Russia's reaction was rather muted. It delayed its accession to the Partnership for Peace program in an obvious attempt to bargain with the West. Then it proposed different versions of a new European security system via structures of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) where Russia possesses veto power.

After the Berlin summit in June 1996, NATO decided to start negotiations with Russia. However, Russian politicians were not in a hurry to deal with the alliance. In fact, last fall in Vienna, Mr. Primakov declared that Russia will not rely on talks with NATO Secretary-General Solana. The Russian tactic was as follows: play on disputes existing inside the alliance, especially with France. France proposed to decide NATO's fate at a meeting of the four largest members of the alliance with Russia. France's position was rejected, however, by small member-states and the U.S.

Then, in December 1996, France and Russia were informed that all negotiations concerning the future of NATO would be conducted via Secretary-General Solana. Russia entered into negotiations this year on January 20.

During the Helsinki summit, President Clinton has proposed the formula of three "nos" — NATO has "no intention, no reason and no plan" to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of new member-states. France and Russia struck back, however, and declared that the signing of the Russian treaty with NATO would take place in Paris on May 27. This initiative was favorable for France, but it imposed strict time limits on Russia.

On May 13 Mr. Solana brought NATO's last concession to Moscow: NATO does not intend to "establish nuclear storage sites" on the territory of new members, "either through the construction of new storage facilities or through the adaptation of old facilities." After numerous consultations by Messrs. Primakov and Solana with Presidents Yeltsin and Clinton, the NATO-Russia deal was concluded.

Anatomy of the deal

The NATO-Russia deal:

- Creates a NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council that will give the Russians a voice, but not vote, in NATO deliberations.

- Repeats NATO's assurances that it has "no intention, no reason and no plan" to put nuclear weapons in new member-states, which will include some former Soviet allies (but it hasn't pledged to never do so).

- Reiterates that NATO has "no need to deploy substantial combat forces" in new member-states (but NATO reserves the right to do so).

- Pledges Russia to hew to democracy and provides for a review of NATO's strategic doctrine, last revised in 1991.

- Sets out principles of cooperation in crisis situations, joint operations, nuclear safety and other issues.

The accord isn't legally binding, as

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¹ This section is based on materials from the Russian media and personal interviews with Russian politicians.

NEWSBRIEFS

Budget to pass by month's end

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Budget Committee Chairman Mykola Azarov predicted on June 3 that the five-month overdue 1997 budget would be passed by the end of this month. "I predict that we will pass the budget around the last week of June. Once we get the final draft, deputies will require about two weeks to give it a second (final) reading," said Mr. Azarov. The International Monetary Fund is waiting to extend a \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion long-term credit once Ukraine passes the budget and a package of tax reform laws to underpin it. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz told national deputies the government would hand the draft over to Parliament on June 5. Mr. Moroz said the Parliament could begin debating the draft the following week — and would simultaneously give preliminary approval to an initial draft of the 1998 budget. The government and the Verkhovna Rada have blamed each other for the record delay in adopting a budget, which Parliament initially approved last December and returned to the government for revisions. The Parliament is to start its summer recess on July 18. According to the Ministry of Finance, the budget forecast gross domestic product at 100.4 billion hryvni (\$54.6 billion) and the deficit was forecast at 5.7 percent of GDP, compared to 6.2 percent in 1996. It also forecast annual inflation at 24.9 percent, against 39.7 percent last year. This year marks the longest period the budget has been delayed since independence in 1991. According to Ukrainian law, a budget must be adopted by January 1 of each year. (Reuters)

Moscow restates opposition to Sea Breeze

KYIV — The Russian Federation has not changed its negative view of plans for NATO naval exercises off the Crimean peninsula in August, despite the recent Ukrainian-Russian agreement on the division of the Black Sea Fleet, a Kremlin spokesman said on May 30. "We see certain anti-Russian hints in these exercises," spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembski said, referring to the "Sea Breeze '97" exercises that will include the Ukrainian navy. Russia declined an invitation to take part. "We consider the exercises to be counterproductive, and they cannot contribute to the security of the Black Sea region," he told the press after Russian President Boris Yeltsin's arrival in Kyiv to sign the Ukraine-Russia friendship treaty. (Reuters)

Bomber sale suspended

KYIV — Ukrainian Defense Minister Col. Gen. Oleksander Kuzmuk told ITAR-TASS on June 4 that Ukraine has decided

to keep several bomber aircraft it was intending to sell to the Russian Federation. Col. Gen. Kuzmuk said Ukraine had planned to sell to Russia 25 Tupolev Tu-160 and Tu-95MS bombers as agreed upon two years ago, but he added that the two countries have been unable to settle on a price for the aircraft. Russian Vice Prime Minister Valerii Serov said Russia might decide against purchasing the aircraft because it has no funds for repairs. Col. Gen. Kuzmuk neither confirmed nor denied that Russia has backed out of the sale. He said only that "the question has been suspended" and "it is unclear when it will be settled." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Daewoo finishes phone exchange plant

SEOUL, South Korea — Daewoo Telecom completed an exchange manufacturing plant on May 27, according to company sources. Named Dnipro-Daewoo, the factory was set up with a joint investment of \$10 million between Daewoo and the Dnipropetrovsk Machine Building Plant on a 50/50 basis. The joint venture will churn out exchanges capable of accommodating 3 million circuits over the next 10 years. The exchanges will be exported to former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe as well as Ukraine. Only 17.5 of every 100 Ukrainians owns a telephone. There are plans to expand the number of subscribers by 2 million by 1999. (Asia Pulse)

Pope hopes to lead Church into 2000

GNIEZNO, Poland — Speaking at an evening service in southwestern Poland on June 2, Pope John Paul II asked his countrymen to pray for him so that he can lead the Roman Catholic Church into the next millennium. The service was attended by nearly 400,000 people. The pontiff, who was on an 11-day trip to his homeland, said his mentor, the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, had told him he would be the pope to take the Church into the third millennium of Christianity. On June 3 the pontiff met with the presidents of Germany, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary to commemorate St. Adalbert, a medieval Czech missionary and martyr. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Demydenko out; Franchuk back

SYMFEROPOL — The Verkhovna Rada of the Crimean Autonomous Republic named Anatolii Franchuk to the post of prime minister on June 4, replacing Arkadii Demydenko, who had been blamed for economic problems and faced repeated no-confidence votes. Mr. Franchuk, an in-law of President Leonid Kuchma, had previously served in the same post. The Crimean

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FOR THE RECORD: Helsinki Commission on Chernobyl issue

Following is the full text of a letter sent to President Bill Clinton by Rep. Christopher Smith, co-chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission). The letter regarding the status of the Chernobyl nuclear plant in Ukraine was sent in advance of the G-7 summit scheduled for June 20-22 in Denver.

Dear Mr. President:

In a recent meeting with President [Leonid] Kuchma of Ukraine, I raised a series of issues regarding the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the ongoing health effects of the 1986 explosion. I urge you to ensure that leaders of the G-7 recognize this issue as a priority.

Last April, on the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, the commission heard compelling testimony from experts regarding the extensive health and other consequences of Chernobyl. I also introduced H. Con. Res. 167 which unanimously passed the House and called for continued U.S. assistance providing medical relief, humanitarian assistance, social impact planning and hospital development for Ukraine, Belarus and Russia (i.e., those states most affected by Chernobyl). The resolution also called upon the U.S. to support the process of closing the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in an expeditious manner as envisioned by the December 20, 1995, Ukraine-G-7 Memorandum of Understanding.

I understand that the negotiations between Ukraine and Western donors about the closure of Chernobyl are experiencing difficulties. Furthermore, safety standards in Ukraine's nuclear power plants suffer as a result of critical funding shortages which affect even routine preventive maintenance. Ukraine's environment minister, Yurii Kostenko, in an April 8 address to the Ukrainian Parliament characterized the safety situation in the plants as "unsatisfactory." In a recent letter to The Economist, Minister Kostenko asserted: "In the current economic climate, Ukraine is simply incapable of closing Chernobyl without external technical and financial support." He also expressed concern over the willingness of the West to fulfill the commitments undertaken in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Mr. President, I recognize that the questions of how best to close down Chernobyl, and how to provide for its energy needs, are not easy. Nevertheless, the situation is critical, and Ukraine – as well as the rest of the world – simply cannot afford another nuclear disaster. The continuing legacy of Chernobyl has had a devastating impact on Ukraine, and Western assistance covers only a fraction of what Ukraine must spend to deal with the long-term consequences of this truly global disaster.

Therefore, Mr. President, I strongly urge you to insist that the conclusion of the negotiations and progress in implementing the G-7 plans are recognized as a priority agenda item at the upcoming G-7 summit in Denver.

Energy Ministry cracks down on debtors

Eastern Economist

KYIV — The Energy Ministry confirmed on May 26 that, effective June 1, it will cut off all electricity and heat supplies to consumers unable to make payments.

The ministry said that, under the new policy, the directors of enterprises and organizations that do not pay for the energy and heat they consume will "pay" in a different way. The ministry appealed to all debtor enterprises and households to pay off back bills immediately to avoid having services cut. The only exceptions to the new policy will be hospitals and orphanages, prisons, combat-ready military facilities and residences for the disabled and senior citizens.

The Cabinet of Ministers previously ordered energy distributing enterprises to sign contracts with consumers under which liens could be placed on property if bills go unpaid. Back bills are to be paid, in cash, under special agreements with the Energy Ministry.

In a further bid to reform energy payments, the government said barter payments can be made only under licenses approved by the State Electric Power Production Commission.

Eurasia Foundation focuses on civic development in Ukraine

by Irene Jarosewich

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, U.S. involvement in Ukraine has been directed through large-scale projects funded by U.S. government agencies such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Defense, through U.S. contributions to international organizations such as the World Bank, and through business investment, private foundations and voluntary organizations.

The Eurasia Foundation, established in 1993, received its initial funding from the USAID. Four years later, the foundation unites the resources of both the public and private sectors and fills the niche between large public projects, private business investment and humanitarian aid. Eurasia's mandate is to focus on civic development in all the former republics of the Soviet Union, to seek out and support projects that will stimulate grass-roots political and economic involvement, and in effect change how citizens of these countries view themselves and their governments.

The foundation's operating style is to respond quickly to grant proposals, and it solicits funding for its projects from both the public and private sectors. Grants range from \$5,000 to more than \$100,000, and this funding level does not require the grant recipient to have the sophistication necessary to manage a multi-million dollar project.

Meeting six times a year, the Eurasia Foundation's advisors in Ukraine annually review more than 300 unsolicited grant proposals received in the foundation's offices in Washington and Kyiv. This policy of reviewing proposals frequently means that unlike most foundations that review grant proposals only one or two times a year, Eurasia can respond with flexibility to changing conditions in the field. Proposals come from applicants in the U.S. who want to work in Ukraine, as well as from applicants in Ukraine.

Within the group of field grants, besides the "open door" policy of accepting unsolicited proposals, Eurasia also develops "targeted initiatives," grant competitions for a specific proposal developed by the foundation for which most applicants are solicited and asked to compete for funds. A separate grant category is the Partnership Programs, projects for which a grantee from Ukraine is paired up with a grantee organization from the U.S.

Besides grants, the foundation also has several "foundation-directed" programs that have been initiated, developed and are being administered out of the foundation's offices.

Recently Nick Deychakiwsky, director of the Eurasia Foundation's Kyiv regional office for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, and Karen Salz, a senior program officer with the foundation's office in Washington, met with The Weekly staff and provided an update on the foundation's work in Ukraine.

The foundation established its Kyiv regional office in 1994, though it has been providing grants for projects in Ukraine since 1993. Mr. Deychakiwsky has been working in Ukraine since 1990 and was with the Kyiv office of the Soros-funded Renaissance Foundation prior to joining Eurasia.

"We don't work on the macro level," said Mr. Deychakiwsky, "we work on the grass roots, to empow-

er the individual. If you have good initiative, Eurasia will give you the framework."

"Several years ago, for example," Mr. Deychakiwsky continued, "an organization would request money for a conference. We would support such a proposal to build local networks, encourage the development of a civic organization. When we would ask for a report of the results of the conference, we would be presented with a list of resolutions and demands of what the government should do. Now this same organization applies for a grant to set up a series of small business workshops."

One of the targeted initiatives, or grant proposals that Mr. Deychakiwsky developed in Ukraine, is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Public Awareness Program. In order to both encourage the development of an independent media and support civic organizations in the oblasts, local print and broadcast media organizations were invited to produce a program or write articles about the work of the local civic sector. A jury will evaluate the submissions (more than 150 are expected), and the top 30 journalists will participate in a two-week study tour in the West. Their media institution will receive a development grant. The top 30 will receive funding to produce another round of programming from which three winners will be chosen next year. Eurasia has received funding from Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and the U.S. for this 15-month program, including \$200,000 from the U.S.-based Mott Foundation.

As part of the funding strategy in the Media Viability Program, one of Eurasia's foundation-directed programs, recipients do not receive grants, but a combination of "hard" or "soft" loans. These loans are given to media organizations to help them develop a revenue stream independent of government support. The money paid back can then be used to help other media organizations. Besides providing support for an independent media, the loan strategy is a "strong, disciplinary factor," according to Ms. Salz, since money in the form of a loan decreases the chances that the money will be utilized ineffectively.

According to Ms. Salz, Eurasia staff and advisors understand that many of the organizations it works with are still on the steep upside of a learning curve, trying to survive amid dramatic political and economic changes. She advocates patience and a long-term perspective.

"Continuing to work at the grass-roots level is essential [in these countries]. No matter what happens at the top," said Ms. Salz, "if there has been no work done at the local level, changes at the top will be ineffective. ... Our goal is empower the individual, to take direct action, ... build confidence and [encourage] people to use the power of the vote."

Despite a great deal of negative press about Ukraine recently, Mr. Deychakiwsky said he is "very optimistic" about Ukraine's prospects. According to Mr. Deychakiwsky, "the problems raised are true and real, and Ukraine needs to fix its problems ... it's a waste of time, for example, for Ukraine to compare problems with other countries and say 'our problems are no worse.' Nonetheless, there has honestly not been enough time in Ukraine to form a separate leadership elite, a critical mass, that is consistently and knowledgeably committed to reform." He added that neither support from the West, nor pressure for change, should be reduced.

The Eurasia Foundation

Total Funds Disbursed in Ukraine to date: \$10,089,758

FIELD GRANTS: \$4,019,395

Sample grants:

- International Management Institute / Ivano-Frankivsk – to set up a center to print educational and informational materials on economic reform, municipal management, privatization, accounting.
- Electronic Communications Capabilities Program – to improve access to, and knowledge of, electronic information resources (Internet).

PARTNERSHIP PROJECT GRANTS: \$3,550,363

Sample grant:

- To create a public administration and policy program, as a joint project between the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, and universities in Dnipropetrovsk and Symferopol.

FOUNDATION-DIRECTED PROGRAMS: \$2,520,000

Sample program:

- Small Business Loan Program – to provide small businesses access to capital on suitable terms through local banks, and to provide technical assistance to both the banks and the businesses.

For application guidelines, contact: The Eurasia Foundation, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone, (202) 234-7377; or The Eurasia Foundation, Kyiv Regional Office, 252133, Ukraine, Kyiv, blv. Lesi Ukrainky 26, k. 506; telephone, (380-44) 295-10-65.

Summitspeak: Russian prevails

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine may have finally formally achieved recognition of equal standing from its former nemesis with the signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation with Russia, but it still tipped its hat in deference to its northern neighbor when it came to what language would be used during the summit talks.

At virtually all official meetings, and invariably during private discussions, Presidents Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and Boris Yeltsin of Russia, and the diplomats they brought to the tables with them, spoke in Russian. Volodymyr Yatsenkivskiy, spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, explained to *The Weekly* that it was expedient. "During negotiations every minute is golden. We didn't want to waste time on translations," he said.

The director of protocol for President Kuchma, Mykhailo Denysenko, confirmed that the two sides had agreed to use the Russian language so that "the two presidents could understand each other." He said, "What is important is what we achieved, not how."

However, at the signing ceremony in Mariinsky Palace President Kuchma made his official statement in the Ukrainian language, and the document of the treaty that he signed was in Ukrainian.

At press conferences, while introductions at times were in Ukrainian, the introductory statements and question-and-answer periods were in Russian. The presence of the Russian press made it necessary to conduct the conference in the Russian language. Again, a matter of expediency over a matter of principle.

The only government official to even allude to the irony of conducting official affairs on Ukrainian soil in Russian, which was forced on the Ukrainian people during hundreds of years of Russian and Soviet hegemony, was Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko. "Maybe we will conduct this press conference in Ukrainian. After all, we are in Ukraine," he said. After his press secretary, Mr. Yatsenkivskiy, explained to him that no interpreters were present, he went ahead in Russian.

In reality, however, the use of Russian is not a big surprise. Ukrainian may be the state language of Ukraine, but Russian is still the language of choice for many Ukrainians. It is still overwhelmingly used in the homes and on the streets of most major cities. On some days in the Verkhovna Rada, it is heard more often during debate than Ukrainian.

Even at the Chervona Ruta music festival, dedicated to Ukrainian song, the performers may have sung in the Ukrainian language, but backstage the Russian language was far from scarce. The explanation for this, although it may be understandable, is still hard to accept: it is easier and more convenient for people to use Russian; they are comfortable with it. Again, a matter of expediency over a matter of principle.

Ukraine, Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

increased military, political, cultural and economic relations between the two countries. In the document the two parties agree on the inviolability of their territories, and pledge to build mutual relations on the basis of "non-use of force or threat of force, including economic or any other means," and "not to conclude with third parties any agreements aimed against the opposite side."

The treaty underscores compliance with the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Accords and its subsequent agreements, and reaffirms adherence to the Tripartite Statement signed by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia and the United States in January 1994 and the Budapest Memorandum of security guarantees given Ukraine by the nuclear states in December 1994.

There are also statements on the development of free trade between the neighbors, cooperation in scientific-technical development in the fields of outer space exploration, aircraft and nuclear engineering, metallurgy, electronics, and the fuel and energy sector; and establishment of information-cultural centers in Kyiv and Moscow.

Speaking to reporters as he saw President Yeltsin off at Boryspil Airport, Mr. Kuchma said, "This was an event of huge importance that opens a new stage in relations between our two countries."

"Ukraine is a smaller country than Russia, but there are fewer politicians in Russia now who think that Ukraine can be strangled by force and kept as a vassal," Reuters quoted the Ukrainian president as saying.

Arrival on the seventh try

After six previous failed attempts to visit Ukraine in the last two years, President Yeltsin finally made it on the seventh try. In Moscow before his departure for Kyiv, he explained that more than elections in Russia or his ill health, it was the issue of the Black Sea Fleet that had kept him away. "I could not come to Kyiv until we had an agreement on the Black Sea Fleet," said the Russian leader, according to Interfax-Ukraine. He explained that except for resolution of the Black Sea Fleet issue, the treaty had been basically ready for almost two years.

Two days before President Yeltsin arrived here, his prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, signed an accord on the division of the Black Sea Fleet, which has been a source of serious friction between the two countries almost from the day the Soviet Union fell apart.

Finally having crossed all the "t's" and dotted all the "i's," which is how Prime Minister Chernomyrdin described final preparations for the big treaty after he had signed the Black Sea Fleet accord, President Yeltsin and the whole Russian delegation made overt efforts to express their pleasure with the historic occurrences in Kyiv. Upon his arrival at Boryspil Airport outside Kyiv, the Russian president, looking fit although a bit slow, spoke of "breaking the big knots" in relations between Ukraine and Russia, after which "the little and medium-size knots would fall apart." As for his first visit to Ukraine since 1990, he said, "It is with great excitement that I set foot on Ukrainian soil."

Russia's Foreign Minister Primakov emphasized the need for closer relations between the two countries. "The relations between our two countries should be more than neighborly, they should be fraternal," he said during a meeting with his Ukrainian counterpart Hennadii



Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Boris Yeltsin congratulate each other on concluding a bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Udovenko. He used the phrase "fraternal relations" three times in his short introductory statement.

Many here speculate that Russia has become eager to cooperate more closely with Ukraine to lure it away from NATO, with which the Kyiv government is seeking closer ties, although not membership. While visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on May 30, Mr. Yeltsin, even promised that Russia would defend Ukraine in an emergency. The chairman of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, was quick to explain later that evening that the remark was unsolicited and that Ukraine had requested no security assurances. "Even though President Yeltsin may have had good intentions, it was never requested by the Ukrainian side," said Mr. Horbulin.

Many issues have complicated Russian-Ukrainian relations in the last six years, from Russian claims on the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol to the splitting of the Black Sea Fleet, to the status of the Ukrainian language in Russia and Russian in Ukraine and problems of oil and gas supplies, for which Ukraine is overwhelmingly dependent on Russia. There is also the historical aspect of Russia's more than 300-year hegemony over Ukraine, the consequences of which is a Ukraine rightfully leery of moving closer than necessary to its former "big brother."

The treaty that Presidents Yeltsin and Kuchma signed far from settles many of the disagreements between Ukraine and Russia. For one, there is still no delineated border between the two states. However, in the week before the summit an interstate commission was formed to solidify a border, which is expected to take a month. Also, Ukraine remains the only country on which Russia assesses a tax of 20 percent on imports and exports from its territory. President Yeltsin assured Ukrainian government officials before he departed that he would make sure the tax would be halved. He called the double taxation "banditry."

For Ukraine it was the culmination of what can be considered to be among the most important several days in the past six years. On May 29, on the eve of President Yeltsin's visit, the two countries agreed to the division of the Black Sea Fleet. Also that day Foreign Minister Udovenko initialed the Ukraine-NATO charter in Sintra, Portugal, with all 16 ministers of NATO present.

These events were sandwiched by two other major occurrences: an agreement with Belarus that delineates borders between the two countries and one with Romania that was signed on June 2 that will recognize existing borders and lands. Thus, Ukraine finally will have border and friendship treaties with all of its neighbors.



Recuperating after a chemotherapy treatment.

Getting Healthy...

Incidents of thyroid cancer among children in contaminated regions has risen 80 times since the Chernobyl disaster. And up to 40 percent of the children exposed to radioactive fallout may develop thyroid cancer in their lifetime. But some of these children are getting healthy thanks to your contributions and the leadership of CCRF. For more information or to make a donation that can help save a life in Ukraine, contact us.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Arkan dance group, singer Olexandra Hrabova headline Fathers' Day program at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association will celebrate its 13th annual Fathers' Day at Soyuzivka on Sunday, June 15.

On the same day, after moleben services for the intention of fathers, guests will be entertained with a program of song and dance. Featured will be the Arkan Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble from Toronto, under the artistic direction of Danovia Stechishin Stefura. Scott Stefura is the group's administrative and financial manager.

The vocal part of the program will feature Olexandra Hrabova, lyric coloratura soprano from Lviv.



Singer Olexandra Hrabova of Lviv.

Arkan has been in existence since 1988 and consists of the best dancers from the Ukrainian Academy of Dance in Toronto.

In the past 10 years Arkan has performed before audiences in Ontario and eastern Canada, the U.S. and most recently Taiwan, which the group visited last summer on its Far Eastern tour.

Ms. Stefura is an accomplished artist, instructor and student of Ukrainian folk art. She has participated in over 30 different dance groups in Canada, the U.S. and Ukraine, either as dancer or instructor. This experience includes dance groups like Zirka, Shumka, the Ukrainian Festival Dance Company of Canada and Yavir of California.

The ensemble's repertoire is extremely rich and varied: Arkan performs traditional and theme dances.

Ms. Hrabova, soloist from the Theater of Opera and Ballet in Lviv, has been performing since 1993, upon completion of her musical studies at the Lviv Conservatory.

In this short time she has earned many favorable reviews from renowned music critics for her performances at numerous international vocal competitions, in major operas, where she sang lead character roles, and numerous concerts and recitals. With her lyrical soprano coloratura voice Ms. Hrabova has been captivating audiences throughout Europe, the United States and Canada.

Numerous UNA districts and branches have organized bus trips for the Fathers' Day celebration at Soyuzivka. For room or meal reservations at the resort call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641; fax, (914) 626-4638.

Auditing Committee conducts annual review of UNA operations



The Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association conducted its annual review of the fraternal organization's finances and activity on May 3 – 7 at the Home Office in Jersey City, N.J., and at the UNA's upstate New York resort, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Seen in the photo above are Auditing Committee members (from left) Iwan Wynnyk, Stefania Hewryk, Stefan Hawrysz, William Pastuszek and Anatole Doroshenko.



COIO3: BKA • SOYUZIVKA
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Ferdinand Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
914-626-5641 FAX 914-626-4638

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1997

Saturday, June 28

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – LVIVYANY
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by NA ZDOROVYA

Thursday, July 3

6:00 p.m. Hutsul Night

Friday, July 4

10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by FATA MORGANA

Saturday, July 5

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – "VOLOSHKY TRIO"
Banduryst OSTAP STACHIV
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by TEMPO, BURLAKY

Saturday, July 12

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – DUMKA CHOIR, New York
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by VIDLUNYA

Sunday, July 19

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Vocalists LUBA and MYKOLA
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by LUBA and MYKOLA

Saturday, July 26

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Dance Ensemble DUNAI
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by KRYSHAL

Saturday, August 2

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Folk Ensemble LVIVSKI MUZYKY
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by BURLAKY

Saturday, August 9

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – CABARET – OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by LUNA

Saturday, August 16

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Vocalist OSTAP STACHIV
11:45 p.m. Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1998"

Saturday, August 23 UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY
LVIVYANY
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by BURYA

LABOR DAY WEEKEND CELEBRATIONS
CONCERTS, DANCES, EXHIBITS, TENNIS TOURNAMENT, SWIMMING COMPETITION
(Details TBA)



The Arkan Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble of Toronto.

Errata

Last week's list of UNA organizing achievements for the first four months of 1997 contained several errors/omissions. The following organizers were incorrectly listed as branch secretaries: William Pastuszek, Roman Prypchan, Anne Remick,

David Stachiw and Yaroslava Zorych. In addition, the following information should have been listed: Nick Diakiwsky is chairman of the Anthracite District Committee; Stefko Kuropas is chairman of the Chicago District Committee; Stefan Hawrysz is a UNA auditor; Longin Staruch is secretary of UNA Branch 172; the name of the secretary of Branch 462 is Joseph Ferenech.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine and Russia agree

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit last week to Kyiv — his first presidential visit to independent Ukraine after six previously scheduled trips and as many no-shows — marked a highly significant milestone in relations between the two states. On May 31 the Russian president and President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine signed the long-awaited, much-discussed Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership.

The treaty covers diverse facets of the problematic, sometimes acrimonious Ukraine-Russia relationship, ranging from military to cultural matters. But, most importantly, via the document Russia, finally, has formally recognized that independent Ukraine exists. "Ukraine is an independent country, and we will hold this premise sacred," said Mr. Yeltsin, adding that Russia has no claims on any part of Ukraine. The treaty provides for mutual recognition of borders and territorial inviolability. The treaty signing came three days after agreement was reached on division of the Black Sea Fleet, leasing of naval bays in Sevastopol to the Russian fleet and explicit recognition that Crimea and Sevastopol are Ukrainian territory.

Mr. Yeltsin characterized the act as the beginning of "a new era" in bilateral relations, while Mr. Kuchma said, "This was an event of huge importance that opens a new stage in relations between our two countries."

The U.S. also welcomed the accord. The State Department said it "signals a further step toward good normal relations between the independent democratic nations of Ukraine and Russia ... We welcome the fact that with this treaty each side reaffirms its commitment to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

It should be noted that several warning signals, however, appeared on the horizon. Speaking at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Kyiv on May 30, President Yeltsin promised that Russia would defend Ukraine in an emergency. Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, explained later that day that, "Even though President Yeltsin may have had good intentions, this was never requested by the Ukrainian side." (Ukraine by now knows it better beware of "brotherly intentions.") Perhaps this was Mr. Yeltsin's way of saying to Ukraine, you don't need NATO. Then came grumblings from Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov who grouched: treaties/shmeaties, Sevastopol is and will be Russian. And, there were other gripes emanating from Russia — even after the signing of the friendship treaty — about the "anti-Russian hints" in the NATO-led "Sea Breeze '97" exercises scheduled to take place off the coast of Crimea.

In related news, two days after NATO leaders and Russia signed the Founding Act on mutual cooperation and security, NATO and Ukraine initialed their own pact, giving Ukraine a "presence" in the alliance. In recent days there were other major developments in Ukraine's foreign relations: a reconciliation agreement with Poland (May 21), and border agreements with Belarus (May 13) and Romania (June 2).

And so, it was a busy few weeks, as Ukraine ironed out its relations with all its neighbors — large and small. The culmination came when independent Ukraine finally succeeded in having its largest and most powerful neighbor acknowledge its existence on the world map. Markian Bilynskyj of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute put it another way: "This is the first time we can see Russia treating Ukraine as a foreign policy issue, rather than a domestic one."

June
9
1878

Turning the pages back...

Ivan Petlishenko was born on an estate near Marianivka, near what is now Kirovohrad. An actor of uncanny adaptability, he adopted the stage name of Marianenko. After graduating from high school in 1895,

he joined the renowned traveling drama troupe of his uncle, Mykhailo Kropyvnytsky, and also acted as stage manager for four years.

He then hooked up with the populist peasant theater group led by Onysym Suslov, staying with it until 1906, at which time he settled in the Ukrainian capital. He was a director at Mykola Sadowsky's theater in Kyiv until 1914, and in 1915-1916 he headed the Society of Ukrainian Actors.

In 1917 he was appointed artistic director of the Ukrainian National Theater, founded by the government of the Ukrainian National Republic, and worked with poet Mykola Vorony and composer Oleksander Koshyts (Koshetz), making a seamless transition to a more realistic and contemporary genre. He also taught at the Lysenko Music and Drama School that year.

This period was obviously turbulent, but this did not seem to derail Marianenko's work in the slightest. He stayed on as the Hetman government dissolved the Ukrainian National Theater and formed the State Drama Theater in July 1918, and also after the Bolsheviks reorganized it in 1919 as the Shevchenko First Theater of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

In 1922, he joined the legendary Les Kurbas Berezil Theater, again effortlessly changing to its innovative acting style, and appeared in Berezil's productions right up until it was disbanded in 1934. He also acted in films, such as "The Downpour" (1929); an adaptation of the Mykhailo Kostyubynsky story "Fata Morgana" (1931); and a feature about the Haidamaka rebellions "Koliyivschyna" (1933). When Berezil's founder was attacked in 1933, Marianenko spoke up for Kurbas, and yet miraculously survived the purges.

The next phase of Marianenko's flexibility is perhaps not as laudable, as he worked with the Kharkiv Ukrainian Drama Theater, founded in 1935 out of the remnants of the suppressed Berezil and as an explicit negation of Kurbas' vision. Until 1958, Marianenko appeared in various productions by Oleksander Korniychuk and other socialist realist hits, as well as 19th century Western European classics. He also taught at the Kharkiv Theater Institute from 1944 to 1961. Marianenko died in Kharkiv on November 4, 1962.

Sources: "Kharkiv Ukrainian Drama Theater," "Marianenko, Ivan," "Ukrainian National Theater," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 2, 3, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988, 1993).

Fact sheet

"Charter on a Distinctive NATO-Ukraine Partnership"

The following fact sheet on the NATO-Ukraine partnership was released by the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, on May 30.

On May 29 NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadii Udoenko initialed at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Sintra, Portugal, a "Charter on a Distinctive NATO-Ukraine Partnership." The charter lays the foundation for the development of a strong, enduring relationship between NATO and Ukraine. It is anticipated that the charter will be signed in Madrid when President Bill Clinton travels to Europe for the NATO Summit.

President Clinton congratulated NATO and Ukraine for their hard work toward completing the charter since he met President Leonid Kuchma in Washington on May 16. President Clinton noted that the charter represents a political commitment at the highest level and constitutes an important step toward his goal of a secure and undivided Europe. An independent, prosperous and stable Ukraine is key to building a more integrated and secure Europe.

The charter provides the framework for an open-ended and evolving NATO-Ukraine relationship through consultation and cooperation on issues of common concern. It contains five sections.

- Section I provides the context for an enhanced NATO-Ukraine relationship. NATO and Ukraine affirm their intent to broaden and strengthen their cooperation, and to develop a distinctive and effective relationship to promote further stability in Europe.

- Section II details the principles on which NATO and Ukraine will base their relationship, including the recognition that the security of all states in the OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] area is indivisible. It affirms common respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and

political independence of all other states.

- Section III lists areas for consultation and cooperation between NATO and Ukraine. These include political and security-related subjects, including the security of Ukraine, NATO-Ukraine military cooperation and interoperability, civil-military relations, civil emergency planning and support for Ukrainian defense reform.

- Section IV outlines the practical arrangements for consultation and cooperation between NATO and Ukraine. These include meetings of the North Atlantic Council and appropriate NATO committees with Ukraine, reciprocal high-level visits and establishment of a Ukrainian military liaison mission in Brussels.

- Section IV also provides that the North Atlantic Council will meet periodically with Ukraine as the NATO-Ukraine Commission to assess broadly the implementation of the relationship and suggest ways to further develop cooperation. The commission will meet at least twice annually.

- Section V welcomes and supports the fact that Ukraine received, as a non-nuclear weapon state, security assurances from the five nuclear powers when it acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It underscores that NATO and Ukraine will cooperate on adaptation of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty to reflect the changed security environment since the treaty was signed in 1990. They will also cooperate in developing a crisis consultative mechanism.

The charter does not provide any new NATO security guarantees to Ukraine, which under the terms of the Washington Treaty are available only to NATO members. The charter allows the development of a crisis consultative mechanism and provides for consultation should Ukraine perceive a direct threat to its territorial integrity. The charter does not restrict NATO's ability to act unilaterally.

ACTION ITEM

The International Nuclear Safety Program (INSP), which provides funds for safety upgrades to Soviet-designed nuclear reactors throughout Central and Eastern Europe, is threatened. This is a major program for Ukraine. The Energy Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will be considering the issue in the next two weeks. Constituents of subcommittee members are urged to write to their members of Congress in support of the program. Letters should urge that the subcommittee fully fund the \$50 million request for the INSP. Arguments that can be used in support are:

- nuclear safety is an international concern; these nations have instituted political and economic reform and are integrating with the West;
- the over-all program is a joint program with other G-7 nations and the recipient countries;
- the countries affected lack the finances and technological capability to improve the safety at their reactors without Western, including U.S., assistance; and
- the effects of another Chernobyl-type accident would be devastating to the country in which it occurred, to the other countries in the region, and to the international environment.

The members (and their districts) of the Energy Subcommittee are: Alabama: Sonny Callahan (1); Arkansas: Jay Dickey (4); Arizona: Ed Pastor (2); California: Vic Fazio (3); Indiana: Peter J. Visclosky (1); Kentucky: Harold Rogers (5); Louisiana: Robert Livingston (1); Michigan: Joseph Knollenberg (11); Mississippi: Mike Parker (4); New Jersey: Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (11); Pennsylvania: Joseph McDade (10); Texas: Chet Edwards (11); Wisconsin: David Obey (7).

It is especially important to contact the chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Joseph McDade of the Scranton, Pa., area. It is also very important to contact Reps. Knollenberg, Frelinghuysen and Visclosky.

The address of members of the House of Representatives is:

The Honorable (name)
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

— Submitted by Eugene Iwanciw

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Difficulties in Kyiv and discrimination

Dear Editor:

There has been much said in the Western media and in inter-government negotiations of late about widespread corruption in Ukraine and the problems of doing business there. Let me recount my story which shows one example of the difficulties encountered in Ukraine.

In May I returned to Kyiv after a nine month break and stayed in my apartment. During my absence the telephone line had been cut off. This despite the fact that I was in credit because in the summer of last year I had mistakenly paid a phone bill twice. When I rang them to explain this situation last summer, they said they could not refund me the money (approximately \$80), but my account would be instead credited.

Despite this credit, my phone was cut off in the winter of 1996-1997 after the phone bill which came after I left was not paid. This phone bill was for less than the credit I allegedly had on my account (the bill was for approximately \$40).

When a Ukrainian citizen friend of mine went to the telephone station to explain the mistake, there was complete

disinterest in my case. The cashier's office was in a different location than the place which connected/disconnected phones and they, as is usual in Ukraine, never talk to each other. Despite my credit, the decision to disconnect me could not be reversed as my telephone number had already been given to another person.

What of reconnecting the telephone then? Despite my credit and their mistake, I was told that was out of the question. As a foreigner the cost for installing a line is \$700 (private) or \$1,000 (business). For Ukrainian citizens the cost is \$300. The equivalent in Britain is around \$150 – regardless of whether you are a British citizen or not. So, despite their mistake, I am expected to pay \$700 minimum to have my telephone re-installed.

Two questions arise. First, how much of this fee goes to the state, and how much of it goes into somebody's back pocket? Secondly, why are non-Ukrainian citizens discriminated against? Do Ukrainian citizens get discriminated against if they install telephones or rent hotel rooms in the West?

Taras Kuzio
Birmingham, England

The writer is a research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies at The University of Birmingham.

Another perspective on "Perspectives"

Dear Editor:

Andrew Fedynsky's April 6 "Perspectives," was confusing, and I wasn't sure of its intent. Perhaps the readers of The Weekly can join and add their own perspectives.

It is commendable that President Leonid Kravchuk attended the 1991 commemorations of the Babyn Yar massacre conducted by the Nazis. However, we must keep history in perspective. Mr. Fedynsky states only that it was "mostly Jews" who died at that ravine. This statement leaves out a crucial historical fact: it was both Jews and Ukrainians who were murdered at Babyn Yar. Most readers may remember how the Denver community had to prove to the mayor that Ukrainians were murdered in large numbers at Babyn Yar. The Ukrainians were proven correct and Babyn Yar Park in Denver now clearly states that it was mostly Jews and Ukrainians who were murdered at Babyn Yar.

Mr. Fedynsky goes on to praise President Kravchuk's apology to the Jewish people for "... many injustices in our (Ukrainian) history." It would be interesting to know what that means and how far back we go. Is it an apology for a few, or was it for policies conducted by

an independent state? Later in the article it appears that President Kravchuk apologized for the few. If that is the case, has Israel apologized to Ukraine? Has Germany apologized to Ukraine? What did the apology by President Kravchuk seek to accomplish?

The article by Mr. Fedynsky also states that the European Jews suffered more than any other people. What is this based on? Numbers? Organized genocide? If we address numbers alone, since the beginning of the century to the end of World War II, Ukraine suffered more than any other nation on this earth. It goes without saying that this fact doesn't diminish the horrendous suffering of the Jews under the Nazis. Can we really compare Holocausts? Is Ukraine's famine holocaust any worse than the Jewish Holocaust? Of course not. Each and every genocide experienced by mankind should be remembered and studied. We must practice historical inclusion, not exclusion.

The columns "Perspectives" by Andrew Fedynsky and "Faces and Places" by Dr. Myron Kuropas are important to our community; they provide an arena to exchange ideas and viewpoints. I hope The Weekly continues to publish thought-provoking columns, but more importantly I hope the community becomes engaged and becomes active participants in discussion and activity.

Roman G. Golash

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Radical son of the sixties

During the 1960s I often wondered what it was that motivated the so-called New Left, people like Tom Hayden, Jane Fonda, Abbie Hoffman, Ron Dellum, Bella Abzug and other anti-anti-Communists. Did they really believe in their cause or were they simply liberals doing what liberals do best: remaking the world into their own image at someone else's expense?

Given their privileged existence and elitist stature in the U.S., why was it that they were so ready to condemn millions of Vietnamese and Cambodian men, women and children to the Communist scourge? Were they no more than Lenin's "useful fools" or were they so enamored with their "virtue" ("humanity's moral vanguard") that they honestly believed they were ordained to determine the fate of others so that the world "would be a better place?"

I wondered why it was that so many of the radicals of the 1960s were Jewish? Were some of them offspring of the many Jews who helped found the American Communist Party (along with Ukrainians, Russians, Latvians and other East Europeans), continuing the family tradition, or were they different somehow, a new breed?

The question regarding Jewish attachment to communism was answered for me a few years ago by Vivian Gornick in her book "The Romance of American Communism." "One of the deepest strains in Jewish life is the moral injunction 'to become,'" she wrote. "This strain runs with subterranean force through most Jewish lives regardless of what other aspects of experience and personality separate them. Thus Jews 'became' through an intensity of religious or intellectual or political life. In the highly political 20th century they became, in overwhelming numbers, socialists, anarchists, Zionists and Communists. The idea of socialist revolution was a dominating strand woven through the rich tapestry of unassimilated Jewish life."

As for the New Left radicals, I recently discovered that while some could trace their roots to the Old Left, they were not knee-jerk Stalinists. Some of the leaders were "red diaper babies," sons and daughters of Communists, carrying their parents' torch of leftist radicalism. At the same time, however, they believed that the Soviet Union was an aberration, a blemish on their movement because it wasn't "truly socialist."

Much of this information came to me while reading an autobiography titled "Radical Son: A Generational Odyssey" by David Horowitz. The grandson of a Ukrainian Jew, Mr. Horowitz was born to Communist parents. His engrossing and very readable book is the story of his political pilgrimage from a '60s radical to a Reagan conservative. As a radical, Mr. Horowitz had impeccable credentials. A Berkeley "free speech" activist, a former editor of Ramparts (the flagship publication of the New Left), an anti-war activist, an early and enthusiastic supporter of Fidel Castro, an active ally of the Black Panthers, and a longtime true believer in the moral superiority of socialism, Mr. Horowitz was in the forefront of American radicalism. The story of his painful conversion, therefore, makes for fascinating reading. "I had come to the end of everything I had ever worked for in my life, and I had no idea how to disentangle myself from my fate," he writes halfway through his narrative.

With great care and meticulous attention to detail, which only an insider possesses, Mr. Horowitz demolishes the Potemkin villages that the Left erected to conceal its rev-

olutionary motives. The Left, he points out, has a genius for re-inventing itself through sloganeering.

The corrosive effects of the '60s cultural revolution are still being felt, especially in the media and among academics.

"During the '80s," writes Mr. Horowitz, "PBS had run a series of propaganda documentaries promoting Castro and his disciples as the wave of the future in Latin America. These cinematic tracts were produced by radical filmmakers who in the '60s had made promotional films for the Vietcong and the Black Panthers."

The situation on university campuses today is appalling. "The Marxists and socialists who had been refuted by historical events were not the tenured establishment of the academic world," writes Mr. Horowitz. "Marxism has produced the bloodiest and most oppressive regimes in human history – but after the fall, as one wit commented, more Marxists could be found on the faculties of American colleges than in the entire former Communist bloc." The result? Political correctness, multiculturalism, Afrocentrism and radical feminism. Comparing his university education at Columbia in the '50s with today, Mr. Horowitz says that though he wrote papers from a Marxist point of view, he "had never been graded politically by my anti-Communist professors." Visiting campuses recently, he found that "many left-wing professors gave one-sided presentations of subjects, expecting their views to be parroted on papers and exams. Students were graded politically, and frequently intimidated from expressing their own views."

The American Historical Association (AHA) was run by Marxists," Mr. Horowitz contends. Am I surprised? No. The only negative review of my book, "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations," was found in The American Historical Review, an AHA publication, in 1992. Dr. June Granatir Alexander, the reviewer, criticized me for my "decidedly nationalist perspective." She explained: "By referring simply to 'Ukraine' without the definite article 'the,' Kuropas confers a sovereignty on the region. Celebrating expressions of Ukrainian nationalism and Ukrainian American ethnonationalism, the author expends tremendous energy countering criticism leveled against Ukrainian American organizations, especially in the 1930s and 1940s." **What she failed to mention, of course, was that criticism of Ukrainian nationalists came almost exclusively from the Communists, their Popular Front allies and the ADL, notorious for its left-leaning Ukrainophobia. Nor does she mention the documentation I presented exposing the defamation of Ukrainian nationalists as nothing more than Stalinist diatribe.**

The '60s generation was influenced by many factors, but one of the most powerful, Mr. Horowitz notes, was the "promise of eternal youth, a state of being that would never require a balance sheet of one's prior acts." Communists, socialists, radical liberals are "special," it seems. Since their "hearts are in the right place," they need never be held accountable for their sins. Not here, not in Russia, Cambodia, Vietnam or Ukraine. Citing F. Scott Fitzgerald's observation about the spoiled rich, Mr. Horowitz writes: "They break things and leave others to clean up after them." And we're still mopping up. Here and in Ukraine.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: 73753.3315@compuserve.com

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

“The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition: commentary and interview

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

CONCLUSION

This is the second and final part of an interview conducted on the occasion of “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition held at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, March 11-July 6.

The interview was conducted with Helen C. Evans, associate curator for Early Christian and Byzantine Art at The Metropolitan Museum of Art and co-curator of “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition, and Olenka Z. Pevny, research assistant at the Department of Medieval Art at The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Given the uncertainties and controversy surrounding the subject of Kyivan Rus’ with regard to the question of the origin of Rus’ and the issue of the common heritage of modern Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, how did you deal with this potentially problematic issue in terms of: preparatory work in your dealings with cultural institutions and government agencies in securing the loans; and, in terms of the actual exhibit, for instance, the provenance of objects on display and the essay on Kyivan Rus’ in the exhibition catalogue?

Dr. Evans: Dr. Pevny worked very hard and very successfully in getting the editorial staff to recognize the need to use the languages of the countries that were lending works to the exhibition as opposed to doing what would have been done a decade earlier when everything would have been translated into Russian and we would have dealt with the Russian Ministry of Culture.

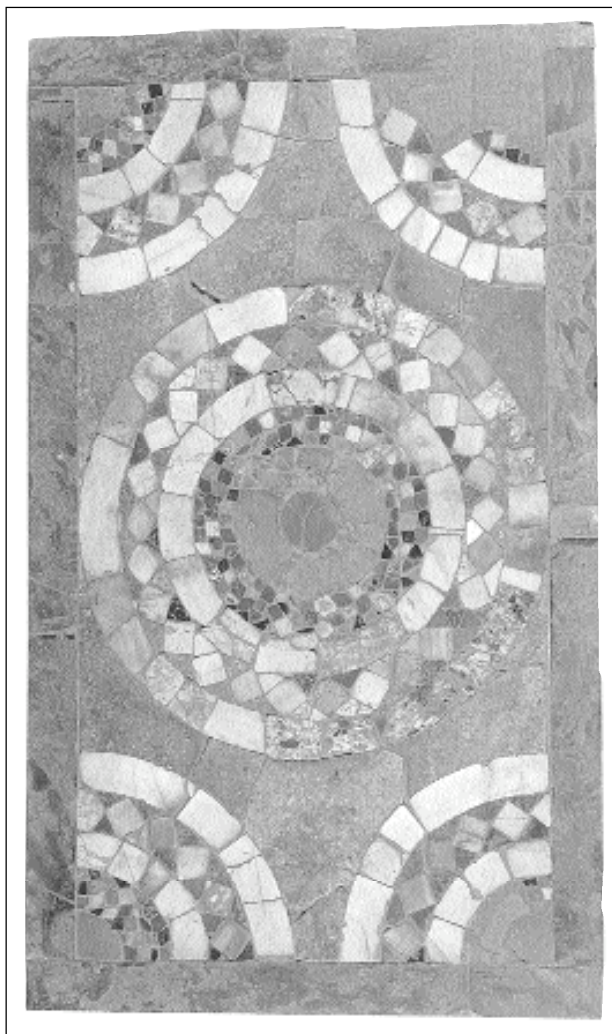
And so, on a very simple level, she spent a vast amount of time working with the Harvard Ukrainian

“Mosaic Floor from the Desiatynna Church,” Kyivan Rus’, Kyiv, ca. 996, St. Sophia National Architectural Conservation Area, Kyiv.

The stone mosaic executed in several different colors of marble is a fragment of pavement from the central crossing of the Desiatynna (Tithe) Church in Kyiv, the earliest recorded masonry church in medieval Rus’, to which Grand Prince Volodymyr dedicated one-tenth of his revenues. The church is an important testament to the immediate impact of Byzantium on Kyivan Rus’ following its conversion to Christianity under Volodymyr in 988.

The church was completed by Byzantine architects and builders in 996 but destroyed by the Tatars in 1240. The floor panels were removed from the ruins of the church in 1824-1826 and subsequently installed in a new church constructed at the same site. When the 19th century church was dismantled in 1935, the remaining two fragments of the floor were taken to the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv.

Reproduced from “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition catalogue by permission of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Research Institute on the transliteration system and on how to present this issue. That is something we considered at great length.

With respect to the broader question, we understood that the heart of Kyivan Rus’ was Kyiv, and we went there for the loans that we wanted most. When Kyiv agreed to lend, it was later that we went to Russia and Belarus. We already had a basis for the loans.

As far as we are aware, there are no problems with the provenance in terms of the political transfer of the works we borrowed.

Dr. Pevny: We acknowledged the medieval state of Kyivan Rus’. We also recognized the three modern-day countries that occupy some of the territories that formed the Kyivan Rus’ state.

Again, I think this was possible because of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and again, because Kyiv was the capital of Kyivan Rus’, so that we went there first. We very much wanted works from that city to form the core of the exhibition just as in the first section, we tried and successfully got loans from both Turkey and Greece to represent the core of Byzantium proper.

We recognized the present-day boundaries of each state. Also, everything was transliterated from the modern languages of the political entity from which the work was borrowed. So if an object comes from Ukraine, the name is transliterated from Ukrainian, from Russia — from Russian, and from Belarus — Belarusian.

In terms of art as heritage and part of a nation’s patrimony, are there any disputed works that form part of the Kyivan Rus’ segment of the exhibition to which potentially conflicting claims could be put forth?

Dr. Pevny: Each country wanted to be recognized at the exhibition and agreed to lend. We did not borrow works whose ownership is controversial. For example, the mosaics from St. Michael of the Golden Domes are borrowed from Kyiv and not the mosaics that have survived and are now at the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.

In terms of the provenance for many of the pieces — like the Ostromir Lectionary or the icon “The Archangel with the Golden Hair” — the provenance is debated in scholarship. We actually don’t know where the works were made. We dealt with this by acknowledging the two common sites that are acknowledged as possible provenance for these works.

Have there been any changes or revisions in the labeling of objects that form part of The Metropolitan’s Byzantine collection in order to reflect recent geopolitical changes in Eastern Europe, specifically the break-up of the Soviet Union?

Dr. Evans: We have added Ukraine to the works that are from Kyiv.

We have very few works out on permanent exhibit in the medieval section to which this question applies.

We do have pieces from the hoard (a rich and representative collection of Kyivan Rus’ jewelry) that were acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan at the turn of the century.

Will any scholars on Kyivan Rus’ be taking part in the two-day international symposium on Byzantium to be held at The Metropolitan Museum on May 23-24?

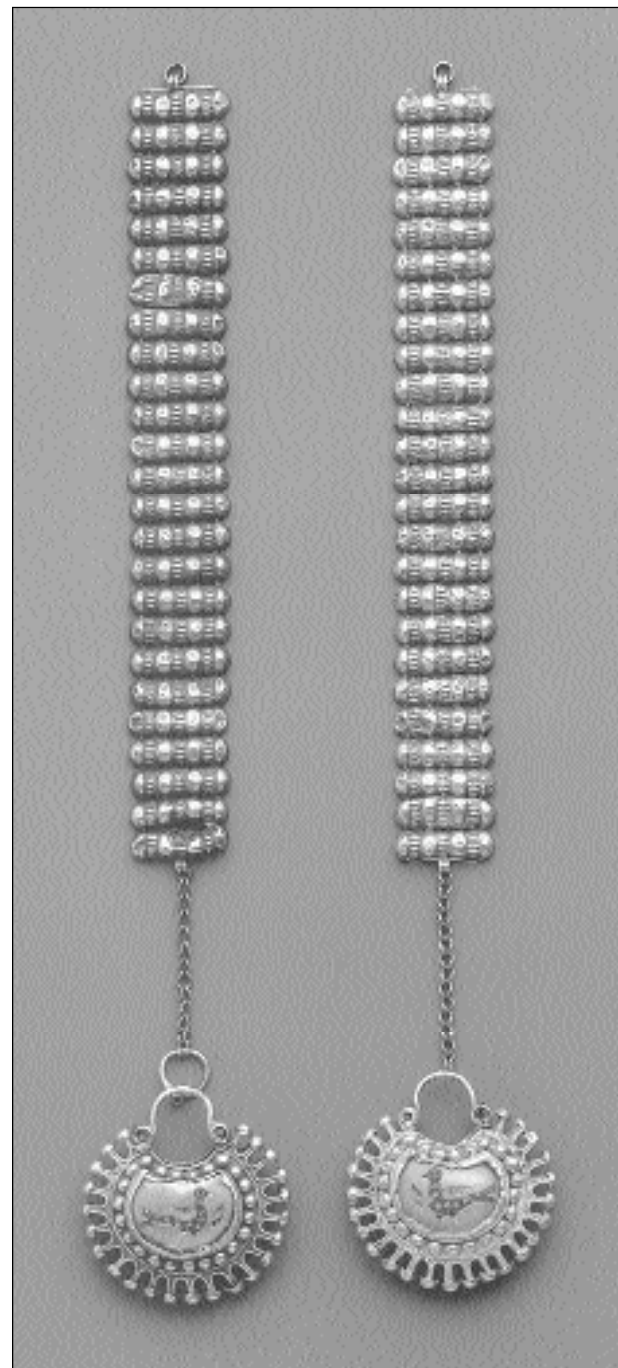
Dr. Evans: We’re having an enthusiastic attendance at the international symposium. There will be both young scholars from the former Soviet bloc countries and the great old scholars.

There will be a strong Ukrainian presence at the symposium — something which I think is a first — and it’s part of a growing pattern.

Prof. Ihor Ševčenko will be giving the keynote lecture on May 25. Ludmila Miličeva (professor at the Kyiv Academy of Arts and a specialist on medieval Ukrainian art) will give a lecture on the late 12th to mid-13th century Byzantine wood relief icon (“St. George and Scenes from His Life,” which was discovered by Profs. Lohvyn and Miličeva in a local museum in Mariupol in 1965).

By the way, Prof. Ševčenko’s books “Ukraine Between East and West” and “Byzantium and the Slavs,” and Prof. Miličeva’s book “Ukrainian Icons From the 11th-18th Centuries” are available at the museum’s bookstore in connection with the exhibition.

Transliterations in the catalogue, for both proper and place names, are from the languages of the participant countries; that is, they are from Ukrainian, if they apply to Ukraine, or from Georgian,



“Temple Pendants and Suspension Chains,” Kyivan Rus’, 12th-early 13th century, Muzei Istorychnykh Koshtovnostei Ukrainy, a branch of the Natsionalnyi Muzei Istorii Ukrainy, Kyiv.

The gold-and-enamel pendants and gold chains were found in two unrelated hoards at different sites in the Kaniv district in the Cherkasy region of Ukraine. The pendants were found in a hoard in the village of Kniazha Hora in 1879; the chains were located in a hoard at a site called Divycha Hora near the village of Sakhnovka in 1900. They were acquired by B.I. Khanenko soon after their respective discoveries.

Cloisonné-enamel pendants and beaded chains were often paired in the headdresses worn by well-to-do Kyivan Rus’ women, suspended from a diadem encircling the head.

While the arrangement and the pendants’ crescent shape and cloisonné-enamel ornamentation recall Byzantine headdresses, the details of decoration, design and technique clearly identify these pendants and chains as Kyivan Rus’.

The development of a means to mass-produce enameled gold temple pendants suggests a sizable demand for them in Kyiv, corroborating the apparent wealth of the city and its role as an artistic center during the Middle Byzantine centuries.

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Armenian, etc., rather than from Russian, the way it would have been done a decade ago. Why did you opt for the phonetically Russian form “Kievan” Rus’ instead of the Ukrainian form “Kyivan” Rus’?

Dr. Evans: In the compromises worked out throughout the discussions in terms of not only of Ukraine but several other countries, we agreed to go with the well-known spelling of major cities, which is what the editorial department wanted.

At the time it seemed reasonable in part because the spelling within Ukraine was fluctuating as the transliteration was being worked out. And in part when we tried to send packages addressed to the Ukrainian spellings the Fed Ex packages were returned to us, noting that no

(Continued on page 14)

DATELINE NEW YORK: Dancers and art

by Helen Smindak

ABT's Ukrainian stars

The American Ballet Theater's 1997 season, which opened May 12 at the Metropolitan Opera House, is enhancing the careers of three Ukrainian dancers.

Vladimir Malakhov, a native of Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine, who is performing in his third season as a principal dancer, is appearing in most of the dances on the summer schedule. He is in the company premiere of "Coppelia," staged by Frederic Franklin, and is doing lead roles in full-length favorites "Romeo and Juliet" and "Swan Lake" and the revival of Kenneth MacMillan's "The Sleeping Beauty." He is billed to appear in three works that are part of the company's All-Star ABT program – "Tchaikovsky's Pas de Deux," "La Bayadere" (Act II) and "Manon" – and in "Apollo", part of the company's 20th Century Masterworks program.

Joan Acocella in an review in the Wall Street Journal recently described Mr. Malakhov as a most remarkable dancer. "Everything about him is elongated, sculpted, refined. Male dancers, when they lift the heel from the floor, generally rise onto half point, that is, onto the ball of the foot. Mr. Malakhov rises onto three-quarter point; he stands on the base of his toes."

Miss Acocella regards his big jump – the simple grand jete – as his best step: "When he jumps, you barely see the launch, the change of conditions between earth and air. And once in the air, he floats like a hang glider."

During ABT's opening week, Mr. Malakhov and Irina Dvorovenko of Kyiv, who joined ABT as a member of the corps de ballet in 1996, were paired in "Swan Lake."

Anna Kisselgoff's review in The New York Times, published on May 17 with a photo of Ms. Dvorovenko and Mr. Malakhov in "Swan Lake," called attention to the excitement that "radiated from the matinee's idiosyncratic and riveting leads."

Noting that Ms. Dvorovenko's first Odette-Odile performance "showed off a dynamic and excellently schooled dancer," she pointed out that the dancer "did not fall under the shadow of her elegant and melodramatic partner, Vladimir Malakhov."

She continued: "Ms. Dvorovenko entered with an extra-large jete, made her mime expressive and used her high extension to fine but not flamboyant effect in her adagio and solo. She impressed the swan arabesques on the eye. In the Black Swan pas de deux, her natural dynamism showed her unafraid to plunge into the movement ... she whipped off perfect fouettes."

Mr. Malakhov's performance elicited this acclaim from Ms. Kisselgoff: "As a classical dancer, he was at the top of his pure form. One had only to let the eye travel from his side to his pointed foot to see nobility of line."

Ms. Dvorovenko, who is married to ABT soloist Maxim Belotserkovsky, began her ballet training at age 10 at the Kyiv Ballet School. Joining the National Opera and Ballet Theater of Kyiv in 1990 as a soloist, she rose to the rank of principal dancer in 1992. She has won awards at the Ukraine Ballet Competition (Grand Prix, 1987), Jackson International Ballet Competition (silver medal, 1990), International Ballet Competition in Moscow (first prize and the Anna Pavlova gold medal, 1992) and the Serge Lifar International Ballet Competition in Ukraine (Grand Prix gold medal, 1994).

Her repertoire with American Ballet Theater includes Ganzatti in "La Bayadere," Aurora in "Coppelia," Odette-Odile in "Swan Lake" and a lead-

ing role in "Transcendental Études."

Mr. Belotserkovsky is appearing this season in ABT's productions of "Cinderella," "Coppelia" and "The Sleeping Beauty." He joined American Ballet Theater as a member of the corps de ballet in 1994 and was appointed soloist in May 1995. Born in Kyiv, he was a leading soloist with the National Opera of Bulgaria and the National Opera of Ukraine before coming to the United States.

In her review of "Swan Lake," which mentioned that both Ms. Dvorovenko and her husband were principal dancers in the Kyiv Ballet in Ukraine, Ms. Kisselgoff called attention to the exciting performance of Mr. Belotserkovsky and Keith Roberts in the "Neapolitan Duet."

Festival highlights

Folk arts, fine arts and culinary arts were woven into the 21st annual Ukrainian Festival in New York, transforming East Seventh Street in the East Village into a Ukrainian bazaar during the weekend of May 16-18. The festive ambiance was heightened by stage shows featuring dance ensembles, singers and musicians, with many festival-goers attired in embroidered shirts and some in full Ukrainian folk dress.

Folk arts were shown by artisans like Easter egg expert Sofia Zielyk of New York and bead-work artist Sister Josaphat of the Order of St. Basil the Great, while fine arts were displayed by decorative painter Andriy Pikush of Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, antique-silver jewelry master Liubart Lishchynsky, and painters Daria Naumko of Lviv, Petro Rybchuk and Valeriy Skrypka of Kyiv. Mr. Lishchynsky's and Mr. Skrypka's works were shown by the Chryzanta Kaminsky-Hentisz Gallery of New Jersey.

Ms. Zielyk's skilled handiwork was evident in dozens of decorated pysanky, with intricate designs covering chicken, goose and ostrich eggs, as well as ceramic vases and dishes hand-painted with colorful Poltava and Kyivan motifs. Sister Josaphat showed an array of stunning patterned neckpieces, called gerdany, each fashioned from hundreds of tiny beads strung onto threads.

Mr. Pikush, who demonstrated his art at last year's fair, showed interested bystanders how he paints vivid flower-and-bird scenes using the highly decora-



Lvivski Myzuky prepare to take the stage at the Ukrainian Festival.

tive style that originated in the village of Petrykivka in eastern Ukraine. In the U.S. on a one-month visit, he has been exhibiting and illustrating Petrykivka art in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

The ladies of St. George's Church and Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches took care of the culinary department (and fair-goers' appetites) by offering a Ukrainian menu that included tasty Ukrainian borsch, holubtsi, varenyky topped with fried onions, kovbasa with kapusta (sausages with sauerkraut), nalysnyky (crepes) with sour cream, and a variety of pastries to team with coffee. Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) ran a small sidewalk cafe that proved to be popular with many visitors.

Stage presentations that set hands to clapping and toes to tapping featured Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's talented Syzokryli Dancers of New York and groups of her students from Long Island and New Jersey (the youngest a 5-year-old from the troupe in Newark, N.J.).

Adding further excitement were the Mriya dance ensemble from Hempstead, Long Island, directed by Petro Fil, and the children of St. George Academy, with traditional spring dances – hahilky – under the direction of Daria Genza.

The festival's guest artists were bari-

tone Stephen Stepan, from the Lviv Opera Theater, and his accompanist, composer Bohdan Yanivsky of Kyiv. Making their festival debut were mezzo-soprano Ivanna Taratula, guitarist/poet Victor Samokhval and a four-man vocal group from Lviv called Lvivski Muzyky, now touring the U.S.

Other vocalists who charmed the audience were Anna Baczynska, Andriy Tscherniak, Laryssa Magun-Huryn, Roman Tsybala and Andriy Solodenko. Miss Baczynska was the program director, with Ulana Kekish and Ivanna Mazur serving as announcers and pianist Oksana Lykhovy providing accompaniment for singers.

Despite the bustle and revelry, three philanthropic organizations – the Orphans' Aid Society, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and Ukramerezha – were able to attract the attention of passers-by to their causes. Ukramerezha (also known as USA/USA – Ukrainian Student Association in the U.S.A.), which was launched in 1991 by Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich with seed funding from the Ukrainian National Association and the Soros Foundation, runs a summer seminar in Kyiv for highly qualified Ukrainian high school students who wish to enter college in the United States.

(Continued on page 14)



Irina Dvorovenko as Odette in Act IV of "Swan Lake."

Chervona Ruta festival of Ukrainian music rocks Kharkiv for 14 nights

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KHARKIV – The well-known song “Chervona Ruta” may instruct that you shouldn’t search for the flower at night, but if you were looking for the music festival of the same name that was the only time to see it.

Almost half a million people, mostly young adults, found the bi-annual festival of new Ukrainian music in Kharkiv this year between April 27 and May 11, where for 14 evenings performances of contemporary music took place only in the Ukrainian language. Two weeks later another 200,000 witnessed the finale in Kyiv during the celebration of Kyiv Days on May 25.

The All-Ukrainian Festival of Contemporary Song and Popular Music “Chervona Ruta” is dedicated to finding and presenting the best Ukrainian musical talent. The competitions are held bi-annually in one of Ukraine’s eastern cities, where tsarist and Soviet Russification policies in the last centuries were most successful. Past festivals have been held in Donetsk, Zaporizhia and, in 1995, in Sevastopol on the bay where the Black Sea Fleet is located.

This year Kharkiv was chosen because, as director of the festival Taras Melnyk explained, “Kharkiv is voting this year to make Russian the official city language.” He said that in Kharkiv the Ukrainian language is practically not heard. “It’s as if it is not on Ukrainian territory.”

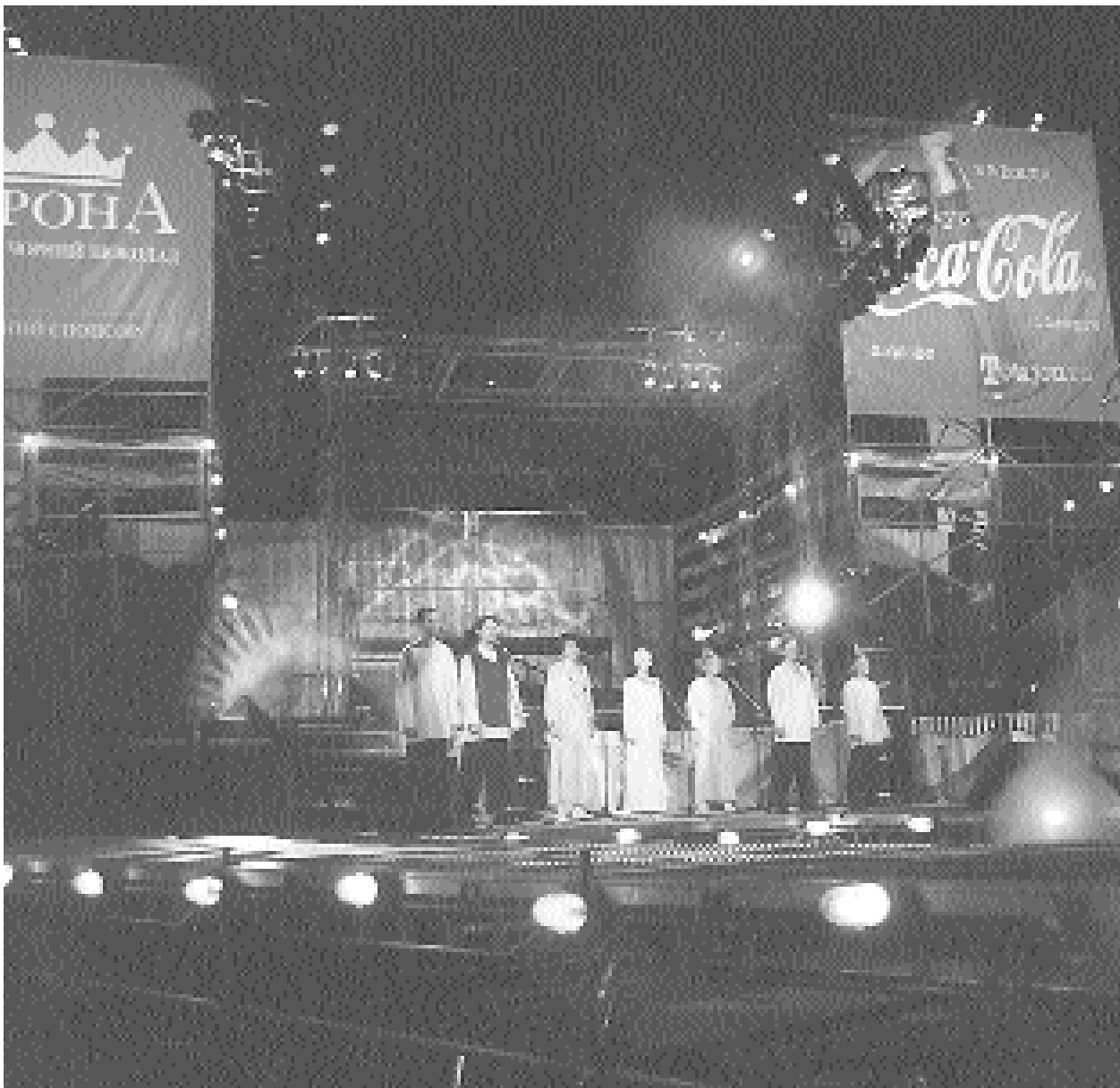
Evening competitions were held at the Lysenko State Opera Theater where 260 contestants, representing 94 musical groups, performed at concerts open to the public.

The final weekend of performances on May 9-11 drew more than 400,000 people over three nights to Freedom Square, the second largest square in Europe, to hear the 1997 winners and past champions perform.

On Friday a huge crowd filled the nearly half-mile long square, back to where a statue of Lenin still stands, and enthusiastically greeted performances by past winners, including established Ukrainian stars such as Iryna Bilyk, El Kravchuk, V.V. and Skriabin.

On Saturday the winners of this year’s festival were presented to a more reserved audience. The groups performed in all the popular contemporary genres: rock, pop, dance and acoustic. Some of the music was risqué, some was traditional, some avante garde.

Many times the audience did not know how to react. Tiny Katia Chili from Kyiv, winner in the pop music category, wowed the crowd with her big voice. But when co-champions, Radoslav, entered the stage dressed more for a concert of traditional music, a smattering of boos was heard, which increased as the quintet began with haunting traditional Hutsul harmonies. But it all turned to yelps of approval as the group interwove a



Radoslav, first-place winner in the pop music category, performs at the Chervona Ruta Festival.

disco drum beat and picked up the tempo.

Teen-agers from the Kharkiv area, who were asked to volunteer as dance leaders for the final concerts on Freedom Square, added to the air of festivity. They jumped and shook on platforms above the stage much like the dancers on the long-running American television show “American Bandstand,” getting the crowd to clap and move to the music.

Also on hand were a pair of deejays who controlled the tempo of the show and did interviews with the winners. In addition, they acted as cheerleaders, prompting the crowd to chant “Ukraina” and to acknowledge the excellence of the music that was being performed in the Ukrainian language. Their effort backfired at one point late Sunday night as the final performances were building a crescendo of music and applause. The two deejays began chanting “Kharkiv, Kharkiv” only to hear the crowd reply in

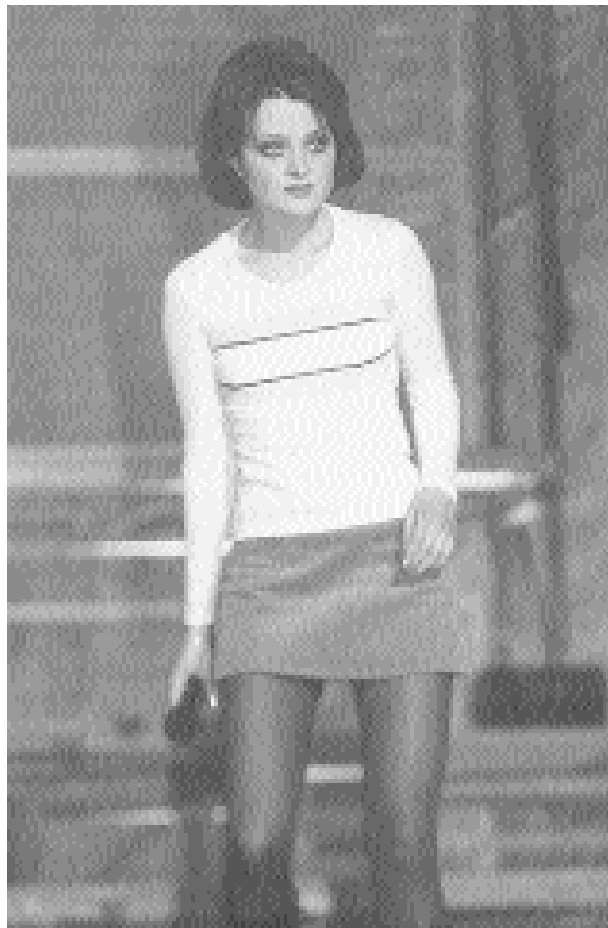
Russian, “Kharkov, Kharkov.”

Mr. Melnyk, the director of the festival, said afterwards that he was not disheartened by that. He explained he realizes that it will take time for the young people of Ukraine to begin using Ukrainian comfortably among themselves. He said that what is needed now is to redirect the kids away from the onslaught of contemporary music from Moscow. “It is a psychological battle we are waging to bring prestige to Ukrainian music,” said Mr. Melnyk.

Today Russian performers and music predominate on Ukraine’s airwaves and music halls, and on the shelves of music kiosks. Although Iryna Bilyk and Skriabin can be seen and heard on Ukraine’s radio and television, Russian performers such as Filip Kirkorov and Anjelica Varum hold at least equal sway with the populace. “With no money for Ukrainian musical performers, and with Ukrainian radio and television almost completely owned



Imperia Strakhu of Mykolaiv.



Yulia Lord, second-prize winner in the pop category.



Dmytro Harbuz, third-place winner in acoustic music.



A view of some of the hundreds of thousands attending the Chervona Ruta Festival in Kharkiv's Freedom Square with a monument of Lenin in the background.

by Russian businessmen, we are in effect continuing to Russify our youth with Russian-language contemporary music," said Mr. Melnyk.

He said the point of the Chervona Ruta Music Festival is to emphasize the Ukrainian language. "Our main aim is to bring fresh names, a movement of young Ukrainian-language entertainers, to the Ukrainian youth."

But not everything was Ukrainian about this Ukrainian language festival. Many performers who sang in Ukrainian greeted and spoke among themselves in Russian. Ivan Lychan, press spokesman for the festival, was non-plussed when confronted by the irony. "You see the problem that we face," he said. "The kids find it easier to speak in Russian. They are accustomed to this."

The Chervona Ruta festival, whose slogan this year was "Chervona Ruta, You Will See How Stars Are Born," is at its heart a talent competition. The preliminary competitions

took place in all the oblast centers and in Sevastopol in Crimea from November 2, 1996, through February 9 of this year. In all, 2,587 participants took the challenge with the hope of becoming the next Iryna Bilyk or El Kravchuk, who today are virtually household names in Ukraine.

Those who reached Kharkiv had access to the most high tech sound, stage and lighting equipment available and were given free room and board at the Kharkiv Hotel located on Freedom Square. In addition they received free access to stylists, choreographers, arrangers, as well as free costumes and studio time to record their songs. Chervona Ruta estimates that \$1,200 was spent on each of the musicians who made it to Kharkiv, which Mr. Melnyk emphasized is still much less than is spent on preparing Russian talent.

Although final figures were still not available, press spokesman Lychan said the festival will have problems covering their expenses this year, as has happened in

years past. Before the final concerts, Mr. Melnyk had estimated costs at around \$1 million.

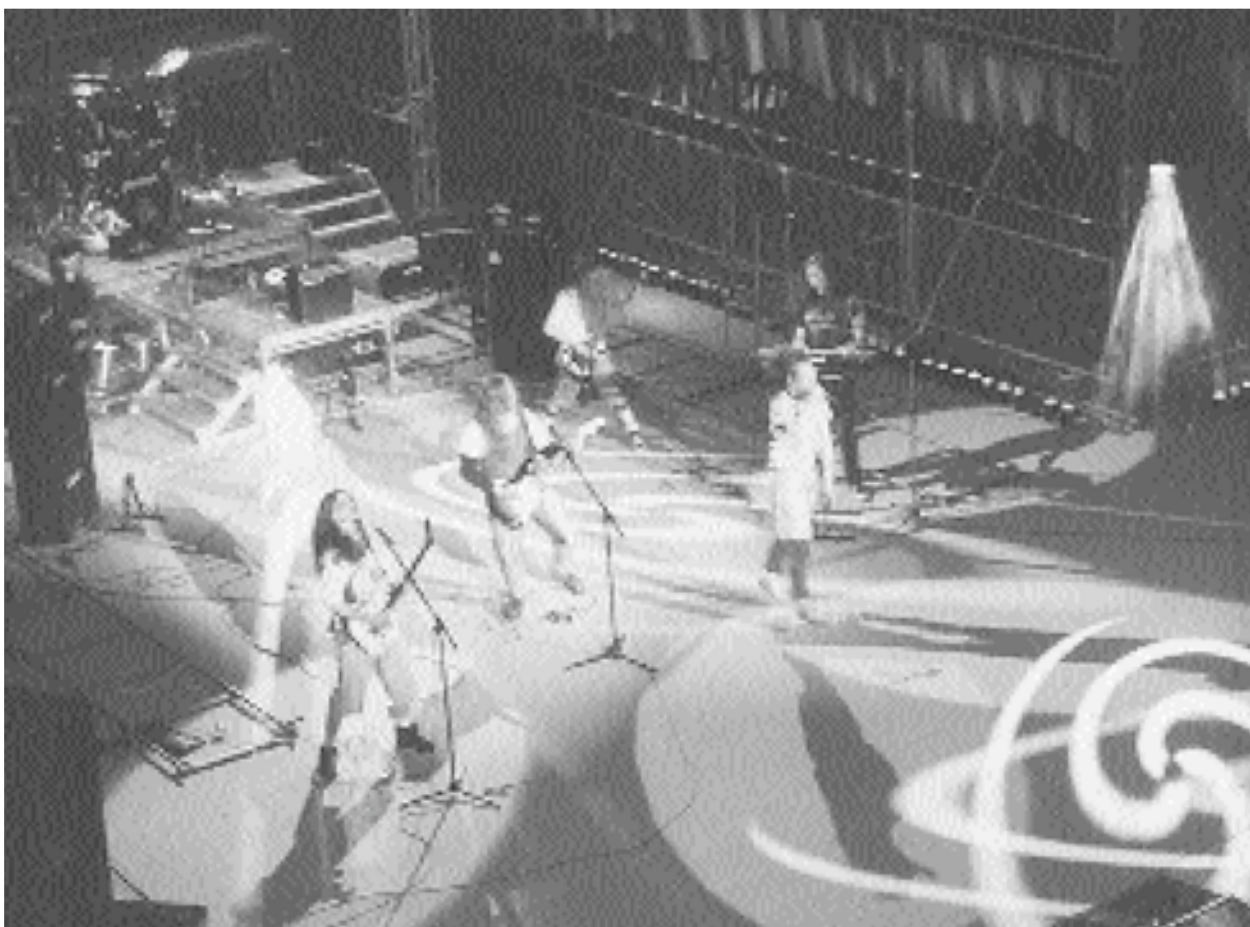
Chervona Ruta festival organizers would not reveal the financial support given by the two major sponsors, Coca Cola Amatil and Korona Chocolates, but did state that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, after much hesitation, funded the festival to the tune of 400,000 hrv. But when the concert hall at the Lysenko State Opera Theater alone rented for 100,000 hrv, that can hardly be considered substantial financial support.

Mr. Melnyk said the high costs are unavoidable. "It's expensive to put on this type of festival. The production must be of the highest quality, or it is not worth doing," said Mr. Melnyk. "If the quality is high, then the prestige will be there, and people will listen. It is the politics of image."

Photos by Valerii Buriak and Nikolai Kovalchuk.



Singer Katia Chili with her pet snake.



The rock group Dai Mami Pospaty from Bila Tserkva.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

News in the AHL

Midway through last summer, Greg Gilbert was content to get on with his life after hockey. His ailing back not responding to treatment, Gilbert was forced to retire after 15 NHL seasons.

"I was trying to deal with my body telling me I couldn't play anymore," the 35-year-old Gilbert said. "I wanted to get some normalcy to my life."

But then Mike Keenan called and wondered if Gilbert wanted to coach the St. Louis Blues' American League affiliate, the Worcester IceCats.

Keenan is no longer employed as the Blues' coach-GM, but he definitely knew coaching potential. Gilbert guided the IceCats to a franchise-record 43-win, 100-point season and the New England Division championship with a roster of undistinguished players.

For this accomplishment he was voted winner of the Louis A.R. Pieri Memorial Award as AHL coach of the year in voting by media members.

In other league news, J.F. Labbe of the Hershey Bears became just the fifth goalie in AHL history to be voted MVP and the first since Pelle Lindbergh of the Maine Mariners in 1980-1981. Labbe led the AHL in goals-against average (2.52) and shutouts (6) while posting a 34-22-9 record for the Bears. He tied for first in wins. The writers and broadcasters also voted him winner of the Bastien Award as the best goalie.

The Philadelphia Phantoms and Hershey not only dominated in the standings as the AHL's only 100-point teams, they also filled the all-star teams.

Center Vaclav Prospal (he's a Czech), defenseman Darren Rumble and left winger Patrik Juhlin of the Phantoms were first-team selections and Peter White was the second-team center.

"Our guys had a phenomenal year, and I'm proud of them," said Philadelphia coach Bill Barber, whose club went 49-21-10 to win the MidAtlantic Division over Hershey (43-27-10).

Hershey goalie J.F. Labbe was the first-team goalie and was joined by Bears' right winger Blair Atcheynum. Defenseman Pascal Trepanier was named to the second team. The only non-Bear or Phantom on the first team was Rochester Americans' defenseman Terry Hollinger.

Also on the second team are Hamilton Bulldogs' left winger Ralph Intranuovo, Kentucky Thoroughblades' left winger Jan Caloun, Worcester IceCats' defenseman Jamie Rivers and Adirondack Red Wings' goalie Norm Maracle.

Portland Pirates' dynamic right winger Jaroslav "Yogi" Svejkovsky (we're not sure if he's Russian or a Uke) won the Dudley Garrett Award as AHL rookie of the year. A first round pick of the Washington Capitals in 1996, Svejkovsky scored 38 goals and 66 points in only 54 games. Svejkovsky scored seven goals in 19 games for the Capitals, including an unbelievable four-goal performance in the last game of the regular season.

AHL wrap-up

Here now is a quick look at the 21 Ukrainians who saw action in the American Hockey League's 1996-1997 regular season:

Three Ukes found themselves playing in the Canadian Division of the league's Northern Conference. Mark Kolesar was St. John's third leading scorer with 22 goals and 50 points in 62 games.

Teammate and fellow Uke Brandon Yarema totaled five points in only nine games. Promising defenseman Steve Cheredaryk finished 1996-1997 with the Fredericton Canadiens after being acquired in a late season deal from Springfield. Cheredaryk had four points and 93 PIM's in 60 games. No Ukrainians in either St. John or Hamilton. Shame on them!

In the Empire State Division (where all five franchises are located in upstate New York) five native sons toiled away on the ice. In Rochester there was Sergei Klimentiev, the Amerks' second top defenseman in scoring with 14G-28A-42 PTS and 114PIM in 77 games. The AHL's ninth over-all goaltender in save percentage, but third in the league in games played, minutes and tied for third in wins was veteran netminder Peter Sidorkiewicz. His final stats: 62GP-3539MINS-31-23-6-2.90AVG and .901 percentage. Boy, did he ever carry the workload! Syracuse Crunchers this season were defenseman Yevgeny Namestnikov and right-winger Bogdan Savenko. Namestnikov was his team's fourth top scorer and top defenseman in scoring. In 55 games he notched 9G-37A for 46PTS and 73 minutes. Savenko, who finished the season with Quebec in the IHL, posted meek 7-9-16 points in 33 games. Veteran blueliner Lee Sorochoan was Binghamton's second top defenseman in scoring with 4-27-31 and 160PIM in 77 games. No Ukrainians in Adirondack.

Glancing at the Southern Conference, one finds eight Ukrainians in the New England Division, with the remaining five located in the Mid-Atlantic Division. The Worcester IceCats lay claim to the team with the most Ukrainians, with a total of four. Mike Maneluk was second in team scoring (70-27-27-54-89). Both Alex Vasilevski (48-821-29-84) and Nick Naumenko (54-6-22-28-72) contributed to the IceCats' third over-all league standing and 100 points. Young netminder Mike Buzak served as back-up, and served quite well. Buzak played in 19 games, winning nine, losing four, tying three. In 972 minutes he compiled an outstanding .918 save percentage and 2.53 average. Defenseman Steve Halko enjoyed a solid season as a defensive stalwart on the Springfield Falcons' blueline. He didn't score a lot (six points in 70 games), but that's not his job. Top draft selection Trevor Wasylyuk (Curtis Leschyshyn's cousin) was called up from juniors for one match. Pirates found in Portland this past regular season included Rick Kowalsky (11 games with seven points) and Alexander Alexeev (zero points in six games). The only team in this division sans Ukrainians were the Providence Bruins.

In the Mid-Atlantic Division Philadelphia was the AHL's top squad, earning a whopping 111 points. One of many enforcers here was Phantom Frank Bialowas with 254 minutes in penalties to go with 7G-6A and 13PTS. A true Bear on Hershey's backline was Colorado Avalanche hopeful Wade Belak, what with the league's fourth highest penalty minute total of 320. In 65 games, Belak tallied one goal and added seven helpers. Right winger Jack Kowal saw action in 40 games for Kentucky, getting five goals and 13 points for the Thoroughblades. The Carolina Monarchs brought in young veteran NHL-er Drake Berehowsky last December in a deal with the IHL's San

(Continued on page 13)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

Antonio Dragons. Berehowsky posted 2-15-17 with 55PIM in 49 games. Current Florida Panther David Nemirovsky (27-10-17-27-18) was off to a point-per-game start in Carolina prior to his recall. No Ukrainian Bandits were caught in Baltimore in 1996-1997.

Cap breathes new life into IHL

The International Hockey League had 57 players earning \$100,000 or more in 1996-1997, the first season of a six-year collective bargaining agreement with the Professional Hockey Players' Association. Of the 19 teams, all but the Fort Wayne Komets, Phoenix Roadrunners and Indianapolis Ice had at least one player making \$100,000 on an IHL contract. All of Indianapolis' players were on NHL contracts.

Orlando Solar Bears' center Hubie McDonough was the highest-paid player, earning \$243,000. Scoring champion Rob Brown of the Chicago Wolves was second at \$180,000. The league's salary cap was \$1.4 million per team this season. Teams over the cap pay a luxury tax and preliminary figures show 10 of the 19 teams exceeded the \$1.4 million limit.

Unless revenues increase under a pre-determined formula, the salary cap will decrease to \$1.3 million in 1997-1998 and \$1.2 million in 1998-1999. Larry Landon, executive director of the PHPA, said the union had to sign the agreement to help save the league from financial disaster.

Cleveland Lumberjacks' owner Larry Gordon, chairman of the IHL board of governors, said previously he was concerned about the long-term viability of the league. However, he said the CBA has done what it was intended to do and has stabilized the league and given teams a chance at success.

In league news, Rob Brown of Chicago won his third scoring title in four years, though he had to hold off a late charge from teammate Steve Maltais to do it. Brown had 36 goals and a league-high 80 assists for 117 points in 76 games. Maltais had a league-high 60 goals and 114 points in 81 games. Maltais led the league with 27 power play goals and had eight game-winners.

Maltais was just one of two 50-goal scorers in the league. Las Vegas Thunder right winger Martin Gendron scored 13 goals in his last 10 games, including two in each of the last three, to finish second to Maltais with 51 goals.

Detroit Vipers' goalie Jeff Reese set a league record with a 1.87 goals-against average, barely bettering the mark of 1.88 set by Glenn Ramsay of the Cincinnati Mohawks in 1956-1957.

IHL summary

Following is a synopsis of the International Hockey League's regular season, Ukrainian style:

There was perfect balance among Ukrainians in the IHL. An exact 14 saw game action in each of the two conferences, the Eastern and Western. The positional breakdown was as follows: five centers, six left-wingers, eight right-wingers, six defensemen and three goalies. Three players also spent time in the NHL (Joey Kocur, Alex Vasilevski and Dave Chyzowski). Three players split time with other clubs in the AHL (Drake Berehowsky, Alex Vasilevski and Bogdan Savenko).

The top team in the league (122 points) and third best squad (111 points) respectively, were the Detroit Vipers and Orlando Solar Bears. Neither club featured any Ukrainian pucksters. Defensive leader Dave Marcynshyn (74-1-9-10-141) remains a valuable asset on the Cincinnati Cyclones' defense. The aforementioned Savenko (14-2-1-3-4) was

joined by defenseman Dan Ratushny (44-13-21-34-32) and Wayne's younger brother Brent Gretzky (41-5-12-17-8) on the roster of the Quebec Rafales. Vasilevski, much traveled in 1996-1997, got into 10 games with the Grand Rapids Griffins, managing a sole goal, six points and 43-three penalty minutes.

The Indianapolis Ice topped the Central and boasted of major contributions by two solid Ukrainian performers. Minor league sensation (and major league flop) Dave Chyzowski finished 20th in league scoring, first on the team in goals and third in team scoring, totaling 34G-40A-74PTS and a ton of PIM's (261) in seventy-six games. Ryan Huska (80-18-12-30-100) was a valuable third-line left-winger. Goaltender Jeff Salajko tended goal in one game for the Ice and he won it. Two grizzly veterans skated in Cleveland this past regular season. Minor league veteran and record holder Dave Michayluk (46-10-15-25-18) and NHL veteran Mark Osborne (59-7-25-32-96) aided the Lumberjacks' cause. By the by, Mark Osborne is one-half Ukrainian - on his mother's side. (His middle name is Anatole.) The Michigan K-Wings employed two ex-Dallas Stars this season, in the persons of right-wingers Pat Elynuik (81-24-34-58-62) and the team's leading scorer while second in goals and assists, and Brent Fedyk (9-1-2-3-4). A third Ukrainian, defenseman Brad Lukowich (69-2-6-8-77) made it a trio of Ukie K-Wings. The worst-in-the-league Fort Wayne Komets had left winger Peter Ambroziak (57-15-5-20-28) on their payroll.

Over in the Western Conference's Midwest Division, the San Antonio Dragons managed 97 points in 1996-1997. Joey Kocur (4-1-1-2-17) got a new lease on life here before finishing the season and making it into the Stanley Cup playoffs with the Detroit Red Wings. Drake Berehowsky (16-3-4-7-36) started in the Alamo city before moving on to Carolina (AHL). No Ukes in Kansas City. Defenseman Paul Koch (41-4-8-12-34) was steady for the Chicago Wolves. Milwaukee's veteran NHLer Tony Hrkac (81-27-61-88-20) was top Ukrainian gun in the NHL: 12th in league scoring, sixth in the league in assists while leading the Admirals in team scoring. Ex-Whaler Mike Tomlak (47-8-23-31-44) made it two Ukes in Milwaukee. The transplanted Manitoba Moose assembled an all-Ukrainian forward line of Greg Pankewicz (79-32-34-66-222), second in team scoring and tops in team goals, Russ Romaniuk (46-14-13-27-43) and Wayne Strachan (316-10-16-26).

The league's second best squad skated in Long Beach and the Ice Dogs quickly gained a loyal following. The Houston Aeros picked up ex-L.A. Kings center Gary Shuchuk (55-18-23-41-48) two years ago and have not complained yet. Defenseman Aaron Boh got into three games with the Aeros. Keith Osborne (61-15-13-28-45) skated for the Utah Grizzlies, the New York Islanders' top farm club. The retired Clint Malarchuk, Las Vegas Thunder's assistant GM, was pressed into emergency goaltending duty on three occasions this regular season. Igor Karpenko likewise played three games in the nets for Las Vegas. Dean Shmyr saw action in eight games (24 PIM). No Ukrainian sightings in Phoenix.

* * *

We certainly continue to see more and more Ukrainians playing and having an impact in not only the National Hockey League, but also the professional minor league ranks. Some 66 known players of some Ukrainian descent played in the NHL, AHL and IHL in 1996-1997. Still more can be found in the East Coast Hockey League, the Central League, the Colonial League and the West Coast League, the lower levels of professional minor league hockey.

Indeed, Ukrainians are making a major impression in the minor leagues!



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"The Glory..."

(Continued from page 8)

such city exists.

I think that if the catalogue was coming out next year, the new spelling would be stable enough that we would have fought harder for its use.

In any case, the issue was something we knew. We had made the decision to stay with the old spelling. It wasn't that we were not aware that there was another spelling, but the argument of the editorial department that people would know the old spelling and know the city, that if we changed to the new spelling which was not yet known — that we would get that Federal Express package back.

Part of the problem is to make the information available both to the public that's aware of the history and to make it accessible to those who don't know the nuances of the history.

Dr. Pevny argued quite convincingly in her essay that Rus' was not a simple state. We have to start studying the material in a much more sophisticated manner than past history books tended to give.

Is there anything you would like to add?

Dr. Evans: As a non-Rus', I would like to say I hope the catalogue contributes to a more intense study of the art and culture of Kyivan Rus', including the translation of major works from Ukrainian scholarly literature.

Also, I should like to expand a bit on the transliterations. When we started the catalogue, it was suggested we use English for all the names of the sites of Kyivan Rus' and of the other neighbors of Byzantium whereas we'd be using French, Italian or German for sites of those countries. My office objected, noting that if one is going to use Italian names for Italian sites one should use Ukrainian names for Ukrainian sites.

In the end, we were constrained by the contract with the lending institutions as to how they wanted to be identified. So after all of our debates, it turned out that some institutions filled out their names in English while others did not. It's not quite as pure a pattern as we argued for, but one of the aspects — the sites and languages were recognized.

Dr. Pevny: I hope this exhibition raises awareness of Kyivan Rus' so that there is more of a desire to study it.

Also, I hope the public and museum curators realize that there is art both in Russia and Ukraine that's worth exhibiting, that it can draw in crowds and thus help popularize the art of Eastern Europe.

Dr. Evans: And by extension, tourism. If people leave this exhibition excited by the art and want to see where it came from — this helps the economy of Ukraine.

The exhibit has elicited a strong and enthusiastic response.

Dr. Evans: So far, it's been very positive and outstanding.

Dr. Pevny: According to the chief registrar's tabulations, in mid-May the number of visitors to the exhibition was at 250,000 — which is quite a good response.

Dr. Evans: We're very pleased with the response of the Ukrainian community and appreciate their support in attending the exhibition and lectures.

We very much appreciate the support because large attendance convinces the museum that there is a perceived awareness and interest on the part of the public. Hopefully, it will also convince universities that there are students who would be interested in this field, that there's a need to hire scholars.

We're delighted that we've been able to present the exhibition in a way that has

engendered that response, because I think we're both completely legitimate in the scholarly context and that we've also respected the medieval culture of a number of states that have made very important contributions to the history.

Dr. Pevny: I think we have managed to put together the best exhibit of Kyivan Rus' works thus far in the West with the loans we have gotten. Every work in the (Kyivan Rus') room is very significant — ranging from the mosaics from the Cathedral of the Mykhailivskiy Zolotoverkhyi Monastery, to the Ostromir Lectionary, to the "Archangel with the Golden Hair."

Postscript:

Press coverage of the exhibition has alluded to the relative unfamiliarity of the American public with the cultural traditions of Byzantium as opposed to the cultural traditions of the West. "The Glory of Byzantium" offers American audiences the opportunity to experience the scope and brilliance of Byzantine civilization.

By extension, general unfamiliarity with regard to Kyivan Rus' is all the more prevalent. Among journalists and scholars, one encounters repeated references to Rus' as Russia and to the people of Rus' as Russians.

In spite of the supplemental material and documentation provided by the museum in conjunction with this exhibition, it seems old habits die hard.

For example, the exhibition catalogue refers to the 12th century icon "The Archangel with the Golden Hair" as one of the masterpieces of Kyivan Rus' painting, and notes the difficulty of assigning the work's provenance to either Novgorod or Kyiv.

In The New York Times review of the Byzantium exhibition, titled "Embraced by Mystic Wonders" (March 14), the icon "The Archangel With the Golden Hair" is referred to as "a gauzily romantic Russian landmark" and the work is referred to in the photo caption as a "Russian icon."

The Wall Street Journal, in a piece titled "Heaven On Earth" (March 28), recounts how Grand Prince Volodymyr chose the Orthodox faith over other faiths, and concludes — "And this is how the Orthodox faith came to Russia."

The persistence of such misconceptions notwithstanding, one must hope that the exhibition, which has already done so much to clarify misconceptions about Kyivan Rus', will help remedy the situation and will contribute to an awareness of Ukraine and its rich cultural heritage on the part of the general public. And so, the directors and curators of museums in Ukraine will not be disappointed, nor will their compatriots in the diaspora.

Dancers and art...

(Continued from page 9)

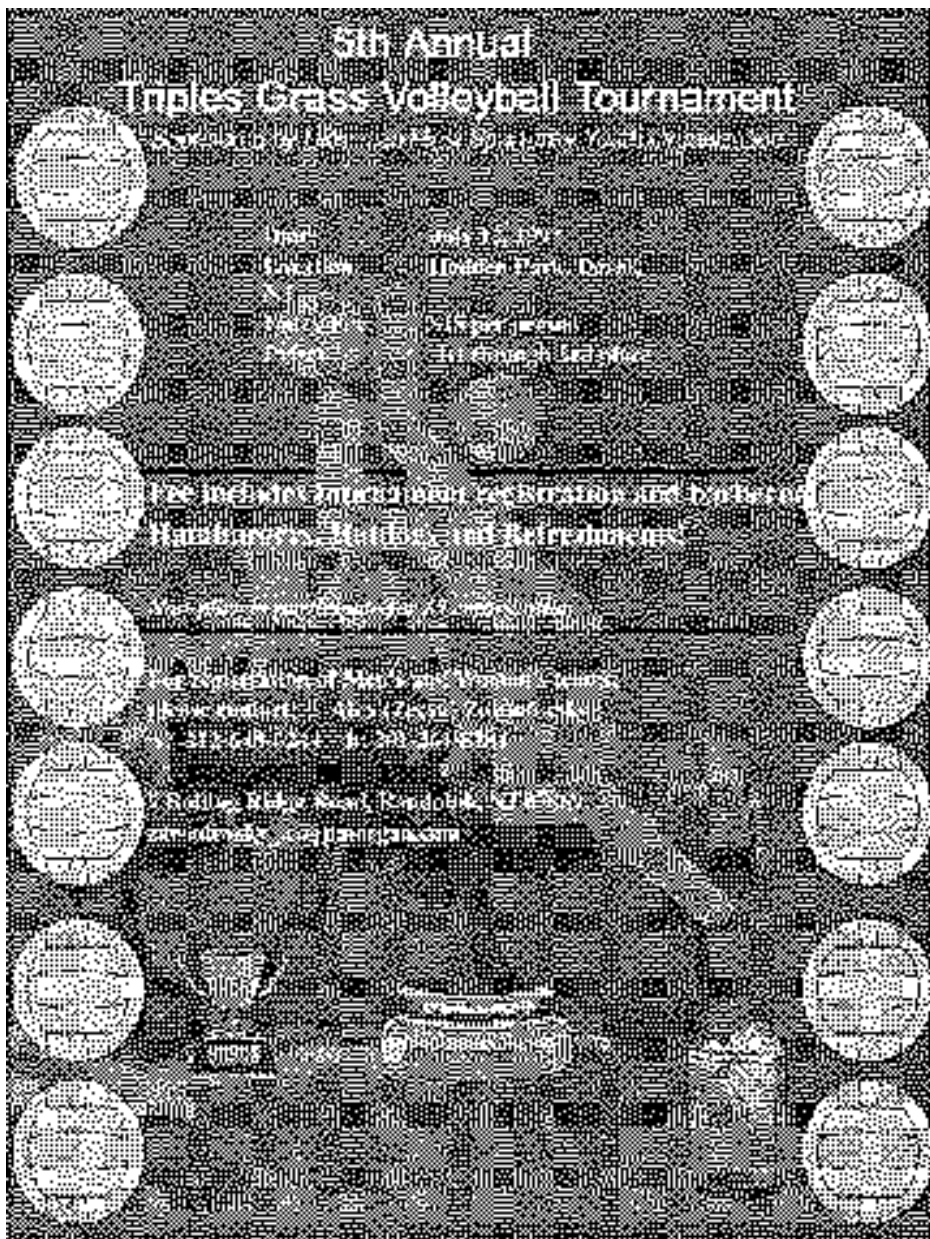
Initiated in 1976 by the Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee of New York, the Ukrainian Festival is held on the block of Seventh Street between Second and Third avenues that is the home of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church and rectory; the Surma book store, a general emporium of Ukrainian books, periodicals, art and handicrafts; and Brewsky's Pub, a Ukrainian-owned tavern that specializes in beers from around the world (Ukrainian beer was especially flown in for the festival, and bartenders in Ukrainian embroidered shirts added to the Kozak ambiance).

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NATO initials...

(Continued from page 1)

between the member-states of NATO and Ukraine. Although it carries the weight of the promises given within it by the leaders of those countries, it holds no international legal status as a treaty would.

Mr. Horbulin said Ukraine is satisfied with the security assurances it has received, but would have preferred the document held treaty status. "We would have liked the charter to have had de jure status," he explained. Then with a smile he added, "I would have liked the document to read that NATO defends Ukraine from all threats on life, but that is unrealistic. But we would have liked a defense agreement."

Because it is not a treaty, however, it does not need to be ratified by Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, which Mr. Horbulin said he realized could have been a problem — albeit one he had been willing to face.

He also said the agreement differs from the one Russia signed with NATO on May 14. "It is different in character, substance and approach," said Mr. Horbulin. "The Ukraine-NATO document is one between entities that are forming and developing normal relations. The Russia-NATO document is one that delineates and smooths over points of friction."

Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma had initiated talks on a special agreement between Ukraine and NATO in June 1995 at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels, at a time when Moscow and NATO were sparring over NATO's plans to expand eastward. Mr. Kuchma said at the time that Ukraine could end up as a buffer zone between two military camps.

He will sign the charter he conceived in

a formal ceremony with NATO Secretary-General Solana on July 9 in Madrid, where Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are expected to be invited to join the alliance. Mr. Buteiko said that in accordance with international norms changes can occur to a document between its initial-ization and formal signing, but he does not foresee this occurring.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

deputies' decision awaits approval by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (Reuters)

Russian cars now made in Crimea

SYMFEROPOL — The closed joint-stock company KrymAvtoGazServis has begun production of Russian-designed Volga cars, InfoBank reported on May 26. About 1,500 Volga GAZ-31029 models are expected to roll off the assembly line annually. According to General Director Anatolii Lazarev, production of Volgas with Toyota diesel engines will begin in two and a half months. The plant will also produce Hazel trucks with Toyota diesel engines. Nikolai Pugin, president of the GAZ plant in Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, which makes the Volga, said the Symferopol plant was one of the most promising auto manufacturing facilities within the CIS. He said he saw no immediate threat in a plan by South Korea's KIA Motors to begin assembling cars at the More plant in Feodosia at the end of 1997. KIA initially expects annual production of up to 20,000 cars, with long-range plans for a yearly output of 60,000. (Eastern Economist)

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Romania, Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine, had kept the sides apart.

In late February an agreement had been initiated by the foreign ministers of both countries, but less than two weeks later Romania backed out, stating that it wanted to review the document. At the time Romania's Ambassador to Ukraine Ion Bestreanu said his country "needed to balance the wording on some of the issues discussed."

Probably more so than Ukraine, Romania was pressured to settle the disputes by its desire to join NATO with the first round of new members expected to be approved next month. NATO requires that its members have no territorial disputes with other countries. Romania's chances currently are considered slim because its economic development is lagging considerably behind its Central European neighbors, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. There are unresolved questions also of past human rights abuses.

Ukraine has stated that it has no desire at present to join the North Atlantic alliance, but last week did sign a charter of mutual relations with NATO.

In an unusual and unexpected move, U.S. President Bill Clinton congratulated President Kuchma on the signing of the treaty with Romania. In the telegram, the U.S. president underlined "the importance of the principles of the inviolability of the borders and protection of the rights of ethnic minorities, which the paper reaffirms," said the Ukrainian presidential press service.

The Ukraine-Romania agreement, called the Treaty on Principles of Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation, officially recognizes Serpents Island as part of Ukraine. The two sides had been squabbling for years over the strategic if barren cluster of rocks that lies near the mouth of the Danube River at the border between the two countries. Vast reserves of oil and gas are thought to lie beneath the island and the continental shelf surrounding it. The issues of mineral rights were left out of the treaty and will be considered within the next two years, the two sides agreed, or the issue will then be brought before an international tribunal.

Ukraine also denounced "acts of totalitarian regimes and military dictatorships," including the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact in which Nazi Germany handed the Soviet Union a part of Romanian-controlled northern Bukovyna, a region populated by many ethnic Ukrainians. Ukraine further promised that it would not place offensive military weapons near Romania's border. In return Romania agreed to recognize the existing borders.

The agreement provides for the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities in both countries. "Perhaps the most important article in the document is Article 13," said Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko at a press conference a day after the signing. "It deals with the rights of minorities, including those of Ukrainians living in Romania. It is based on the U.N. Human Rights Commission's assertions and meets European standards."

Resolution of the territorial disputes has been especially emotional for Romania. Many Romanians have said that its government was giving away too much too willingly. There were plans by nationalist parties to hold anti-treaty demonstrations in Constanta, but they were canceled after talks with the Constantinescu administration, reported the Associated Press.

In May, Ukraine concluded agreements with five of its seven neighbors that either settle problems, intensify relations or delineate borders. Only Hungary and the Czech Republic were left off the president's agenda, but Ukraine has had treaties of friendship and cooperation and normal relations with them for several years now.



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 Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak and staff. *Limited to 60 students.*

BOYS AND GIRLS CAMP: SATURDAY JULY 12- SATURDAY JULY 26, 1997

Recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12
 Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr.
 Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$160.00 PER WEEK/Non-Members \$200.00** per week
 Counselor fee: \$30.00 per child per week. *Limited to 45 campers per week.*

CHEMNEY FUN CENTER: SUNDAY JULY 27- SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1997

Geared to exposing the Ukrainian heritage to the English-speaking pre-schoolers ages 4-6, 2 sessions per day 10AM - noon and 3PM - 5 PM
 Registration/Counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka
 If staying off premises registration fee: \$125.00
 Parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly.

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Attendance limited to 60 students staying on premises and 10 students staying off premises, off premises registration fee \$75.00 in addition to the instructor's fee.

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Children must be pre-registered on a first-come-first-served basis with receipt of a \$25.00 deposit per child/per camp.

All necessary medical forms and permission slips must be completed and received by Soyuzivka together with full payment balance of instructors' fees and camp payments 3 weeks prior to the start of the camp session. Otherwise the child will lose his or her place in camp no exceptions.

Payments for room and board can be made to Soyuzivka by cash, check, VISA, Mastercard, Amex or Discover cards.

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For additional information please contact the management of Soyuzivka.

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Russia, NATO...

(Continued from page 2)

Russia has insisted. But officials say it will nonetheless have political clout because President Yeltsin and Clinton, and 15 other NATO leaders, signed it.²

The document will not require parliamentary ratification. Nevertheless, Mr. Yeltsin insisted in a recent TV appearance: "We clearly see the binding nature of this document. Just as this document says, decisions are to be made only by consensus. If Russia is against any decision, this decision does not go through. I believe this is critically important."

U.S. officials brushed aside that assertion, saying it applies only to decisions by the new NATO-Russia council, which will deal with such matters as joint peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention and combating terrorism. They said the alliance has reserved the right to continue making its own decisions via the North Atlantic Council, its principal political organ, and other bodies on which Russia will have no seat. NATO will not in any way be subordinated to the NATO-Russia council.³ This body will consist of the NATO secretary-general, the ambassador of Russia and the ambassador of one of NATO's member-states. Thus, Russia has abandoned the idea of having two co-chairmen.

The Russian political elite's position

The Russian political elite still views the NATO-Russia pact as decreasing rather than increasing Russian national security and as a desire of the West to exclude Russia from the European security system.

Viacheslav Nikonov, president of the Politika Foundation in Moscow, asserts that a system of European security has been created from which Russia is excluded de facto. "This is a very unstable system and, after NATO expansion, Europe will be more a dangerous, rather than less dangerous, place. This is the main problem and major mistake," said Mr. Nikonov.

Another representative of the Russian political elite, a longtime director of the U.S.-Canada Institute, Georgii Arbatov, said that "although this act [the Russia-

NATO agreement] is spiritually pleasant, it does not change the essence of the matter. I don't see any breakthrough. Real breakthrough would have been if NATO did not expand. Or if they say: that's it, no more members."⁴

The most recent warning to the West came from President Yeltsin himself, who in a TV interview on May 19 declared that Russia would "reconsider its relations" with NATO, set out in the agreement signed in Paris on May 27, if the alliance gave membership to any former members of the Soviet Union. He continued: "Of course, we cannot forbid them, we cannot go to war against them, but we can try to assure a maximum of security for Russia in one way or another."⁵

Opposition to NATO enlargement even after the signing of the Founding Act resides solely in the Russian foreign policy establishment. The basis of this opposition is found in residual "Soviet" interests in re-establishing influence in Central Europe and preventing a U.S. role in the area. Moscow's "outdated" interests are not surprising, given that the current foreign policy elite is composed mainly of former Soviet leaders.

Recent public opinion polls in Russia suggest that the majority of the Russian people are not nervous about NATO's decision to add new members. In fact, many have yet to form an opinion and others have indicated that NATO enlargement simply is not an issue of concern. The Russian foreign policy elite continues to claim that enlargement will strengthen the positions of those who are the main enemies of the West. They try to cultivate among the Russian people a fear that NATO expansion poses a threat in the form of foreign troops and weapons deployed closer to Russia.⁶

2 Associated Press.

3 David Hoffman, "NATO, Russia Agree to Pact Guiding Future Relations," The Washington Post, May 15.

4 Russian "Vremia" TV program, May 19.

5 John Thornhill, "Mr. Yeltsin Woos Hard-liners," The Financial Times, May 20.

6 U.S. Institute of Peace. Special report summarizing points made by Zbigniew Brzezinski on March 5, April, p. 3.

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UNA suspends dividend...

(Continued from page 1)

Association must merge this year. This merger entails high expenses; in this case the UNA must cover the shortfall in the UNAAA's surplus, a total of \$350,000. Many members of the UNAAA are members also of the UNA, and we have a moral duty to assist UNAAA members in the merger of our two organizations. In view of the proposed merger, all three fraternal institutions, the UNAAA, the UFA and the UNA will not pay their members an annual dividend. Though this year the UNA will not pay a dividend to members, we assure the membership that the UNA will continue to provide certain assistance and fraternal benefits to its members.

1. More than 2,000 members who are age 79 or older but continue to pay premiums for life insurance coverage will receive a fraternal donation equal to the amount of their annual premium. The due date of their payments will be posted to a year after their current due date. This means that these members will not pay the next annual premium. The grand total of all these premiums is more than \$103,000.

2. All members of the UNA will continue to receive the guaranteed interest on the accumulated cash values of their certificates. Each certificate guarantees the member a specific interest rate that the UNA must add to the accumulated reserve as long as the certificate exists. These interest rates are guaranteed by the certificates and each member can review this for himself/herself.

In general, we wish to remind you that most members of the UNA benefit from many fraternal financial discounts and donations. The UNA collects only \$41,000 from its members per year for the Fraternal Fund, yet the UNA spends more than 20 times as much on its fraternal activities. We list several of our fraternal benefits:

a) Nearly 8,000 subscribers of the Ukrainian daily newspaper Svoboda receive a discount of \$25 per year on their subscriptions; this adds up to \$200,000, which is covered for these members by the UNA.

b) Nearly 7,500 subscribers of The Ukrainian Weekly receive a discount of \$20 per year; this totals \$150,000, which the UNA covers for members.

c) More than 250 students receive scholarships for an average amount of \$268, or a grand total of \$67,000.

d) Members who vacation at Soyuzivka get a discount of 10 percent during the summer season; this amounts to \$25,000 annually. The UNA pays out \$400,000 per year to financially support Soyuzivka.

e) Approximately 170 persons per year receive payments of at least \$50 from the Ingident Fund; annually this adds up to \$10,000.

To sum up, the UNA annually spends nearly \$955,000 for fraternal activities. This significant sum does not include donations that we give to national causes and educational projects. We see that nearly half of all UNA members benefit from one or more types of fraternal benefits, financial assistance and savings.

— The Executive Committee

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Parma teachers honored during Founder's Day

by Katherine Kenney

PARMA, Ohio – Students, parents, faculty and administrators at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School in Parma gathered on May 16 in the Astrodome for the annual Founder's Day Dinner sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Unit.

Lisa Paschyn, PTU president, served as chairperson, as well as mistress of ceremonies for the event.

Following dinner, student winners of the Language Arts Competition delivered their winning orations; students in grades 4 and 5 played several selections on their recorders and sang songs in English and Ukrainian.

As part of Teacher Appreciation Week, Msgr. Michael Rewtiuk, pastor and Sister Miriam Claire, principal, introduced and recognized each faculty member as they were introduced by Mrs. Paschyn. Each teacher was remembered with a corsage, a plaque and a monetary gift in appreciation for her many acts of service throughout the school year.

A special tribute was accorded Esther Lobur, school secretary. Mrs. Lobur will relinquish her duties at the school after 14 years to assume the position of parish secretary.

Mary Hanycz, a member of the PTU and a former St. Josaphat School teacher, conveyed the sentiments of the faculty and staff members as each had expressed them in writing. Mrs. Lobur's talents and kindness during her tenure as school secretary were recognized and acknowledged.

To close the evening, members of the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School PTU board for 1997-1998 were installed by Msgr. Rewtiuk in an impressive candlelight ceremony. Marge Cambareri will serve as PTU president for the coming school year.

After the ceremony, Msgr. Rewtiuk offered the benediction and intoned the traditional "Mnohaya Lita" (Many Years) for Mrs. Lobur. A standing ovation gave witness to each person's love, respect and admiration for Mrs. Lobur.

Newark school inaugurates Science Club for Grades 1-3



The Science Club at St. John the Baptist School in Newark, N.J., held its first meeting on March 6 with Lesia Kuziw at the helm. Amid the excitement in the classroom, the children worked on chemistry experiments, recording and analyzing data. Even though the children were of various grade levels, their thirst for knowledge and love of science united them. The eight-week program includes chemistry, biology, geology, health/fitness, astronomy, physical science and recycling. Mrs. Kuziw, who is the school's second grade teacher, began the enrichment program for students of Grades 1-3 due to the overwhelming interest exhibited by the children during science class. The school updated its science curriculum last year and, although initially the program seemed to be fairly comprehensive, it has sparked increased interest among the students.

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Roman Ivanenko, 8th Grade

Roman Ivanenko of Edison, N.J. graduated from the Ukrainian Assumption School of Perth Amboy on June 29. Roman received the Taras Shevchenko Award for History and also played for the school's basketball team. In the fall, he will attend St. Peter's Preparatory School in Jersey City. When not in school, Roman enjoys soccer, baseball and card collecting.



We are proud of you! - Mom, Dad, brother Tom, sister Irene and Grandpa.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 14

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Vasyl Lopukh, assistant professor of economics, Ternopil State Pedagogical Institute, who will speak on the topic "Problems of the Job Market in Western Ukraine." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Sunday, June 15

NEW YORK: The New York District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association invites UNA members, their families and friends to a Fathers' Day celebration to be held at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y. As part of the celebration there will be a group luncheon at noon followed by a concert at 3 p.m. A bus will depart from 98 Second Ave. at 7:30 a.m.; return departure from Soyuzivka is at 6 p.m. Round-trip bus transportation is \$17 per person; luncheon: \$13 per adult, \$7 per child age 12 and under. For reservations, to be made by Tuesday, June 10, call Olga Liteplo, (718) 854-6992, or Oksana Lopatynsky at the Selfreliance Association, (212) 777-1336. Seats will be guaranteed upon full pre-payment. Make checks or money orders payable to: New York UNA District Committee; mail payment to: Selfreliance Association, Attn.: Mr. John Choma, 98 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Wednesday-Sunday, June 18-22

LAKE TAHOE, Nevada: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America will be hosting its 34th Scientific Conference and 27th Convention of Delegates in alpine Lake Tahoe. Registration will begin on Wednesday night; the works sessions are scheduled for Thursday and Friday mornings. A barbecue will be held on Friday night. The convention of delegates will meet on Saturday. In the evening there will be a banquet and ball. For more information call the UMANA, (773) 278-6262.

Saturday, June 28

BALTIMORE: A Ukrainian "Vechirka" will be held as part of a sunset cruise from Baltimore's Inner Harbor aboard The Harbor Belle. The dance is sponsored jointly by Branch 80 of the Ukrainian National Women's League, of America, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), local Plast troupes and Selfreliance Baltimore Federal Credit Union. Cost: \$35, includes gourmet buffet and desserts; cash bar. Dance music by DJ. Attire: nautical/summer evening. Boarding is at 7 p.m. at the Inn at Henderson's Wharf, 1000 Fell St. in historic Fells Point. Space is limited. For reservations and information call Xenia, (703) 892-8091, or Sophia, (301) 854-2062.

Toronto Caravan highlights cultures via over 30 international pavilions

TORONTO — Festival Caravan, which draws on Toronto's rich storehouse of cultures from around the world to showcase the entertainment and arts attractions of various language groups and cultural communities, will feature over 30 international pavilions located throughout the Greater Toronto Area. The festival runs from June 13 to 21.

This year's festival theme celebrates the 500th anniversary of the landing in North America of explorer John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto).

Among the pavilions forming part of the Cabot story are the Italian Pavilion honoring the explorer's home town of Venice; an English Pavilion representing Cabot's point of departure from Bristol, his route as well as his tiny sailing vessel the Matthew; and a Newfoundland-Italian Pavilion, marking Cabot's landing in Newfoundland 500 years ago.

The other 30 pavilions — representing, among others, the Japanese, Finnish, German, Portuguese, Egyptian, Korean, and Asian-Pacific communities — will feature music, dance arts and crafts, as well as special exhibits.

A flagship of Caravan since the inception of the festival, is the Kyiv Ukrainian Pavilion at the Ukrainian Cultural Center,

297 College St., which will present a retrospective of Ukrainian life in Canada over the past century, dating back to its earliest settlers in the west and noting the beginnings of community life in Canada.

The Ukrainian program will feature musical theater and Ukrainian dancing by premiere ensembles from Ontario, among them: Kalyna, Vesnianka, Vesna, Bukovyna and the Zaporozhtsi. Also featured will be the Silver Bells bandura trio from Ukraine.

Festival Caravan was founded in 1969 by Ukrainian Canadian Zena Kossar, a native of Arran, Saskatchewan, and longtime festival executive, vice-president and CEO.

Caravan Passports will provide unlimited admission to over 200 shows throughout the nine-day festival. The pass for the entire festival period is \$20. Children age 12 and under are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Each passport includes maps and addresses to all pavilions.

A festival guide, available in advance of the festival, lists showtimes, maps and transit information.

For specific information on special programs, pavilions and passports call InfoCaravan, (416) 977-0466.

Congratulate A Graduate!

From kindergarten to college, our friends and family are graduating! Let others know of their success. Publish an ad in the July 6th edition of The Ukrainian Weekly. Use the sample ad as a format, write a special message and send in the graduate's photo and payment of \$60 before June 27.

The Ukrainian Weekly, P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, NJ 07303
DEADLINE: FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1997

Your Name _____

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