

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

Ukrainian Weekly

Vol. LXI

No. 24

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1993

50 cents

Donbas miners continue protests

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — As The Weekly was going to press, coal miners from Ukraine's heavily industrialized Donbas region were on strike, demanding a referendum in which they would express no confidence in Ukraine's leadership and protesting the declining standard of living. They also asked for more autonomy in their region.

Close to 200 mines in eastern Ukraine were already on strike on Thursday afternoon, June 10, according to members of the Donetsk Strike Committee, and workers of factories and businesses in the cities of Kharkiv and Donetsk had joined the miners in solidarity.

President Leonid Kravchuk addressed Ukraine's citizens for 40 minutes on Thursday evening, calling for order and respect toward the law, and asking people to report to work regularly.

Although he said he supported the miners' demands for new elections, he urged that this be done lawfully — a law on elections must be passed. He said elections should not be held at a time of political and economic chaos. Addressing the miners' proposals, he said he would support greater self-

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U.S. defense secretary visits Kyiv, pledges new approach

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Actions, instead of words, signified a positive change in U.S. policy toward Ukraine during a 24-hour visit to Kyiv by U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin.

Mr. Aspin arrived here on Sunday afternoon, June 6, with proposals to encourage Ukraine's nuclear disarmament with U.S. intervention and international support. He was accompanied by a delegation from the Department of Defense and Strobe Talbott, the Clinton administration's ambassador-at-large for Russia and the newly independent states.

Gen. Konstantyn Morozov, Ukraine's

defense minister and Mr. Aspin's host during his visit, told reporters during a joint press conference on Monday afternoon, June 7, that he has "a positive attitude" toward the proposal, which would place the nuclear warheads now in temporary storage in Ukraine under international control and then eventually take them to Russia where the nuclear material would be extracted.

"This visit, the first ever by an American defense secretary to Ukraine, confirms the intentions of the U.S. administration to start a new era in relations with Ukraine," said Gen. Morozov.

"I see and understand a little better about what the Ukrainian parliamentarians' concerns are, and I have a little bit better appreciation of their situation."

Mr. Aspin told reporters. But, he added: "We, of course, believe and would support the notion of a non-nuclear Ukraine."

Secretary Aspin received assurances of Ukraine's commitment to becoming a non-nuclear state from President Leonid Kravchuk and the Ukrainian defense minister. "I want to pledge to you that our policy is not changing and I should think that the question of ratification of START and the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) will be solved before the end of this session (of Parliament) in July," Mr. Kravchuk told Mr. Aspin during a 70-minute meeting on Monday.

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Kuchma remarks muddy the waters

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Just three days before the Aspin visit to Ukraine, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told Ukrainian parliamentarians that "Ukraine should, at least temporarily, become a nuclear power." He made those remarks during a closed session of debates on nuclear disarmament, on Thursday, June 3.

Although he is still the prime minister (albeit a powerless one) of a government that favors quick ratification of START I and accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr. Kuchma is also the former director of the world's largest missile factory, which built the 46 ICBMs that he suggested Ukraine should keep.

Mr. Kuchma, who spoke on the technical aspects of nuclear weapons, urged the Parliament to ratify START I, which would rid Ukraine of 130 ICBMs, but postpone joining the NPT.

Mr. Kuchma's statement, reported in the Western media, sent panic signals among Western nations, including the United States and Great Britain, who want Ukraine to keep its commitment to becoming a non-nuclear state.

Western nations have been pressuring Ukraine into giving up its nuclear weapons, which it inherited after the break-up of the Soviet Union, but have yet to offer the kinds of security guarantees or financial compensation Ukrainian deputies think it should receive.

It is in dispute among Ukrainian government officials whether Mr. Kuchma spoke as a deputy, a technical expert or as the prime minister. Government officials have been quick to add that he is an expert in this field and has a right to say what he thinks, even though this does not reflect the Ukrainian government's official position.



U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Ukraine's Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov conduct a ceremonial review of Ukraine's troops.

The demand for Ukraine's most precious resource

The Ternopil case

by **Khrystina Lew**

Like the Eastern European countries that opened their borders to foreigners before it, Ukraine in 1991 became a hotbed of golden opportunity. German, Dutch, Japanese and American businessmen flooded Kyiv's airports and hotels, exploring the newfound terrain and setting up businesses. Ukraine's resources were ripe for the picking, and many would claim that included its children.

Suddenly Ukraine's orphanages were playing host to Germans, Italians, Americans — prospective parents hoping to forgo the prohibitive cost and wait of adopting a child in their own country. As many Ukrainians wish to adopt, foreigners, among them Westerners of Ukrainian descent, were put on a waiting list along with everyone else. But foreigners could provide the orphanages what Ukrainians cannot — donations in the form of vitamins and medicines, toys, clothing — which sped the adoption process.

Ukrainian children make up close to half of all Commonwealth of Independent States adoptions. And while the adoption of Ukrainian children had not reached the fevered pitch of Romania, the incidence of suspect adoption practices prompted the Ukrainian media to bring the matter to the fore in late 1992. Frequently cited on the pages of the Ukrainian press was the situation involving Lutheran Pastor John Shep, whose

Thoughts of Faith ministry in January 1992 brought 124 orphans from Ternopil, Ukraine, to the United States for a four-month stay. According to Deputy Minister of Education Anatoliy Pohribny, whose ministry oversees adoptions in Ukraine, the case of the 124 orphans and others prompted the Ukrainian government, like the Romanian government before it, to halt the adoption of Ukrainian children by foreigners on May 12 until a new law on adoption is passed. The new law is expected to be approved in early 1994.

The directive halting adoptions by foreigners, issued by Minister for Humanitarian Policy Mykola Zhulynsky, was directed to oblast administrations (while adoptions are processed on the raion level, permission to adopt is granted by the oblast) and has not been made public in Ukraine. An official at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv said the American Embassy in Moscow has been alerted to the Ukrainian government's moratorium. The Embassy in Moscow, which is larger and better equipped to handle adoptions, reviews an American citizen's petition to adopt a Ukrainian child and issues that child's immigration papers.

In March of this year, the American Embassy in Moscow processed 38 adoptions of Ukrainian children; in April, 31, and in May, 32. Presumably, adoption documents presented or dated before the May 12 deadline were still honored. In the first nine days of June, three adoptions of Ukrainian children

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Ukraine's search for security

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/FL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

No less problematical for Ukraine is the question of how Russia defines the CIS and its own role in the Commonwealth and, indeed, in the larger geopolitical space of the former Soviet Union. If there were any doubts about Moscow's desire to see the CIS as a tightly integrated structure replete with coordinating bodies, they have been dispelled by Russia's recently adopted "Foreign Policy Concept."

The document, which has been approved by President Boris Yeltsin, gives top priority to relations with the former Soviet republics, asserting that it is in Russia's interests "to steer a course aimed at attaining the maximum possible degree of integration of the former Soviet republics in all areas of their vital activities on a strictly voluntary and reciprocal basis."²¹ The "Foreign Policy Concept" goes on to say that should any state decline to cooperate in specific areas, Russia would be required to develop ties only with interested part-

ners. This formulation would seem to suggest that uninterested parties should be essentially ignored.

Relations with the United States have soured... The administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is seen as applying unreasonable pressure on Kyiv to fall into line.

ners. This formulation would seem to suggest that uninterested parties should be essentially ignored.

Ukraine, as is well-known, fits the description of an uninterested party insofar as it has consistently opposed integrationist trends within the CIS, especially in the political and military areas. (It has, however, supported closer economic ties among members states, although this is a relatively recent development that can be directly traced to the catastrophic economic situation in the country.) Thus, according to the principles of the "Foreign Policy Concept," Moscow's attitude toward Kyiv should approximate benign disinterest.

Such a scenario is, of course, unimaginable on practical grounds alone, to say nothing of the role that Ukraine has played (and continues to play) in Russia's historical consciousness. In practice, therefore, a rather different picture emerges, which is perhaps best illustrated by the failure of Kyiv and Moscow to agree on a formula for the security guarantees that the former had requested from the latter.

Russia's readiness to provide Ukraine with security guarantees was announced by Mr. Yeltsin at the January 15 summit meeting in Moscow. Referring to the problem of nuclear disarmament, the Russian president said that "Russia guarantees the preservation of Ukraine's [territorial] integrity and the defense of its borders from nuclear attack."²²

The pledge was received with a sign of relief in the West, which hoped that a major obstacle to Ukraine's ratification of START I had been removed. Within several weeks, however, it became clear that this optimism was unfounded. In early February, an official of Ukraine's Foreign Ministry was quoted as saying that Russia had, in fact, failed to satisfy even the minimal demands sought by Ukraine. The problem, as it turned out,

was the fourth point in the text of the guarantees, which stipulated that Russia respect Ukraine's borders "within the framework of the CIS." Such a formulation, which would tie Ukraine to membership in the CIS, was rejected by Kyiv.

At a meeting of Ukrainian and Russian deputy foreign ministers in Kyiv in late February, the Ukrainian side was told that the text had been drafted together with Russian parliamentary committees and that "the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs can go no further."²³

Kyiv remains wary not only of the CIS but of Russia's perceived intention to establish a special role for itself in the Commonwealth and generally in the "near abroad."²⁴ Moscow, of course, denies that it harbors such plans. In an appeal to the heads of the CIS states issued on March 17, President Yeltsin called for greater cooperation and coordination in security matters, foreign affairs, the economy, and human rights issues, but at the same time he denied that Russia had any aspirations to play a "leading" role in the CIS.²⁵ However, in

his address to the Civic Union of February 28, the Russian president had asked the international community, including the United Nations, for "special powers as a guarantor of peace and stability" on the territory of the former Soviet Union.²⁶

The idea bears remarkable similarity to the concept of a Russian "Monroe Doctrine" advanced in 1992 by Evgeniy Ambartsumov, the chairman of the Russian parliamentary Committee on International Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations. Mr. Ambartsumov makes no secret of his preference for the Soviet Union over the CIS and, like Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi, is on record as saying that Russia is "something greater than the RSFSR."²⁷ Mr. Yeltsin's remarks to the Civic Union met with strong protests from the CIS capitals, and the Russian leader subsequently explained that Russia would assume such functions only if requested.²⁸ Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, who made public Mr. Yeltsin's March 17 appeal for integration at a press conference in Moscow, added that the appeal should be taken as the proper

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²¹ Nezavisimaya Gazeta, April 29, 1993.

²² Uryadovyi Kurier, January 19, 1993.

²³ Moloda Halychyna, March 18, 1993. See also Los Angeles Times, February 26, 1993.

²⁴ See John Lough, "Defining Russia's Role in Relations with Neighboring States," RFE/FL Research Report, No. 20, May 14, 1993 (special issue titled "Russia at the Crossroads").

²⁵ For the text of the appeal, see Nezavisimaya Gazeta, March 18, 1993.

²⁶ The New York Times, March 1, 1993.

²⁷ Nedelya, No. 8, February 1992. On Ambartsumov's foreign policy views, see Suzanne Crow, "Ambartsumov's Influence on Russian Foreign Policy," RFE/FL Research Report, No. 19, May 7, 1993.

²⁸ ITAR-TASS, March 4, 1993.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

Russia cuts oil supplies

• KYYIV — A senior official of the Ukrainian State Oil and Gas Committee said Russia has cut oil supplies to Ukraine to one-fifth of its already reduced levels because Ukraine remains in arrears, reported Reuters on June 3. According to government ministries representatives, Ukraine is receiving 15,000 to 20,000 tons of oil per day instead of the called for 80,000 to 100,000 tons. The country uses 40 million tons of oil annually, half of which is supplied by Russia. Moscow claims Ukraine owes it \$2.5 billion for past deliveries, although Ukrainian officials dispute the figure. Russian President Boris Yeltsin seems to have initiated the latest crisis when he threatened economic sanctions against CIS members who failed to pay their debts. The dispute has been simmering since last month when Russia announced it was raising oil prices for CIS states to world market levels retroactive to April 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Sevastopol not for rent

• KYYIV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense has issued a statement that press reports about the possible leasing of Sevastopol to Russia "cannot be taken seriously," Ukrainian TV reported on June 8. The ministry said renting out Sevastopol would not be in Ukraine's best interest. The division of Ukrainian land, said the statement, or the leasing of Ukrainian cities "is impossible." The Defense Ministry said it never even considered such a possibility. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Kozyrev says fleet issues resolvable

• MOSCOW — Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, just back from talks in Kyiv, said in an Ostankino TV interview on June 6 that Ukraine and Russia would be able to resolve problems related to the Black Sea Fleet. He hoped to set a date this week for a meeting on the issue. Mr. Kozyrev also stated that in their meetings, Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Anatolii Zlenko had discounted remarks by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma that Ukraine should retain some of the nuclear missiles on its territory. They said Mr. Kuchma was speaking in

his capacity as a deputy of Parliament, not as prime minister. (RFE/RL Daily Report).

German chemicals dumped in Ukraine

• BONN — The environmental group Greenpeace has said that 230 tons of highly toxic chemicals have been dumped in army barracks in Ukraine, reported Reuters on June 6. The toxic waste, which includes red and white phosphorus, liquid mercury, pesticides and cyanide-containing acids, was dumped near the city of Rivne by a German company from the Saxony-Anhalt region. Germany, the world's biggest exporter of waste, forbids toxic refuse to be shipped abroad but allows the consignment of materials for recycling or industrial use, opening a potential loophole for illegal exports. (Reuters)

EC president worried about START

• COPENHAGEN — The European Community's president said on June 7 that a cooperation agreement with Ukraine is unlikely to be signed unless Kyiv ratifies START-I, according to various Western news agencies. Danish Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen, whose country currently holds the EC presidency, said the community is "deeply worried" that Ukraine has not yet ratified the arms accord. Mr. Petersen made the comments after talks in Copenhagen with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatolii Zlenko. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Workers strike in Ukraine

• KYYIV — Workers in Ukraine went on strike the weekend of June 4, joined by others in Belarus. The strikers are protesting the recent steep increases in consumer prices. Both governments blame the sharply higher prices of Russian oil. In Ukraine's Donbas region, 8,000 miners were reportedly striking, along with construction workers and bus drivers. They have called for a referendum on a vote of confidence in the president, prime minister and the Parliament. Unions in Kyiv and Minsk have threatened to call a general strike unless the price hikes are rescinded. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
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Jersey City, N.J. 07303
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The Ukrainian Weekly, June 13, 1993, No. 23, Vol. LX
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Demjanjuk case repercussions felt in Supreme Court nominations

WASHINGTON — Among the candidates being considered by President Bill Clinton for appointment to the Supreme Court is the Cincinnati judge who ordered an inquiry into the extradition case of John Demjanjuk.

Judge Gilbert S. Merritt, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, reported The New York Times on June 8, is among the three or more candidates being considered. However, his appointment drew fire from one Jewish organization.

The Times noted that the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which monitors issues involving the Holocaust, had criticized Judge Merritt for ordering an investigation into the U.S. Justice Department's handling of the Demjanjuk extradition. The fact-finding hearings in that investigation have now been completed and the Circuit Court's special master, Judge Thomas Wiseman, is to report his findings to the Cincinnati

court.

As reported in The Weekly last week, the Supreme Court had rejected an appeal by two former officials with the Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, to halt the Circuit Court of Appeals inquiry into the Demjanjuk case. OSI attorneys argued that the Circuit Court had no authority to reopen the case.

Judge Merritt, described by The Times as a moderate who would generate some Republican support, was appointed to the bench by President Jimmy Carter.

The Times reported: "Mr. Clinton has apparently become gun-shy after so many mishaps, and he now seems determined to find the perfect Supreme Court candidate, one who will be easily confirmed, reflect well upon him and not bring any surprises. With this in mind, the White House has recently been floating names of possible nominees."

British war crimes effort set back, lacks evidence

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The acquittal of Australian pensioner Ivan Polyukhovich by a Supreme Court jury last month is having a strong effect on war crimes investigations around the world. According to a May 26 article in the International Express, a London-based periodical, "Britain's most expensive police investigation, the worldwide hunt for Nazi war criminals, is on the brink of collapse."

The report, headlined "The Nazi hunters face costly defeat," was filed by Ian Henry and Oonagh Blackman, and suggested that many ministers in the British government were alarmed by the collapse of the Australia's first war crimes trial, when a jury took under an hour to clear Mr. Polyukhovich of all charges. The report also mentions that the government had "pushed through the War Crimes Act against the advice of the House of Lords," and that "several eminent judges warned there was no

realistic chance of fair trials."

The article referred to "senior legal sources in London" who said "Britain would be likely to face similar embarrassment if the courts proceeded with less than credible prosecutions."

It is also suggested that after a two-year inquiry, a special investigative unit from Scotland Yard has been unable to collect enough evidence for a single prosecution. This has led government officials to question whether to go on with the effort, which has cost British taxpayers the equivalent of about \$5 million (U.S.), and for which about another \$15 million was set aside. A "senior Whitehall source" was quoted as saying, "We should step back and take stock. The prospects are not good."

In a related story, David Vienneau reported in the June 3 issue of the Toronto Star, that the Supreme Court of

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U.S. defense...

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"Ukraine is continuing its course toward becoming a non-nuclear state," confirmed Gen. Morozov.

The Ukrainian officials were determined to show their commitment to pledges Ukraine made in its 1990 declaration of state sovereignty and reaffirmed in its declaration of independence in 1991. Their affirmations came just days after Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told parliamentarians during a closed session that Ukraine should, at least temporarily, become a nuclear power. (See sidebar.)

Mr. Aspin and his delegation did not put pressure on Ukraine's leadership, stating that the "U.S. is interested in a broader relationship," including military-to-military exchanges on all levels, personnel training and an ongoing working group.

He also extended an official invitation to Gen. Morozov to visit Washington in July to work out details of the nuclear disarmament proposal and sign a "memorandum of understanding."

Mr. Aspin made it clear, however, that there is a limit to how much the United States could do if Kyiv did not give up its more than 1,800 warheads.

"No positions have been taken and there were no proposals to the government of Ukraine. We have had a preliminary discussion and we will be developing a more detailed position," said the U.S. secretary of defense. There was no talk of money, although Ukraine has made it perfectly understood that the \$175 million offered by the U.S. is far from enough. Ukrainian officials say they need at least \$2.8 billion.

U.S. role as mediator

Thus, it seems the U.S. has shifted its strong-arm policy and begun to look at Ukraine, not through the prism of Russia, but as an independent, sovereign state. As a matter of fact, Mr. Aspin has decided to intervene in Ukrainian-Russian relations, despite statements from Moscow that the U.S. should use its clout to have Ukraine unconditionally surrender all its warheads.

As reported in the Western media, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev asked that the U.S. government give its unequivocal support to Moscow's position without any concessions to Ukraine.

"I believe we can rule out mediating

on the part of the United States in the relationship between Russia and Ukraine," said Minister Grachev on the eve of Mr. Aspin's visit to Kyiv.

But U.S. government officials have said that pressuring Ukraine has been counterproductive and the U.S. administration now wants to address Ukrainian fears that its security may be threatened by Russia.

The Russians have said that Ukraine is working on operational control of its nuclear weapons and, thus, it is necessary to have disarmament completed in six to nine months. However, U.S. officials have said that this is more than likely an exaggeration to pressure Ukraine and worry the United States.

Ukrainians, on the other hand, feel that if their weapons are dismantled in Russia, this northern neighbor, which claims not to be an adversary of Ukrainians, could use the highly enriched uranium to build new warheads.

Chances of ratification

Although officially the government of Ukraine is committed to becoming nuclear-free, it is up to the Parliament to vote on ratification of START I and the Lisbon protocol (under which Ukraine became a party to START I), and to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.



The U.S. secretary of defense is interviewed by the press upon arrival in Kyiv. On the right is translator Marta Zielyk.

And the Parliament's views are mixed, although with time, more and more deputies support the idea of keeping nuclear weapons if Ukraine does not get the security guarantees it requires from the West and Russia.

According to Supreme Council

Speaker Ivan Plushch: "In all likelihood, Parliament will ratify START I with reservations; as to the Lisbon protocol and the NPT, they demand greater scrutiny." He added that, "given today's situation, we will not leave the nuclear club."



The military parades before Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov (on reviewing stand).

The Ternopil case

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were processed, but the Embassy expects a serious drop for the remainder of the month.

This is the first in a series of articles about the demand for Ukraine's most precious resource — its children, whom Minister Pohribny calls Ukraine's "national capital."

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — What began as a simple gesture of goodwill by a Midwestern Lutheran organization in the winter of 1992 has escalated into a tense stand-off between 40 American families and the Ukrainian government. At stake is the future well-being of 64 Ukrainian children, and at issue is respect for Ukrainian law.

The orphan project

On January 28, 1992, 124 children from a Ternopil orphanage arrived in Chicago for a four-month stay with Chicago-area Ukrainian American and Lutheran families. Organized by Thoughts of Faith, a Lutheran ministry based in Stoughton, Wis., that had actively assisted Ukraine in the past, the project was a means of providing a warm environment for Ukrainian orphans during the winter months.

Shortly after the children arrived in the United States, two issues were raised with Thoughts of Faith by their foster parents: Could the children, many of whom had legal guardians in Ukraine, be adopted? Could they remain with their foster families until their visas expired on July 27?

In arranging for their visas to the United States in January, Pastor John Shep, executive director of Thoughts of Faith, had assured officials at the American Embassy in Moscow that the children would return to Ukraine on May 12, 1992. After consulting with then Minister of Education for the Ternopil Oblast Bohdan Havarivsky, Pastor Shep advised those parents wishing to adopt to seek legal counsel from Chicago-area attorney Roxolanna Harasymiw and await the decision of a special commission from Ternopil that would travel to the United States to determine whether adoption was possible. The foster parents were instructed that all decisions should be reached by June 30 and that Thoughts of Faith was not responsible for any children remaining in the United States past May 12.

On May 12, 54 children returned to the orphanage in Ternopil. The majority of the foster parents of those children who remained retained the services of Ms. Harasymiw, who had assisted Pastor Shep in arranging the children's stay prior to their arrival.

Rumblings in Ukraine

The June 30 deadline came and went with no visit from the Ternopil commission. On July 27, six more children departed for Ukraine, bringing the number of children remaining in the United States to 64 (one little girl arrived from Ukraine on July 27 to join her twin sister who is living with one of the foster families). The children's visas were extended for another six months, until January 27, 1993.

From July to October 1992, the fate of the 64 children remained uncertain. In August Pastor Shep traveled to Ukraine to teach at the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute for one month. Ms. Harasymiw made arrangements for the Ternopil commission to travel to the United States. Mr. Havarivsky was relieved of his duties as minister of education and replaced by Mykhailo Mykolenko. After numerous delays, the seven-person commission finally arrived in Chicago on October 27 to meet with the families and children involved.

After the commission returned to Ukraine in November, local Ternopil newspapers began running stories about the orphans in the United States: that they lived in shabby conditions, that they were being sold into slavery, that they were being trained to become Lutheran missionaries.

Pastor Shep tried to assuage the oblast's panic by submitting an article in the February 13, 1993, issue of a local Ternopil newspaper, Ternystyi Shliakh (The Thorny Path). Today he admits he is not very popular with the Ukrainian government nor the American Embassies in Kyiv and Moscow: "[On May 28] I was awarded an Honored Worker for Ukrainian Culture plaque by President Kravchuk's assistant. [On June 1] I was reprimanded by Moroz of the Ministry of Education" for the orphan scandal.

Lutheran Pastor Darald Gruen of Antioch, Ill., who is currently trying to adopt one of the Ternopil orphans, Volodia, calmly responds to accusations of "training Lutheran missionaries." "We were just sitting here

minding our own business when we were told that our church would be assigned 60 children" from Ukraine, he explained. "As I approach it, my children can be what they want to be. I'm not gearing them to be Ukrainian missionaries." Pastor Gruen's oldest son is a computer programmer, his second son is undecided, son number 3 is a Lutheran pastor, "and my Ukrainian boy wants to be a soccer coach."

Despite the attacks in the media, a commission was set up in Ternopil to examine and reach a decision on each adoption request from the American foster families.

The American end

In November 1992, Ukraine's Consul General Anatoliy Oliynyk arrived in Chicago and shortly afterward became involved in the adoptions of the Ternopil orphans. He met with every child to ascertain whether in fact he or she wished to be adopted by their foster family and assisted the foster families in preparing and

"We've grown to love these kids and they love us. We can't part."

— Vladimir Goncharoff

translating adoption documents to the satisfaction of the Ukrainian government. According to Mr. Oliynyk, as of March of this year, no adoption papers were submitted to the Ukrainian government by any of the foster families.

Ms. Harasymiw says the hold-up in the adoptions of the orphans is the result of complicated paperwork and the Ternopil commission's reluctance to process the adoption requests. "The children were brought here and stayed beyond with the understanding of the officials at that time. The new officials see no reason to have these children adopted...You're dealing with a situation where you have a clash between Ukrainians feeling that Ukrainian children are being exported abroad and Americans who feel they have a right to adopt them."

For Ms. Harasymiw, the most difficult aspect of processing the adoption papers is obtaining the consent of the orphans' legal guardians. She feels that many have been pressured to terminate their legal rights.

Vladimir Goncharoff of Rolling Meadows, Ill., says the legal guardian of the two little girls he is trying to adopt, Svitlana and Tetiana, told him "don't you dare send these kids back." Mr. Goncharoff traveled to Ternopil with a group of foster parents in March in an attempt to resolve the adoption dispute, and like several

of the other foster parents is a former client of Ms. Harasymiw.

Ms. Harasymiw, who represents "not quite 30 families," says she has obtained consent for some of the families to adopt, but feels she is being scapegoated for the problems encountered during the adoption process. She and Pastor Shep have severed ties and refuse to comment about one another.

In May a second group of foster parents traveled to Ternopil to pursue their adoptions. But whereas Pastor Shep assisted the first group of parents in arranging meetings with Ternopil officials, the second group had to fend for themselves. "We have so many other projects at Thoughts of Faith," Pastor Shep explains. "We are not an adoption agency. If we got involved, it would never end."

A special case

The May 12 moratorium on adoptions has spread fear to the foster families and the children they are trying to adopt. "It is very difficult to go to bed at night," said Pastor Gruen. "To lose Volodia now after a year and a half would be like death." On May 28 the foster parents received a letter from Consul General Oliynyk advising them that the Ternopil authorities have requested that the children return to Ukraine. Some foster parents fear that if the orphans return to Ternopil, their adoption requests will not be honored. Some families can't afford to fly the orphans and themselves back.

Mr. Oliynyk is sympathetic to the plight of the children and their foster families, but emphasizes that the situation must be handled according to the laws of Ukraine. "This case will have moral and political consequences. We must take into consideration that we are deciding the fate of little citizens of Ukraine as well as the relationship between the American families and Ukraine." According to Mr. Oliynyk, two little orphans who departed for Ternopil before July 27 have been adopted by their American foster parents and returned to the Chicago area in April.

Mr. Oliynyk points to the orphan case as an example of "how not to deal with an adoption." Mr. Goncharoff says, "I know that this is not the way adoptions are done, but at this time we can only do what is right for the kids...We've grown to love these kids and they love us. We can't part."

In light of the May 12 moratorium and Consul General Oliynyk's letter, the status of those children who remain in the United States is not clear. In early June the foster parents received word from Kyiv that a program on Ukrainian television indicated that the plight of the orphans will be treated as a special case, and that a "national-level commission" will travel to the United States to review the adoption requests. As one foster parent put it, the ball is in Ukraine's court.

Pylyp Orlyk Institute officially opens in Kyiv

by Markian Bilynsky

KYYIV — The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, a Washington-based organization formed in 1991, announced the official opening of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy.

The institute is an independent public policy research organization, whose primary objectives are to render general assistance in the establishment of democracy, a free-market economy, and the rule of law in Ukraine, as well as to raise the level of mutual understanding between policymakers in Ukraine and the United States. The project is funded by the National Endowment for Democracy as well as by contributions from various private organizations and individuals.

The announcement of the institute's registration, which was made at a press conference on April 7 on the premises of the Supreme Council, followed a meeting of the Orlyk Institute's Board of Directors. The board's membership consists of some of Ukraine's leading democrats. Among them are four deputies: Chairman of the Board Ivan Zayets (chairman of the Parliament's democratic bloc, the Narodna Rada), Oleksander Yemets (advisor to the president of Ukraine on legal affairs), Mykhailo Horyn (Chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party), and Pavlo Movchan (head of the Prosvita cultural association). Other board members include Rukh Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych, as well as scholars from the Institute of Economics and Philosophy.

The press conference panel consisted of Nadia K. McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation; Kateryna Chumachenko, foundation vice-president and director of the institute; Mr. Zayets, and Markian Bilynskyj, the institute's director of research. The panel

was chaired by institute board member Leonid Shklyar.

In the opening remarks, Mrs. McConnell offered an optimistic assessment of Ukraine's future: "The peoples of Ukraine today have an opportunity not available to their forefathers. A country that has a deep and unique democratic heritage and which was once the breadbasket of Europe can, despite its cruel historical legacy, truly become a land of opportunity and prosperity for all of its peoples."

She added that the institute's intention was not to transplant the American democratic experience to Ukraine, but to make the American experience — both good and bad — accessible to Ukrainians, to help broaden, and not restrict, the scope of the debate over state-and nation-building.

Ms. Chumachenko explained the means through which this goal is realized, by describing the institute's projects. These include: the regular and timely publication in Ukrainian of U.S. press articles, commentaries and congressional hearings regarding Ukraine (the information is transmitted from Washington via the "Democracy Hotline," an E-mail link that has been online since March 1991; the hotline is managed by foundation board member Robert M. McConnell of the law firm Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher); the translation of books and articles; the planned publication of a quarterly journal; the preparation of analyses; and the preparation of briefing papers and analyses. Conferences and workshops are also held. The institute also prepares updates on Ukrainian issues for an American audience. The following evening, a reception was held at the Natsionalnyi Hotel. Among those in attendance were Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk, and the chairman of Rukh, Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Liberal Laurence Decore in race for Alberta premier

by Christopher Guly

HULL, Quebec — It's a race between the former mayors of Alberta's two largest cities in the provincial election on June 15.

Liberal Party leader Laurence Decore, the former mayor of Edmonton, is hoping to unseat Progressive Conservative Premier Ralph Klein, a former Calgary mayor, and form the first Grit government in the province in 72 years. (Liberal Charles Stewart served as premier from 1917 to 1921.)

Mr. Decore represents Edmonton Glengarry in the Alberta legislature, while Premier Klein represents Calgary Elbow.

Mr. Decore is using his five-year mayoral record as ammunition to show he's the best person to run the province's economy.

Liberal campaign literature shows that when he became mayor in 1983, Edmonton's tax-supported debt was \$304 million, or \$543 per Edmontonian. During his term as mayor, Mr. Decore claims that he was able to reduce the city's tax-supported debt by 9.2 percent.

When he left office in 1988, Edmonton's debt had declined to \$276 million or \$479 per Edmontonian. Add municipal utilities deficits and the total comes to \$1.4 billion, or \$2,404 per Edmontonian.

That compares with Mr. Klein, who succeeded Don Getty as Tory leader and premier earlier this year, and who was elected mayor of Calgary in 1980. Then, the Grits claim Calgary's tax-supported debt stood at \$407 million or \$697 per Calgarian.

When Mr. Klein left office nine years later, the debt increased by almost 145 per cent, or \$97 million, to \$1,503 per Calgarian. Add civic utilities deficits, and the total comes to a debt of \$2.5 billion, or \$3,727 per Calgarian.

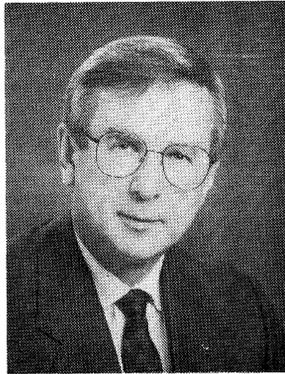
Born in Vegreville, Mr. Decore, 52, is a second-generation Ukrainian-Canadian Liberal politician. His father, John, a lawyer and judge, represented the riding of Vegreville as a Liberal in the Canadian House of Commons from 1949 to 1957. He also served as president of Edmonton's Ukrainian Professional and Business Club (UPBS).

Laurence Decore, also a lawyer, served as an alderman in Edmonton from 1974 to 1983. That year, he was elected mayor, receiving the largest plurality in the history of Edmonton mayoral elections.

Mr. Decore also served as president of the Edmonton UPBC and as president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation from 1979 to 1981. The founding chairperson of the Alberta Heritage Council, Mr. Decore also served as chairman of the Canadian Consultative Council of Multiculturalism from 1980 to 1983. In fact, he was awarded the Order of Canada in 1983 for his efforts in promoting multiculturalism.

Yet, Dr. Roman Petryshyn, a sociologist and director of the Ukrainian Resource Development Center, said that fighting Alberta's deficit, and not highlighting multicultural issues, dominates the agendas of the two parties. Only the New Democratic Party (NDP), headed by Ray Martin, has issued a comprehensive statement on Alberta's ethnic communities.

However, earlier in the current campaign, Community Development Minister Dianne Mirosh, whose mother is of Ukrainian descent, ranted some Albertans with a comment perceived to



Laurence Decore

be intolerant of non-Anglophone immigrants arriving in the province. Dr. Petryshyn explained that Ms. Mirosh, who represents Calgary Glenmore, made "anti-multicultural" statements when she called for future government favoritism to English-speaking immigrants.

Ms. Mirosh, whose portfolio includes past multiculturalism and human rights responsibilities, claims that her comments were taken out of context. "My grandparents come from Ukraine and never spoke English. All I was saying is that people who are emigrating there should know that they will need to speak English... and that the government can't afford to pay for language training. It's sad when people come here with qualifications and end up sweeping floors."

But if the Tory minister has been under attack for thinking dollars and cents, her approach is more the rule than the exception in the current campaign.



Gene Zwodzky

For Mr. Decore, the main issue facing Albertans is reducing the province's debt. Albertans are faced with an accumulated debt of \$20 billion, not including this year's projected \$2.5 billion deficit. When Mr. Getty became premier in 1986, the province enjoyed \$12 billion in assets.

The Liberal leader claims that much of the economic reversal is due to bad government investments in failed private industry. In the past few years, hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost in such disastrous recovery measures as building a \$646 million cellular-telephone industry and another to build a \$125 million high-tech magnesium plant that went nowhere.

Mr. Decore is employing a so-called "CD Player" or "Conservative Debt Player," to illustrate the government's

poor financial management record. He explains that it clocks the provincial debt at over \$7.5 million a day since 1985, which continues to grow at a rate of \$87 per second.

But Prof. David Taras, a political scientist at the University of Calgary, said that both Mr. Klein and Mr. Decore have been vague about how they would cut the deficit. "There's not much difference between both parties. Both agree that the government should serve as an economic facilitator and take dramatic steps in reducing the debt, but haven't really said how," he noted.

Mr. Decore, who agrees with Mr. Klein that Alberta will continue to be the only Canadian province without a provincial sales tax, promises to begin by slashing government jobs. "We have the largest civil service in the country on a per capita basis."

However, Mr. Klein has been attempting to offset Mr. Decore's concern for Alberta's economy by linking him with the federal Liberal's historically unpopular National Energy Program of the 1970s and 1980s. Mr. Decore admits that legacy has hurt the party's chances for a provincial sweep.

"If we were called something else we could win very easily."

The current party standings in Alberta's 83-member legislature are: 57 Tory seats, 15 NDP and nine Liberals. However, in the 1989 election, just months after Mr. Decore was elected Liberal leader, the Grits took 29 percent of the popular vote compared with 26 percent for the NDP.

Most political analysts predict the Liberals will likely replace the NDP as Alberta's official opposition during this election. "If it's a minority situation with the Conservatives, the Liberals and NDP probably unite in a coalition," said Prof. Taras.

Gene Zwodzky, who is running for the Liberals in Edmonton Avonmore against NDP incumbent Marie Lang, is confident of a Grit victory. "People are

tired of the 22 consecutive years of Conservative governments," says the 44-year-old music director of Edmonton's Shumka Dancers and former executive director of the Alberta Ukrainian Centennial Commission.

"That's why I'm telling voters in my riding that I want to be your representative... not your politician," he said.

However Mark Hlady, who is running against NDP incumbent Bob Hawksworth in the Calgary Mountain View constituency, says Albertans already have a change.

"We have a new leader, Ralph Klein, who has a lot of new ideas and new energy," explains the 34-year-old former Ukrainian dancer in Thunder Bay, who is running in Calgary's most heavily populated Ukrainian district.

Prof. Taras explained that although Mr. Decore is very popular in Edmonton, Ukrainian Albertans are unlikely to support him based on his heritage. "Albertans traditionally vote either north-south, or urban-rural."

Ukrainian Albertans, who comprise the third largest ethnic group in the province, currently represent about 250,000 or 10 percent of Alberta's population. Close to 62 percent of Albertans live in either Edmonton or Calgary.

Dr. Petryshyn said that most Ukrainian Albertans are now fifth-generation and have no political agenda as a group. "We are white and English-speaking. Besides, there isn't the fire in the belly that you might have seen in the 1960s and 1970s during the Cold War."

Instead of worrying about his ethnic affiliation, Prof. Taras suggests that Mr. Decore concentrate on honing his own personality.

"Laurence has this image problem," he explains. "He comes across very cold and very stern, like a high school principal. I know that he has this caring and warm side. But although he's very well respected, most people don't have much of a love for him."

Communique from Council of Bishops

Communique from the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. concerning the state of health of His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav I.

After returning from Ukraine in December of 1992, His Holiness, the Patriarch of Kyiv and All Ukraine, and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Mstyslav I, spent a brief period of time in the Church Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., and then departed for Canada to spend the Christmas holy days with his family in Grimsby, Ontario. It was there that His Holiness became ill and was admitted to the local hospital. Upon his release from the hospital, His Holiness, upon the counsel of his physician, remained with his family, who have been continually tending to his needs.

We, the undersigned bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., visited our beloved spiritual father and consecrator, and imparted to him the Holy Mysteries instituted by our Lord, Jesus Christ.

Of recent date, His Holiness' health has suffered serious complications. Despite his illness, at the center of His Holiness' continual prayers, thoughts and concern is our entire Ukrainian Orthodox Church, its spiritual children — the bishops, clergy and faithful — and its spiritual, pastoral and administrative development.

Having apprised you of this, we request that all the faithful of our UOChurch of the U.S.A., and all Christ-loving Ukrainians offer sincere prayers for the physical and spiritual health and well-being of His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav.

With love in Christ, the Healer of souls and bodies,

+Constantine

Metropolitan, Acting Primate of the UOChurch of the U.S.A.

+Antony

Archbishop of New York and Washington, D.C.

South Bound Brook, N.J.

June 6, 1993

Feast of Pentecost

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Who's on the defensive now?

This week, the United States and Ukraine came closer to resolving some sticking points in their relationship, while Russia revealed a little more of its true colors.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin's visit to Germany and Ukraine last week, was billed by senior officials as an effort "to advance the U.S. defense partnership with two key countries" and a "major step forward in ... building a security relationship with Russia and Ukraine."

The Aspin visit clearly was a good follow-up to that of Strobe Talbott, who less than a month earlier in Kyiv had announced a sea change in U.S.-Ukraine relations as the United States would be adopting a new multi-faceted approach to relations with Ukraine. (It was somewhat puzzling then when, soon afterwards, during a meeting with Ukrainian American community leaders, Ambassador Talbott spent 50 minutes of the allotted hour on nuclear issues.) Now Secretary Aspin came to Kyiv armed with more concrete proposals, including international supervision over Ukraine's nuclear weapons, more ties between the American and Ukrainian military, more assurances of U.S. support in view of Ukraine's security concerns, and an offer to act as mediator to help resolve disputes between Kyiv and Moscow.

Indeed, officials in Kyiv, too, saw it that way. And their response was positive. "This visit, the first ever by an American defense secretary to Ukraine, confirms the intentions of the U.S. administration to start a new era in relations with Ukraine," commented Secretary Aspin's Ukrainian counterpart, Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, at the conclusion of the two-day visit. Gen. Morozov also told reporters that he has a "positive attitude" toward Mr. Aspin's proposal to put nuclear weapons in Ukraine under international control, in monitored storage areas even before steps are taken to eliminate them.

In Russia, however, the response to the United States' newest initiatives was far from positive. In fact, The Washington Post said U.S. moves "provoked outright hostility in Moscow." Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, who spoke to the press after meeting with Defense Secretary Aspin in Germany, sharply criticized the U.S., ruling out the United States' role as a mediator and indicating that the only proper role for the U.S. would be to compel Ukraine to turn over its nuclear weapons to Russia. His message was simple: the U.S. should side with Russia in this dispute. Mr. Grachev went as far as stating unequivocally that the once-Soviet nuclear warheads located on Ukrainian territory are Russian and should remain under Russian control.

The U.S. reaction to Russia's grouching was proper, as officials noted they plan to press Minister Grachev to accept its plan for international supervision over Ukrainian nuclear weapons when he visits Washington later this month.

Now the shoe is on the other foot. The U.S. has recognized Russia's pretensions; it has understood that Russia wants to be in control over all the nukes of the former USSR and to take over the former USSR's sphere of influence without any "meddling" by outsiders, even those it portrays as partners in the new world order.

An aide to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk had perhaps the most succinct and pertinent reaction to Russia's statements. "I think the idea of a multi-lateral security arrangement is a normal responsible suggestion," he told our colleague Chrystyna Lapychak, who writes for the Christian Science Monitor. "It seems to me that any assistance from anyone which would speed up the process of making Ukraine nuclear-free in the future should be welcomed." Why then does Russia protest so much?

June
15
1934

Turning the pages back...

In the summer and autumn of 1930, Polish authorities conducted an operation against the Ukrainian population of Galicia, which they controlled at the time. The goal of this

"pacification" campaign, as it was known, was to break up and intimidate opposition to the government of Josef Pilsudski, which had come to power by way of a coup d'état in 1926. The pacification was allegedly conducted in response to a rash of sabotage actions carried out by the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), but its focus was much more general and affected many mainstream institutions and communities that were in no way connected with the UVO.

The man who oversaw the Polish campaign, as deputy minister and then minister of the interior, was Bronislaw Pieracki. A leading activist of the so-called Sanacja ("healing") regime, he supported the use of strong-arm tactics when dealing with national minorities in Poland, euphemistically known as the "active policy."

Pieracki-sanctioned tactics included arrests, public whippings, torture in prison cells, wholesale searches of entire villages, the sacking of houses and apartments, removal of Ukrainian shop and street signs, raids on reading rooms and cooperatives, and indiscriminate destruction of cultural artifacts, such as books, embroidery, etc.

People were also frequently forced to sign declarations of loyalty to Poland, and to renounce their affiliation to the Ukrainian nation. In September 1930, the Polish authorities closed Ukrainian secondary schools in Ternopil, Drohobych and Rohatyn.

Although Pieracki made some economic and educational concessions to the Ukrainian minority in 1931, and met with Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and a number of Ukrainian political leaders in June of that year, he was also responsible for recurring repressions in the Lisko district, and in Volhynia and Polissia in 1932.

Two years later he was assassinated in Warsaw, on June 15, 1934, by Hryhorii Matseiko, a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Sources: "Pieracki, Bronislaw," "Pacification," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

What is U.S. aid to Ukraine worth?

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

In "U.S.-Ukraine Relations Include More Than Nukes" (The Ukrainian Weekly, May 16), Orest Deychakivsky stressed that U.S. policy toward Ukraine goes beyond the demand for ratification of START I and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). He points out that Ukraine has benefited from a wide range of U.S. assistance programs. While the facts in the article are accurate, one must be careful not to get a distorted picture of U.S. assistance efforts.

It is true, as the author stated, that "it is difficult to obtain a precise figure on aid to Ukraine." However, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has provided a summary of food, medical, technical and Nunn-Lugar (nuclear disarmament) grant assistance for both fiscal years (FY) 1992 and 1993. It is under these programs that Ukraine received the \$137.2 million referenced by Mr. Deychakivsky.

While \$137.2 million sounds like a great deal of assistance, this amount pales when one notes that the total assistance package was \$2.52 billion. While Ukraine comprise 18.19 percent of the population of the newly independent states (NIS), it received 4.84 percent and 6.19 percent of the U.S. aid for NIS countries in FY 1992 and 1993, respectively. For the two-year period, that averages out to only 5.92 percent of the assistance. While Ukraine has a population that is 34.7 percent of the population of Russia, Ukraine received only 9.48

percent of the aid Russia received.

The easiest comparison of assistance is in per capita terms in each country. As is clear from the accompanying table, the average per capita aid to NIS countries was \$8.12. For Russia, per capita assistance was \$9.68 while Ukraine received only \$2.64 per capita. In other words, for each dollar per capita aid to Ukraine, Russia received \$3.67 per capita aid (or, for each dollar per capita aid to Russia, Ukraine received \$.27 per capita assistance.)

Also clear from that same table is that of the 12 nations of the NIS, only two received less money per capita than Ukraine: Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. In the case of Azerbaijan, the Bush and Clinton administrations were precluded from providing any assistance by restrictions enacted by Congress.

While the Ukrainian community has argued that U.S. foreign policy, including foreign assistance, is Russo-centric, the facts indicate that this is not necessarily the case. Although Russia received more than the average per capita assistance, six countries received more assistance than Russia while five nations received less. One must conclude that the policy was more anti-Ukrainian than pro-Russian.

Some may argue that the extraordinarily low level of assistance to Ukraine is based on its reluctance to ratify the two arms-control treaties. Again, the facts do not support this case. In FY 1992, while

(Continued on page 10)

U.S. grant assistance to the NIS

| Nation | Percent of population of NIS | Total U.S. Aid FY 1992 & 1993 | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | Amount ¹ | Percent | Per Capita ² |
| Armenia | 1.20 | 188.0 | 8.11 | 55.04 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.61 | 0.1 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Belarus | 3.63 | 118.5 | 5.11 | 11.42 |
| Georgia | 1.95 | 106.5 | 4.59 | 19.12 |
| Kazakhstan | 5.99 | 82.4 | 3.55 | 4.82 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1.60 | 95.9 | 4.14 | 20.99 |
| Moldova | 1.56 | 54.9 | 2.37 | 12.31 |
| Russian Federation | 52.36 | 1,448.0 | 62.46 | 9.68 |
| Tajikistan | 1.99 | 15.9 | .69 | 2.80 |
| Turkmenistan | 1.34 | 54.6 | 2.36 | 14.23 |
| Ukraine | 18.19 | 137.2 | 5.92 | 2.64 |
| Uzbekistan | 7.57 | 16.3 | .70 | .75 |
| Total | 100.00 | 2,318.3 | 100.00 | 8.12 |

¹ In million of dollars

² In dollars

ACTION ITEM

During the past two years, Ukraine has received less than one third of its fair share of U.S. foreign assistance allocated to the former Soviet Union (\$137 million of \$2.3 billion). During the week of June 14, the U.S. House of Representatives will be considering the Foreign Assistance Authorization (H.R. 2233) and Appropriations (H.R. 2295) bill.

We urge all Ukrainian Americans to call their respective Congressman by June 16 to express concern about the distribution of U.S. foreign aid. A suggested message is: "Although Ukrainian Americans support foreign aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union, we would like to express our concerns about the unequal distribution of funds. In the past, of the nations of the former Soviet Union, only Uzbekistan received less assistance than Ukraine. We urge you, during consideration of the bills, to make a statement in the House supporting Ukraine receiving its fair share (about 20 percent) of the aid allocated to the nations of the former Soviet Union."

Congressmen can be reached through the U.S. Capitol switchboard at (202) 225-3121.

— submitted by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine's name is important, too

Dear Editor:

In a recent issue, two professors stated that rather than wasting time and effort writing to inform people of Ukraine's correct name, people should write letters concerning more substantive issues.

While I agree that it's important to write letters dealing with substantive and timely issues, I think that it's important, too, for letters to be written regarding Ukraine's official name. When a matter of paramount importance comes up, put your letter-writing concerning Ukraine's official name on hiatus, and address the paramount issue of the day. Then, return to writing letters as before.

Numerous newscasts and television programs have had several guests on the same show (including President Bill Clinton in his first press conference from the White House) refer to Ukraine and "the" Ukraine in the same conversation. Talk about confusing the public!

Ukraine has one official name; it is only that name everyone should be using. Thomas Friedman of The New York Times didn't even bother to give Ukraine a name on the March 28 broadcast of "Face the Nation" when he insolently referred to "those guys" twice during his conversation with Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

Not everyone has the time or the inclination to write. Each person can, however, in a nice way, verbally correct anyone (librarian, co-worker, salesperson, etc.) who incorrectly refers to Ukraine.

Each time someone writes that as a result of his or her letter some positive change resulted, it motivates me to put my personal computer to work. so, I encourage everyone to keep their fingers flying over those PC or typewriter keys, those pens gliding over those sheets of paper, or those phone lines vibrating.

Yaroslava Benko
Arlington Heights, Ill.

Rude awakening on visa regulations

Dear Editor:

After some 50 years, I decided to go back and visit my native Ukraine. A reunion of former students of the gymnasium high school in Sokal seemed like the proper occasion. And so, full of great expectations, I called the Consular Section of Ukrainian Embassy to inquire about getting a visa.

At that point I got a rude awakening; I was told that not only do I need a visa, but in addition I must first produce an "official" invitation from a friend or from relatives. The reunion being only six weeks away, this requirement caused a major problem.

Upon hanging up, I began to recall the marches in support of Ukrainian causes, the countless letters and petitions written to members of the U.S. Congress, the collections of funds for various urgent needs of the Ukrainian people and, yes, also a significant contribution to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine.

I need a visa and invitation to visit Ukraine. But what is the policy of neighboring countries? Upon calling some embassies, here is what I found: Hungary requires no visa and neither do the Czech Republic or Slovakia. The most interesting news came from the

Polish Embassy. A lady answered the phone and said: "You do not need any visa to come and visit us. Come over and have a good time."

That really hurt. Poland welcomes me with open arms. and my home country requires an invitation and charges a hefty sum for the visa.

I am sure that there is a well-considered reason why a citizen of Cuba or Vietnam may visit Ukraine without any visas, while a Ukrainian with U.S. citizenship must have an invitation — an "official" one. I believe that it is most appropriate for Dr. Oleh Bilorus, the ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, to explain that reason. I have known Dr. Bilorus from various meetings that he has attended and believe that his explanation will be enlightening.

Dr. Ivan Pelech
Morris Plains, N.J.

Revutsky reflects on Liatoshynsky

Dear Editor:

In his article "Liatoshynsky: prelude to a centennial" (May 2) Virko Balek, known Ukrainian composer and conductor, stated that while drastically recomposing Lysenko's score of his opera "Taras Bulba," Liatoshynsky was mainly responsible for its orchestration.

As a witness during the conversation between Liatoshynsky and my father, Dmytro Revutsky, I would like to make a correction. Working on some additions to the Lysenko's score, my uncle, Levko Revutsky, gave suggestions to Liatoshynsky on which instruments might be used in the orchestration of the opera. Therefore, Liatoshynsky openly admitted to my father that it was very easy to orchestrate following Levko Revutsky's notes. He even proposed to him that they write a new opera together in the future. Unfortunately this was not realized.

Valerian Revutsky
Vancouver

The writer is professor-emeritus,
University of British Columbia in
Vancouver.

Bravo to Cincinnati mountain climbers

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to the Cincinnati team (featured recently in The Weekly) for climbing Mount Rainier.

I had wanted to climb Mount Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada in California. At 14,495 feet it is the highest peak in the lower 48 states. It is recommended that the climb be made over a period of two or three days. As I'm 72 years old, I didn't know if I could carry a 60-pound load for 10.7 miles, and back, so I decided to do it in one day.

I started out at 6 a.m. and at noon had reached 13,000 feet at 7 miles. At this point I got very tired and had three consecutive cramps in my upper thighs. Realizing that the rarefied air was getting the best of me, I decided to go back, and I stumbled and swore all the way back to where I had started. In 12 hours I had gone 14 miles.

As a consolation prize for myself, I drove to the lowest point in the Western hemisphere, Bad Water in Death Valley, which is 279.8 feet below sea level.

John Czynailo
Marcy, N.Y.

BOOK REVIEW: Ten authors reveal status of women in USSR

"Perestroika and Soviet Women," edited by Mary Buckley. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1992. 175 pp.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Although the title of this book — "Perestroika and Soviet Women" — is dated, the contents are still relevant, proving that events move faster than the publication of books or fundamental changes in society. Published by Cambridge University Press in 1992 (but written before the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991), it poses the question, "Are there any changes in women's lives, self-understanding and social status comparable to the radical changes in society at large?"

It contains an essay by Solomea Pavlychko titled "Between Feminism and nationalism: New Women's Groups in Ukraine." Ms. Pavlychko, a literary scholar and translator of such works as "Lady Chatterly's Lover" and "Lord of the Flies," lives and works in Kyiv and is one of the few women in Ukraine analyzing issues from a feminist point of view.

The influence of perestroika reforms on the status of women in the former Soviet Union is examined by various authors from different perspectives: the labor force, agricultural reform, political reform, social issues and literature. Although most of the articles deal with the issues on a Soviet level and from a Russian perspective, many of the problems described would apply to Sovietized Ukraine as well.

Several of the authors make the point that it was only in the era of glasnost that data on the unfavorable status of women in the former Soviet society began to appear. It soon became apparent that women's alleged constitutional equality was underpinned by economic exploitation and political marginalization.

Ms. Pavlychko examines the influence of the nationalist movement in Ukraine on the status of women. Her conclusion is that "women were never admitted to the economic or political elite in this society, and they are not admitted now."

In the period of rapid political change in Ukraine, women were active in the reform movement and joined the democratic political organizations in large numbers. However, they did not assume leadership positions. Ms. Pavlychko points out that at the founding congress of Rukh, only 8.8 percent of the dele-

gates were women and not a single woman made a speech or participated in a discussion. In the election of 1990, of 450 deputies elected, only 13 were women. Although in the previous Communist Parliament 30 percent of the deputies had been women, this was achieved by appointment. Officially women did speak for women, but within limits set by men.

Through various examples, Ms. Pavlychko shows that today Ukrainian women are not ready to compete with men for power and, although society does not encourage them in such competition, neither does it want any more women politicians of the old type. The Soviet experience of official women representatives gave affirmative action a bad name.

Ms. Pavlychko examines the few organizations that did emerge in the 1990s and spoke as an independent voice for women. The Organization of Soldier's Mothers agitated against injustices in the Soviet Army and led a campaign against the posting of recruits outside their republics. The Women's Society of Rukh (Zhinocha Hromada Rukhu) organized women around the task of helping victims of Chernobyl.

Soyuz Ukrainok (Women's Union) was the first independent women's organization that sought to engage women in public life. It has become the leader in organizing activities and programs involving social and welfare services on the community level.

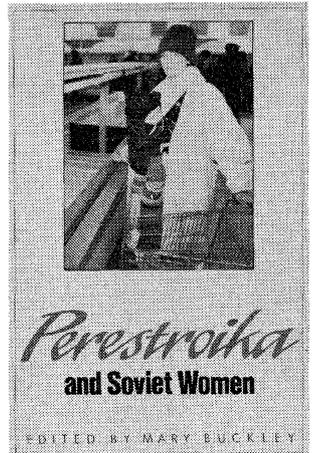
The above examples seem rather timid when compared to Western feminist thrusts in the last decades. But, Ms. Pavlychko points out, they should be looked at in the context of former Soviet society, where the Communist women's organizations were politically conformist and operated under the control of the Communist patriarchy, playing a secondary and propaganda role. Although towards the end of the Soviet period there were 57,000 women's councils (zhinochi rady) in Ukraine, they were unimportant, token organizations.

It is not merely the Communist past in Ukraine that worked against women's involvement in public affairs, Ms. Pavlychko notes. Ukrainian history and traditions are permeated with the

(Continued on page 12)



Solomea Pavlychko (left) is among the 10 authors whose essays appear in "Perestroika and Soviet Women" (right).



NOTES FROM THE PODIUM

by Virko Baley

A short history of Ukrainian music

PART I

Ever since I began to write this column, I knew that at some point I would receive a request to write a "short history of Ukrainian music." I use the term "history" advisedly — this is not so much history as a short synopsis, a sort of short order cook's listing of essential ingredients.

As Ukraine is now an independent state, and since culture is the password of considerable power, this little synopsis may be useful. Also, be advised that this is simply the first in a series of short histories. This one is an overview. Mythopoetic imagination, the Gogolian hyperbole and dreams of past glories, real or imagined, have long had a tendency to blur fact and fiction in Ukrainian history.

In the collective consciousness of my tribe, state, nation, gender or race, the line between historical accuracy and wishful (even negative) thinking is often blurred, exaggerated or even invented (horrors!). Yet facts are important. George Orwell once wrote: "Whoever controls the past controls the future. Whoever controls the present controls the past." Well, here are some of the facts, mixed together with the salsa of personal opinion. Fortunately, factual mistakes and opinions are always subject to revisions.

In one of my previous columns I quoted myself: "Only two voices from the chorus of Ukrainian culture have received unquestioned international recognition and acceptance: the sculptor Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) and film-maker Alexander Dovzhenko (1894-1956). Some also know the inimitable and magical poetry of Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861). The rest is a murmur, still undifferentiated from the powerful chant of Soviet Russia."

Although much has changed since the time I wrote that in 1978 — I still believe the above essentially holds true, but with a few major footnotes. Ukraine is now independent. The musical world is about to add a third name to the above pantheon, that of Borys Liatoshynsky (1895-1968), whose centennial will be celebrated in 1995. Ukrainian inroads into the world of music and film have in the last decade established important beachheads with such significant artists as Valentin Silvestrov, Leonid Hrabovsky, Yevhen Stankovych, Valentin Bibik and Myroslav Skoryk in music, and Yuriy Illienko and Kira



Muratova in film.

But first a little background is in order. From the 11th to 17th centuries Ukrainian music developed mainly in two areas: folk songs and church music. Original Ukrainian church music emerged in 11th century Kyivian Rus' and quickly spread from its first center, the Pecherska Lavra (The Kyiv Monastery of the Caves). The 16th century saw the development of the so-called Kyivian notational system, based on West European principles. The development of polyphony and extensive training of professional musicians resulted in the appearance of the first Ukrainian theoretical handbook, "Hramatyka Muzykalna" (Musical Grammar) by Mykola Dyletsky. This book was important not only in Ukraine but for all East European regions as the first systematic treatise on the essentials of music theory, aesthetics of music and instructions in musical composition. As a result of the Pereyaslav Treaty, the middle of the 17th century saw the exportation of Ukrainian music and musicians to Muscovy (Russia). Soon Kyivian singers, its notational system and musical culture in general dominated Russia until the introduction of Italian music during the second half of the 18th century.

In the first half of the 18th century, musical life was limited to the fostering of church music. The first printing of Ukrainian church music, the "Irmoloi," appeared in Lviv in 1707, the second edition in 1709. As in previous times, the most important music center in Ukraine was the Kyiv Mohyla Academy. In 1733, courses in music were introduced at the Kharkiv College. The connection with West European music grew stronger in the 18th century. An outstanding center was the estate of Hetman Kyril Rozumovsky in Hlukhiv. His son, Andriy (Andre) was one of the closest friends and patrons of Ludwig van Beethoven.

The golden age of Ukrainian music was achieved by three great composers, Maksym Berezovsky (1745-1777), Artem Vedel-Vedelsky (1767-1808) and Dmytro Bortniansky (1751-1825). The predominant field of their musical expression was the sacred choral concerto, a very distinct and original Ukrainian musical form. Fortunately, this portion of Ukrainian music is fairly well represented on discs. Twelve choral concerti by Vedel have been released on Melodiya SUCD 10-00268 and -00269,

recorded by the Kyiv Liatoshynsky Chamber Choir, V. Ikonnuk conducting. It was recorded in 1987 in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv.

Maksym Berezovsky is presently absent from the current catalogue, but one can still find in second-hand record shops the Angel-Melodiya Sr-40116 titled "Russian (sic) Choral Music of the 18th Century," which includes Berezovsky's masterful Concerto "Do Not Reject Me in My Old Age," as well as Bortniansky's Concerto No. 24, Cherubim Hymn No. 7 and Vedel's Concerto No. 3.

Bortniansky is represented best of all. First there is the complete set of all the choral concerti recorded by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk for the Ukraine Millennium Foundation; another set was recorded by Musicus Bortnianskii conducted by Myron Maksymiw; and Melodiya has released 2 CDs of selected concerti with the USSR Ministry of Culture Chamber Choir, V. Polyansky conducting. Of particular interest was their release of Bortniansky's lyrical-comic opera "The Falcon" (Melodiya C 10-07459-62). The performance is by the Moscow Chamber Musical Theater, Anatoliy Levin conducting. The opera is a wonderful example of Bortniansky's refined French style that



Dmytro S. Bortniansky (1751-1825)

he utilized for his operas — and quite different from his choral music.

One can also find individual works by all three composers on a variety of LPs released by Melodiya — one includes even an instrumental version of the above named concerto by Berezovsky. An interesting LP is "Masterpieces of the Ukrainian Choral Music," Melodiya C 10-27193-006. On it are samples of the Pecherska Lavra harmonic polyphony from the 16th century, and works by Berezovsky, Bortniansky, Vedel and Skovoroda.

The lacuna in Ukrainian music, however, is the 19th century. The nationalistic aspirations that swept Europe in the 19th century were dealt with in Ukraine with increasing harshness by the tsarist regime, culminating in the Ems Ukase of 1878, which forbade the printing in Ukrainian of anything except historical documents. The restriction applied also to musical and theatrical productions. Towards the close of the 19th century, Ukrainian musical life was confined to traveling theaters, with a repertoire closely related to peasant life.

The era did produce the composer Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912), who laid the foundation for the future development of a Ukrainian musical style. In addition, one must mention the singer-composer Semen Hulak-Artemovsky (1813-1873) whose comic opera "Zaporozhets za Dunayem" (The Cossack Beyond the Danube) still holds the stage in Ukraine. Important pioneering work in symphonic music was done by

Mykhailo Kalachevsky ("Ukrainian" Symphony, written in 1876) and Volodymyr Sokalsky (Symphony in G minor, written in 1892), although both works were "discovered" only after the 1920s, when Ukraine became a republic within the USSR. Sokalsky's symphony began to be performed again only in the 1950s (!). I am writing a special column on these two symphonies.

Western Ukraine's musical development followed a different pattern, especially after it came under Austrian rule in 1772. There were two centers in the late 18th and first half of the 19th century: Lviv and Peremyshl. The so-called Peremyshl school produced a group of composers such as Mykhailo Verbytsky (1815-1870), Ivan Lavrivsky (1822-1873), Isodore Vorobkevych (1836-1903) and Victor Matiuk (1852-1912). These composers were essentially dilettantes — gifted and very involved with the community; they produced music that was of use to their community: church music, works for male chorus, theater music, as well as some orchestral works, mainly from Verbytsky. The music was written for amateur performers.

An important role in this development was played by the theater. Although of technically inferior quality, it introduced a number of operas in Ukrainian, among them Verdi's "La Traviata," Gounod's "Faust" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." Of the Ukrainian operatic attempts, Anatol Vakhnianyn's "Kupallo" (completed in 1892) achieved popularity. By the 1900s Lysenko's influence was successful in showing the need to establish an independent national musical culture, one that was to be grounded in professionalism. Provincial imitations of second and third grade foreign models became less common. An attempt was made in the first two decades of the 20th century to develop a professional cadre of composers and performers.

Thus, in the first part of the 20th century a number of composers of greater technical erudition gathered in Kyiv. Among them were Mykola Leontovych (1877-1921), Kyrilo Stetsenko (1883-1922), Yakiv Stepovy (Yakymenko) (1883-1921) and Oleksander Koshets (1875-1945). In that all-important period, from 1905 to 1917, they became the base upon which the next generation could begin to build a professional cadre of composers. To that group one also needs to add the early Stanislav Liudkevych, whose monumental choral cantata "Kavkaz" (1912) is still an important and original contribution to the choral-symphonic tradition.

After regaining its national autonomy modern Ukraine found itself in 1917 without a viable and immediate musical past. To create such a past and present became a primary goal. The furious activities of the 1920s produced marginally important musical personalities, among them Borys Liatoshynsky. It was Liatoshynsky who assumed in Ukrainian music a position similar to that of Szymanowski and Bartok in their respective countries. Liatoshynsky initiated the modern movement with a series of intense and highly expressive works that in an original way reflected a central preoccupation with expressionism.

Music played an important part in this cultural renaissance, not only in the person of Liatoshynsky, but in the host of professional composers, among them Levko Revutsky, Victor Kosenko (in Kyiv), Vasyly Barvinsky, Stanislav Liudkevych (in Lviv), to name but the most significant ones. For the first time in centuries, Ukraine had a chance to form a national musical tradition which, even if it hardly ever left its borders,

(Continued on page 14)



An instrumental ensemble of the 17th century.

Young Ukrainian Canadian wins top magazine photography prize

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The National Magazine Awards, Canada's top juried awards for magazine writers and visual artists, were announced in April, and the winner of the gold medal and \$1,000 first prize for conceptual photography was 25-year-old Mir Lada from Toronto. His winning photo, featuring a punked-out Boy Scout, was used to illustrate an article in Today's Parent magazine titled "Scouts and Guides - is Baden-Powell's Brainchild Prepared for the 90s?"

Conceptual photography, as explained by Mir, differs from other types of photography because the picture is made rather than taken. "There is a very big difference between making and taking pictures," he said. "Taking a picture means you are recording something found or put in front of you. When you make a picture, you start out with an idea in your head and go out and find the means to make the photo."

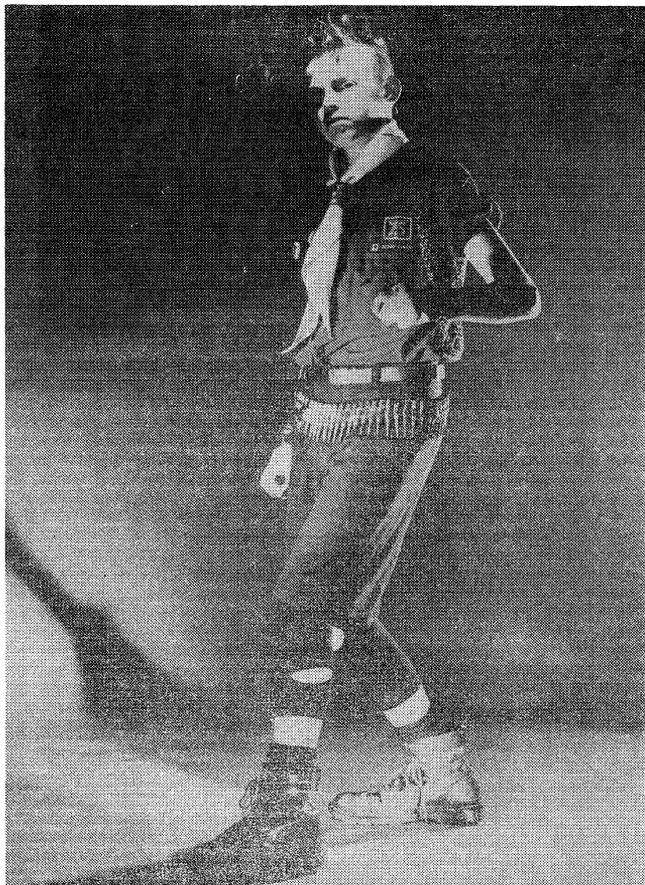
In the winning photograph, the art director gave Mir a general idea of what he wanted — a simple shot of a bizarre Boy Scout — but the styling of the model and all the details - clothing, hair, expression, background - were the photographer's responsibility. Mir said that, although it counts as a conceptual shot, the winning photo is more straightforward than most of the photos he creates. "On a scale of conceptuality, I would rate it 3 or 4 out of 10."

Mir is the son of artists Sophia Lada and the late Marco Zubar. He was born in Philadelphia and moved with his mother in 1981 to Winnipeg where he completed his high school studies. It was in Winnipeg that he got the photography assignment that turned out to be his first break.

TG (Today's Generation) Magazine, a nationally circulated magazine aimed at the 13- to 19-year-old crowd, was doing a profile article on Miss Teen Canada, who happened to be a student at Mir's school. Mir was asked to do the photos for the story. The magazine liked Mir's work and invited him to visit them if he came to Toronto.

In 1986 Mir moved to Toronto to study photography at the Ontario College of Art. The college cancelled the photography program the following year so he switched to the still photography course at the Ryerson Institute of Technology, which he completed two years ago.

On coming to Toronto, Mir followed up on TG Magazine's invitation to stop in and soon began receiving photo jobs. Occasional assignments turned into reg-



Mir Lada's National Magazine Award-winning photo in conceptual photography used to illustrate Today's Parent article "Scouts and Guides."

ular monthly ones; then he did some covers for the magazine and finally became the magazine's photo editor — all this while he was still a full-time student at Ryerson. As a result, in his last two years of school, he was able to support himself totally through his photography.

By the time he completed his studies, he had a portfolio of 50 published pieces as well as invaluable experience in meeting clients, negotiating and knowing how to "source" things. That, he explained, is a big part of photography, knowing where to find things, how to find locations, how to get props and passes.

Today, the major part of his photography work and what Mir calls "my true love, which gives me creative and personal satisfaction," is magazine work which, in his case, is not very lucrative. "Some photographers, who have a narrower range and who specialize in a particular kind of photo or in a particular look, use a simple approach. They can do a shoot in a couple of hours. I get bored with doing the same thing over and over again. I do something radically different and try new techniques every time I shoot. None of my photos is ever repeated. It becomes very time consuming," he said.

His photos have appeared in numerous national magazines such as Flare, Report on Business and enRoute and trade journals such as Style and Canadian Jewellery. Most recently, a montage of his photos has been used in Honda TV commercials. He does advertising and client direct work to give his firm, Marat Photography, the financial means to cover the running expenses so that he can do editorial work.

"I call myself a conceptual photo illustrator," Mir said. "The reason I don't use 'photographer' is because of the image of the photographer as someone who just takes pictures." The general public, he said, has particular ideas about what photographers are, and it falls into two categories. "One: they think I do weddings as that is the only time most people hire a photographer. Others assume I'm a jetsetting fashion photographer — breezing into a studio, people waiting on me hand and foot and all I do is press the button and the picture is taken." In actual fact, running both a business and doing the

creative work that he likes means 12- to 18-hour work days and very rarely a day off.

His competition is not other photographers, but illustrators, and sometimes, Mir said, when dealing with a way-out concept, an illustration would be a much easier solution than a photograph. "An illustration is just created out of your head. With a photo you have to find the objects, the people and the places to put in front of the camera."

Who decides what goes into a photo? Mir replied that this depends very much on the client, but in editorial work the photo illustrator is usually given a general concept or an idea and it's up to him to give it content. "Of course, magazines have a readership that expects a certain style; for example, trade magazines want a conservative visual background — I usually try to give it a little twist but I have to be careful not to alienate the reader. For creative magazines, the reader wants to be knocked back. This is more of a challenge and gives me an opportunity to experiment."

When doing editorial work, Mir said, he reads the article he is to illustrate carefully, dissecting it and creating visual symbols to go along with the contents. Then, using the visual components, he creates a total illustration.

He said the design training he received in his one year of fine arts study at the Ontario College of Art has proved to be the most significant for his work. "I don't go to galleries to look at photography shows, I go to look at paintings, sculpture and drawings. It is from them that I get my inspiration."

In the profession of photography one has to be able to combine both commercial aspects and creativity. Mir likes this combination as it gives him the opportunity to do many things: promotion, printing (he does his own color printing), prop building, construction in the studio and even bookkeeping. To help the business side of photography, he has set up a second firm for catalogue photography, specializing in reproductions for artists and illustrators. He hopes this will eventually be a self-operating business and become the vehicle that will allow him to pursue even more creative work.

Being American-born means Mir can easily go back and work in the U.S. Do the bright lights of New York beckon? "I have everything I want here, at least for the next five years," he said, "then probably I'll try some other place just for the change. I don't want to turn into a real workaholic (which I am now). I'm too young for that."

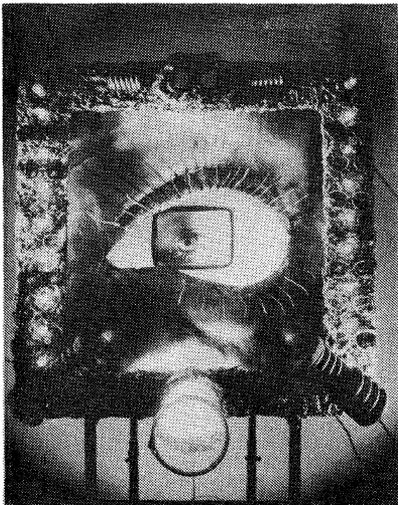
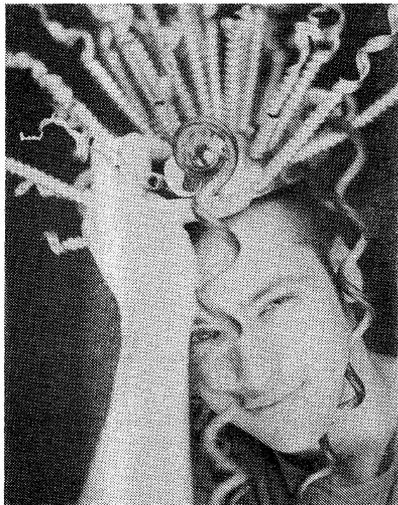


Photo illustration used in a Flare magazine article on laser eye surgery.



A conceptual shot of Mir Lada. (Photo by Marta Stefaniuk.)

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SPORTSLINE

Medvedev stars at French Open, sounds off on nationality

• Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine made quite a name for himself on the professional tennis circuit in the past year. Having reached the semi-final against eventual French Open champion Sergi Bruguera of Spain, Mr. Medvedev is now ranked eighth in the world, behind Ivan Lendl (U.S.) and ahead of Michael Stich (Germany).

According to Al Picker's reports in the Jersey Star-Ledger (May 27 and 30), the 18-year-old Mr. Medvedev does not like to talk until after matches. But talk he does. Born in Kyiv, the tennis star is demonstrative about being an ethnic Russian. "I am Russian, 100 percent Russian," he said in an interview at Roland Garros. "My parents are Russian. I have never had anybody Ukrainian in my blood."
"I was born in Ukraine and don't mind defending the flag of the country or playing as a Ukrainian." Mr.

Medvedev continued, "but mentally I am Russian." Offering his opinion on the new geopolitical order, the tennis ace said, "I was Russian when there was a Soviet Union. The split is stupid. I feel Russian, and to say I am Ukrainian sounds pretty stupid."

Mr. Picker's Star Ledger item of May 27 also mentioned that the young Kyivian's mother was so concerned about his health that "she packed up her son and shipped him for schooling and tennis lessons to Moscow, rather than be concerned about the Chernobyl fallout near their home."

Gymnasts strong at Worlds

• At the World Gymnastics Championships held in Birmingham, England, in mid-April, Hryhoriy Misiutyn took the gold in the floor exercise and Ihor Korobchynsky won the silver in the parallel bars competition. Messrs. Misiutyn, Korobchynsky and Rostam Charipov (who placed fourth in the parallel bars), are all from Ukraine

and all were members of the 1992 Olympic champion "Unified Team." In the high bar event, Mr. Charipov tied for fourth spot with the Belarusian standout and eventual over-all world champion, Vitaliy Shcherbo, with Mr. Korobchynsky placing sixth.

In the over-all competition, Mr. Korobchynsky finished eighth and Mr. Misiutyn (another strong performer at the Olympics) finished 12th, although he placed as high as fifth during the championships.

In the women's final standing, Tetiana Lysenko's gold in the vault and strong performances on other apparatus and the floor won her the bronze behind Shannon Miller (U.S.) and Olympic over-all champion Gina Gogean (Romania). Liudmyla Stovbchata placed in the top 15.

The star of Barcelona, Odessa's Tetiana Gutsu, apparently did not attend the competition and was not mentioned in the press.

Festival announces plaza program

HOLMDEL, N.J. — On Saturday, June 19, thousands of festival-goers will converge on the grounds of the Garden State Performing Arts Center in Holmdel, to enjoy a fun-filled cultural extravaganza at the annual Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. This year's plaza show co-chairpersons, Alex and Lillianna Chudolij, have brought in some of the Tri-State area's best entertainment and promise an incredible three hours of non-stop Ukrainian entertainment beginning at 11 a.m. on the centrally located mall.

This year the entertainment includes Hryts and Stepan — a two-man orchestra from Ukraine; Olya, a new singing sensation on the Ukrainian American scene; the Zaporozhians dance ensemble; comedian Roman Wasyluk; the 16-member Promin Vocal Ensemble from

New York City; the Zorepad Dancers from the Troy/Watervliet, N.Y. under the direction of choreographer Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky; the Cheremosh Ukrainian-Hutsul Society dance ensemble and resident tsymbaly player Andrij Luciw.

Bilingual hosting of the plaza show will be provided by Bob Petrowsky and Olha Szkafarowsky-Rudyk.

The following changes have been made in the stage program of the 19th annual Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. to be held at the Garden State Arts Center, Exit 116 on the Garden State Parkway. Appearing will be Ihor Bohdan and his group, Halychany, a contemporary folk group from Lviv. Unable to appear are Oksana Bilozir and the Oksana Ensemble, and musical stage and screen star Ed Evanko.

For ticket information, call Jaroslaw Iwachiw, (908) 369-5164. Festival hours: 9 a.m.-6:30 p.m.

N.J. governor proclaims Ukrainian day



Gov. Jim Florio has signed a proclamation designating June 19 as "Ukrainian Heritage Festival Day" in New Jersey. Pictured accepting the proclamation from the governor at the State House ceremony is Oksana Korduba of Rutherford, chairperson of the 1993 Ukrainian Festival USA, which will be held June 19 at the Garden State Art Center in Holmdel.

British war...

(Continued from page 3)

Canada began hearing an appeal that will "determine the fate of a criminal law that allows suspected Nazis to be brought to justice in Canada."

Imre Finta was acquitted in May 1990 of committing war crimes in Nazi-occupied Hungary, and the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld this decision in April 1992. However, according Mr. Viennneau's report, the Canadian federal government has referred the case to the Supreme Court, asking it to order a new trial for Mr. Finta.

Donbas miners...

(Continued from page 1)

administration of the Donbas region. Mr. Kravchuk also unveiled his eight-point economic program, which includes demonopolization of production, equal rights for all forms of ownership, privatization of small and medium-size businesses, and financial and banking reforms.

Mykola Kuryzhko, a member of the Donetsk Strike Committee, coal miners of the Donbas may move their strike up to Kyiv, "if the Kyiv factories and businesses support us."

Reacting to Mr. Kravchuk's speech, he called the president a "political impotent," adding, "He is calling us to work so that he can live better."

What is U.S. aid...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine was transferring its tactical nuclear weapons to Russia and signing the Lisbon Protocol, Ukraine received just 4.84 percent of U.S. grant assistance to the NIS. In FY 1993, when the nuclear controversy surfaced, that assistance increased to 6.19 percent.

In his meeting with leaders of the Ukrainian American community, Ambassador Strobe Talbott acknowledged that of the \$4.1 billion committed to the NIS by the Clinton administration, \$3.1 billion or 75.61 percent is already

earmarked for Russia. In other words, the percentage of U.S. assistance allocated to Russia for the coming years increases by over 13 percentage points over the assistance for the past two years. If Ukraine fared poorly when Russia was receiving only 62.46 percent of the total aid, how will Ukraine fare when Russia receives over 75.61 percent of U.S. assistance?

When the \$137.2 million of U.S. aid to Ukraine is put into perspective, Ukrainian-Americans may not be as pleased with the expenditure of their tax money as Mr. Deychakiwsky suggests they should be.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Receives doctorate from Wayne State

DETROIT — Maria Kostyniuk Daniv was awarded a Ph.D. from Wayne State University in Detroit in December 1992.

Her dissertation, titled "The Effect of Instruction on Comprehension and Recall of Prescription Drug Label Information in Older Adults," was developed and defended in the area of higher educational administration. Dr. Daniv is a captain in the 232rd Army Nurse Reserve Unit.

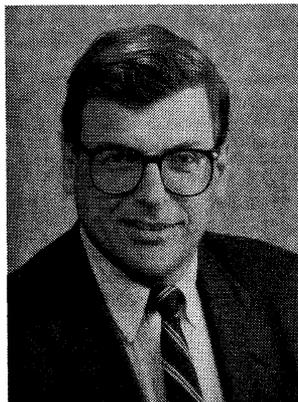
The parents of Dr. Daniv, Dmytro and Alexandria Kostyniuk, reside in Warren, Mich. Dr. Daniv has four daughters: Lara, Sonia, Ina and Angie. The Danivs are members of UNA Branch 94.

Named member of Appraisal Institute

NEWTON, Mass.: William J. Pastuszek, Jr., staff appraiser, Steven C. Byrnes Associates, was awarded the Massachusetts Appraisal Institute professional membership designation and was admitted to membership in the Appraisal Institute.

Mr. Pastuszek, an appraiser for more than 10 years, is a graduate of Oberlin College and holds a B.A. degree in English literature. Mr. Pastuszek is a director of the Greater Boston Chapter of the Appraisal Institute, former president of the Massachusetts Board of Real Estate Appraisers and current education chair, and teaches appraisal at Bentley College.

Mr. Pastuszek is member of UNA Branch 231 and is the son of UNA Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek.



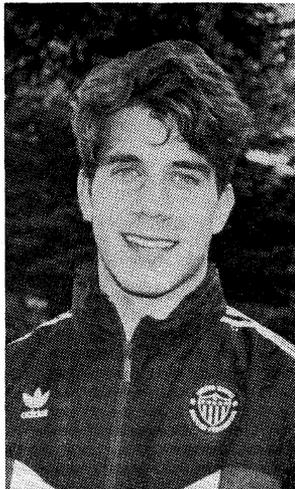
William J. Pastuszek Jr.

Student makes mark in soccer

WARREN, Mich. — Roman M. Kuropas, who is on a partial athletic soccer scholarship at Robert Morris College in Pittsburgh, started on the varsity squad and made his mark as a striker among national players from Trinidad-Tobago, among other countries.

During the last two seasons (1991 and 1992), he was the team captain and was chosen both seasons to the First Team North East All-Conference.

Mr. Kuropas started his soccer career at age 4 with the Ukrainian Chernyk Soccer Club. He also played with AC Italia, and with Immaculate Conception



Roman M. Kuropas

Ukrainian High School, where he was a soccer standout and a three-letter winner. He was selected to the Michigan All-State Soccer First Team, All-Midwest First Team, and the U.S.A. Ambassador Team.

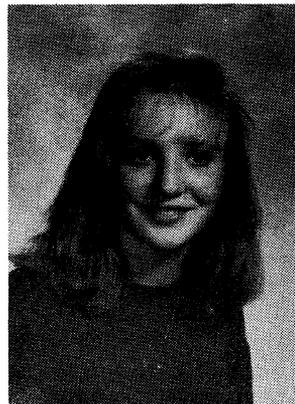
In 1991 Mr. Kuropas was part of the Ukrainian American National Soccer team that toured Ukraine. His last four summers were spent on staff in the nation's leading soccer camps.

Mr. Kuropas will receive his marketing degree in 1993. He is a member of UNA Branch 20, of which his father, Roman Kuropas, is branch secretary.

Chosen to serve as youth ambassador

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Krista Kornlyo has been selected to represent the Rochester area as the people-to-people student ambassador to Europe for the summer of 1993. This nationally sponsored student diplomat program, organizes selected high school students to participate in a cross-cultural, multinational foreign exchange.

The process starts in Washington, with a three-day orientation and briefing, then crosses the Atlantic to connect with other students in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Poland, Russia and Belarus. The young ambassadors have an opportunity to hone their diplomatic skills and to examine cultural differences as well as attempt to bridge cultural gaps.



Krista Kornlyo

Miss Kornlyo is currently completing her sophomore year at West Irondequoit High School, where she is enrolled in accelerated math, science, German, and advanced placement European history for college credit.

She has been an honor roll student for the past two years and has earned a recognition award from the Goethe Institute, as well as other commendations for English, history, math, science, and musical achievement. She is scheduled to take her "matura," an examination to complete her diploma at the Taras Schevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies.

In addition to her excellence in academics, Miss Kornlyo is a member of the Yevshan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, performs with the Kobzari Mandolin Orchestra and is an accomplished pianist. In her spare time, she is a weekly volunteer at Rochester General Hospital.

Miss Kornlyo is a member of UNA Branch 89 of Rochester, N.Y.

Model featured in Teen Magazine

BOCA RATON, Fla. — Aspiring model Shawna Storozuk, 15, of Delray Beach appeared in the March issue of Teen Magazine as a 1993 Great Model Search regional semifinalist. Ms. Storozuk is among 480 — out of 24,000 entrants — who appear in the magazine's January through May issues. The winner will follow in Cheryl Tiegs' footsteps as the October cover girl.

An avid dancer, Mr. Storozuk has attended the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky summer dance camp in Upstate New York for the past five years. She also dances with the Kalyna Dance Group.

She is a member of UNA Branch 364.

Wins World Cup poster contest

SOMERSET, N.J. — Roman Holowinsky has been selected first place winner in a poster contest in the eighth grade category, held by the New York/New Jersey World Cup '94 Host Committee.

Mr. Holowinsky's creativity and originality earned him \$50, a prize ribbon and a commemorative World Cup pin set. Mr. Holowinsky was invited to an awards ceremony held May 4 at the New Jersey State House in Trenton, N.J., to join Gov. Jim Florio and the committee for the kick-off of "New Jersey Soccer Month."

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Florida Ukrainians greet Petrenko



Victor Petrenko, Olympic Figure Skating Champion and his wife, Nina, met with Ukrainians after the World Figure Skating Champions show in Clearwater, Fla., presented by the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities. In photo above, (first row, from left) are: Maria Hromiak, Mr. Petrenko, Stephanie Cehelsky, Mary Lesawyer, (second row) Joseph Lesawyer, Mrs. Petrenko, Alla Barbolak, John Gawaluch, Irene Zenczak, (top row) Stephen Zenczak and Myron Hromiak. Mr. Petrenko, a native of Odessa now living in Las Vegas, spent about an hour with his American kinsmen relating his experiences on tours of the U.S.A. and Canada.

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Ten authors...

(Continued from page 7)

ionization of the feminine and the cult of the female: the cult of the Berehynia — the main goddess of home cosiness; the cult of the mother — the keeper of the family and the nation; the orthodox cult of the Holy Virgin. Such cults may seem like innocuous romanticism to us, but they are being heavily promoted in Ukraine today by the spokesmen for the national revival as part of national traditions and the proper role for women.

At the same time, Ms. Pavlychko points out, "misogyny and sexism are deeply rooted in modern Ukrainian society. They find expression in numerous psychological cliches, in behavior patterns, in political and popular culture, in literature, art, elitist painting, poetry, street posters and dirty jokes... Their roots lie not only in the legacy of 72 years of Communist regimes, but also in a strong peasant ethos, in Christian traditions and in certain aspects of Ukrainian history and culture specific to a non-sovereign country."

Even the history of the national movement does not give Ukrainian women the role models needed to motivate them to take advantage of the opportunities for power presented by the changes in post-Soviet society. Ms. Pavlychko refers to Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak's thesis that the activists of the first Ukrainian women's groups in the 19th century denied that they were feminists and subordinated their interests and the struggle for their rights to the general cause of the Ukrainian nation. The family was not seen as a patriarchal entity and an extension of state authority but viewed as the institution that deserved strengthening as a sort of national opposition. "For the Ukrainians, the function of the family was perceived as the preservation of the cultural autonomy of the nation against the encroachment of the state," Ms. Pavlychko writes.

A push for change in women's status may come not from a change in image or

attitude but the harsh demands of reality. Sue Bridger, lecturer in Russian at the University of Bradford, writing on women and agricultural reform, points out that the modernization of agriculture has not provided women with skilled work in acceptable conditions; that contrary to the popular image, very few women ever drove tractors in the USSR except at the height of World War II. Women are being pushed out of farming and are leaving it faster than men. If women are to be involved in the running of family farms, the job of many rural women in Western Europe and a possible future option in Ukraine, conditions for them will have to improve.

Although the consensus is that women in the labor force will bear the main burden of unemployment resulting from economic restructuring, whether this will propel them to organize and demand equality of treatment is not certain. Olga Lipovskaia, editor of the journal *Zhenskoye Chteniye*, makes the point that, although economic changes coupled with social and political tensions make the everyday lives of women harder, emotional stress does not necessarily generate moral indignation. "There is enough dissatisfaction among women with their lives and their place in society. But there is not enough recognition of discrimination against women in society as a whole and among women in particular." She attributes this to the lack of a civil society — a society that consists of independent individuals who are aware of their individual rights.

The essays in the book describe a society where, according to Ms. Pavlychko, women are only just beginning to formulate their own spheres of influence and values outside the domain of the family. In a fairly slim book, the 10 authors — seven from the West, two Russians and Ms. Pavlychko — provide a selective but solid analysis of the impact of economic change and democratization on the status of women in the former Soviet society in general and Ukraine in particular.

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Ukraine's search

(Continued from page 2)

interpretation of Mr. Yeltsin's remarks about "special powers." Mr. Kozyrev noted that he personally was "in favor of confederation, even federation" but that Russia had to take existing realities into account.²⁹

Mr. Kozyrev's diplomatic agility notwithstanding, Ukraine remains suspicious of Russia's ultimate aims with regard to itself and the region as a whole. Commentators have remarked that President Yeltsin's claim for "special powers" was made at a time when he was locked in an intense struggle with the conservative parliament and have suggested that it was meant to appease Russia's hard-liners. Indeed, the Russian president's apparent motive for making this claim reinforces President Kravchuk's observation about the dangerous behavior of great powers under stress.

Ukraine's response to these developments has been to pursue the idea of forming a "zone of stability and security" in Central and Eastern Europe — a proposal that was first advanced by Mr. Kravchuk at the end of February after meetings in Budapest with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. Mr. Kravchuk argued that the collapse of the Soviet Union had left a security vacuum in the region that needed to be filled. The proposed "security zone" would not be closed, he noted, and would include Russia. Mr. Antall added that there could be no talk of forming a new bloc along the lines of the Warsaw Pact and that Mr. Kravchuk's proposal envisioned regional security within the framework of European security. Regional or sub-regional security, he argued, would only contribute to the process of European integration.³⁰

Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk also stressed that the idea was not to form a military alliance nor to cut Russia off from Europe. "On the contrary," he maintained, "it would be to serve as a bridge between Russia and the West."³¹ But at the Prague meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the end of April, Russia was not among the countries listed by Ukraine as participants in the new security arrangement, although the Ukrainian representative specified that other countries could be added to the list.³²

Mr. Kravchuk's initiative was taken one step further at the meeting between the Ukrainian leader and Mr. Antall in the Transcarpathian city of Uzhhorod on April 30. In a joint communique issued after the talks, Hungary noted that it was ready to cooperate with Ukraine in "the promotion and further development" of the concept of "a zone of stability and security in the Central and East European region." With this concept in mind, experts from either side were to begin consultations.³³

For his part, Mr. Kravchuk joined Mr. Antall in excluding the possibility of a variation on the Warsaw Pact alliance and stressed once again that his proposal foresaw "clear interconnections with NATO." At the same time, he noted that the Central and East European countries did not intend to seal themselves off from "other states, including Russia." "All we want," he insisted, "is for our security to be guaranteed and our interests defended."³⁴ President Kravchuk has also discussed his initiative with the Slovaks and the Romanians, and it is expected to be considered by the Polish-Ukrainian Presidential Consultative Committee.³⁵

Thus, it would seem that Russia has,

in fact, been excluded from Mr. Kravchuk's plans — a development that should come as no great surprise. Ukraine sees Russia as intent on playing an increasingly more dominant and one-sided role in the CIS; and Belarus's "defection" to the CIS collective security system has reinforced this perception.³⁶ At the same time, relations with the United States have soured amid Washington's insistence that Ukraine ratify START I as soon as possible. The administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton is seen as applying unreasonable pressure on Kyiv to fall into line. Thus, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko was told by President Clinton in March that ratification of START I was the precondition for a long-term successful relationship between the United States and Ukraine. The president and his ambassador-at-large responsible for the CIS, Strobe Talbott, restated this view following the Clinton-Yeltsin summit in Vancouver.³⁷

Thereafter, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma was allegedly denied a meeting with Mr. Clinton at the White House.³⁸ As a result, Kyiv has become increasingly convinced that beyond the issue of nuclear arms, Washington is essentially indifferent to Ukraine and that it has placed all of its hopes on Russia. In a rare show of bitterness, Mr. Kravchuk complained that the United States was looking at the nuclear issue from the Russian perspective and ignoring Ukraine's security interests. "We will not take a single step backward," he insisted, "no matter whom it pleases or displeases. We are defending Ukrainian interests."³⁹

Ambassador Talbott's May 10 visit to Kyiv, where he met with President Kravchuk and other Ukrainian officials, was meant to dispel Kyiv's conviction that Washington is essentially indifferent to Ukraine. The U.S. envoy downplayed the ratification issue, saying that he had gained a clearer understanding of Ukraine's position and that a "new start" had begun in relations between the two countries. He announced that Washington was prepared to serve as a "facilitator" in the troubled Ukrainian-Russian relationship. According to Minister Tarasiuk, the U.S. side made a new proposal regarding Ukraine's security that he expected would be announced shortly in Washington.⁴⁰

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, appearing before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee on May 1, was more reserved but emphasized the importance of treating Ukraine as "the important, fully independent nation that it is and [of treating it] with dignity and respect."⁴¹ But while the U.S. initiative will no doubt be welcomed in Kyiv, political developments in Russia will continue to play the decisive role in Ukraine's security considerations.

29 Molod Ukrainy, March 19, 1993.

30 Uryadovyi Kurier, March 2, 1993.

31 Financial Times, April 22, 1993.

32 RFE/RL Correspondent's Report (Prague), April 28, 1993.

33 For the text, see Uryadovyi Kurier, May 4, 1993.

34 Ibid.

35 Pravda (Bratislava), May 5, 1993; Polska Zbrojna, May 4, 1993; and Holos Ukrainy, April 9, 1993.

36 See Andrzej Romanowski, "Belarus Returns to the East," Tygodnik Powszechny, April 18, 1993.

37 The Ukrainian Weekly, April 11, 1993; RFE/RL Correspondent's Report (Washington), April 4, 1993; and Ibid (Vancouver), April 5, 1993.

38 The New York Times, April 8, 1993.

39 Reuters, April 16, 1993.

40 The Washington Post, May 11, 1993.

41 RFE/RL Correspondent's Report (Washington), May 12, 1993.

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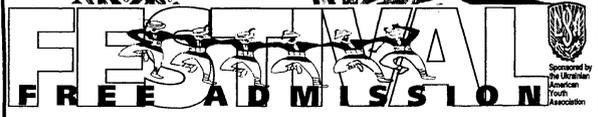
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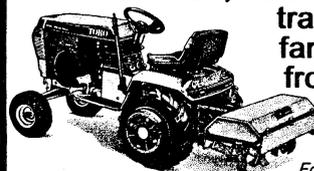


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A short history...

(Continued from page 8)

nevertheless contributed to the national
treasury. In truth it was necessary to
begin at the beginning.

But the age of Stalin intervened. It
encompassed collectivization,
"Yezhovshchina," the second world war,
and "Zhdanovism." Finally, in 1953
came Stalin's death. During the years
1953-1958, sometimes referred to as the
"return to socialist legality," Gomulka
assumed power in Poland, thus limiting
Soviet influence there, and the
Hungarians lost their "revolutionary" bid
for change. By the end of 1956, commit-
tees were being formed in Ukraine to
begin the slow task of "rehabilitating"
the cultural leaders of the 1920s and 30s,
such as the playwright Mykola Kulish,
the stage director Les Kurbas, the novel-
ist Valerian Pidmohylny, and many oth-
ers.

The "thaw" had begun. In retrospect,
one could see it as the first "perebudova"
(perestroika). Contacts with the West
were being resumed: an exhibition of
French books and reproductions — not
only of Impressionists, but also of mod-
erns like Braque, Derain, Picasso, etc.; a
Rembrandt exhibition; a Belgian film
week; in 1959, English composers and
Western writers (including Alberto
Moravia) came to Kyiv; and, most
important, the Poles kept coming, criti-
cizing everyone and everything. Private
talks with so many visitors must have

added to the excitement.

Historically, the generation of the
1960s, the period of the first abortive
perebudova, was more important in the
development of Ukrainian musical cul-
ture than even that of the 1920s. It was
during this period that the new genera-
tion of composers (Valentin Silvestrov,
Leonid Hrabovsky, Volodymyr Huba,
Yevhen Stankovych, Volodymyr
Zahortsev, Valentin Bibik, Myroslav
Skoryk, Ivan Karabyts, Borys Buyevsky,
Vitaliy Hodziatsky and others) began to
actively create a distinctly Ukrainian
style.

In approaching Ukrainian music, it is
important to understand that the pecu-
liarity of Ukrainian culture as a whole is
its "non-linearity," in common with
other societies whose culture was affect-
ed by shifting political, economic and
societal realities. Unlike, for instance,
Russian or American cultures, which
were handed down and developed from
one generation to the next, Ukrainian
culture had a series of sporadic emer-
gences, between which it had to keep its
identity welded to each of those societies
that controlled Ukrainian politics. In a
sense, and this may be its central feature,
Ukrainian culture has lived (and to a cer-
tain extent still does now) in diaspora in
its own homeland.

The non-linearity of Ukrainian culture
has affected Ukrainian artistic mentality,
producing a way of thinking which often
defies the logic of "Western" music. It is
the dream state, the passive resistance,
of a person in a vulnerable position. The
non-linear quality of Ukrainian life has
resulted in "mythopoetic realism," simi-
lar to the "poetic realism" found in
South American writers.

Uncommon events become everyday
— are seen as everyday. Often such an
attitude toward reality and unreality is
marked by a kind of wild humor. A
hyperbolic atmosphere pervades, in
which events that are strange and fantas-
tic somehow seem quite natural. Art
becomes introspective, in a way "anti-
rational" — not anti-rational in the sense
of opposing the intellect, but in the sense
that it allows "feelings" to dictate shape.
The dominant emotional state — and
here Silvestrov's music is a good exam-
ple — is metaphorical motion trapped in
immobility. This kind of stasis contrasts
with the basic properties of Russian or
American arts, which tend to aim
towards a point, and to have a certain
underlying aggressive intellectuality.

The future of Ukrainian music is
being defined in this last decade of the
20th century. The debate as to what con-
stitutes "Ukrainian" music, which is the
correct road to universal acceptances, is
slowly coming to a closure. But that is a
subject for a future article.

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Kyyiv privatization gets go-ahead

KYYIV — Kyyiv municipal deputies approved two important documents, signaling the beginning of the privatization program in the capital, said Arnold Nazarchuk, head of Kyyiv's Municipal Property Fund. The two documents are the 1993 privatization program (along with a prognosis for 1994) and a resolution on carrying out auctions. The privatization program calls for the completion of small privatization by the end of 1994, 60 percent of which is scheduled to be done this year. Some stores may not be privatized; instead, they may be handed over to the state administration on the condition they are used to serve the needs of the disabled, the aged and children of poorer families, the newspaper Khreshchatyk reported. Mr. Nazarchuk said hundreds of letters of intent to purchase various stores have already been received by his office. The date of the first auction is expected to be announced in the near future. (IntelNews)

Joint ventures expand in Ukraine

KYYIV — As of January 1, 812 joint ventures were operating in Ukraine. Joint ventures are centered mostly in the Kyyiv, Odessa, Lviv, Dnipropetrovske, Donetsk, Carpathian, and Kharkiv oblasts. In 1992, joint ventures exported KBV 80 billion (\$10 million U.S.) worth of products to 51 countries, but mainly to Germany, Lebanon, Japan, Italy, the U.S., and Poland, reported Kontrakt. In 1992, Ukrainian JVs imported 57 billion karbovanstsi (\$19 million U.S.) worth of

goods from 49 countries. Imports from Germany and Cuba led the way in terms of quantity. According to entrepreneurs, there are three reasons why Ukrainian joint ventures are attractive to foreign investors: many goods are no longer imported from former Soviet countries; producers or importers in Ukraine face less competition, allowing JVs to sell their products in Ukraine at a comparatively high price; and Ukraine offers substantial opportunities to begin producing new items. However, western investments in Ukraine are being restrained by a lack of legislative protection for private investors, unclear tax regulations, unpredictability of general Ukrainian laws, inconvertibility of the karbovanets, and the threat of hyperinflation. (IntelNews)

OPIC representatives arrive in Kyyiv

KYYIV — Representatives of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), an agency of the U.S. government, arrived in Ukraine recently. OPIC specializes in private capital investments made by Americans in foreign countries. OPIC is expected to sign a contract insuring investments made by Universal Research Technologies, a Texas firm. Universal is planning to invest \$2 million (U.S.) in a personal computer distribution network, reported Vechnirny Kyyiv. OPIC representative Walden Case visited Kyyiv's Radiozavod and said the firm's television sets, priced at 140 (U.S.), could easily compete with higher priced Japanese models after some modernization at the factory. He said American technology and ideas united with Ukrainian work experience and expertise would create a synthesis beneficial to both sides. (IntelNews)

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This year's instructors include Oleh Mahlay (UBC Asst. conductor), Ostap Stakhiv (Artist of Ukraine, Instructor in Lviv Conservatory) Julian Kytasty & Marko Farion for more information, call or write: **KOBZARSKA SICH** c/o Dr. Marko Farion, 26633 Haverhill Warren, MI 48091; tel. (313) 755-2443

MAP OF UKRAINE

(in English)

Scale 1:2,000,000

Printed in Ukraine, 1993

The map shows cities and towns, state borders, oblast boundaries, railroads, highways, canals as well as data on area and population.

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Saturday, June 12

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Road, is sponsoring a spring dance, with music by Lewko Strockyj. The dance starts at 9 p.m.; admission: \$5 per person. Concurrently, Plast of Philadelphia is holding its "Sviato Vesny" for Ukrainian cubs (novatstvo) and scouts (yunatstvo) at the Homestead. For further information, call (215) 377-4621.

Thursday, June 17

NEW YORK: The Captive Nations Committee is holding a special meeting featuring Michael B. Ryan, legal counsel of the National Captive Nations Committee, who will review political conditions in the Captive Nations. The meeting will be held at The Seafarers and International House, 123 E. 15th St., at 7 p.m.

Friday, June 18

NEW YORK: The Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a meeting with scholars from Ukraine who took part in the scholarly conference in Urbana-Champaign, Ill. The meeting will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6 p.m.

SARATOGA, SPRING, N.Y.: Soprano Oksana Kroyvitska will appear in the role of Micaela in "Carmen" at the 8:15 p.m. performance at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center. For further information, call the box office, (518) 587-3330.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, June 19

HOLMDEL, N.J.: The New York metropolitan chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will offer free blood pressure, glaucoma and dental screenings at the Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. at the Garden State Art Center, Exit 116, Garden State Parkway. Local doctors will be on hand to answer general medical and dental questions, and literature on nutrition, cholesterol, skin cancer, dentistry, etc., will be available. Doctors interested in participating in this event may contact Ariadna Nychka, (718) 545-5934.

Sunday, June 20

IRVINGTON, N.J.: Pre-School Music (Muzychne Doshkilia) under the direction of Marta Sawycky, will present the fairytale "The Frog" at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave. For enrollment in a summer course and the 1993-1994 school year, please call (908) 276-3134.

Monday, June 21

LOS ANGELES: The California Association to Aid Ukraine and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund are pleased to present a video presentation and discussion featuring Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Commission on Chernobyl, at 7:30 p.m. at the Nativity of the B.V.M.

Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5154 De Longpre Ave. Deputy Yavorivsky played a leading role in exposing the Soviet cover-up of the 1986 nuclear disaster and continues to be an outspoken advocate of stronger measures to reduce industrial pollution and to protect the public from the consequences of Chernobyl. A tax-deductible donation of \$10 will be requested at the door. Refreshments will be served. A press conference and private reception with local civic, community, and environmental group leaders will precede at 6 p.m. For information, call (818) 366-5016 or (818) 222-4717.

Wednesday, June 23

CHICAGO: Paul A. Goble, a specialist on the nationality groups that made up the former Soviet Union, will speak on "Why Can't We Forget the Soviet Union?" at a program sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago (The Chicago Group). Mr. Goble, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former special adviser on Soviet nationality problems at the State Department, will discuss how America's lack of expertise with the former republics could be extremely damaging to U.S. interests in the region. The program will be held at the Radisson Suite Hotel O'Hare, 5500 N. River Road, Rosemont, Ill. Cash bar and hors d'oeuvres at 6 p.m.; lecture and discussion at 7 p.m. Admission: \$12, members, \$17, non-members. For further information, call Anna Mostovych, (708) 359-3676.

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Saturday, June 26

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators is holding a meeting open to the public to be held at the Ukrainian Sports club, 122 Second Ave., 2nd floor, at 1 p.m. Among topics to be discussed will be the ongoing project of helping schools in Ukraine. For further information, call Zynowij Kwit, (215) 769-0889.

Saturday, July 11

NEW YORK: The 35th annual observance of Captive Nations Week, July 11-July 17, opens July 11 with a parade of captive nations and former captive nations, with assembly at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, at 9 a.m.; a march to St. Patrick's Cathedral to attend High Holy Mass at 10 a.m.; march to 72nd St. and into Central Park for the official opening at noon. On Thursday, July 15, there will be a Freedom Demonstration at 11 a.m., held in front of the United Nations Headquarters, 42nd Street and First Avenue. Closing ceremonies are slated for Saturday, July 17, with meditations and prayers, in Immanuel Lutheran Church, 122 E. 88th St., corner of Lexington Avenue. The Captive Nations Committee notes that the assembly is held to call attention to the fact that "although some Captive Nations are now independent, and some are in the process of democratization — most are still occupied or have Communist military, police, and judiciary systems."



СОЮЗІВКА
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SOYUZIVKA

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1993

Thursday, July 1

6:00 pm Traditional Soyuzivka "HUTSUL NIGHT"
guest appearance: Vocal-instrumental Ensemble VESELYI LVIV
10:00 pm Social Get-together in the "Trembita" Lounge
Music: SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA

Friday, July 2

10:00 pm Dance — music provided by SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA
LATE NIGHT KARAOKE

Saturday, July 3

8:30 pm CONCERT — CHAIKA Ukrainian Dance Ensemble / Yonkers/
VIKTOR SHPORTKO, vocalist
10:00 pm DANCES — music provided by TEMPO;
FATA MORGANA

Sunday, July 4

8:30 pm CONCERT — Vocal-instrumental Ensemble
VESELYI LVIV
10:00 pm DANCES — music provided by TEMPO; FATA MORGANA

Saturday, July 10

8:30 pm CONCERT — Vocal-instrumental Ensemble OBEREHY
10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR /N.Y./

Saturday, July 17

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA

Saturday, July 24

8:30 pm CONCERT — Vocal-instrumental Ensemble Lidan II
/Chicago/
10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by FATA MORGANA

Sunday, July 25

2:15 pm OUTDOOR CONCERT featuring FATA MORGANA

Saturday, July 31

8:30 pm CONCERT — SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY
10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by VODOHRAY /N.Y./

Sunday August 1

2:15 pm Concert SVITLANA NYKYTENKO, soprano
HANNA KUPOROSOVA, pianist

Saturday, August 7

8:30 pm CONCERT — DUMKA CHOIR /N.Y./
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by OLES KUZYSZYN Trio /N.J./

Sunday, August 8

UNWLA Day

Saturday, August 14

8:30 pm CONCERT — Dance Ensemble CHERVONYI MAK /Ohio/
A Division of Midwest Contemporary Ballet Theatre
VIRA MAGDALINA ILCZYSYN, Artistic Director
10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by VODOHRAY /N.Y./

Saturday, August 21

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION
8:30 pm CONCERT — PROMETHEUS CHOIR /Philadelphia/
ANDRIAN BRITTAN, conductor
10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by BURYA /Toronto/
11:30 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1994"

Saturday, August 28

8:30 pm CONCERT IN MEMORY of "ALEX"

*** All proceeds will be forwarded to the family of the late ALEX HOLUB in Ukraine, whom he financially supported since his arrival in the U.S.

10:00 pm DANCE — music provided by KRYSHTAL

Sunday, August 29

2:15 pm CONCERT: MUSIC OF LVIV COMPOSERS

LABOR DAY WEEKEND SEPTEMBER 3,4,5,6TH
CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE CENTENNIAL of SVOBODA
60th Anniversary of THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
and the 40th Anniversary of SOYUZIVKA

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