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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIII

No. 28

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1995

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Crimean Parliament elects new chairman

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The Crimean Parliament elected a new chairman on July 6 in a move that is expected to smooth relations between the Ukrainian capital and the restive autonomous republic.

The election of Yevhen Supruniuk as the Crimean Parliament's chairman came just one day after the legislature in Symferopol voted for the resignation of its parliamentary leader, Sergei Tsekov.

The action to remove Mr. Tsekov was initiated on July 5 by independent deputies and supported by 54 lawmakers in the 98-member Parliament. Thirty-five voted against the resignation and two abstained.

Mr. Supruniuk, 40, was elected chairman the next day, receiving 58 votes during a secret ballot, and apparently ending a legislative paralysis that has

blocked constructive work in the Parliament since early spring. Thirty-one lawmakers voted against him.

Mr. Supruniuk is a member of the Agrarian-Crimea faction in the 98-member Parliament, but does not belong to any political party. He told journalists in Symferopol on July 6 that the Crimean Parliament would work only within the framework of Ukrainian legislation.

Government insiders have characterized the new chairman as more pro-Ukrainian than his predecessor, but Mr. Supruniuk said after his election that he wants to work with both Ukraine and Russia. "However, my first official trip will be to Kyiv," he added.

Even Mr. Tsekov admitted to Interfax-Ukraine that "tensions in relations between the Crimea and Ukraine will be eased to a certain degree with the reshuffling of the Crimean Parliament's Presidium."

Mr. Supruniuk also pledged to work closely with all the factions in the Crimean Parliament and to form a constructive partnership. He added that the Parliament Presidium should be formed by inter-faction consensus.

Mr. Supruniuk, who is the Crimea's fire chief, has worked as a firefighter on the peninsula since 1981. He also holds a law

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237 receive UNA stipends for 1995-1996

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Scholarship Committee has awarded the 1995-1996 UNA scholarships to 237 undergraduate students. The total allocated was \$63,400.

The committee met on June 23, to review 271 applications. Thirty-one (31) were rejected because of incomplete documents; three were rejected due to low grades.

Scholarship grants for 237 students ranged from \$100 to \$2,000. The awards were as follows: one for \$2,000; four for \$1,000; nine for \$700; three for \$600; 20 for \$500; 33 for \$300; 52 for \$200 and 90 for \$100.

Special awards were given to the following:

- The Joseph and Dora Galanduk Scholarship of \$2,000 was awarded to Taras Kulakivsky (Branch 175) of Sterling Heights, Mich., a biochemistry major at Oakland University in Rochester, Mich. This special scholarship was set up by Dr. Susan Galanduk in memory of her deceased parents, who resided in Ellenville, N.Y.

- The Anthony Dragan Memorial Scholarship, named for the long-time editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper *Svoboda*, was awarded to Verusha Palczynski (Branch 489) of Woodhaven, N.Y., a communication major at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$400.

- The Roman Slobodian Memorial Scholarship, given in honor of the long-

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Kuchma names new government to propel economic reform policy

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma on July 3, appointed a new government which is expected to continue a policy of economic reforms. Some key positions remain vacant.

The fate of Viktor Pynzenyuk, former first deputy prime minister in charge of economic reforms is uncertain. Mr. Pynzenyuk, who has been hailed as the lynchpin of Ukraine's market reform program, is currently out of a job, but insiders say his future is expected to be decided at the end of the week when President Kuchma returns from an official visit to Germany.

Although no first deputy prime minister has been named by President Kuchma, one government official close to the Ukrainian leader who did not wish to be identified, said Mr. Pynzenyuk has been dropped from senior Cabinet positions.

Volodymyr Horbulin, President Kuchma's national security adviser, said on July 4, "Kuchma is the reformer in Ukraine, everyone else should work with him."

The previous government fell victim to the Parliament's vote of no confidence on July 4.

The top economic job in the new Cabinet has gone to Roman Shpek, for-

merly the minister of economy, who was appointed deputy prime minister in charge of economic issues. Mr. Shpek is considered a less radical reformer than Mr. Pynzenyuk.

Speaking with Interfax-Ukraine in Bonn on July 4, President Kuchma said that the new Cabinet will concentrate on accelerating production in the country, which has fallen dramatically since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and on restructuring the economy.

The president, who appointed some of the top members of the Cabinet by decree on July 3 as he began his four-day visit to Germany, said Mr. Pynzenyuk would be offered a position allowing him to take responsibility for over-all economic strategy.

"We need a more concrete approach. Mr. Shpek will look after the situation and matters that have not been properly examined until now," President Kuchma told Reuters in Bonn.

Some lawmakers have said that if indeed there is a problem between Mr. Pynzenyuk and the new government, it is a problem of personality, not policy. Mr. Pynzenyuk had served as deputy prime

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Diaspora perplexed: What do you do with new immigrants?

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Since the demise of the Soviet bloc, subsequent statehood and the increasing economic hardships that have followed because of economic drift in Ukraine, thousands of Ukrainians have begun streaming into the United States.

They are part of an exodus of people from the countries once part of the Soviet empire who are searching for economic opportunity, and who see the fulfillment of that quest in America. In 1993, the last year for which figures are available, 48,627 people from the former Soviet Union were admitted to the United States, 18,316 of them Ukrainians (or about 38 percent).

Trevor Snellgrove, director of the State Department's Washington Processing Center, one administrative body responsible for processing new immigrants, said Ukrainians are at the forefront of the current emigration from Eastern Europe.

"Today, and I think probably over the last year or so, we have had more people come from Ukraine than from any other republic," said Mr. Snellgrove.

Like immigrants have for at least 150 years, the new arrivals come with few bags in hand, and full of dreams; they envision rich economic harvests

and a life of comfort, a life that today is far from guaranteed.

Many Americans have lost sympathy for the plight of the new immigrants, when good-paying jobs are becoming more scarce here. The new arrivals discover that without personal contacts and financial aid the land of opportunity can be full of roadblocks and dead ends.

The immigration issue is now on the national agenda and the Gingrich-led Congress is ready to limit immigration. The Commission on Immigration Reform is scheduled to release a study on immigration in August recommending that quotas should be cut by one-third. Today, heated debate rages within the Ukrainian-American community as well: whether Ukrainians should be emigrating from Ukraine, what to do with them and how to support them.

Yuriy Shtohryn of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance Association of New York said the new immigration presents difficulties for his group. "The immigrants are a difficult situation because they come with various documents, including false ones," said Mr. Shtohryn. "There is a problem even with the legal ones because they do not want to become part of our organizations and to work within our society." Mr. Shtohryn also questioned why they

come. "Who will end up in Ukraine — only the old ones. Many come here as political refugees — what political asylum is needed?" he said.

A lot of the complaints and concerns echo statements from a half century ago when Ukrainians displaced by the second world war began entering the United States only to be accused by Ukrainian Americans of an unwillingness to assimilate and take part in established community life, and of lacking a work ethic.

For those Ukrainians who have entered the United States since the Iron Curtain fell and then after Ukraine declared independence, life is not easy, for the most part, as it had not been for those who preceded them. To be sure there are instances of ex-Soviet apparatchiks who took the money and ran to the "decadent" West they so despised only a few years earlier; or of individuals who, soon after arriving here, lived the Horatio Alger story.

The new wave has not been accepted readily by the old immigrants because its members are demographically dissimilar. The new arrivals have chosen to settle in areas outside the established Ukrainian-American communities. Generally, they

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Kuchma names...

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minister when Mr. Kuchma was Ukraine's prime minister in 1992-1993. Mr. Pynzenyuk resigned in August 1993, frustrated with the pace slow of economic reform in Ukraine. Prime Minister Kuchma resigned just one month later.

Another key position yet to be filled is that of National Bank chairman, a post held by Viktor Yushchenko over the last three years. Lately, Mr. Yushchenko has been criticized by President Kuchma, who has called for a more liberal monetary policy and supported stronger incentives for industrial output.

For the most part, note political analysts, President Kuchma has done a cabinet reshuffle, as opposed to a spring cleaning, and most of the ministers in the previous government have been renamed to the Cabinet.

He has concentrated his efforts on two key problems in Ukraine today: the economy and corruption. He has also decreased the number of deputy prime ministers in his government from nine to five. The deputy prime ministers are: Mr. Shpek, Vasyl Durdynets, state security and extraordinary situations; Ivan Kuras, humanitarian policy; Anatoli Kinakh, industrial policy; and Petro Sabluk, agro-industrial complex.

Ministers who have been reappointed include: Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov, Foreign Minister Hennadi Udovenko, Statistics Minister Mykola Borysenko, Minister of Finance Petro Hermanchuk, Minister of Education Mykhailo Zgurovsky, Minister of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety Yuri Kostenko, Minister of the Coal Industry Viktor Poltavets, Minister of Forestry Valeriy Samoplavsky, Minister of Social Defense of the Population Arkadij Yershov, Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers Valeriy Pustovoitko, and State Property Fund Chairman Yurij Yekhanurov.

Serhiy Osyka, who previously served as deputy prime minister for foreign economic relations, was named minister of foreign economic relations and trade; the post for minister of foreign economic

Crimean Parliament...

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degree. He is married and has four children.

He was up for election as Parliament chairman on July 5, but lost by one vote. The next day he ran against two other candidates, Andrey Stavytsky of the Rossiya faction and Vasyl Kysilev, an independent. Only Supruniuk received the necessary 50 votes to be elected speaker.

Deputies in the Crimean Parliament had demanded Mr. Tsekov's resignation on a few occasions, but could not garner enough votes to oust him. (50 are needed; that is, 50 percent of the Parliament plus one).

After the conflict between the Crimean Tatars and the Crimean Mafia, which left four Tatars dead over the weekend of June 23-25, some lawmakers accused Mr. Tsekov of not being able to handle relations between the Ukrainian leadership and officials in the autonomous republic of the Crimea.

Mr. Tsekov had blamed the violence in the Crimea on Ukraine's attempts to tighten the reins on the peninsula's sovereignty.

Refat Chubarov, a Crimean Tatar who is a member of the Crimean Parliament's Presidium, told journalists in Symferopol that Mr. Tsekov no longer represents the majority of the deputies in Parliament.

Crimean lawmaker Mykhail Bakharev said a change in the presidium was inevitable. "This is our last chance. If we fail to use it, there will be only one way out: self-dissolution," he said before the election of Mr. Supruniuk.

relations was liquidated.

Volodymyr Radchenko, the former minister of internal affairs was tapped to head the State Security Agency, while his previous job was taken by Yuriy Kravchenko, the former chairman of the State Customs Committee.

New appointments include: Yevhen Korolenko, minister of health; Ivan Dankevych, minister of transport, Oleksiy Shesterstov, minister of the power industry and electrification; Mykola Shvidenko, minister of the fishing industry; Leonid Svatkov, chairman of the State Committee on the Food Industry; and Anatoliy Shostak, chairman of the State Committee on Material Resources.

Two Cabinet members got promotions, moving up from deputy ministers to ministers in their respective fields: Vasyl Hureyev became the minister of economics and Valeriy Mazur became minister of industry.

Despite the appointment of these 27 government officials, quite a few posts still need to be filled, including the ministers of justice, culture, nationalities, communications, youth and sports, as well as a number of chairmen of state committees. These posts are expected to be filled by mid-July.

Reaction to new government

The new appointments mark the culmination of a several month long battle between the Ukrainian president and the Parliament, which is still mostly Communist and has tried to block reforms since Ukraine declared independence in 1991.

On June 8, President Kuchma had named Yevhen Marchuk to serve as prime minister. He is regarded as the Ukrainian president's right-hand man, who has proved himself an able and professional team player, and has demonstrated his determination to keep Ukraine on its path of economic reform and political stability.

The Ukrainian government was given a vote of no-confidence in early April of this year, and the formation of the Cabinet was slowed down while President Kuchma waged a war for more powers, including primary responsibility for economic reform, which he won in early June.

"This new government does not present a change in policy," said Oleh Taranov, a member of the Yednist (Unity) faction and chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Economic Reform.

"The burden is off the shoulders of the Ukrainian Parliament, and now the president has the control he wanted," said Pavlo Movchan, a member of the Derzhavist faction in Parliament.

According to Vyacheslav Chornovil, head of the Rukh faction in Parliament, the Popular Movement of Ukraine will cooperate with the new Cabinet, provided that it is truly competent, reform-oriented and motivated by the interests of the Ukrainian state.

"We envisioned that this government would be independent, because we have a president that is not supported by any one person," said Mr. Chornovil. "But we are troubled by the fact that there has been no major restructuring, as was promised."

Yevhen Zherebetsky, a member of the Reform faction in Parliament, added that most of the changes were indeed cosmetic. He said he would take a wait-and-see attitude about the fate of Mr. Pynzenyuk.

"I think the most important person to watch is Prime Minister Marchuk. He chairs the Cabinet today, and it really depends on him whether or not there will be changes. The fate of the government is in his hands," Mr. Zherebetsky said.

Communist Deputy Natalia Vitrenko told Interfax-Ukraine that "with the new government, the economic crisis will deepen. A clear conclusion can be reached: the government remains tied to the same positions, clinging to the same reform strategy," she said.

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukrainian officials criticize Chechens

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma criticized the Chechens for taking hostages in Budennovsk. The same sentiment was echoed by almost all Ukrainian politicians, Kyiv radio reported on June 20. On June 19, Russian radio reported that Ukrainian officials were worried that a group of Chechen fighters was trying to enter the Crimea illegally. (Monitor)

Rotten beet fumes fell four

KYYIV — A man in central Ukraine fell unconscious from rotten sugar beet fumes while cleaning out his cellar on June 21. Three friends who came looking for him also collapsed from the fumes, identified as hydrogen sulfide. Three of the four men died. Many rural Ukrainians store sugar beets, potatoes, cucumbers, onions, etc. to eat during the winter. (Reuters)

Jewish graves desecrated in Crimea

SEVASTOPIL — Jewish graves were desecrated by unidentified vandals, Segodnya reported on June 22. Ukrainian groups denounced the crime, and local Russian groups said it was a provocation to make Russians look bad. (Monitor)

Police foil bus hijack

KYYIV — Police aboard a helicopter chased down and captured a gang that hijacked a busload of tourists and tried to extort money from them and their operator, Ukrainian television reported on June 27. Police hunted the hijackers through forests after the bus was seized near the northeastern city of Sumy on a journey to Chernivtsi on the Romanian border. The hijackers, who had demanded a ransom of \$75,000, were rounded up about four hours after

commandeering the bus. (Reuters)

Dnipro's waters highly contaminated

KYYIV — The environmental organization Greenpeace has found that Kyyiv's Dnipro river is heavily polluted with heavy metals, oil, chemicals and radioactivity. Acceptable limits of many pollutants have been exceeded by up to five times, and "the Ukrainian limits are not as strict as the German ones," said Stanislav Potapenko, the head of Greenpeace's water campaign in Ukraine. Since two-thirds of Ukraine's drinking water is taken directly from the surface of a river, Greenpeace Ukraine is demanding that water purification be improved, with a trial project in Kyyiv. "At the waterworks, the quality of water often worsens. The treatment increases the quantity of organic chlorides in water. They damage the immune system of the people and their organs," said Mr. Pota-penko. Kyyiv authorities have resisted, though, insisting that boiling water is enough to make it safe. (The Washington Times)

Russia marks Estonian border

TALLINN, Estonia — Russian hydrography workers reported on June 28 that they had completed marking the border with Estonia the previous day by placing buoys on Lake Narva. As with the land border in 1994, Russia marked it unilaterally, ignoring Estonia's claims that the border should be based on the Treaty of Tartu of 1920. Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Krylov told his Estonian counterpart Raul Malk on June 26 that Moscow would stand by its decision not to recognize the Tartu Treaty, and a border agreement could only be signed when Estonia acquiesces in the recent Russian border demarcation. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Once again, Yeltsin says he'll visit

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyyiv Press Bureau

Kozyrev during a meeting at the Council of Federations in Moscow on July 6.

He also said the Sochi meeting was a big step toward establishing a strategic partnership between Ukraine and Russia. "We have no other view of relations with Ukraine," said Mr. Kozyrev.

Though President Yeltsin has said that on several occasions during the last year, he would come to Ukraine the visit has not materialized. Mr. Yeltsin had said he could not come to Ukraine to sign a treaty on friendship and cooperation until the issue of the Black Sea Fleet is resolved. Decisions reached at the Sochi summit seem to satisfy Mr. Yeltsin's demands; thus a Yeltsin visit to Ukraine in the near future is more likely.

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, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription fee: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, July 9, 1995, No. 28, Vol. LXIII
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Oleksander Moroz delivers mixed message in Toronto

by Andrij Wymnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – In his trademark fashion, Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, delivered a mixed message of conciliation and defiance before members of Toronto's Ukrainian community gathered on July 2 in the posh Royal York Hotel's Library Room.

The Ukrainian leader was on the way to Ottawa for a five-day interparliamentary conference organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. He was accompanied by parliamentary Deputies Volodymyr Butkevych, Nina Markovska and Ihor Ostash, and five advisors.

Introduced by the Ukrainian Embassy's press attaché, Yuriy Polishchuk, Mr. Moroz led off by saying that Ukraine is "dealing with unique problems" as it establishes itself as an independent country.

The element of conciliation, Mr. Moroz made it plain, was largely in the fact that he was willing to meet with the community and explain the current situation in his country.

He offered that recognition of the dire economic conditions in Ukraine led the Parliament to sign a constitutional agreement with President Leonid Kuchma in

order not to risk destabilizing the political arena further.

Mr. Moroz said an agreement on the establishment of a Constitutional Court in Ukraine was due to be signed in mid-July. He added that he backs a proposal that it be housed at the "historic" building of the Central Rada, the seat of Ukraine's government in 1917-1919 that was felled by the Bolshevik revolution.

Mr. Moroz said it is possible a new Constitution could be adopted by the end of 1995. The Parliament chairman also suggested he is now open to amending Ukraine's electoral law to allow for a mixed system of majoritarian and proportional representation.

The Parliament chairman appeared ready to accept the premise that a compromise between state ownership and private ownership is necessary. He said a more open privatization program could alleviate the large gap between the rich and the poor in Ukraine, suggesting that those whose savings had been wiped out by inflation in recent years could be compensated with state assets.

Addressing the issue of national conciliation, he said a committee studying the issue of official recognition of the role of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in efforts to establish an independent Ukrainian state has been proposed. But he warned the diaspora not to "harm the process of consolidation and reconciliation."

Mr. Moroz struck a note of defiance regarding virtually every aspect of the diaspora's potential and ongoing involvement in Ukraine, and in his attitude to Western governments. This emerged strongly as he addressed points raised in a special memorandum prepared for him by the local branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and delivered by Dr. Oleh Romanynshyn of the Ukrainian World Congress.

With regard to the danger inherent in Russia's moves to strengthen CIS ties, Mr. Moroz said, "Trust us. With brothers you can argue, even avoid once in awhile, but with your neighbors, you need to be careful and neighborly."

"Turkmenistan and Russia give us credits for gas and oil, they reschedule our debts," he said, "but no such assistance seems to be coming from other countries, countries of the West," Mr. Moroz claimed.

Mr. Moroz echoed former President

Leonid Kravchuk's attitude on the Black Sea Fleet in speaking of the recent agreement signed in Sochi, stressing that Ukraine could never have afforded to maintain it, and was therefore giving up little. Mr. Moroz also underscored Russia's implicit recognition that "Sebastopol is not a base, but a Ukrainian city where the fleet will be based."

After reminding the audience that Russian troops are still stationed at an ICBM base near Khmelnytsky, Mr. Moroz segued neatly into a tirade against the West for its broken promises and constant stream of demands.

He said funds promised for the construction of housing for former rocket troops has not arrived. He demanded to know why, after months of pressure leading up to Ukraine's signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the matter of continuing arms reduction was suddenly off the global agenda.

"A quarter of the land has been privatized, the banking system has been separated from industrial production, and now we get calls about when Chernobyl will be closed," Mr. Moroz complained. "What will be enough?"

Pressed on the question of land privatization, a cornerstone of President Leonid Kuchma's reform program, the Parliament chairman said, "I've visited farms here. Farmers [in North America] are managers just like the heads of collective farms, only in Ukraine we address questions of social security as well."

Mr. Moroz continued, "When U.S. and German advisors come to us, we tell them: 'You don't know how to privatize, because you haven't done it. Nobody has ever done it.' So let us be patient, it's a question of process."

The Socialist Party leader tried to sidestep the question of corruption, saying "It's a function of difficult economic times. It's a cancer we need to learn how to treat."

Confronted about allegations that the Supreme Council's deputy chairman, Oleksander Tkachenko, had embezzled about \$20 million, Mr. Moroz began on a surreal note, speaking of the former athlete's attempts to establish ties with the National Basketball Association in Ukraine.

Mr. Moroz then countered with a suggestion that Mr. Tkachenko had been framed because he "clashed with the monopolizers of gas and oil" in the country.

The Parliament leader added, "If Mr. Tkachenko hadn't been my advisor, there

would have been no problem." Mr. Moroz also claimed that "whoever does business in Ukraine can be subject to such charges."

The visiting statesman told Petro Mykuliak of the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives that he personally had opposed legislation easing the establishment of cooperatives, saying it was

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For the record: UCCA writes Clinton

Following is the text of a letter sent on June 19 by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to President Bill Clinton.

Dear President Clinton:

While we appreciate the significant improvement in U.S.-Ukrainian relations symbolized by your recent visit to Kyiv, we are also aware of shortcomings in U.S. policy which we believe require your administration's attention.

Prior to the G-7 summit, I advised you of the importance of moving decisively to support Ukraine in light of the pivotal events taking place there. There was no response to my letters, or to President Kuchma's request to participate in Ukraine-related discussions in Halifax. Moreover, there was no indication that your administration took steps to urge or advocate Mr. Kuchma's participation. At the same time, the world witnessed the incongruity of a Russian president rewarded with G-7 participation while pursuing repugnant policies with respect to Chechnya and Iran.

I would like to impress on you the importance, now more than ever, of pushing a goal-oriented and substantive policy toward Ukraine. While I appreciate the phone call from the Office of Public Liaison on June 15, I am also cognizant of serious problems with realization of U.S. commitments to Ukraine. By my count, the U.S. has delivered only \$3.9 million of the \$350 million in Nunn-Lugar money promised to Ukraine, and only \$50 million of the promised \$350 million in humanitarian and technical assistance. It is also my understanding that the \$200 million in balance of payments assistance has not been delivered. If these figures are accurate, I would appreciate an explanation as to why, at this critical time, promised assistance is being withheld.

Ukraine's accomplishments since independence are strong evidence that, when given the tools of economic reform, the Ukrainian people will, in Churchill's words, "finish the job." It is in America's self-interest to help provide those tools and to continue doing so until the future of democracy and stability in the region are assured.

I would be most appreciative of a response on the issue of non-delivery of U.S. economic assistance, as well as an explanation for your administration's failure to advocate Ukraine's participation in discussions in Halifax.

Askold S. Lozynskyj
President



Oleksander Moroz

Ukraine and China move ahead in relations

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV – Ukraine and China began a new era of economic and political relations as Chinese Premier Li Peng concluded a second day of talks with Ukrainian leaders on June 24.

"This visit gives us a new impulse for the development of Chinese-Ukrainian relations," said recently appointed Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, during official signing ceremonies at the magnificent Mariinsky Palace, topped off with a champagne toast.

The two leaders signed a joint communiqué where they emphasized increased trade between the two countries. Ukraine is China's third largest trade partner in the Commonwealth of Independent States, after Russia and Turkmenistan.

Although Chinese trade with Ukraine constituted \$120 million (U.S.) in the first quarter of 1995, Prime Minister Marchuk said that by next year the two countries hope to have a turnover of \$2 billion to \$3 billion (U.S.).

"The tremendous potential for trade

and economic relations between our two countries is not used to its fullest extent," said Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz during his meeting with the Chinese leader.

Two other documents signed at the official ceremonies on Saturday afternoon included an agreement on cooperation in the environmental sector and a diplomatic note promising Ukraine \$1 million (U.S.) in aid which does not have to be repaid.

In a written statement to journalists, Premier Li Peng noted that "China attaches particular significance to relations of friendship and cooperation with Ukraine." The statement notes that "the potential for the development of the relations between the two countries should be further tapped and used."

Mr. Moroz and Premier Li Peng agreed that Ukraine is an important country in the development of stable relations between the states of Europe and Asia, and both stressed the importance of good relations between Ukraine and Russia in global politics.

"We honor and respect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and

stand by our pledge to offer it security guarantees," noted Shen Guo Fang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman for the Chinese. He told reporters during a news conference that China – as a nuclear state – stands by its promise made on December 4, 1994, when Ukraine joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Li Peng met with President Leonid Kuchma, as well as Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko and Economics Minister Roman Shpik during his official visit.

The two delegations also began working on various bilateral agreements including a number of economic accords to be signed when President Kuchma visits Beijing at the end of this year.

During Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov's visit to China in April of this year, he signed documents on technical-scientific assistance and cooperation between the two states.

Li Peng was scheduled to do some sightseeing and enjoy a boat cruise down the Dnipro River in Kyyiv on Saturday afternoon, June 24, before departing for Moscow the next morning.

Diaspora perplexed...

(Continued from page 1)

have avoided the industrial belt cities that earlier immigrations opted for, and are found in California and the Pacific Northwest. In particular, Seattle has seen a large influx of Ukrainian immigrants. Also, many are not Catholics or Orthodox, but Protestants and Jews.

Furthermore, the immigration that began in the late 1980s is more an economic one, and the people are less concerned with their Ukrainian identity.

They come on visitor visas, on student visas, on work visas, or as refugees of differing status. Many say they plan to return to Ukraine to their families after putting some money in their pockets or getting an education.

But for those determined to get to U.S. shores and remain here, there is usually a way. Vladimir Polischuk, president of the Pallada Corp., a money-making venture that offers information and counseling to visa-holders and refugees, and himself a member of the new wave, said his company's essential work is to aid immigrants by helping them with government red tape and paperwork, which can even include filling out income tax forms. The company also does translations, prepares lottery applications and helps with visa extensions and status transfers.

He said many ways exist for immigrants to legally obtain permanent visa status, they simply need to know how. In one scenario he offered, Mr. Polischuk said that a young person who comes here on a visitor visa can then enter a university, which he explains is a process that must be set in motion before the visit, and then receive a student visa after acceptance into the institution. If the student finds part-time work, an employment authorization could be granted.

"A student who has graduated and receives a solid job offer can have his work permit extended, and, let's say after a year, can request permanent status," said Mr. Polischuk.

Andre Michniak, an immigration attorney in Philadelphia, said the new immigration is a positive phenomenon. "The Ukrainian community in the United States, Canada and elsewhere is a dying community. Every diaspora community needs a new wave of immigrants," he said. "Without it the community will stagnate."

Mr. Michniak expressed reservations as to whether all Ukrainians who come here want to stay, especially those on student visas. "I think it is a myth," he continued. "Most of them do go back. By getting educated here, living here, and then going back, it is a plus [for Ukraine]."

The problems of the aid groups

After World War II, a network of immigrant aid organizations sprouted to help the new arrivals. Most notably, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), today located in Philadelphia, helped thousands of newly arrived "displaced persons" begin their new life in the U.S. In cities like New York, Chicago and Detroit there were the Self-Reliance Associations. Today they do little to help the new ones. Their aim is directed toward supporting the now-aging displaced persons of the immediate post-war years, or providing aid to Ukrainians back home, or in Brazil, or Poland, rather than regearing themselves to help the newest wave of arrivals.

Stefan Hawrysz of the UUARC said one problem in assisting them is that the new immigrants keep a low profile. "We have no contact with them. They come here by invitation from family, stay a few months, get work and then look for a way to get permanent status," said Mr.

Hawrysz. "We do not know who they are because they do not enter the Ukrainian American community. They aren't even visible in the churches."

Mr. Shtohryn of the Self-Reliance Association of New York explained that at one time the organization made every effort to extend support to the newly arrived, even offering stipends to help the people get started. "We no longer give out the money, because, as the word gets out, everybody shows up, like people searching for holy water," said Mr. Shtohryn. "Soon we could be looking for money ourselves."

The organization also has canceled the English-language classes it once offered. "We paid for them ourselves, but people did not attend regularly," continued Mr. Shtohryn. "I guess if they had to pay, they would have persisted."

Perhaps the most active supporter of the new-generation immigrants is the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia (UECC), which has aided hundreds new to these shores in the last four years, most of whom have arrived in the U.S. because of a 1989 law that eased the requirements for certain groups to obtain refugee status in the U.S.

The Lautenberg amendment

Many of the emigrants from Ukraine, thousands of Baptists, Pentecostals, Jews and, to a much lesser degree, Greek-Catholics and Orthodox, have been allowed to enter the United States from Ukraine and other countries once under the Soviet Union as refugees, after they have shown they were persecuted because of their religious beliefs.

The process, which takes several years, is a result of the Lautenberg amendment, a law first enacted in 1989 that applies to refugees from the new independent states. Most importantly, the amendment holds refugee-seekers to a lesser standard of proof of persecution than previously. Instead of proving specific persecution, under the Lautenberg amendment the applicant must merely show "a well-founded fear of persecution" because of affiliation with a race, nationality or religion.

It allows a total of 7,000 refugees from Ukraine to enter the United States yearly through October 1, 1996. Of that number, the quota for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics and Orthodox is 1,000 per year, which in this case covers the entire former Soviet Union.

Many of the refugees arriving even today originally sought asylum before the Soviet empire dissolved. They are arriving only now because the process is lengthy, easily taking several years, according to Mr. Snellgrove of the State Department. Others are finishing a process that has been afforded them because of past discrimination by the Soviet state.

The UECC has developed an extensive aid program geared to help refugees, which includes assistance through their Ukrainian American Social Services division and English courses. Marta Bobak, who heads the social services program, said the refugees are guaranteed financial support through U.S. public assistance, which includes monetary support, medical coverage and food stamps. After one year they may obtain permanent resident status, and can apply for citizenship after five years.

Roma Kuzla, who works with Ms. Bobak, explained that although the refugees can collect food stamps and receive Medicaid for an indeterminate period of time (they get monetary support for one year), government guidelines call for weaning them from the public rolls within two years.

New laws also require that those

(Continued on page 15)



Roman Woronowycz

Oksana Pomerlai of Philadelphia with her daughter Mariana. She and husband Leonid arrived here five years ago with the help of the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Philadelphia.



Pastor Ivan Kovalczuk of the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Grant supports project for local governments

by Olenka Dobczanska

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation (USUF) has been awarded a \$200,000 grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts that will partially fund a two-year project to help local governments in Ukraine function more effectively in an emerging democracy.

The Pew Charitable Trusts, a national and international philanthropy with a special commitment to Philadelphia, support non-profit activities in the areas of culture, education, the environment, health and human services, public policy and religion. This project represents the first association between USUF and The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Since independence, local governments in Ukraine have had to deal with an ever-increasing number of responsibilities. A centralized decision-making system has not prepared officials for the more active role needed in a democracy.

"The development of strong democratic local institutions is the obvious next step for Ukraine. Democracy cannot succeed in the long run if it isn't rooted in the local level," said Nadia Komarnycky McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. "Many of Ukraine's most critical issues will be decided at local levels. We are looking forward to providing some assistance to those who will be grappling with those issues."

The local government project complements the USUF's recently initiated Rule of Law Project, which is aimed at getting non-governmental citizen groups in Ukraine more involved in public policy formation. Both projects are an attempt to reach beyond the national level and involve a greater percentage of Ukrainians

(Continued on page 11)

UCCA to help promote reform

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — According to an announcement made in Washington on June 7, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America has been awarded a \$50,000 grant from the Eurasia Foundation to promote reform in Ukraine in partnership with an independent Ukrainian television network.

The grant will support a six-film pilot project designed to educate the public about democracy and free-market economic reform through a series of innovative and unique television documentaries.

The grant is based on a previous successful partnership between the UCCA and UNICA-TV of Ukraine. During 1994, the UCCA and UNICA-TV worked jointly to implement a comprehensive civic education program in Ukraine promoting democratization, privatization, free-market reforms, and free and fair elections through a nationwide campaign of television advertising.

The UCCA and UNICA-TV, a conglomerate of over 20 independent television stations, produced a series of 10-minute mini-films employing the theme "Ukraine Can." These films highlighted recognized Ukrainian personalities in order to create a vision of Ukraine's prospects for achieving competitiveness and prosperity. Each film targeted a specific oblast of Ukraine, highlighting local privatization-related success stories.

The Eurasia Foundation grant will allow the UCCA to continue its previous project in six more oblasts of Ukraine.

Saskatchewan Premier Romanow scores major victory

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — He may not be Canada's only provincial premier boasting Ukrainian Canadian descent — Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon claims Ukrainian and Polish heritage — but Saskatchewan's Roy Romanow could end up the sole New Democratic Party (NDP) first minister in the country.

While fellow left-of-center NDP premiers Bob Rae of Ontario, whose government was defeated in Tory landslide on June 8, and British Columbia's Mike Harcourt, who could face a similar electoral outcome in a spring 1996 provincial election, face voters' wrath, John Roy Romanow has survived the toughest political litmus test. His government was re-elected on June 21.

It was not entirely the "new day dawning" Mr. Romanow's party used as its election slogan. It was more a matter of another, more familiar day dawning in Saskatchewan.

It was predicted that the 55-year-old premier, whose brand of socialism was dubbed by Maclean's magazine columnist Peter C. Newman as having "as much bite as a nonalcoholic light beer that's been left out in the sun too long," would hold on to power. In mid-May, 51 percent of people told a Canadian Broadcasting Corp.-Angus Reid survey that they would vote NDP.

On election day, the Romanow government captured more than 57 percent of the popular vote; in 1991, when the Saskatoon-born politician was first swept to office, his party garnered 51 percent.

Mr. Romanow's first victory on October 21, 1991, produced 55 seats in what was then a 66-seat legislature. At dissolution on May 23, there were 51 NDP seats, nine for the Tories, three for the Liberals, one independent and two vacancies.

This year, with a leaner legislature — the result of a redistribution of seats — the NDP took 42 of 58 seats. The Liberals will form the official Opposition, jumping from three to 11 seats, and replacing the Progressive Conservatives, who were removed from power by Mr. Romanow's party four years ago. The Tories were left with five seats.

Mr. Romanow was also re-elected in his Saskatoon-Riversdale riding, which he has represented for all but four of the last 28 years.

Despite the opposition's hammering of his higher taxation policies, Mr. Romanow enjoyed almost assured victory during the 28-day campaign. This, despite the fact that some trying financial times face this Prairie province of just under 1 million people.

When Mr. Romanow, a former lawyer and attorney-general in Saskatchewan, inherited a government \$15 billion in debt from Tory Premier Grant Devine in 1991, he was forced to take non-socialist remedial action.

Faced with the threat of a diminished credit rating for Saskatchewan and reduced federal subsidies for health care and other social programs, Mr. Romanow took quick action. He closed hospitals, slashed university budgets and drastically reduced public services. Unlike his cost-

cutting neighbor, Alberta Tory Premier Ralph Klein, Premier Romanow not only maintained but increased the provincial sales tax, and hiked personal income tax and utility rates to the tune of \$1.7 billion.

Saskatchewan residents — 618,000 of whom were eligible to vote in this election — felt Mr. Romanow's fiscal restraint programs by paying the highest aggregate taxes of any Canadian jurisdiction.

It appears they didn't mind. At the same time, they seemed less impressed with the Liberals, who were hamstrung by their federal counterparts' unpopular gun-control legislation and cuts to farm transportation subsidies, and with the Tories, who were stung by criminal charges of fraud and breach of trust involving a dozen current and former members of their legislative caucus.

Perhaps Saskatchewaners focused on the Romanow government's balanced budget announced earlier this year — the first for Saskatchewan since 1982. Mr. Romanow's government also recently passed legislation guaranteeing balanced budgets in the future. Maybe they liked the premier's plans to cut spending by less than 1 percent over the next four years while managing the provincial government's \$5 billion annual budget.

Or, maybe they simply verified the old axiom, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." A political veteran who has led his party since 1987, Mr. Romanow probably surmised the intent of Saskatchewan voters best when he

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237 receive...

(Continued from page 1)

time UNA supreme treasurer, was awarded to Tanya Kosc (Branch 240) of North Royalton, Ohio, a physics major at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$600.

• The Joseph Wolk Memorial Scholarship, a bequest given primarily for the education of Lemkos, was awarded to Courtney Scott (Branch 161) of Aliquippa, Pa., an art therapy major at Seton Hill College in Greensburg, Pa. The scholarship

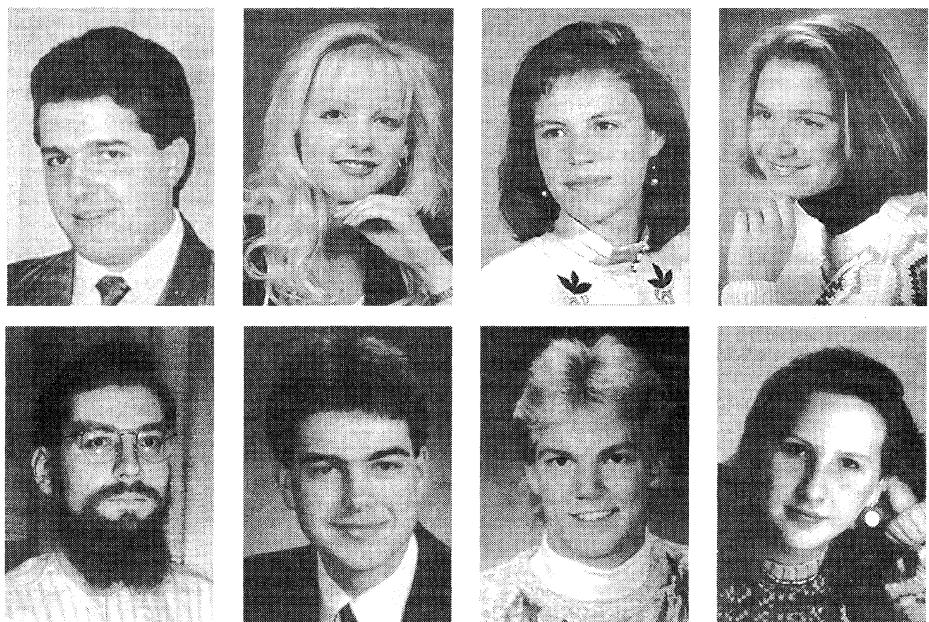
was awarded in the amount of \$300.

• The Bohdan Zorych Memorial Scholarship, in honor of the late supreme vice-president for Canada, was designated for Ihor Getcha (Branch 465) of La Salle, Quebec, a theology student at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$400.

• Scholarships funded by the Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone, Mass., for students from the New England area were awarded to: Jason Hardink (Branch 206) of Slatersville, R.I., a piano performance major at the Oberlin Conservatory in Oberlin, Ohio, in the

amount of \$1,000; Bruce Burak (Branch 206) of Woonsocket, R.I., an education major at Community College of Rhode Island, in the amount of \$500; and Teresa Hanula (Branch 238) of Roslindale, Mass., a freshman at St. Anselm College in Manchester, N.H., in the amount of \$500.

Participants in the deliberations of the UNA Scholarship Committee were the following UNA General Assembly members: President Ulana Diachuk, Director for Canada Peter Savaryn, Secretary Martha Lysko, Treasurer Alexander G. Blahutka, Auditor William Pastuszak and Advisors Roma Hadzewycz and Alexander Chudolij.



Among the 1995-1996 UNA scholarship recipients are: (top row, from left) Taras Kulakivsky, Verusha Palczynski, Tanya Kosc, Courtney Scott, (bottom) Ihor Getcha, Jason Hardink, Bruce Burak and Teresa Hanula.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A multicultural wake-up call

Alarm bells have been ringing over Canada's official policy of multiculturalism since 1993, when a Decima Research poll suggested that 72 percent of respondents rejected the notion of cultural diversity. The Reform Party, an American-style protest movement that helped sweep the Progressive Conservatives from office that year, fielded several xenophobic candidates and has loudly called for a repeal of the 1971 and 1988 Multiculturalism Acts and harsh limits on immigration.

This year, the chickens are really coming home to roost, and the Ukrainian community in Canada had better be awake to the challenge this shift in atmosphere represents.

The present Liberal government is headed by a man, Jean Chrétien, who was justice minister under Pierre Trudeau, the individual on whose watch the first Multiculturalism Act was signed into law.

However, the federal Liberal Party is a centrist party par excellence. While it has always counted on the support of ethnic groups, it has historically maintained its ground by keeping a damp finger in the political wind, frequently co-opting notions espoused by the opposition.

In the past, what was blowing in the wind was Medicare. Recently, the zephyrs' suggestions have led to the canning of the Ministry of Multiculturalism and splitting its mandate between a secretariat, headed by Sheila Finestone, and the Ministry of Canadian Heritage, headed by Michel Dupuy.

To boot, John Nunziata, an Italian Canadian Liberal member of Parliament from Toronto, among the country's most multiculturally diverse cities, called for a review of the policy with a view to abolish it.

Dr. Manoly Lupul, the Harvard-educated Alberta Ukrainian who helped put Ukrainian-English bilingual schooling on the map in that province, issued the first loud warning call to Ukrainian Canadians in March 1994.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, former president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, now the president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, has also been addressing the issue plainly, clearly and with mounting concern. Through the CEC, Dr. Cipywnyk is encouraging all ethnocultural organizations, umbrella bodies or particular groups, to submit their briefs to Secretary of State Finestone.

Although no official review has been called by the secretariat, nor a deadline been set, Dr. Cipywnyk urged those concerned to submit material by early October at the latest.

Even the recently somnolent (on this issue) Ukrainian Canadian Congress has reinvigorated its Multiculturalism Committee, with Saskatchewan UCC President Adrian Boyko in the chair, and is preparing a brief to submit to Ms. Finestone in the fall.

Because of their visible economic and political successes Ukrainians in Canada have grown complacent. In addition, because Ukrainian independence has captured much of their attention, while embers have flared up into fires, the Ukrainian Canadian community has been looking the other way.

If Ukrainians value the tolerant, pluralistic social and political policies they helped establish in Canada in the 1970s, they had better make their voices heard now.

**July
4
1880**

Turning the pages back...

Andriy Zhuk was born on July 14, 1880, in the village of Vovchyk, about 50 miles west of Poltava. Active in the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party, he was a key organizer of the railwaymen's union in Kharkiv in the early 1900s, and was incarcerated for his pains.

After the revolution in 1905, he was elected secretary-general of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers' Party and contributed widely to the press it controlled. Jailed again in August 1906, he skipped bail six months later and fled to Lviv.

There, Zhuk was active in Prosvita, and edited the cooperative journal *Ekonomist* (1909-1914) with its monthly supplement, *Samopomich*. He also wrote for social democratic organs such as *Zemlia i Volia* and *Pratsia*, and to the daily newspapers *Dilo* (in Lviv) and *Rada* (in Kyiv).

In 1914, Zhuk was expelled from the USDWP and moved to Vienna, where he co-founded the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine, served as a member of the Supreme Ukrainian Council and the Central Administration of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (1917-1922).

In 1918, he was appointed as a special commissioner of the Hetman government, and until 1920 (under the Ukrainian National Republic's Directory) was director of the Viennese office of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was also on the executive of the Union of Ukrainian Journalists and Writers Abroad.

In the 1930s, he returned to Lviv and became immersed in publishing and the cooperative movement. He fled back to the Austrian capital after the Nazi-Soviet Pact handed Ukrainian Galicia to the latter, and settled in Vienna for good. He died there in September 1968.

A collection of books, historic documents and other rare materials Zhuk amassed is now held by Canada's National Public Archives in Ottawa.

Source: "Zhuk, Andrii," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

NEW RELEASES

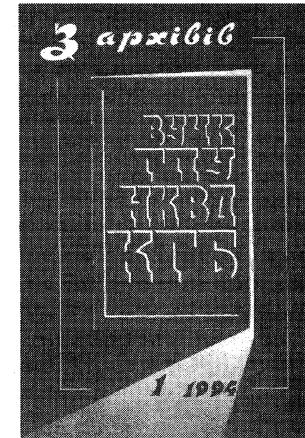
Magazine focuses on Soviet archives

KYIV — From the Archives of VUChK, GPU, NKVD, KGB is a unique magazine of documents and materials pertaining to the Soviet police system and repressions in Ukraine. This magazine contains exclusive documents from the secret archives of the former USSR and Ukrainian SSR VUChK (All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage), GPU (State Political Administration), NKVD (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs) and KGB (Committee for State Security).

For the first time, researchers, scholars and students of the Soviet police system will have access to original, never-before-published materials about the mass repressions of 1930-1941 in Ukraine. Also included is information on Ukrainian historical figures Symon Petliura, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Yevhen Konovalets, Stepan Bandera and about members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and leaders executed during the mass purges.

The 240-page first issue of the magazine consists of the memoirs of General I. Serov, KGB chief of Bureau No. 2, dealing with political assassinations in the USSR, and documents about the origin of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the intrigues of the Russian Orthodox Church.

This magazine is published by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Institute of History of Ukraine, the State Security Service of Ukraine and others. Issued quarterly in Ukrainian, a one-



year subscription costs \$80, plus \$20 for air mail delivery, for a total of \$100 (U.S.). (Catalogue number: P220.)

The magazine may be ordered only through Smoloskyp Inc. or the Svoboda Bookstore, its exclusive distributors in Western countries.

Order by mail or fax from: Smoloskyp, P.O. Box 20620, Billings, MT 59104; phone/fax, (406) 656-0466; or Svoboda Bookstore, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302; phone, (201) 434-0237.

Canadian Institute's research reports

EDMONTON — The Research Report series published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press presents the results of archival, bibliographic and other specialized research in readily accessible, inexpensive paperbound editions. To date, 58 reports covering a wide variety of subjects have appeared.

The four most recent additions to the series are described below.

Research Report No. 47, *The Batchinsky Collection*, Carleton University Library: Finding Aid, was prepared by John S. Jaworsky and Olga S. A. Sztabnicki; it was edited by Jeremy Palin, collections librarian at Carleton University. Even Batchinsky (1885-1978), who spent most of his life in Switzerland, amassed a large library and archive (including extensive correspondence, documents, news clippings and photographs) covering chiefly the period 1908-1955.

This important resource for Ukrainian studies, acquired by Carleton University in 1976, features material on Mykhailo Drahomanov, the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (1914-1918), the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and Ukrainian émigré activity in Western Europe, as well as many other historical subjects. The 110-page report offers a detailed description of the Batchinsky Collection. Its price: \$10.

Research Report No. 54 is a documentary source for research in recent Ukrainian history. Titled *Rada Natsionalnosti Narodnoho Rukhu Ukrayiny, 1989-1993* (The Council of Nationalities, Popular Movement of Ukraine [Rukh], 1989-1993), it was compiled, by the former chairman of the Nationalities Council, Oleksandr Burakovsky, who is now a U.S. resident.

The council considered itself the principal representative of the interests of Ukraine's ethnic minorities, and the 72 documents collected here detail its efforts to bring minority concerns to the attention of the Rukh membership and Ukrainian society at large. Research Report No. 54 is

159 pages in length and retails for \$13.

Research Report No. 57 is the most recent addition to the CIUS Press series of reprints in Ukrainian bibliography, edited and introduced by Edward Kasinec, director of the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library. It is a reprint of Bohdan Romanenchuk's *Bibliohrafia Ukrainskoi Knizhy v Velykonomechyni za Chas Viny (Veresen 1939 - Hruden 1941)* (Bibliography of the Ukrainian Book in Greater Germany during the Period of War, September 1939-December 1941), which originally appeared in Lviv and Krakow in 1942. This unique, professional bibliography lists 515 printed books, pamphlets and calendars, most of them described *de visu*. The 35-page report is priced at \$8.

Research Report No. 58, compiled and introduced by University of Alberta doctoral candidate Bohdan Y. Nebesio, is devoted to writings by and about Ukraine's most famous filmmaker, Alexander Dovzhenko (1894-1956). Titled *Alexander Dovzhenko: A Guide to Published Sources*, this indexed bibliography includes 2,375 items on Dovzhenko's writings, films, scripts and plays, as well as secondary sources. The 113-page report costs \$10.

The latest issue of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies (Vol. 19, No. 1), published semiannually by CIUS, also marks the centenary of Dovzhenko's birth. This 122-page issue presents four articles analyzing various aspects of Dovzhenko's work in the cinema, as well as a translation of his 1939 autobiography. The special issue, edited by Mr. Nebesio, is available in Canada for \$10.70 and outside Canada for \$10 (U.S. funds).

All these publications may be ordered from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8. Customers should add 10 percent (\$3 minimum) to each order for postage and handling. A free CIUS Press publications catalogue is available at the same address.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Property claimants
should form PAC**

Dear Editor:

The May 14 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contained articles covering issues on which I would like to comment.

After reading the text of the letter sent to the eight congressional leaders by the Central and East European Coalition, it is obvious that the presidents of the 46 Central and Eastern European organizations – aside from letting the world know that non-Jewish claimants also exist – did not do their homework regarding the property claims movement.

While there is no doubt that hardly anyone was left uncashed by the totalitarian takeovers of the Nazis and the Communists, not everyone of the 321 million aggregate population is attempting to reclaim their property (claimant figures are around 50,000). Of those who are, landholdings will be relatively easy to trace, especially if the owner has photographic evidence. Property deeds were stored the county seat, along with maps – and, surprisingly, much of this has survived. Incidentally, many maps showing ownership of landholdings from the 1900s through the mid-1940s, in western Ukraine, can be found in the Map Library of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

Those who are hesitating to pursue this issue should keep in mind that if they don't demand the return of their properties, especially the valuable farmlands, then these will be gobbled up by the very people who are bleeding Ukraine economically now and will continue to do so: the state enterprise managers, the collective farm bosses, etc. According to recent articles in The Economist, the value of the farmlands will become astronomical, and that is the reason American agribusiness entrepreneurs are there in throngs. Don't let them take what's rightfully yours!

I agree with the reader who stated that Ukrainian American claimants should form a PAC in order to gain power in their quest. If such a PAC already exists, then I suggest they make this known via the printed media.

I encourage those who want to pursue this quest to enlist the aid of their congressional representatives, and send a copy of all your requests to Sen. Bob Dole.

My second comment is regarding the editorial, "A growing relationship," which deals with the sudden warmth and friendship President Bill Clinton feels towards Ukraine, especially after forcing it to denationalize, knowing full well that the very existence of Ukraine would be threatened. My rule of thumb is this: If Mr. Clinton and/or his former roommate Strobe Talbott are trying to endear themselves to Ukraine, or anyone else, watch out! No matter what each of these gents says, they are completely and totally Russophilic, even if Russia were to attack all its neighbors. Even if President Clinton offers Ukraine complete security guarantees – not just some measly, meaningless assurances – Ukraine should still be on guard.

My third point is regarding the Adam Smith Institute's London conference to highlight business opportunities in Ukraine and their decision to use English, and – of all things – the Russian language during this event. I have no qualms with the English language because it is the international language of business. But, whoever made the deci-

sion to use Russian at a Ukrainian conference, needs to have his/her head examined.

When a country that has been under the Russian boot is trying to make it on its own and gain international recognition, using the language of a former oppressor is tantamount to self-loathing and self-flagellation. Is that the kind of image this "high-powered Ukrainian line-up" wishes to project to the world?

Sylvia C. Larson
Santa Monica, Calif.

**Some advice
for letter writer**

Dear Editor:

Regarding the letter from Kathleen McGee (June 4), I would like to offer her the following advice: first, cough up 20 bucks and stop depriving your grandmother of her Ukrainian Weekly; second, get a sense of humor; and third, give yourself a break from that hot southern California sun and come spend a couple of years living and working in Ukraine and see how it really is.

Ihor Figlus
Kyyiv

**Alarmed at closing
of UNA's DC office**

Dear Editor:

"Disappointment" is not the word. "Alarm" and "dismay" is what we should all feel upon hearing the news that our Washington Office is to be closed. It's just about our most valuable asset as a community – for the UNA Washington Office and the two newspapers are our best means of making our voice heard in the world. Imagine what it would be like to deal with today's political world without these instruments of expression.

Our forefathers and foremothers, the first of our people to come to America, recognized the importance and, though they were poor and unpracticed in the work of the publicist, they found a way to establish Svoboda. Establishing the Washington Office a century later was a great accomplishment, coming at a time when we are at least working toward our goal much faster than one could ever have dreamed of – and without bloodshed – at a time when we were admired as never before and when we should present to the world our best and wisest behavior.

The notion that we may now rest because, presumably, we have won independence, is false and dangerous. Under democracy we must always be on the alert, always striving toward the next goal. Slackening our efforts on behalf of Ukraine is ill-advised.

Please, can we backtrack a little bit and undo this great harm we propose to do ourselves? Examine the budget for leaky places. Maybe we are over extended in some activities that could be safely curtailed for the time being. Question each expenditure: is it taking us closer to our goal?

Marie Halun Bloch
Cambridge, Mass.

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

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

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Reinventing our community:
Canadian Ps & Bs perspective**

While most members of our dwindling Ukrainian American community have kicked back for the summer and are looking forward to the hazy, lazy days that lie ahead, a few of our fraternal and religious leaders are worrying about the future.

Community involvement is dropping at an alarming rate, and our churches and mutual benefit societies are hurting.

Portents of this were visible a while back. The next generation, those who are in their 30s and 40s today, was dropping out. It seemed that our community, such a vital part of the lives of their parents, had little significance in their lives.

Some remained nominally active because of guilt. They did it "for Ukraine," because they loved their parents, and their parents expected it. It was a moral obligation. While still young they endured the rigors of Plast and SUM camp. They participated in candlelight vigils in the bitter cold of November and January. They attended long, boring concerts and lectures. They attended liturgies they barely understood. For Ukraine. For their parents' sake. Rarely for themselves. In time, it all became rather old.

Now that Ukraine is free, is there still a need for this kind of sacrifice? For some members of the next generation, the answer is yes. "I suffered, and it didn't hurt me," they will say. "Let my kids suffer. It won't hurt them. They need to know what it means to be a Ukrainian."

Others have a different response. They still love their parents but the "sacrifices" eventually turned them off. The community just doesn't matter because they can't identify with it.

For still others, the question is not one of sacrifice or suffering at all. For whatever reason, the Ukrainian community has come to mean something to them, and they don't want to disappear. The community has and continues to mean an important need. It is this group of Ukrainians who will write the next chapter in our history. And in Canada, the writing has begun.

The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation held its biennial convention in Montreal the weekend of June 29-July 2. The theme was "Ukrainian Canadians: The New Challenge." It was defined by the venerable John Gregorovich as follows:

"The future of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, its member-associations, and members of the association is part and parcel of the future of the Ukrainian Canadian community. What happens to the community affects the federation. What happens to the federation affects the community."

"From the 1920s until December 1, 1991, the Ukrainian Canadian community and its organizations was defined by nationalism: the right of independence for Ukraine. There were organizations against, there were organizations for, there were organizations that wanted to isolate their members from the real world, a world that included an occupied Ukraine, but all defined themselves against the norm of nationalism..."

"Ukrainian Canadian organizations reflected this. All had to devote most of their time and energy to the cause of Ukraine and fit the concerns of the community in Canada into the lesser that was left.

"This obligation ended December 1, 1991, with the independence of Ukraine. Survival of the language, literature, culture, the people are now the obligation of the government of Ukraine and Ukrainians in Ukraine. While Ukrainian Canadians and their organizations can, as a matter of sentiment, aid Ukraine, there is no longer a moral obligation to do so. The moral obligation of a Ukrainian Canadian is to... the development of the community in Canada."

"This requires that organizations reflect and lead this change. It is a notorious social fact that organizations fail to adjust to changes in external reality. They continue along old, outmoded paths with increasing irrelevance until they wither away. The community will, during the next decade, go through the trauma of existing organizations focused on old realities fading out, to be replaced by new ones..."

"The professional and business organizations should be among the survivors... The economic aspect, networking, supply and exchange of information, will be an increasingly significant aspect..."

"The speed with which the professional and business associations adapt to the new reality will govern their attractiveness to individual Ukrainian Canadians..."

The panel discussions and forums at the convention all addressed the question of change and new paradigms within an ethnically oriented business and professional climate. As one of the participants, I was most impressed with the seriousness and imagination of the presentations and the delegates. They may not have all of the answers yet, but they are asking the right questions, and they're searching for a new, localized Ukrainianism tailored to their needs. They realize that change is necessary if they are to remain viable.

If I were a betting man, I would give odds that the Ps and Bs of Canada will find that new meaning for their Ukrainianism, and continue to flourish.

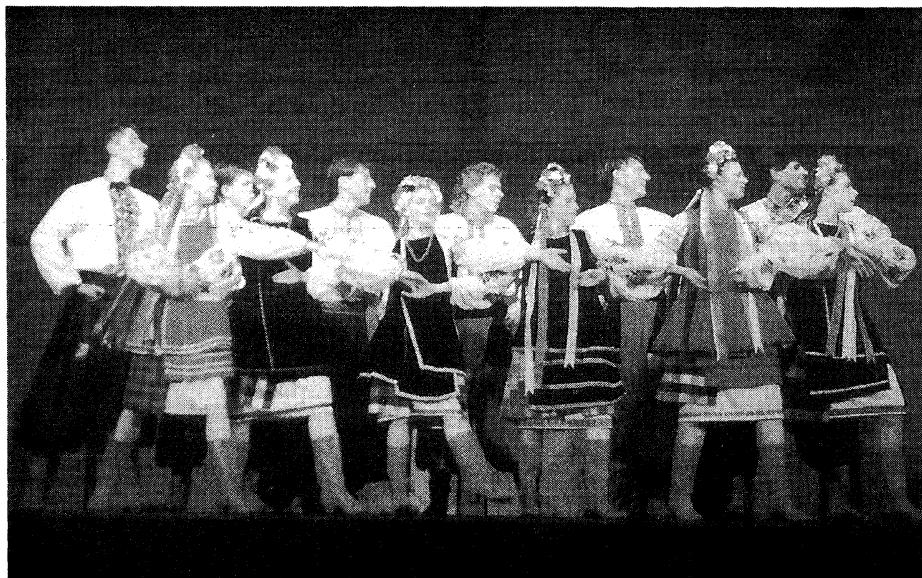
I would also bet that those Ukrainian institutions in the United States that stand the best chance of prospering well into the 21st century are our banks and federal credit unions. The reason is simple. They meet immediate, local needs.

Institutions that have the next best chance of surviving, perhaps even flourishing in time, are our churches. In the past they fulfilled a spiritual need and strengthened our local identity. I am hopeful they will do so again.

Our fraternal associations provided insurance, meeting a safety need. They also fortified our communal identity through broad fraternal programs. Today, other institutions meet our safety needs. But our need for communal identity remains. Unless our mutual benefit societies reinvigorate their fraternal programs, their future is grim.

I may be wrong about which organizations will make it whole into the 21st century, but this much is certain: The future belongs to those organizations that can identify the unmet needs of individual Ukrainians in a post-Soviet society and develop programs to meet them. Suffering, sacrifice and patriotic membership no longer cut it.

Dnipro dancers of Milwaukee energize EPCOT



The Dnipro Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Milwaukee.

by Natalia Warren

ORLANDO, Fla. — As if it wasn't hot enough already, the Dnipro Ukrainian Dance Ensemble recently took center stage at Disney World's EPCOT Center and heated things up even more. From June 6 to 10, with temperatures reaching the high 90s, the dancers from Milwaukee filled the World Showcase Stage with the energy and excitement of traditional Ukrainian dancing three times a day.

Although the dancers, who range in age from 7 to 40-something, spent their

free time touring Disney's theme parks, they looked forward most to their performances each day.

"I couldn't wait to get out here and dance," said Andrew Glubisz, an accountant who also serves as the group's assistant director.

With EPCOT's World Showcase lagoon as a backdrop, its Chinese, American, Moroccan, French and Italian pavilions peeping out from behind the fireworks barges, director Chris Bertrandt, a graphic arts account executive whose ethnic background is German,

and Marko Glubisz, an accountant like his brother, took turns, depending on who was less out of breath, in introducing the dances, telling the audience about their historical significance and cultural evolution. Of particular interest were "Deviatka," a 19th century urban dance and "Vitayemo," featuring costumes from the Hutsul and Poltava regions. Both dances are based on choreography by the famed Pavlo Virsky of Ukraine.

And although most of Dnipro's

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian Academy of Dance performs in annual concert

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Over 300 dancers took the stage in Toronto at the eighth annual concert of The Ukrainian Academy of Dance.

About 600 people attended this concert which was held on Sunday afternoon, May 28, in the John Bassett Theater at the Metro Toronto Convention Center in downtown Toronto.

The Ukrainian Academy of Dance, an independent, not-for-profit dance school and ensemble, was formed in 1987 to propagate Ukrainian dance in eastern Canada. Its artistic goal is to build a school and dance company of a professional caliber. Presently it consists of over 300 dancers, age 4 through 30, nine teachers and an active parent volunteer support committee. The dancers are taught not only Ukrainian folk dance, but also classical ballet and modern dance.

The nearly three-hour concert featured 33 dances ranging from the traditional Hopak to the complex and modern "Kozak Glory" and the cute children's dance "The Snowman." The concert was aimed at showing the public in Toronto the talents of the dancers of The Ukrainian Academy of Dance and to raise funds for the academy.

The academy's founder and artistic director, Danovia Stechishin, said the current rehearsal spaces used by the group are totally inadequate. "One rehearsal space has a floor that is slanted, which makes it nearly impossible to rehearse twirls and

other complicated moves. The other space has a concrete floor which causes injuries to our dancers."

A brochure given with the program at the concert stated that the total cost of renovating the company's rehearsal space will be \$63,220 (Canadian). It also mentioned the possibility of 50 percent government assistance, although Ms. Stechishin said this depends on how Ontario's elections turn out. She said there is such an increased interest in classes and performances that the troupe cannot meet this demand with its current facilities.

Ms. Stechishin is a professional dancer/choreographer who studied dance first in Canada and later in Ukraine. She has worked with such known dance companies as the Ukrainian Shumka Dancers, for whom she danced with and choreographed, the Yavir Dancers and School of Dance, the Folk Ballet Theater and the Lechowia Company. She has also studied and worked with most of the professional folk dance companies in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Academy of Dance is striving to build a solid reputation of excellence in Toronto and abroad. Besides performing locally, the company has performed at the International Folk Festival in St. Petersburg, Fla., and at the EPCOT Center in Disney World.

In the near future the academy will be performing at the Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival in Glen Spey, N.Y., during the weekend of July 14. In July of 1996 the troupe will be going to Taiwan for the International Children's Folklore Festival.



Some of the members of the Ukrainian Academy of Dance.

KLM project focuses on Ukraine's musicians

AMSTERDAM — Ukraine's most promising young musicians, all aged around 20, followed masterclasses at the Kyiv State Conservatory of Music in June thanks to a project implemented as one of the 12 ideas rewarded in KLM Royal Dutch Airlines' "Bridging the World" Contest.

The contest is part of the program celebrating the 75th anniversary of KLM's incorporation as an airline. The 12 winning ideas and dreams were among 12,000 entries sent in from 120 countries and assessed by an international jury chaired by former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. People worldwide were invited to enter ideas for the contest, putting KLM founder Albert Plesman's saying: "The air ocean unites all peoples," into practice by bringing people of differing cultures together through air travel.

The Ukrainian project was put forward by an American of Ukrainian origin, Theodore Kuchar, who is currently artistic director and principal conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine. Under his leadership, the orchestra has become the most frequently recorded orchestra of the former Soviet Union. For many years he has energetically promoted musical education in Kyiv, cherishing the idea of reviving the rich Ukrainian musical tradition by opening new cultural horizons for Ukrainian music students.

Mr. Kuchar recruited three fellow musicians to help implement his award-winning project. Pianist Lamar Crowson from South Africa, violinist Charles Castleman from the United States and cellist Michael Goldschlager from Australia are renowned musicians with distinguished records of

(Continued on page 14)

1995 Soyuzivka season opens with a splash and a bang

by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka's 1995 season, which began the Fourth of July weekend, opened quite literally, with a bang. As people were gathering on Saturday evening for the opening concert, thunderheads rumbled in, lighting up the sky, putting out the power and washing out the first part of the evening.

And although the rain returned again later that evening it could not dampen the enthusiasm of the musical groups or the people who partied until dawn to make up for the time lost earlier. The show might not have gone on if not for Soyuzivka's general workers who labored feverishly both times to blow dry the Veselka patio so that the dance could begin.

The concert, as always, was held in the Veselka auditorium, but this time candles were used for incandescence, which added a serene glow to the night before the lights came back on. The audience was charmed by the Lviviany, a four-piece ensemble from Ukraine, who are this year's Soyuzivka house band, and by vocalist Olya Chodoba-Fryz, the estate's MC, and her accompanist Andrij Stasiv with contemporary and traditional folk songs and love ballads.

After the show, the crowds danced on the Veselka patio to the rock of Fata Morgana, now a fixture on the Ukrainian American music scene, and to the ageless music of Tempo down below.

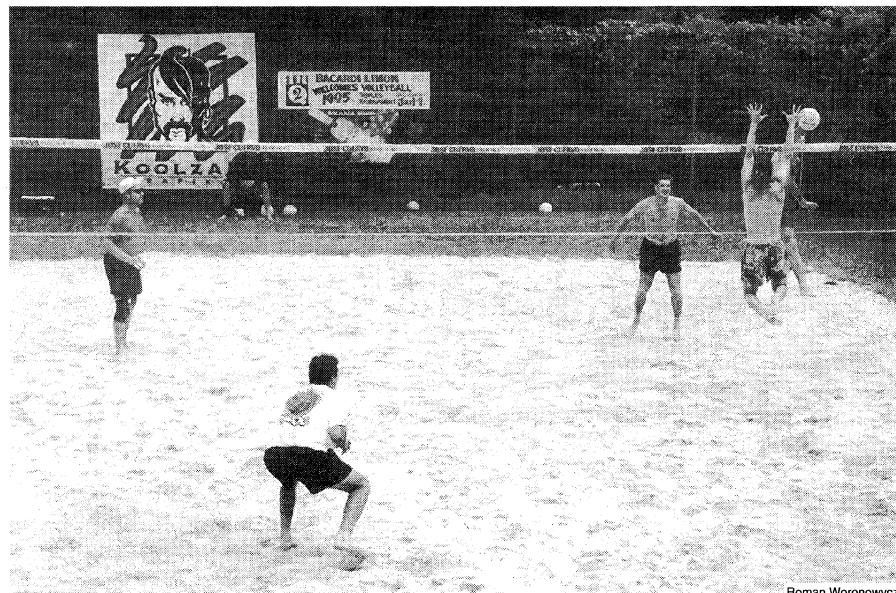
The opening weekend of the upstate resort's 42nd season was filled with something for everyone. Young people competed in, while others watched, the second annual Soyuzivka triples volleyball tournament co-sponsored by the estate and Koolzak Grafika, with support from Budweiser and Bacardi Limon. Fourteen teams fought for the grand prize of \$300 and a weeklong stay at the estate.

Coming in first in the Men's AA division were Team Calloway consisting of Nestor Paslawsky, Paul Honchak, Al Bohotuk and Ihor Akinshin. Team TBA, which was Mary Jane Diachenko, Adrian Pensak and Dan Sawicky, took top honors in the Co-ed AB division.

The director of the tourney Mark Dulin, said this year's turnout doubled last year's. "Everyone seemed pleased with it," said Mr. Dulin. "But we are looking forward to seeing even more next year." He explained that a plaque with the annual winners names to be inscribed on it has been purchased and will be displayed permanently at the estate.

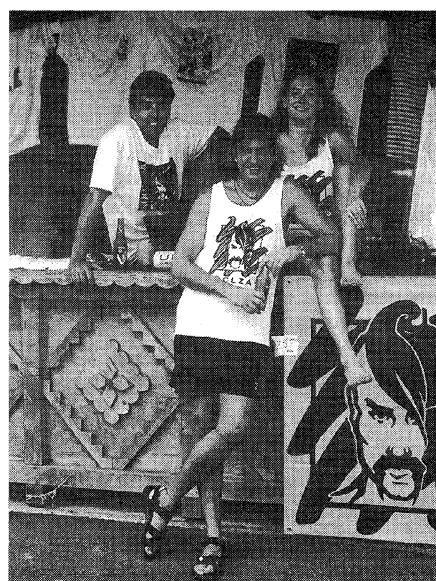
On Sunday the mothers of tykes who began Tabir Ptashat (pre-schoolers' day camp) that day seemed most pleased watching the youngsters trot off for their first day. But the kids, too, were beaming as they gathered in circles with their group leaders for singalongs and other group activities.

On a much calmer Sunday evening, with stars twinkling in the Catskill skies, Fata Morgana and Tempo again filled the mountain-top estate with music.

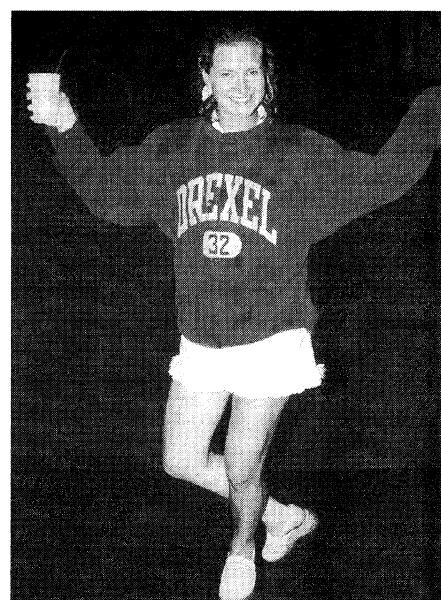


Roman Woronowycz

Team Dirtbag defends against **Team Calloway**, the eventual champions.



"Koolzak" Ihor Diachenko and his crew, Roman Kraus and Lada Jawny, Miss Soyuzivka 1995.



Natalya Ratych does a sundance.



Kids follow counselor's lead on first day of "Tabir Ptashat."



IVanna "Siasia" Zwadiuk, Tamara Gallo and Renata Hron momentarily distracted as they watch volleyball match.

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SPORTSLINE

Borys Baczynskyj victorious at USCAK chess championship

by Orest Popowych

BUFFALO, N.Y. - The 29th annual chess championship of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) took place on June 10 at the Stepan Popel Chess Club, located in the hall of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Buffalo, N.Y., and was hosted by its pastor, the Rev. Marian Procyk.

Twenty players, including four masters - Borys Baczynskyj, Dr. Orest Popowych, Petro Radomskij and Steve Stoyko, all former USCAK champions - competed for six rounds of action chess, where each game was limited to one hour.

The winner was Mr. Baczynskyj (Tryzub, Philadelphia), who scored 5½. He received a prize of \$225 and a traveling trophy donated by Chornomorska Sitch, Newark, N.J., in memory of Lev Blonarovich, a former Sitch activist and USCAK chess champion.

The remaining results were: Dr. Popowych, Mr. Radomskij and Mr. Stoyko (all Sitch) tied at 4½ pts. They received prizes of \$85 each. Following them were the Rev. Procyk, Orest Kociuba (Ukrainian Center, Passaic, N.J.) and Dr. Mykhaylo Deputat - with 4 pts. Messrs. Kociuba and Deputat also tied for first place among the players rated below 2000 and received \$50 each.

There was also a three-way tie for the top junior (under 18), with Ruslan Suhorovsky, Pylyp Procyk and Oleksiy Procyk each receiving \$35. The second junior prize, a chess clock, was donated to the Stepan Popel Chess Club, to which they all belong. All the players for whom another affiliation was not specified represented the above club in Buffalo, N.Y. The host club, chaired by the Rev. Marian Procyk, is to be commended for the superb organization of this year's chess championship.

Ukrainian Rowing Federation competes in pre-Olympic event

by Laryssa Barabash Temple

ATLANTA, Ga. - The first Olympic trial event of 1995, the U.S. Rowing Championship and Olympic Trials, was held in Gainesville, Ga., on June 22-25.

The Ukrainian Rowing Federation was represented by the following athletes:

- Men's quadruple: Mykola Chouprina, Leonid Shaposhnikov, Alexandre Zaskalko and Alexandre Marchenko.
- Men's eight: Roman Grinevitch, Vitaliy Raevskij, Oleh Likov, Valeriy Samara, Alexandre Beloserov, Ihor Mohilnyj, Ihor Martinenko, Evgeni Sharhon and Grigory Dmitrenko (cox).
- Women's quadruple: Elena Ronjina, Tatiana Ostioubjanina, Svetlana Mazij and Dina Miftakhoudinova.

The athletes were accompanied by coaches and technical staff comprising Iouri Maslatchkov, Vladimir Opalnik, Leonid Kanevskij, Iouri Rodionov, Alexei Mishin, Nikolai Zlobin and Victor Oleksyukh.

The Ukrainian teams arrived in the United States on June 6. From June 6 to 21 they trained in Augusta, Ga.

While in Augusta, team captain and men's quad member Mr. Chouprina underwent emergency surgery for a ruptured appendix. As a result, the men's quad was realigned to a men's double, Messrs. Shaposhnikov and Zaskalko, and a men's single, Mr. Marchenko.

The meet results were:

- Men's single: first heat - Marchenko, first; semi-final - Marchenko, first; final - Estonia, first; USA, second; USA, third; USA, fourth; Ukraine (Marchenko), fifth.
- Men's 2x (double scull): first heat - Ukraine, first; final - Ukraine (Shaposhnikov, Zaskalko), first.
- Women's 4x (quadruple scull): first heat - Canada, first; Ukraine, second; repechage - Ukraine, first; final - Canada, first, USA, second, Ukraine, third.
- Men's 8x: final - USA, first; Ukraine, second; USA, third; Canada, fourth.

Laryssa Barabash Temple is U.S.A. representative of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

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Grant supports...

(Continued from page 5)

in the governance of their society.

The USUF project will provide a series of workshops for local government officials in each of four cities in Ukraine, such as Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Odessa, Chernivtsi or Kharkiv, which will be selected to reflect the diversity that exists in Ukraine.

The workshops will primarily target practitioners, such as the newly formed Association of Mayors in Ukraine, who are directly involved in the day-to-day operations of local government. The practitioners will be exposed to Western experts experienced in local government as well as Baltic officials, who are also in the process of making the transition to democratic local government.

"As with every project the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation undertakes, we try to be sensitive to the needs of Ukrainians, rather than asking them to replicate the American model. Our first task will be to assess what topics local officials feel are most critical for their city, whether it be finance, program evaluation, privatization, etc. We will then tailor the workshops to fit those needs," said John Kun, USUF financial administrator, who holds a master's degree in public administration and has experience in Massachusetts local government.

A local government resource center will be established within the USUF's Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy in Kyiv to provide long-term continuity. Officials who desire additional information or need answers to questions will still be able to get them long after the

workshop speakers have gone home.

The center will provide Ukrainian translations of non-Ukrainian texts requested by officials on issues of local importance. Also, a mentor data base will be established enabling Ukrainian officials to establish personal contacts with people in similar positions in the West who could be a source of guidance and experience in a particular field.

Part of the funding for this project is contingent upon obtaining additional matching funds for the second year of operation. USUF in Washington will continue the search for additional partners in the interim in order to ensure the success of this new effort.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a not-for-profit, non-governmental organization whose goal is to foster democratic and free-market economic reforms in Ukraine. For more information about the activities of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, write to 1511 K St., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005; telephone, (202) 347-4264; fax, (202) 347-4267; E-mail, ukraine@access.digex.net.

Saskatchewan...

(Continued from page 5)

once opined, "I think what this country needs is a few more experienced, capable politicians."

Then again, the son of Ukrainian immigrants may just have Ukrainian luck. Earlier this year, Mr. Romanow's ethnic colleague, Premier Filmon, sailed to victory in that province's election. Mr. Filmon won his third consecutive election and second majority government.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Bulked-up Bondra blasts into top goal-scorer

Peter Bondra's emergence as one of the National Hockey League's top scorers is as much about gumption as it is about goals.

"He wanted to become a more aggressive hockey player," Washington Capitals coach Jim Schoenfeld said. "He wanted to have more strength driving to the net, and his off-season commitment paid off."

Weary of getting bullied off the puck, the speedy Ukrainian decided to improve his upper-body strength. The result: 34 goals and the honor of being the first Capitals player to win the NHL goal-scoring title.

"It means something to me to have my name up with Brett Hull and Jaromir Jagr and the other big goal scorers," Bondra said. "It gave me a lot of confidence going into the playoffs."

If his scoring in the abridged 48-game season was projected over an 84-game schedule, he would have tallied 61 goals — one more than Ukrainian Dennis Maruk's team record set in 1981-1982.

Included was a league-leading six shorthanded goals, impressive for a player never considered defensively reliable enough to kill penalties.

"He had speed and the physical attributes before," Schoenfeld said. "But part of penalty killing is winning those battles along the boards and getting the puck out. In that part of his game, he's developed through his own hard work."

Bondra says he was inspired to get stronger by the drop in his goal production from 37 in 1992-1993 to 24 in 1993-1994. He also becomes a restricted free agent in July.

"I was a little bit disappointed last season and I wanted to get something going," said Bondra, who was born in Lutsk, Ukraine.

Not even a steady diet of the opposi-

tion's top checkers the last few months could stifle his production. He and center Michael Pivonka also his penalty-killing partner, were among the Capitals' most consistent performers.

"This season, the net looked very big to me, very wide," Bondra said. "Even when it looked small, I still found a way."

With only two goals in his last 15 playoff games, Bondra knew he had something to prove. And in the post-season he had to prove it with a defensive player tattooed to his back.

"He did get shadowed," Schoenfeld said. "But the great ones have the ability to play through it. People key on Jagr, Brett Hull and Mark Messier, but they always have to fight through it. This season, Peter found a way to do it."

In the recently completed Stanley Cup playoffs, Bondra continued to do it, posting five goals to go with three assists and 10 PIM's in the seven Capitals games.

For the 1995 hockey season, Peter Bondra has shown he truly is a member of hockey's elite scoring group.

UKRAINIAN PROFILE No. 12

Bondra, Peter
No. 12, Washington Capitals
Shoots left
6'0, 200 lbs.

Born: Lutsk, Ukraine, February 7, 1968. Selected by Washington Capitals in eighth round.

156th over all, in 1990 NHL entry draft.

Played in NHL All-Star Game (1993). Four NHL seasons: 277GP-101G-111A-212PTS-199 PIM (regular).

26GP-8G-13A-21PTS-10PIM (playoffs).

(Continued on page 13)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

Tkachuk on many shopping lists

Ready to shop 'till you drop? The National Hockey League's free agent floodgates open wide July 1, with some big names available — many of them, however, with high mileage on the odometer and shocking sticker prices.

The name that makes most fans drool, of course, is Keith Tkachuk. If the owners and players ever had worked a "franchise player" designation into the collective bargaining agreement, this 23-year-old power forward would have been the FP poster boy. He's big, strong, young, — everything an NHL team needs to invigorate its player mix.

However, financial constraints will severely limit the actual number of teams who will go out and slap a five-year, \$15 million offer on the table for the Ukrainian Tkachuk. If he would settle for less bucks and work for \$2 million or \$2.5 million, many more offers would come his way — offers his Winnipeg Jets undoubtedly would match. Word around the league is that Tkachuk's starting price is \$3 million per year, and that just doesn't sound like it fits too many budgets. And remember, such a bid would not guarantee the Jets allowing him to walk.

Gretzky plans return to Los Angeles

You can forget about all of those rumors regarding Wayne Gretzky's imminent retirement. The Los Angeles Kings' captain has one more year remaining on a contract that will pay him about \$8.5 million, and he is planning to honor it.

"I want to come back," said the 34-year-old Gretzky, "but maybe they don't want me back."

According to Kings' president Rogie Vachon, he will welcome Gretzky back, despite a sub-par year in which Gretzky had 11 goals and 37 assists in 48 games, and the Kings missed the playoffs for the second straight season.

"I expect him to be back," Vachon said. "I'm sure he's tired and will think about it for a few days, but we're definitely going to talk to him. He played a lot of hockey down the stretch, and I'm sure he's going to take some time off, but we want him back."

The Great One said more than once this year he and his family enjoy living in southern California and he has no intention of leaving, but he believes the team needs a major shake-up.

"Obviously the organization has got to be thinking sweeping changes because our fans deserve better than what they have been getting," Gretzky said.

Just another kid brother

The Tampa Bay Lightning have a Gretzky of their own, but he's not the Great

One everyone knows about. He's Wayne's little brother, Brent, a 23-year-old the Lightning acquired with its third pick (49th over all) in the 1992 NHL entry draft. Brent played junior hockey with the Ontario Hockey League's Belleville Bulls.

And just in case anyone thinks the move was nothing more than a publicity stunt, Lightning general manager Phil Esposito has news for you.

"We didn't pick Brent Gretzky just to sell tickets," Esposito said. "We did this because my feeling is Brent Gretzky was by far the most talented player in the OHL that year (1991-1992)."

"This kid can play. Not like his brother. Nobody can play like that. I don't think we'll ever see another one like him. But Brent can do a lot of the same things Wayne does. He sees the ice well, just like Wayne does and he makes those beautiful passes. He has that gift. That Gretzky gift."

Esposito wasn't the only one who was high on Gretzky prior to the 1992 entry draft. One team's head scout said he was one of the steals of the draft.

Like his older brother, Brent plays a finesse game, making plays and setting himself up for scoring opportunities.

"I'm not going to be a physical player," he readily admitted. "That's not my style."

And it may never be. At 5-foot-10 and 160 pounds, Gretzky has a build that, like his brother's, appears a bit frail. This factor led every team in the league to pass on him during the 1991 draft. But he then began working out with weights.

"I knew I had to get stronger physically after my second (1990-1991) year (in Belleville), and I still have more work to do in that area," he said.

Despite posting phenomenal scoring totals in the OHL (he totaled 98-181-279 pts. in 168 games), Wayne's kid brother has had but two very brief cups of coffee with the parent Lightning. He has spent the vast majority of his three pro campaigns with its top farm club in Atlanta (IHL). In the recently completed 1995 hockey season, Brent saw action in three games with Tampa Bay, notching a lone assist.

What happens to Brent Gretzky in the immediate future? Well, it doesn't hurt that he's managed to stick on the Tampa Bay roster for three full seasons now, without any major contributions. It helps to know the Lightning is a pathetic scoring machine — so, there is a definite need for a playmaking/scoring centerman. Of course, being a Gretzky can never hurt anybody.

The betting is he'll survive several more years, in the minors if not on some marginal NHL team. He's proven he can score and set up others quite consistently. His biggest drawback, through very little fault of his own, is his size. He'll just have to suck it up and compensate by playing with a bigger heart.



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SOYUZIVKA SUMMER PROGRAMS 1995

Saturday, July 15, 8:30 p.m. Concert-Cabaret

"Ukrainian Souvenir"

10 p.m. Dance — "Ukrainian Souvenir"

Saturday, July 22, 8:30 p.m. Concert

Ensemble "Veseli Halychany" from Ternopil

10 p.m. Dance — "Luna"

Saturday, July 29, 8:30 p.m. Concert

"Dumka Choir" from New York

10 p.m. Dance — "Vidunnia"

Saturday, August 5, 8:30 p.m. Concert

Ensemble "Kobzari"

Bandurists from Detroit

10 p.m. Dance — "Vodohraj"

Sunday, August 6 — UNWLA Day

Saturday, August 12, 8:30 p.m. Concert

"An Evening of Contemporary Ukrainian Songs"
Lidia Hawryluk, Oksana Borbycz-Korduba, Oles Kuzyszyn,
Bohdan Kuzyszyn, Yurii Turchyn.

10 p.m. Dance — "Luna"

Saturday, August 19, 8:30 p.m. Concert

Soyuzivka Dance Camp Recital. Instructor:
Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky; "Lviviany."

10 p.m. Dance — "Burlaky"

11:45 p.m. crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 1996

Sunday, August 20, 2:15 p.m. Concert

Maria Krushelnicka — piano

Lidia Shutko — violin

Saturday August 26, 8:30 p.m. Concert

Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble "Vidunnia"

10 p.m. Dance — "Vidunnia"

— LABOR DAY WEEKEND —

Friday, September 1, 10 p.m. Dance — "Lviviany"

Saturday, September 2, 8:30 p.m. Concert

Ukrainian Youth Ensembles from Toronto

Male Choir "Orion"

Female Choir "Levada"

Concert-Marching Band "Vanguard"

Musical Director and Conductor — Wasyl Kardash

10 p.m. Dance "Tempo", "Fata Morgana"

Sunday, September 3, 2:15 p.m. Concert

Ukrainian Youth Ensembles from Toronto

8:30 p.m. Concert — Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble "Lviviany"

10 p.m. Dance "Tempo", "Fata Morgana"

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July 29-30 Stephanie Hnidovsky — Exhibiting the works of the late Jacques Hnidovsky (1915-1985).

August 5-6 Zenon Holubec — Basreliefs

August 12-13 Daria Hanushevsky — Ukrainian folk ceramics in the Trypillian and Hutsul Styles.

August 19-20 Jerome Kozak — Exhibiting the works of George, Jerome and Edward (Eko) Kozak.

September 1-14 Oleksander Tkachenko — Mixed Media;

Water Colors, Ink, Gouache and Oil.

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Diaspora perplexed...

(Continued from page 4)

receiving aid perform 20 hours of community service a week. Ms. Bobak said, "They can work at government jobs, for non-profit organizations, but not for churches (because of the religious aspect of their status)." She said the UECC has divided its aid effort into three parts: job placement, case management and classes in English as a second language (ESL).

This spring 94 refugees were registered for ESL courses sponsored by the UECC. The center holds classes at two levels — beginning and advanced English — taught by certified instructors who are bilingual. There is also a class held at a government housing facility in Bensalem, Pa., where Ukrainian refugees stay.

As part of their aid effort, the social services program of the UECC also helps the newly arrived find housing and employment, get an education and take care of the day-to-day concerns most take for granted, but which can be overwhelming for a person new to this country. "We're counseling all the time," said Ms. Bobak. "Unfortunately, we do not have enough people to do everything."

Originally, the UECC's social services program concentrated on aiding pensioners and the elderly. When money became available for refugee aid as part of the Lautenberg amendment, the UECC submitted its application. "I had to make a lot of political calls," said Orysia Hewka, the UECC's executive director. "I went to these conferences, and they kept throwing out all these acronyms. I heard MAAs and more MAAs (Mutual Aid Associations). So I asked them about that."

The money available through the Lautenberg amendment for the Philadelphia area had been awarded to one such MAA, the Jewish Educational and Vocational Services (JEVS). Ms. Hewka called the organization and said, "We'd like to talk to you about subcontracting because we have immigrants, too." The initial grant through JEVS to the UECC was for \$35,000. For the last three years, Ukrainian Social Services has received \$47,000 a year.

Ms. Hewka said most of the families benefiting from the UECC's immigration aid efforts are evangelical Christians, mainly Baptists and Pentecostals, because they are the ones most actively seeking refugee status in the U.S., although Greek-Catholics and Orthodox also receive UECC aid.

The First Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church in Philadelphia, with about 300 parishioners, also does much

work with new immigrants, however, theirs is mostly aid to other Baptists.

Their pastor, Ivan Kovalczuk, said they find housing for the new arrivals, register them for public assistance, help them obtain Social Security cards, enter the children in schools and, generally, orient them to life in America. He encourages the refugees to start looking for work as soon as possible, after they have settled into their new life and have some command of the language.

He said that 75 percent of his parishioners are recent immigrants from Ukraine who have arrived as refugees. The majority are from western Ukraine, from the Lviv Oblast, said Pastor Kovalczuk. "But the latest arrivals are from Kharkiv, Volyn, Kyyiv, a large amount came from Moldova."

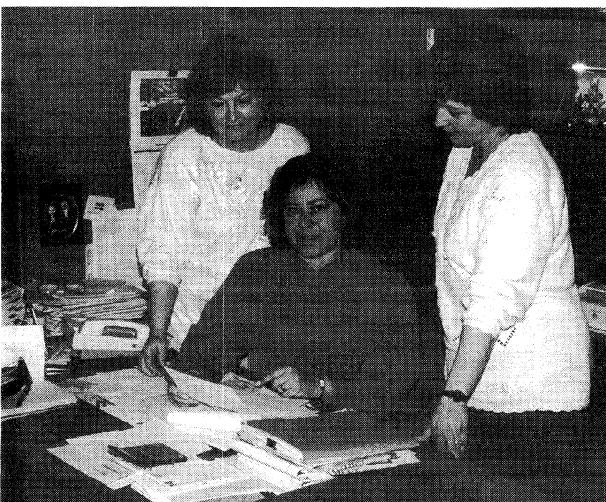
The pastor said that some have come under the guise of being Baptist refugees from religious persecution but quickly have left the Church after being assured permanent residency. "We never told them that because they were sponsored by us, they are tied to us," said Pastor Kovalczuk. "We were happy to help them. We did them a favor, we were doing the work of God."

In addition to Baptists, the community also has actively sponsored Catholics, Orthodox, Jews and many Pentecostals, he emphasized.

Greek-Catholics and Orthodox are utilizing the Lautenberg amendment less. Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, said Jews and fundamentalist Christians tend to leave Ukraine today in larger numbers because their attachment to the country is looser. "The Jews have Israel," said Mr. Iwanciw, "and the Pentecostals, for instance, tend to be more universalists." He added that with an independent Ukraine many of those who might have fled a Soviet Ukraine decided to stay after their country declared independence.

One Catholic who left before 1991 and has been in the U.S. for five years recently was given his permanent status. Roman Plisak, originally from Drohobych and now working as a butcher in New York, ran the gamut of immigrant status — visitor visa, work visa, illegal — before receiving permanent residency.

His reason for leaving Ukraine and persisting in his struggle to become an American is that of many of the immigrants who through the years left their homelands for this continent. "I want to become a millionaire, it's the desire of any immigrant, isn't it?"



Orysia Hewka (left), executive director of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, Marta Bobak, the social services director, and her assistant, Roma Kuzla.



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Christina Lew

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