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## In whirlwind visit, Ukraine's justice minister signs series of judicial agreements in Canada

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
*Toronto Press Bureau*

TORONTO — Over one intensive work-week in late September, Ukraine's Justice Minister Serhiy Holovaty met with Canada's legal establishment as part of his government's ongoing effort to reform its justice system and consolidate the rule of law in his country.

On the first day of official meetings, September 23, Mr. Holovaty was in the host nation's capital, Ottawa, to sign a bilateral treaty "On Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" with his Canadian counterpart, Allan Rock.

The charter, which goes into effect on November 1, provides for assistance in the investigation and prosecution of all offenses proscribed by the respective Parliaments of Ukraine and Canada, specifically mentions those offenses concerning "taxation, duties, customs and international transfer of capital or payments," and provides for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crime.

According to a press release issued by Canada's Department of Justice, the intent of the treaty is in part to make Ukraine part of "an international network of Mutual

Legal Assistance Treaties ... an important step in the fight against organized and transnational crime."

Canada has now signed a number of these agreements with other states, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and France.

The two ministers also signed an Understanding in Principle on cooperation in the field of justice. With this understanding, Canada's Department of Justice and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine agreed to offer each other the widest measure of mutual assistance in promoting a better knowledge of their respective systems of justice and sharing their expertise on issues such as legislative drafting and organization of a ministry of justice.

This kind of sharing was already going on immediately prior to the signing. Earlier that morning, Minister Holovaty met with Canadian Deputy Minister of Justice George Thomson and Associate Deputy Minister Richard Thompson to discuss administrative and managerial issues concerning Ukraine's efforts to reorganize its Justice Ministry.

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## Parliament elects deputy chairman, a lawyer popular among his peers

by **Roman Woronowycz**  
*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada overwhelmingly elected National Deputy Viktor Musiyaka to the post of deputy chairman on October 3 by a vote of 277-55, after failing to vote in two previous nominees.

He replaces Oleksander Diomin, who opted to remain Kharkiv Oblast chairman and leave the Ukrainian Parliament. The Ukrainian Constitution does not allow for individuals to hold more than one post in government.

Mr. Musiyaka, 50, who hails from Mykolaiv Oblast, received support from a large part of the political spectrum in Ukraine's legislature, from rightists to Communists. He is respected as a lawyer and legal expert. More importantly, in June, during the fight between President Leonid Kuchma and the Parliament over the proposed Constitution, he resigned his position as the president's representative in Parliament over the issue of the legality of a referendum on the Constitution — a move that endeared him to many of his colleagues. He called Mr. Kuchma's threat to go to the people

for approval of the Constitution "unconstitutional."

Since passage of the Constitution, the presidential administration and the Parliament have been at loggerheads over who will control the reigns of power that are not explicitly delineated in the new Constitution.

Deputies from UNA-UNSO through to the Communists agreed that the man from Mykolaiv is right for the job. Deputy Oleh Vitovych, of the far right political organization the Ukrainian National Assembly, said Mr. Musiyaka was the best electable choice. "He may not be a good politician, but he is a good and honest person, and that is probably most important today. Even we agree that he is the best choice."

From the far left, Anatoliy Levchenko of the Communist Party said he voted for Mr. Musiyaka. "He is the right person to bring order to the Parliament."

Former President Leonid Kravchuk, currently a deputy, also gave a nod of approval. "He is a lawyer, a professor, a legal expert, and he abides by the law. He is tolerant. He isn't the type that is going to cause conflict but will resolve it," said Mr. Kravchuk. "He is the type that could unite the Parliament and even bring some cooperation between the legislature and the executive."

Mr. Kravchuk also said it is high time that a legal expert sit on the Presidium of the Parliament. "Both Moroz and Tkachenko are agronomists," he explained.

Some members of Parliament also believe that because Mr. Musiyaka is not beholden to Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz and First Deputy Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko and their dictatorial style of parliamentary procedure, he could be a unifying force.

Natalia Vitrychenko, a member of the Socialist Reform Party, said, "He is not going to switch off microphones, nor will he block the release of bills to the floor of Parliament, like Moroz, and especially Tkachenko, does."

Even with what seems like a widespread base of support, the fact remains that Mr. Musiyaka was only Parliament's third choice for the post of deputy chairman.

Valentyn Symonenko, a deputy from the Odessa region, had received the highest tally in a ratings vote that was taken by Parliament to determine the favorites for the post. He withdrew his candidacy on September 18, after being nominated by Chairman Moroz. The ex-mayor of Odesa explained that concern for the city's problems (at that time a hurricane had devastated a portion of the coastal area) would not allow him to effectively carry out his duties as deputy chairman of Parliament.

A second nominee presented by Mr.

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## Flying Hospital lands in Kyiv to provide free health care

by **Roman Woronowycz**  
*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — An unusual L-1011 passenger aircraft descended from the heavens on September 28 into Kyiv's Boryspil Airport, carrying to Ukraine 65 doctors, and \$12 million in medicine from the United States and the latest in medical technology in a humanitarian mission called "Operation Blessing."

The plane, the Flying Hospital, had been outfitted with surgical, dental and ophthalmological equipment, and with medicines and skilled personnel also aboard, it arrived ready to give Ukraine a medical helping hand.

Ukrainians rarely have access to Western medical treatment and all the heralded hi-tech procedures and equipment associated with it. They have consoled themselves with the fact that at least they have access to cost-free medicine, which is becoming less true as clinics and hospitals attach service fees (although minimal) for treatment to subsidize expenses.

So, when Operation Blessing set up shop in Ukraine to give free health care to Kyiv's residents from September 21 to October 4, the turnout was as could be expected.

Thousands jammed nine polyclinics and hospitals in Kyiv that were staffed in all by 80 doctors and 170 support staff from America. They were looking for medical advice, treatment and prescriptions for their various ailments and diseases. At one place, the Boryspil Polyclinic, 2,500 people were examined in the first two days, according to Operation Blessing Public Relations Manager Sharon Gabriel.

When a radio station mistakenly aired a telephone number that was supposed to be used only by reporters as an information source, the response was such that the district telephone

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Operation Blessing

Surgery is performed aboard the Flying Hospital.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Belarus, the black sheep of Eastern Europe?

by David R. Marples

The political situation in Belarus has again become tense as another confrontation looms between the president and the Parliament. At issue is a November 7 referendum on an amended Constitution, initiated by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, that would greatly extend the powers of the presidency, providing him with an extended term in office (from four years to six), allowing him to dissolve the assembly in the case of a no-confidence vote in the government, and also giving the president the right to nominate a third of the seats in a proposed upper chamber.

At the same time, Belarus's international standing became more questionable when the United States granted asylum recently to the former leader of the Belarusian Popular Front (BPF), Zyanon Paznyak, on the grounds that he would likely be arrested if he returned to his native land. This is the first sign that the U.S. considers Belarus under the present administration an authoritarian regime that has infringed seriously upon the human rights of its citizens.

## Why Belarus?

The question arises: Why Belarus, of all the countries in Eastern Europe, retained a strongly authoritarian regime that seeks to forge direct links with its Soviet past and indeed, in some respects, has remained mired in Soviet-era politics and structures? President Lukashenka, for example, has elaborated a new draft economic plan that seeks to strengthen state control over the economy. Belarus is manifestly moving in a direction opposite to the one taken by its neighbors. Why is this the case and what is its significance in Central and Eastern European politics?

One can provide both short- and long-term responses to this question. The historical perspective is important. During the second world war, Belarus was occupied for longer and suffered proportionally more losses than any other Soviet republic. It became the focus of official efforts to combat the German occupation through the establishment of partisan operations. The latter, despite official mythology, were developed slowly and only after local leaders of the resistance had been thoroughly purged. After the war, the pro-Soviet partisan leaders, led by K.T. Mazurau and P.M. Masherau, dominated Belarusian party politics.

The period of the leadership of Petr Masherau, indeed, remains among the most notable for the development and assertiveness of Belarus within the Soviet system. Succeeding his mentor Mr. Mazurau as the party leader in 1965, Mr. Masherau was by Soviet standards a charismatic figure, popular among Belarusians and supervising a period of notable industrial growth and well-being. He had become the leader of a group known as The Partisans – highly patriotic, hawkish on foreign policy (he was, for example, a rigid opponent of détente, which he regarded as a compromise with the enemy) and in many respects a model Communist.

Simultaneously, Mr. Masherau was a far from typical Brezhnev apparatchik. He remained dedicated to Belarusian interests to the extent that some of his colleagues in

Moscow regarded him as a potentially dangerous nationalist. This was symbolized by his appearing in public in national costume and speaking the native language at some official functions.

He can be compared to the leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine Petro Shelest both in outlook and politics. Whereas Mr. Shelest was removed in 1972, however, and replaced by a Russophile hardliner in Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, Mr. Masherau remained at his post, protected by the patronage of Mr. Mazurau, by now a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow.

Mr. Masherau was never advanced beyond the status of a candidate member of the Politburo. By 1980, he had been isolated by the Brezhnevite clique, which had also successfully removed Mr. Mazurau in Moscow. Without his patron, Mr. Masherau's position had become untenable. In October 1980 he was killed in a mysterious car crash that seemingly had violated all the rules of protocol for Soviet leaders.

This "accident" has never been satisfactorily explained. What is notable is that thousands of Miensk residents braved a torrential downpour to pay their respects to their dead leader at his funeral service on October 6, while representatives of the CC CPSU Politburo were conspicuous by their absence.

The death of Mr. Masherau was a traumatic one for Belarusians, who look back on this period as one of stability and even triumph.

In May-June of this year, the Independent Institute of Social and Economic Research in Miensk conducted a survey of 1,535 adults and asked them: Whom of the political figures of the past do you consider to be the ideal politician? A remarkable 45.2 percent selected Mr. Masherau, and at the village level, the percentage was almost 54.

The remainder of the list also illustrates the priorities of this Sovietized population: Peter the Great was second with 34.2 percent, Leonid Brezhnev was third with 20 percent, and the only non-Russian/Soviet figure on the list was the former British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, at 19.5 percent.

In short, Belarusians tend to revere strong leaders, often with highly authoritarian tendencies. Mr. Masherau is probably unique in combining the wartime past with the period of most rapid economic development of the republic.

## Belarusians look to the past

There are other reasons Belarusians tend to look backward. The republic experienced a period of remarkable urban growth to match the economic progress. A republic that was essentially rural prior to the war experienced one of the most rapid periods of urbanization in history. Moreover, Miensk – the very center and fulchrum of party operations – became, as a result of the various partitions and additions to the existing state, the dominant center. More than 25 percent of the urban population and over one-sixth of the total population of Belarus resides in Miensk. The city is the cultural center, the heart of the educational system and of virtually all publishing. It also remains the heart of the official media. In the Soviet period, the Communist Party apparatus in Miensk was among the most powerful and deeply entrenched in the USSR.

Under these circumstances, the path for

(Continued on page 15)

## NEWSBRIEFS

## Marchuk to run for president

KYIV — Former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk announced that he will run against President Leonid Kuchma in the 1999 presidential election, reported Ukrainian TV on October 2. Mr. Marchuk, who has held a parliamentary seat since December 1995, made the announcement after being elected head of the 24-member Social-Market Choice faction in the Ukrainian legislature. Although the next presidential elections are not scheduled until October 1999, President Kuchma recently announced that he will seek re-election for a second five-year term, launching his presidential campaign early. Mr. Marchuk was dismissed by President Kuchma from the post of prime minister in May, and replaced by Pavlo Lazarenko, a political ally from Dnipropetrovsk. Mr. Marchuk had served in the Ukrainian government since 1991, when he was appointed the head of Ukraine's security services. To date, Messrs. Kuchma and Marchuk are the only two contenders for the post of president, but it is assumed that the list of hopefuls will continue to grow. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Crimean Parliament speaker resigns

SYMFEROPIL — Yevhen Supruniuk, the chairman of the Crimean Parliament, resigned on October 9, following criticism from pro-Russian deputies that he was too close to the government in Kyiv. Mr. Supruniuk, who has been under attack for months now, was accused of reducing the autonomous republic's powers, making it too subservient to the central government in Kyiv. Deputies in the Crimean legislature accepted Mr. Supruniuk's resignation by a vote of 74-2. (Reuters)

## Ukrainian teachers protest wage arrears

KYIV — Between 10,000 and 15,000 teachers and university professors staged a rally in Kyiv on October 6 to protest against unpaid wages and deteriorating conditions in the country's schools and universities. The teachers are the latest among

many categories of public sector employees to hold public protests against the government, which has not paid out wages for months. Reportedly, the Ukrainian government owes more than \$1.5 billion in wages. The educators said the nation's students have been most affected by government cutbacks in education, which have created a shortage of textbooks and left many schools unable to pay for badly needed repairs. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Russia taxes Ukrainian imports

MOSCOW — Russia has implemented the long-discussed 20 percent value-added tax (VAT) on Ukrainian imports, ITAR-TASS reported on October 1. Although President Leonid Kuchma traveled to Moscow on the eve of this action, warning that Russia's decision, passed on August 18, could result in an "economic war" between the neighboring countries, the tax went into effect on October 1. Checkpoints are to be set up on the main roads used to transport Ukrainian imports to Russia. Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz said the VAT is not a closed issue. One complication is that Belarus, which has a customs union with Russia, has refused to impose the VAT on Ukrainian goods, leaving open the possibility that Ukrainian exporters will reroute their exports through Belarus. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## U.N. reports on foreign investment in CIS

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has issued a report on foreign direct investment in 1995, ITAR-TASS reported on September 25. Russia received a mere \$2 billion, compared to \$3.5 billion for Hungary, and \$2.5 billion each for Poland and the Czech Republic. Other CIS countries also fared poorly. Kazakstan received \$284 million; Ukraine, \$200 million; Uzbekistan, \$115 million; Azerbaijan, \$110 million; Moldova, \$32 million; Belarus, \$20 million; Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, \$15 million each. (OMRI Daily Digest)

## Parliament elects...

(Continued from page 1)

Moroz, Anatoliy Tatarinov of the Inter-Regional Bloc, was handily defeated on October 1 by a Parliament vote of 185-104.

After Mr. Musiyaka's nomination, the Parliament chairman implored his colleagues to "give up political strategy and elect Mr. Musiyaka, a very skilled person and good organizer."

In his speech to the assembly after his election, Mr. Musiyaka said his goal is to "establish normal relations and mutual

understanding between the Parliament and the other branches of power." He is viewed as a staunch supporter of the Constitution and constitutional processes.

Mr. Musiyaka hails from the village of Bezvodne in the Mykolaiv Oblast. He completed legal studies and a doctorate in civil law in 1976 at Kharkiv Law School. In 1994, he was elected to the Verkhovna Rada from Mykolaiv.

Mr. Musiyaka celebrated his 50th birthday on June 26, two days before the Verkhovna Rada ratified Ukraine's Constitution.

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# PRESIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE: The candidates on Ukrainian issues

As the campaign for the 1996 presidential election enters its final weeks, many domestic and international issues have taken center stage, most notably, the continuance of America's leading role in world events and the strengthening of the U.S. economy. On behalf of the Ukrainian American community, the Ukrainian National Information Service prepared a presidential questionnaire dealing with five major points of interest: U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine, the effectiveness of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Russian foreign policy and aggression, security guarantees for Ukraine and consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

UNIS initiated this campaign to determine the positions of the presidential candidates regarding topics of interest to the Ukrainian American community. Included in the questionnaire are statements on the issues followed by questions posed to the two presidential candidates.

The questionnaires were sent out on July 29. Sen. Bob Dole's response arrived on September 18 (thus, his responses appear first), and President Bill Clinton's response arrived on October 3. The candidates did not respond personally; instead, their campaign directors provided the responses.

## 1. U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE

*Statement: Prior to Fiscal Year 1996, the majority of U.S. foreign assistance to the newly independent states (NIS) was delivered to Russia. In the past five years, despite adverse circumstances, Ukraine has taken major steps in political and economic reform. The continued development of democratic and free-market institutions in Ukraine and the other NIS nations cannot but help encourage similar developments in Russia. Unfortunately, the international affairs budget (Function 150) had been significantly reduced in the previous years, thereby jeopardizing U.S. interests in Ukraine and other nations of the NIS.*

**In your opinion, how long do you foresee the continuance of foreign assistance to Ukraine, and what efforts should the United States undertake to develop more effective assistance programs for Ukraine that promote political and economic reform which are specific to the needs of that country?**

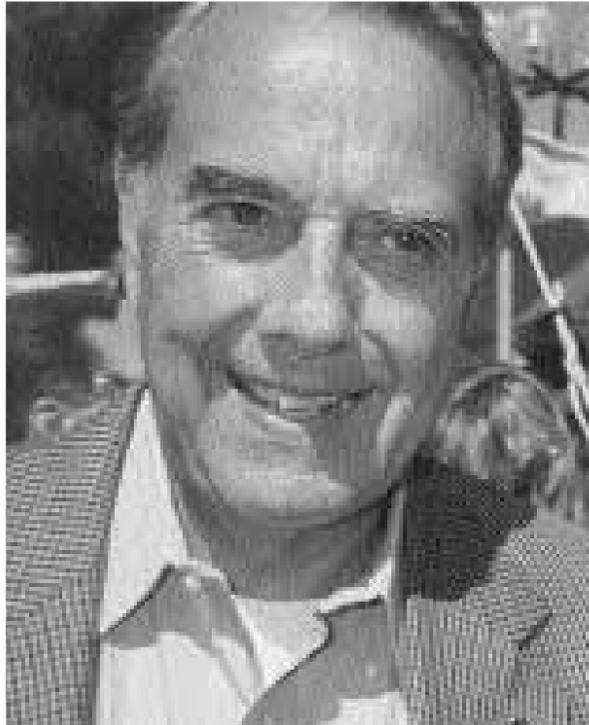
**As stated above, drastic cuts to the international affairs budget would be detrimental to the continued development of the Ukrainian reform process. To guarantee the advancement of the reform movement, would your administration propose and actively support an earmark for Ukraine?**

**DOLE:** The inadequate efforts and attention of the Clinton administration from 1992 to 1994 gave the appearance of assigning Ukraine to Russia's sphere of influence. Fortunately, the Republican control of Congress led to immediate increases in U.S. assistance and attention to Ukraine. I was pleased to work closely with Sen. Mitch McConnell in leading a bipartisan effort to force President Clinton and his Russia policy advisors to recognize the importance of a sovereign, independent Ukraine. I will continue to support specific, targeted assistance to Ukraine as president of the United States, and I will lead the Congress in ensuring continued support for reform in Ukraine.

The measure of success for United States assistance programs will not be found in the duration of our programs, but rather in the speed with which Ukraine succeeds in its reform efforts. As president I will lead a foreign policy that engages Ukraine at every level in order to advance this effort. I will mobilize the energy and initiative of American entrepreneurs, civic organizations and educators to build bridges with their counterparts in Ukraine. I will look to citizens first and government last to provide the most effective assistance possible to advance reform in Ukraine.

The Republican Congress has reduced expenditures in virtually every category of the federal budget in order to put our fiscal house in order. These reductions applied to foreign aid, as they applied to domestic programs as well. I strongly believe that our nation must live within its means. But while Republicans reduced foreign aid expenditures, we also assigned new priorities to the program. We dramatically increased the amount of money available to countries such as Ukraine that are critical to our foreign policy interests, we cut the fat out of the Clinton budget, and perhaps most important, we rebuilt public support for a foreign aid program that addresses our nation's priorities in a cost-effective manner.

**CLINTON:** Ukraine is the third largest recipient of U.S. assistance. In 1996, we will provide Ukraine with \$330 million in grant assistance and up to \$860 million in trade and investment credits.



Bob Dole

With its independence in 1991, Ukraine ended seven decades of Soviet domination and undertook the challenge of building Europe's fourth most populous state into a market economy. President Clinton has led an international effort to promote a democratic and market-oriented Ukraine, secure within its borders and at peace with its neighbors – by mobilizing \$2.1 billion in international pledges to support Ukraine's first steps to stabilize its economy, reduce inflation, encourage entrepreneurship and diversify exports.

Under the Clinton administration, the United States has also provided timely support for Ukraine's young democracy, including assistance for free and fair parliamentary and presidential elections in 1994 and which established the principles of democracy and choice as the bedrock of Ukraine's political system. Such support has enabled Ukraine's leaders to pursue bold reforms to stabilize the economy, and adopt a new Constitution that wipes away the vestige of a Soviet past.

In September 1996, President Kuchma and Vice-President Gore announced the creation of a U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission. One of the functions of this commission will be to review and assess our assistance programs. The first such review will take place in Kyiv in October 1996.

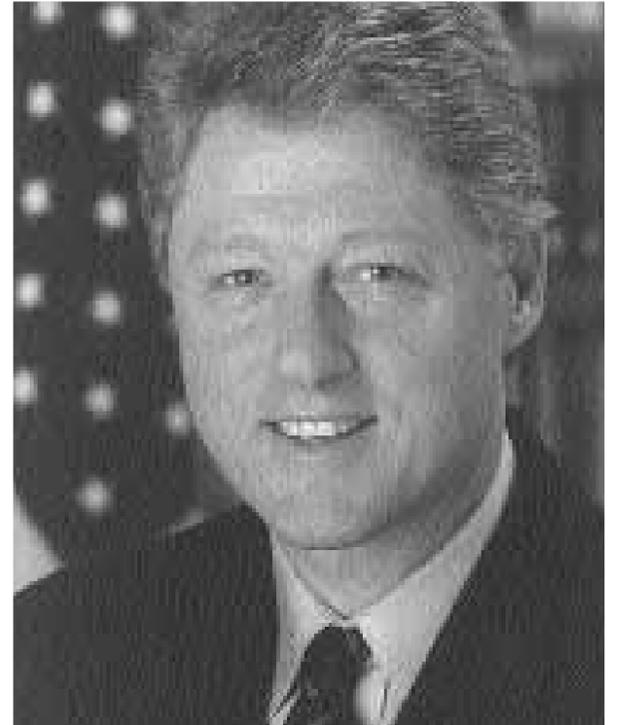
The Clinton administration will continue to mobilize international support for Ukraine's transition to a democratic, market-oriented state. The foundation for a strong and sovereign Ukraine has been laid. The challenge for tomorrow is to secure the renewal of Ukraine's economy, advance the prosperity of its people, and consolidate its pivotal role in Europe.

To continue to help Ukraine build on its progress, the United States will target technical support to help Ukraine tackle barriers to investment and growth, such as revamping the tax and commercial codes and breaking the state's grip on Ukraine's rich agricultural sector. Americans will continue to provide assistance that will foster the growth of Ukrainian entrepreneurship, particularly the emergence of a vibrant small-business sector that will create jobs and promote economic security.

## 2. U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

*Statement: While U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine has been beneficial to jump-start the reform process, the inefficient administration of these programs by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has raised an alarm within the Ukrainian American community. Unlike Ukrainian American organizations that have an intimate understanding of the political, economic and social aspect in Ukraine, USAID continually incorporates organizations that have a limited scope, knowledge and commitment to Ukraine. By not insuring an open process for awarding grants or simplifying the contracting process, it is unrealistic to assume that 75 years of Communist doctrine could be changed by several large consultant agencies within a few years. The need for a more active involvement of ethnic organizations is necessary to ensure the continuance of properly distributed funds to Ukraine.*

**What steps, if any, do you believe are necessary to restructure the technical assistance provided to Ukraine, now and in the future?**



President Bill Clinton

**How would your administration plan to reorganize the inefficient operations of USAID?**

**DOLE:** The Republican Congress approved legislation this year to enact sweeping reforms in the way in which United States technical assistance programs are administered, including abolishing the inefficient and anachronistic Agency for International Development (AID). Unfortunately, President Clinton vetoed the legislation because he is satisfied that foreign assistance is best run by government bureaucrats. As president I will lead the effort to abolish AID.

I will direct my administration to initiate a robust aid program streamlined to allow citizen initiative to replace the insider deals of the Clinton administration when it come to advancing political and economic reforms abroad. My administration will not create programs to build government-to-government exchanges, but rather I will promote citizen-to-citizen exchanges.

My administration will certainly tailor programs to countries such as Ukraine that draw upon the rich ethnic fabric of our own people. Finally, appropriate language skills and a knowledge of the country at hand will be greater assets than insider ties to the federal bureaucracy when it come to the design and implementation of technical assistance programs.

**CLINTON:** Our assistance programs are developed in close consultation with our Ukrainian counterparts. The mission of the newly formed U.S.-Ukrainian Binational Commission (see question No. 1) will be to improve the coordination and effectiveness of U.S. assistance to Ukraine.

(See also answer to question No. 3.)

## 3. RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND AGGRESSION

*Statement: Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the independence gained by its republics, the increased fears of a restoration of a "union" with Russia are paramount. Much evidence suggests that the combination of Russian nationalism, even following the post-Yeltsin victory, the resurgence of communism, and the integration of the states within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) pose a serious challenge to Ukrainian independence. Treaties that Russia has signed with Belarus and Kazakstan have restored Moscow's ambitions in pursuing an imperialistic policy clearly aimed at usurping the independence of its present neighbors.*

**In view of an escalation of Russian military threats (both physical and verbal), would you support a declaration by the U.S. and its allies that any challenge to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine would be opposed by means considered adequate to ensure peace and stability?**

**DOLE:** The United States and Ukraine face a common challenge in the growing influence of hard-line politicians in Russia. President Clinton's misguided romanticism has rendered him incapable of guarding against the nationalist turn in Russian foreign policy that has already occurred. As president of the United States I will stand ready to help Ukraine in meeting these challenges.

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## Holovaty critiques legal profession

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Serhiy Holovaty, Ukraine's minister of justice, offered a scathing assessment of the state of the legal profession in his country at a lively press conference for the Ukrainian media following his address to the Empire Club of Canada at Toronto's Royal York Hotel on September 27.

In answer to a question about the establishment of an independent bar in Ukraine, Mr. Holovaty said "I've been working on it for four years now, and still don't know when it will finally happen. For a year now, I've tried to bring pressure to bear as minister of justice for the creation of an independent bar on a professional level."

"We have target dates, timetables, you name it, but there isn't enough awareness among jurists in Ukraine that an independent bar is a necessary feature of a normal political order," he said.

The minister joked that "in Ukraine, if there's to be a Rukh, then you get two, if you want an Orthodox Church, you get three patriarchates; and so each political party and organization thinks it needs its own civic association for its professionals."

A naively but provocatively asked question about "what jurists actually do" in Ukraine, brought out more optimistic commentary from Mr. Holovaty, who said: "Well, they don't lie around, that's for sure; some of them even make a considerable amount of money."

He said the emergence of a number of successful private practices is the best indicator that a professional independent bar association will appear in the long run.

The minister also said it is an exciting time to be a lawyer in his country because of the simultaneous presence of various kinds of legal thinking. "At the university level, there are people teaching from Soviet texts, there are those relying on Western texts, and there are strong, original minds who are gradually working out their own approach as it would apply in our own unique context," Mr. Holovaty said.

The veteran Ukrainian jurist was asked whether the adoption of the new Constitution will help to improve the climate for a free press in his country, given the frequency of confrontational lawsuits between government officials and the media, and the persistence of official interference with Ukrainian State Television's programming and officials.

In reply, the justice minister said: "We must remember that Ukraine is in a transitional phase, and that it is impossible to eradicate all vestiges of the Soviet system and thinking overnight, and even after five years there is much to be done. Give it 15 years — we need a change in generations."

Mr. Holovaty said that several articles of the Constitution have already served as the basis for judicial rulings in favor of the press and individual freedom of expression. He also expressed confidence that the Constitutional Court provided for by the Constitution will be active in guaranteeing individual and collective freedoms.

Mr. Holovaty opined that the need for state-run media will pass in time, and that institutions such as the array of newspapers controlled by various government bodies and agencies will fade away.

Mr. Holovaty added that at a recent international constitutional conference in Vienna, Ukraine's Constitution was judged to be exhaustively, if not even excessively, solicitous about human rights.

To a question by the editor of Homin Ukrainy (a Toronto-based Ukrainian-language weekly), Oleh Romanyshyn, Mr. Holovaty said his ministry is giving priority to the creation of democratic institutions, such as the Constitutional Court and the Higher Judicial Council, which, he said, will control the nominations process for judgeships in the country, and will deal with disciplinary matters.

Other legislation being drafted that should be ready by the New Year includes laws on government, local administration, local self-government and on the formation of an Institute for Human Rights that would hear complaints in this area.

(Continued on page 5)

## Minister addresses prestigious Empire Club

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Ukraine's minister of justice, Serhiy Holovaty, has joined a rarefied crowd. On September 27, he delivered the keynote address at a luncheon hosted by Canada's prestigious Empire Club at the Royal York Hotel's Ontario Room.

In his prepared speech, titled "At the Threshold: The Implications of Ukraine's New Constitution for Social, Political and Economic Transformations in Ukraine," Mr. Holovaty outlined the difficulties and challenges his country faces, the significance of the Constitution as "a crowning achievement in [its] process of transition and transformation" and sounded a confident and optimistic note in asserting that "democracy is alive and well in Ukraine" as it faces the 21st century.

Individuals who have addressed this speaker's forum since its inception in 1903 include 11 Canadian prime ministers, the U.K.'s Winston Churchill, India's Indira Ghandi, United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, anthropologist Margaret Mead, and U.S. Presidents Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, among 2,500 other prominent Canadians and international figures.

The head table for the occasion included senior Empire Club officials Willis Blair and William Whittaker; Ukraine's Consul General in Toronto Serhiy Borovyk; Ukrainian Canadian legal heavyweights (both from the Ontario bench) Justices Eugene Fedak and Eugene Ewaschuk; and Petro Mykuliak, president of the World Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions, which co-sponsored the luncheon.

Mr. Holovaty was introduced by the Empire Club's president, Julie Hannaford. Ms. Hannaford, a practicing litigation lawyer at the high-power firm of Borden & Elliot and a faculty member at Toronto's Osgoode Hall Law School, had clearly been both impressed and charmed upon having met Ukraine's highest-ranking jurist. "He is articulate, witty, thoughtful, humane and entirely human, although I don't know when he gets a chance to sleep," she said.

By way of introduction, Ms. Hannaford asked the audience of about 450 to imagine "that you've changed jobs" and are headhunting for someone to fill the position of Ukraine's minister of justice. The Empire Club president thus outlined Ukraine's geopolitical importance, the realities of its justice system and Mr. Holovaty's impressive qualifications "to develop and manage its governance."

She noted Mr. Holovaty's educational background (Ph.D. in international law, Kyiv State University, 1986), his teaching experience at the Academy of Legal Science of Ukraine in Kyiv, his position as president of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation and of the World Congress of Ukrainian Lawyers, his membership on the Council of Europe's Commission on Democracy through Law, and his participation, since 1990, in over 25 symposia and conferences on law, economics, politics and history in Canada, the U.S., Europe and Asia.

Ukraine's justice minister began by noting that September 27 marked the date he had been appointed to his post exactly one year ago, and that he was "very pleased to share this event with my friends in Canada."

Mr. Holovaty said "Ukraine is a nation looking to the future with a new hope, emerging confidence and a new sense of purpose" now that a new era in the develop-

ment of its young democracy has been opened through the adoption of its new Constitution.

He said Ukraine "requires the continued support of its friends" because "some quarters" are still desperate to undermine the country's credibility as a viable independent and democratic state, and slammed "the chauvinistic and distorted article ... in a recent issue of Forbes magazine" as an illustration of such efforts.

Mr. Holovaty spoke confidently of Ukraine's internal political stability and ethnic harmony, and its presence "in the family of European nations as a full member of the Council of Europe." He added that "experts" point to signs of an economic turnaround, and that his country's gross national product "will achieve 1 percent growth next year for the first time since independence" and that 7 to 8 percent growth are conceivable within a few years.

Turning to the title topic, Ukraine's justice minister said the adoption of a Constitution was "a defining moment in Ukraine's struggle for statehood," and that the rule of law has been entrenched as the foundation of the Ukrainian state "for the first time in history."

He said the Constitution consolidates historical aspirations manifested as far back as 1710, when Kozak Hetman Pylyp Orlyk drew up a constitution to express the Ukrainian nation's desire "to cast off the yoke of tyranny," in a document that predates the American Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Holovaty quoted Harvard scholar Jeffrey Sachs's description of the Soviet system — "not a legal order, but a kind of organized mafia of ruthless extent" — and said the new Constitution (which replaced a document adopted when Ukraine was still a constituent element of the USSR) represents a "clean break" with this past. "It is a contract where both the individual and the state undertake to one another to abide by the laws of the land," Mr. Holovaty said.

He said this has implications for "contractual relationships" in the economic sense, in that it will enable a market economy to function effectively and efficiently, and in the socio-political sense. "It is a contract which will underpin the success of all of the transformations under way."

Mr. Holovaty stressed that the Constitution's explicit guarantee of an independent judiciary will "facilitate the confidence in the sanctity of the validity and enforceability of contractual relationships." He also emphasized the guarantees for the use and promotion of minority languages in Ukraine, including Russian.

### Legal reform outlined

Mr. Holovaty outlined some of the extensive legal reform undertaken in his country, including a restructuring of his own ministry, the redrafting of laws to bring them into conformity with the European Convention of Human Rights, the submission of a new Civil Code for Ukraine, the improvement of the quality of the legal education system and of the drafting of laws, and his efforts in support of the creation of an independent bar.

In this regard, the Ukrainian justice minister offered praise and thanks to various Canadian agencies that have given their support, including the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Affairs, the federal Department of Justice, the Order of Notaries of Québec and the Chief

(Continued on page 5)



Justice Minister Serhiy Holovaty addresses the Empire Club. On the left is the club's president, Julie Hannaford; on the right is Bishop Isidore Borecky.

## 55th anniversary of Babyn Yar massacre is marked in Kyiv

On September 29, President Leonid Kuchma along with a host of Ukrainian dignitaries and international diplomats gathered at Babyn Yar in Kyiv to commemorate 55 years since the Nazis began their massacre of more than 150,000 people. The first executions of more than 3,000 people took place on September 29-30, 1941; the killings continued into 1943. Those executed were primarily Jews but also included prisoners of war, Ukrainian partisans and nationalists, as well as gypsies. Present at the gathering (as seen in the photo below), besides Mr. Kuchma (center), were Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko (left), First Deputy Chairman of Parliament Oleksander Tkachenko (right) and the ambassadors of the U.S., Russia and Israel. Immediately afterwards (as seen in the photo on the right), students from Solomon University in Kyiv held their own commemoration, laying a wreath at the Babyn Yar memorial.



Roman Woronowycz

### In whirlwind visit...

(Continued from page 1)

He also talked with Robert Bergeron of the Canadian Justice Department's legislation section, on issues such as technical problems in legislative drafting, distinctions between policy-making and legislative drafting, and the various avenues through which Canada could provide further assistance in this area.

The following day, September 24, Mr. Holovaty's delegation met with officials of the Canadian International Development Agency, including the director of CIDA's Former Soviet Union Division, George Saibel, to discuss Ukraine's priorities regarding justice reform and the agency's "rule of law" programs.

Also on that day, Mr. Holovaty met with Pierre Pettigrew, Canada's minister for international cooperation, to discuss the academic programs and public sector initiatives CIDA will fund to the tune of \$2.5 million (Canadian) over two and a half years.

According to a September 11 CIDA press release, the non-profit, Ottawa-based Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) will manage assistance provided to Ukraine's Academy of Public Administration and the Ukrainian government, and will coordinate exchange and internship programs with the Carleton, Victoria, Saskatchewan and Ryerson Polytechnic universities; the École Nationale d'Administration Publique du Québec; Partners in Training Canada; and the Ontario Municipal Management Institute.

Minister Holovaty also met with Associate Deputy Minister Justice Mario Dion, to discuss reforms contemplated in Ukraine and the experience of the Canadian Justice Department's recent reorganization and other matters of judicial administration.

#### Montreal and the civil code

The next two days of Minister Holovaty's tour brought him to Montreal, together with the other members of his delegation, which included Ukraine's Civil Code Reform Commission Chairman Anatoly Dovgert; Minister Holovaty's chief of staff, Kostiantyn Mazur; and his special adviser, Daniel Bilak.

On September 25, the delegation attended a roundtable discussion on civil code reform hosted by McGill University. Messrs. Holovaty and Dovgert spoke from the Ukrainian side, while four scholars from the host institution's faculty of law (Profs. Paul-André Crépeau, Madeleine Cantin-Cumyyn, Nicholas Kasirer and Rod Macdonald) addressed issues concerning optimal civil

code structure, current practices in codifying private law, the legal regulation of business and the organization of corporate bodies.

Minister Holovaty then addressed an assembly gathered at the McGill Law Faculty's Moot Court.

Minister Holovaty also had a reunion with a longtime fellow colleague in matters legal in Ukraine, Marc Lalonde, senior partner at the prestigious law firm of Stikeman & Elliot, a former Canadian justice minister and a current member of the Council of Advisers to the Parliament of Ukraine.

On September 26, the Ukrainian delegation met with the Order of Notaries of Québec; present were its president, Denis Marsolais; chairman of its international relations committee, Jeffrey Talpis; former president Louise Bélanger; the order's communications director, Antonin Fortin; notary Caroline Fortin; and Ukrainian Canadian notary Petro Choma.

They discussed a proposed program of assistance that would be run by the order in privatizing Ukrainian notaries, issues of freedom of practice and the future establishment of an Order of Notaries of Ukraine.

Later that day Minister Holovaty and his delegation met with senior officials of Québec's Office des Professions, to discuss professional organizations in the province, with an accent on the organization of private bar associations.

#### Toronto's meetings and address

After arriving in Toronto on September 27 the delegation met over breakfast with officials of the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce, led by CUCC President Gerald Fedchun, in anticipation of a visit to Ukraine by a Canadian delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lloyd Axworthy.

Mr. Holovaty also met with representatives of the Ontario Civil Justice Review (CJR), including Project Director Ann Merritt. CJR is a provincial agency formed as a joint initiative of the province's Court of Justice, General Division and the Ministry of the Attorney General of Ontario.

Minister Holovaty then delivered an address on the implications of Ukraine's newly adopted Constitution to the Empire Club of Canada in the posh environment of the Royal York Hotel's Ontario Room.

A press conference held on the premises following the address closed out the official program of the visit, although the minister and his delegation spent the weekend in Ontario's provincial capital before being whisked off back to Ukraine on a Lufthansa jet.

### Holovaty critiques...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Holovaty also spoke of ongoing work on a Civil Code of Ukraine, which he referred to as "a second constitution," which would regulate the private legal matters and economic affairs in the country.

Ukraine's minister of justice frequently showed flashes of Western-style jousting with questioners, turning queries seeking to provoke a political statement on "Communist traitors to the Ukrainian people" into opportunities for biting and concise lectures on the division between the procuracy and his jurisdiction.

In the afternoon's most telling outburst, Mr. Holovaty said, "There is much about the court system in my country that I'm not satisfied with; if there wasn't, then I would have never agreed to be minister of justice. I agreed to take this job because I don't want the people in my country to live as they did, under conditions of such corruption and arbitrariness."

"I want there to be a system of justice in Ukraine. I want there to be a change in attitude — in the populace, in the government, in the bureaucracy, in the Parliament," he continued.

"Unfortunately, the words 'fairness' and 'justice' are not yet fashionable in Ukraine. Unfortunately they are not considered to be the fundamental principles of social and civic interaction, but that's my job — to convince people they must be," Mr. Holovaty said.

### Minister addresses...

(Continued from page 4)

Legislative Council of Saskatchewan.

In closing, Mr. Holovaty said that the Constitution "establishes a framework for peaceful national integration, responsible government, and harmonious social and ethnic relations," and that "never again will Ukrainians tolerate the imposition of a system which destroys social, human and economic values."

"Instead, Ukraine shall build its state and secure its future on the basis of freedom ... to pursue one's livelihood; freedom to express one's point of view," Mr. Holovaty said.

After the address, Ms. Hannaford presented Mr. Holovaty with a bound edition of addresses delivered at the Empire Club in 1993, while the Ukrainian jurist offered the official English translation of Ukraine's new Constitution issued by Ukraine's Ministry of Justice.

## RFE/RL panel focuses on press freedom

*Ukrainian National Information Service*

WASHINGTON – Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty held a conference on Capitol Hill on September 19. The conference consisted of two panel discussions focusing on political reform and press freedom in Russia and Eastern Europe, and featured Grigoriy A. Yavlinskiy, a presidential candidate in the 1996 Russian elections. Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Rep. Edmund Royce (R-Calif.) were also featured guests.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) broadcasts news and current affairs programs daily in 23 languages to 25 million listeners across Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The first panel was titled "The Future of Russia and the NIS." Paul Goble, director of RFE/RL, began by stating that it is "no longer just Russia and then the former Soviet countries." The other 14 independent states are just as important as Russia, he said. Mr. Goble also noted that a main hindrance to transforming the previous command economies to free market economies lies in the countries' histories.

The countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have little, if any, experience with modern democracy. According to Mr. Goble, this presents a new phenomenon, whereby the country is in an unfamiliar territory – a new frontier. These countries often look to the West to see how democracy should look.

There are, however, some countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet

Union that are acting as models and showing the way to democracy. Mr. Goble noted Estonia as an example, since it has recently "graduated" from U.S. foreign assistance and recently held an election. Estonia's success has been a boost for all surrounding countries. In contrast, Mr. Goble then noted that the nations of Turkmenistan and Belarus are two countries that have gone backwards since obtaining their independence just five years ago.

Fred Hiatt, from the editorial board at The Washington Post, cited many obstacles the media has to overcome in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. He noted that printing is fairly expensive and people cannot afford to buy newspapers and other such media items. Even further, he said, there is no stability in the media structure. There is a lack of political dependence because in a strong governmental environment, it is too risky for the press to issue opinions against the government.

Conversely, the public cannot trust a media that cannot be candid or even honest with its readership. The lack of financial security in these newly formed countries leads to corruption, whereby the press will take money for favorable coverage, he said. These obstacles are at the heart of the media's problems for establishing itself in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The second panel set out to discuss different prospects for this area of the world. Kati Marton, from the Committee to Protect Journalists, questioned the media's freedom. Ms. Marton believes Western democratic pressure is needed. She said leaders in the former Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union are very sensitive to the reign of a free press and cannot bear citizens' dissent.

Much like Mr. Hiatt, Ms. Marton made a reference to government being an obstacle to the establishment of a free radio or press. The media has exposed unlawful privatization practices, for which they have received penalties from the government, including losing television rights, she said. Ms. Marton ended by emphasizing that this situation cannot be solved by an American "quick fix." She believes that America needs to make a consistent effort to help remedy this situation.

Mr. Yavlinsky, a fourth-place vote-getter in the first round of Russia's presidential election this summer, concluded the conference. Straying from the topic of the media, Mr. Yavlinsky talked mostly about politics. He addressed the status of Russia and its future. Mr. Yavlinsky said that 70 percent of the population voted for democracy. According to him, it is the hope of the Russian people that the democratic processes will continue.

Mr. Yavlinsky mentioned some signs of improvement in Russia and cited the zero percent inflation rate in August. This is a sign of stabilization, as in 1992 the inflation rate was an astounding 250,000 percent. While stating the improvements, Mr. Yavlinsky also acknowledged that some things still need desperate improvement, such as Russia's collection of only 30 percent of taxes.

Mr. Yavlinsky sadly suggested that while the recent Russian presidential elections were open, they were not free, legal, equal or fair. Ending with a question-and-answer session, Mr. Yavlinsky said that the problem in Chechnya was that President Yeltsin was not making a strong commitment in any single direction. Mr. Yavlinsky recognized that Chechnya does not want to be a part of Russia and noted that he and his democratic party do not believe or condone violence to make Chechnya a part of Russia.

## The candidates...

(Continued from page 3)

Post-Soviet Russia has proven able and willing to repeat old patterns, challenging the independence and sovereignty of nations with which it shares borders. As president, my foreign policy will reinforce the independence of all the states of the former Soviet Union, will support the new democracies of Europe, will lead to the enlargement of the North Atlantic Alliance, and will make clear that Russian economic blackmail or military meddling in their former empire will carry costs with the United States. Anything less sends a signal that the collapse of the Soviet Union is reversible and that the hard-fought freedom of the formerly Captive Nations is not our concern.

CLINTON: President Clinton has made clear that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine forms the bedrock of U.S. policy both toward Ukraine and the NIS region. We have encouraged the development of stable, friendly relations between Ukraine and Russia on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity. The political leadership in both countries has consistently acted with prudence to defuse crises.

When called upon, President Clinton is willing to be of assistance to help resolve Russian-Ukraine differences.

### 4. SECURITY GUARANTEES FOR UKRAINE

*Statement: Since NATO's announcement in 1993 that it foresees the eventual enlargement of the alliance to countries in Central and Eastern Europe, many newly democratic states of the former Warsaw Pact and the former Soviet Union have been vying for NATO membership. Left in the middle, however, is the country of Ukraine, which, for the current period, has proclaimed itself to be a non-aligned or neutral state. As the NATO Alliance eventually enlarges to the states on Ukraine's western border, Ukraine feels this could isolate the country and bring it within a Russian sphere of influence within that region of the world. Ukraine does not oppose NATO enlargement, though it is concerned about security guarantees from the Western world, and the alliance itself.*

**What type of relationship, if any, should Ukraine have with the NATO Alliance, above and beyond the Partnership for Peace (PFP) program, and secondly, what type of strategy would you plan for establishing closer relations between Ukraine and individual NATO states (not necessarily with NATO as an organization) to provide Ukraine the necessary security guarantees of its independence?**

DOLE: The enlargement of NATO will strengthen security and peace in Europe. It will secure the gains of democracy in Central Europe. It will demonstrate to post-Soviet Russia that the freedom that Eastern and Central Europe won in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet Union is permanent, and it will be an unmistakable safeguard against a reversal of democratic trends in Russia.

Many nations across the region rightly aspire to the goal of full NATO membership. Some nations, such as Ukraine, see the benefit of this initiative in terms of increased regional stability but remain unprepared to seek full membership in NATO at this time. As president I will ensure that Ukraine has the confidence and security to develop its international relations free from the pressure or coercion of other countries, and under the Dole administration, Ukraine will remain a dedicated and welcome participant in cooperative activities with NATO.

As one of my last acts in Congress I was pleased to author legislation in the Senate that would expand support for regional military exercises and peace-

keeping initiatives between Ukraine, its neighbors and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a permanent policy of the United States.

CLINTON: President Clinton is working to advance Ukraine's integration into a Europe free of the divisions imposed after World War II. He drew Ukraine into Europe's evolving security system, helping it to become an active member in the Partnership for Peace and an important partner in peacekeeping in Bosnia. Ukraine has sponsored military exercises where American, Ukrainian, Russian and European troops, once staunch enemies, work side-by-side in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions.

The United States has consistently supported a strong relationship between Ukraine and NATO. We look to Ukraine to take initiative in defining that relationship based on its objective of maintaining sound relations with its neighbors to the East and West.

### 5. CONSEQUENCES OF CHORNOBYL

*Statement: Historians acknowledge that the Chernobyl accident was a result of a totalitarian political system which eliminated accountability even as it degraded the rights of the individual. Chernobyl underscores the importance of the continuing struggle for democratic reform as the most important safeguard for nuclear safety and security. Following the G-7 Nuclear Safety and Security Summit in April, the issue of the decommissioning of Chernobyl remains high on the G-7 agenda, however, little progress has been made towards establishing a mechanism or timetable for carrying out the proposed G-7 pledges. The Ukrainian American community is concerned at the glacial approach of assistance guaranteed to close the remaining Chernobyl reactors by the year 2000.*

**While this crisis has gained a place on the world agenda during the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, what further steps would you take to encourage that the aforementioned issues prove to be substantial and concrete?**

**If you agree that the costs of acting now to contain a new environmental disaster would be far less than the costs of letting it continue, what programs would you support for the development of alternative non-nuclear energy sources for Ukraine?**

DOLE: I was pleased to co-author with Sen. Frank Lautenberg a bipartisan Senate Resolution commemorating the 10th anniversary of the terrible accident at Chernobyl. During discussion of this legislation, I recalled how the Chernobyl accident on April 26, 1986, signaled the inhumanity of the totalitarian system of government. The Soviet government feebly attempted to deny the incident – with the effect of causing further harm to those who lived in the vicinity. Ultimately the full-scale disaster became known, but only after millions had been exposed to radioactive fallout.

CLINTON: Over the past year, my administration has led the international community to mobilize over \$3 billion for the G-7 program with Ukraine to support Chernobyl closure and to create a viable sustainable energy sector. Over \$2 billion from this program will focus on non-nuclear power investments: hydro-power, rehabilitation of thermal plants and energy efficiency investments that will reduce the demand for power. Over all, the impact of this program will be to help Ukraine curtail its dependence on imported fuel and increase its energy security. Significant sums have already been provided under this program and based on our efforts, over \$500 million will be available to Ukraine by the end of this year to jump-start many energy projects.

## Canada supports public sector reform

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – Canada's minister responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Pierre Pettigrew, recently unveiled new Canadian initiatives to support new academic programs and training to strengthen public sector reform in Ukraine.

The two-and-a-half-year, \$2.5 million CIDA program will support the policy-making and implementation, management and leadership roles of the Ukrainian Academy of Public Administration and the Ukrainian government. It will facilitate a master's program in public administration, with courses targeted to reform, and will subsidize Canadian internships for MPA students.

Resource libraries and language-training centers also will be established in the academy's four regional branches, and executive training programs for women will be expanded. The Ottawa-based Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE) will manage the project, drawing resources from such Canadian partners as the Public Service Commission of Canada; Ottawa's Carleton, British Columbia's Victoria, Saskatoon's Saskatchewan and Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnic universities; the Ecole Nationale d'Administration Publique du Quebec; Partners in Training Canada; and the Ontario Municipal Management Institute.

This latest CBIE initiative in Ukraine follows a three-year, \$4.7 million CIDA-funded and CBIE-managed program in which thousands of Ukrainians were trained at the Canadian-sponsored Institute of Public Administration and Local Government, run by Edmonton's Bohdan Krawchenko and based in Kyiv. Between 1993 and 1996, 100 students attended the institute's one-year MPA certification program.

## Flying Hospital...

(Continued from page 1)

system broke down. At the Bratislava Hotel, where the volunteers stayed, people showed up asking at the front desk where they could obtain treatment.

Operation Blessing is a charitable organization established in 1978 by the U.S. tele-evangelist and politician Pat Robertson. It was originally organized as a disaster relief operation and lately has turned its attention to bringing modern medical technology to less-developed countries. The organization's last major project was in El Salvador and Nicaragua. In Ukraine their goal was to treat the sick and share medical knowledge with Ukrainian doctors.

They also brought Bibles, anti-abortion literature and their vision of a Christian life. There were no Bible-thumping preachings, no fire-and-brimstone visions of hell, no "Amens". Only, what by appearance was an honest desire to help others.

And maybe recruit another person for the cause.

At Troyeshchyna Polyclinic No.1, Dr. Chris Feucht, medical team supervisor for Operation Blessing, which is headquartered in Virginia Beach, Va., explained that the team of doctors were here to treat the whole person – the physical, the emotional and the spiritual, which, of course, included spiritual counseling. "We also tell them about Christ. Then they go to the pharmacy, where most get vitamins and the medicines they need," explained Dr. Feucht.

Dozens of individuals waited in a hallway and offices of the fourth-floor general medicine clinic of the polyclinic on October 1. They had already passed through the registration process next door at the Florentine Theater, where dozens more were being processed.

They waited to see doctors who listened to their complaints, read their medical history books (during Soviet rule, medical history documents were kept by the individual) and prescribed treatment.

The team of doctors at the nine sites was able to give a wide variety of treatments, in the areas of cardiology, ophthalmology, pediatrics, gynecology, urology, general surgery and optometry.

Dr. Feucht explained, "Primarily, we go by history and physical examination. If a person needs a test, I follow up with a doctor to get it done. Our medicines cover a fair amount of the basics. Because we need to be as cost efficient as possible, we do not have the very latest, but then they would not be able to get that type of medicine here, anyway (for refill)," said Dr. Feucht.

He said referrals were made to Operation Blessing surgeons working in several Kyiv hospitals for treatment that required surgeries, as well, although he admitted that many of the surgeries that would take place during Operation Blessing's two-week stay in Ukraine had been pre-arranged before the mission began after consultation with Ukraine's doctors.

According to Dr. Feucht, the service in Ukraine took on a different character from previous missions to Latin America, Russia, Kazakstan, Columbia and Zaire. Most people who showed up for treatment at those sites were seeing a doctor for one of the few times in their lives. In Kyiv it was different.

"Here they have been showing up with their medical histories in their hand, with their prescriptions. These are at times desperate people. They are coming to us for a second or third opinion. They think we can provide them medical help that Ukraine does not have," said Dr. Feucht.

He explained that, in fact, Ukraine's doctors know medical procedures as well

as any Western doctor. "They only lack the technology and access to the medicines that we can provide."

Operation Blessing left behind medical equipment and whatever vitamins and medicines were not used so that the patients who were treated will have access to follow-up care.

Dr. Paul Williams, director of the medical division of the Christian Broadcasting Network, which is Mr. Robertson's base of operations, said he expected that the team would see more than 10,000 people during the two-week length of the mission. During Operation Blessing's Central America mission, which took place in June and July of this year, 14,000 people were seen.

Asked why Ukraine was chosen for the Flying Hospital project, he replied, "It's quite simple, my wife is Ukrainian, she left me no other choice."

However, Darrell Clarke, a director of Operation Blessing, said that actually there were two more reasons. "Ukraine is an emerging country, which we believe will be one of Europe's most important in the next 10-20 years," said Mr. Clarke. The second reason he gave was "Ukraine's 1,000-year commitment to Christianity and Jesus Christ." "We feel a closeness to these people," explained Mr. Clarke.

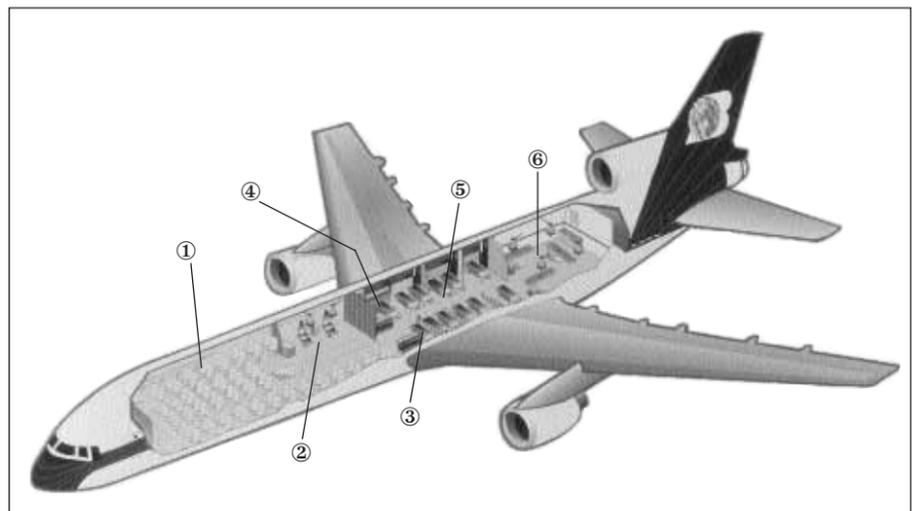
This is the first transoceanic assignment for the Flying Hospital, which serves as the focal point for Operation Blessing. In Ukraine the aircraft was used mostly for ophthalmic and dental procedures. The front cabin seating area was utilized as a classroom to introduce Ukrainian doctors to American medical techniques.

The plane was transformed into a mobile hospital under Mr. Clarke's leadership, which the longtime pilot said took 18 months and cost \$25 million.

The plane has three operating tables, two dental chairs, which are also used for ear, nose and throat surgeries, pre- and post-operative care units for up to 11 people and a classroom for up to 67 students at the front of the cabin, which is also the seating area for passengers when the plane is airborne. Also on board are X-ray machines, a fluoroscope, a phaco-emulsifier for treating cataracts, autoclave sterilizers and other laboratory equipment.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Clarke emphasized that the costs of the plane and the Operation Blessing project are covered by donations from Americans and others, usually contributed in small sums. Operation Blessing's next assignment is the Philippines in February 1997.

Dr. Williams said Operation Blessing and the Flying Hospital have plans to return to Ukraine within two years.



A drawing of the interior of the Flying Hospital, showing (from front to rear) the (1) educational center, (2) dental/ophthalmological area, (3) trauma/triage area, (4) minor surgical and examination area, (5) pre-operative/recovery area, and (6) surgical suites.



Dr. Paul Williams, medical director of Operation Blessing, speaks at a press conference at Boryspil Airport.



A nurse in the aircraft's recovery room.



Michael Little, president of the Christian Broadcasting Network, describes the plane's interior.



Patients waiting for free check-ups at the Troyeshchyna Polyclinic.

Roman Woronowycz

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The Weekly at 63

At the 1994 convention of the Ukrainian National Association, The Ukrainian Weekly's editor-in-chief was proud to announce: "Four years ago (1990), I reported to this quadrennial assemblage that the number of subscribers to The Weekly had risen from 6,400 to 8,700. Now I am most pleased to report that the number has surpassed 10,000 and stands at about 10,500."

Now we're back down to pre-1990 numbers in terms of subscribers — some 8,200. It seems many of our readers no longer need or want The Weekly. Why? Well, there have been a few readers who did not like something in The Weekly (like the gentleman who complained that we ran a brief review of a book titled "Chernobyl" and canceled his subscription because of the way that book transliterated "Chornobyl"), but those are few and far between. For the most part, the feedback we've gotten is that the Weekly just costs too much.

Too much? Members of the Ukrainian National Association pay \$40 per year, while non-members pay \$60. That's 77 cents per issue for members, or \$1.15 for non-members (whose subscriptions are not subsidized by our publisher, the UNA). Sixty dollars per year — that's the cost of dinner for two at a fine restaurant. Surely our readers value a weekly newspaper that provides news about Ukraine, the Ukrainian community in North America and elsewhere around the world, and about international developments that affect them and their kinsmen. Or do they?

A subscription to The Weekly once was a huge bargain. From 1988 to 1994 it cost only \$10 per year for members, or \$20 for non-members. The 1994 convention voted to increase the fees to \$20 and \$30 effective that year in July and to phase in two more increases in the next two years, in 1995 to \$30/\$40 and in 1996 to \$35/\$50. However, due to harsh reality — a 19.3 percent increase in the cost of second-class postage plus a substantial increase in the cost of newsprint — the General Assembly had to revisit the issue of subscription prices. Thus, in July of last year the rate was increased to \$40 and \$60 — a 200 percent increase over the 1994 rate.

After the 1994 convention we had expressed hope that our readers would accept the necessity of raising our subscription fees in view of the value of our paper. After the steep price increase that came in 1995 we again asked our subscribers' indulgence: "We hope you will understand why it was necessary to raise the price of The Weekly — especially as we have continued to provide more and better service to subscribers." [In 1993, the number of pages in the paper was increased from 16 pages per issue to 20- and 24-page issues; the Kyiv Press Bureau was opened in 1991 and the Toronto Press Bureau in May 1995.] We pledged "to continue to do our utmost to serve you and our community," and we promised that we would "maintain and improve The Ukrainian Weekly with your continued support."

Now that support has dwindled, gravely threatening The Weekly. Dear Readers: We are now turning to you for help. It really is up to you. If you value The Weekly and want to see it live on, please support the paper by continuing to subscribe and by promoting it among your family, friends, colleagues and others. If we all made an effort to entice at least one subscriber each, we could not only get the number of subscribers up to the 10,500 it was a little more than two years ago, but we could greatly surpass that figure.

The Ukrainian Weekly, which turned 63 years of age on October 6, has grown and matured into a newspaper for all generations of Ukrainians around the world. And, it is no longer just a diaspora paper, but is widely read by non-Ukrainians interested in Ukraine and Ukrainians, be they scholars, politicians, businesspersons or journalists, be they in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia or in Ukraine. With your help, dear readers, The Ukrainian Weekly can continue to serve those in our community and beyond.

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1596**

### Turning the pages back...

This week marks the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest (Berestia), the agreement between the Ruthenian (Ukrainian-Belarusian) Orthodox Church in the Polish-Lithuanian

Commonwealth and the Vatican which created the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic, a.k.a. Uniate, Church.

Ever since they split in the "Great Schism" of 1054, the Catholic and the Orthodox Churches had both considered the idea of reunion, and cast hostile polemics at each other, denouncing their counterparts in turn as "anti-Christ, heretics and schismatics."

Ukrainian attempts to unite the Churches began as early as the 13th century, and the idea almost came to fruition after the Council of Florence in 1439. For years, understandable Orthodox suspicions that the more powerful Vatican might try to overwhelm their Church (particularly after the seat of their patriarchate fell under Turkish control, in Constantinople/Byzantium/Istanbul in 1453), kept the two sides apart.

However, in the late 16th century, the Ruthenian (Belarusian-Ukrainian) Orthodox Church faced a dire crisis. A breakdown in internal discipline, the rise of a patriarchate in Muscovy (as of 1589), the incursions of Protestant proselytizers, and a gradual Polonization of the Ukrainian Orthodox upper classes were weakening its influence, if not threatening its existence.

Alive to their position of superiority, Polish Catholics, led by the Jesuit Order, worked systematically to persuade leading Ukrainian magnates to support the idea of a union. Piotr Skarga, an advisor to King Sigismund III, the ruler of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (by which a large part of Ukraine had been absorbed), wrote a high-impact tract titled "The Unity of God's Church" dedicated to (directed at) the Ukrainian Orthodox Prince Kostiantyn Ostrozky.

In mid-1595, a number of high-ranking Orthodox clergymen, led by Ipatiy Potiy, the bishop of Volodymyr, had been won over to the cause, and later that year, he trav-

(Continued on page 14)

## FOR THE RECORD

### House Concurrent Resolution 120 in support of Ukraine's independence

Following is the full text of House Concurrent Resolution 120 passed by the House of Representatives on September 4 and by the Senate on September 18.

Concurrent Resolution supporting the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and the progress of its political and economic reforms.

Whereas August 24, 1996, marks the fifth anniversary of the independence of Ukraine;

Whereas the independent state of Ukraine is a member-state of the United Nations and the United Nations has established in Ukraine an office to assist Ukraine in building relations with the international community and in coordinating international assistance for Ukraine;

Whereas the independent state of Ukraine is a member-state of the Council of Europe, the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Central European Initiative, and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council of the North Atlantic Alliance, is a participant in the Partnership for Peace program of the North Atlantic Alliance, and has entered into a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union;

Whereas the United States recognized Ukraine as an independent state on December 25, 1991;

Whereas Ukraine is a major European nation, having the second largest territory and sixth largest population of all the states of Europe;

Whereas Ukraine has an important geopolitical and economic role to play within Central and Eastern Europe and a strong, stable and secure Ukraine serves the interests of peace and stability in all of Europe, which is also an important national security interest of the United States;

Whereas Ukraine conducted its first presidential and parliamentary elections as an independent state in 1994, carrying such elections out in a free and fair manner and moving further away from the former communist model of one-party, centralized, totalitarian rule;

Whereas Ukraine's presidential elections of July 1994 resulted in the first peaceful transfer of executive power in any of the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas on June 28, 1996, the Parliament of Ukraine adopted a new Constitution for Ukraine;

Whereas Ukraine's economic and social stability depend on its ability to build a stable market-based economy and a legal system based on the rule of law, attract foreign investment, improve tax and revenue collection, and build its export sectors;

Whereas Ukraine was the first of the independent states of the former Soviet Union to have appointed a civilian to the office of minister of defense, a historic precedent in support of civilian control and oversight of the armed forces of Ukraine;

Whereas Ukraine is pursuing political and economic reforms intended to ensure its future strength, stability and security, and to ensure that it will assume its rightful place among the international community of democratic states and in European and trans-Atlantic institutions;

Whereas through the agreement by the government of Ukraine to the establishment of a mission from the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the region of Crimea, Ukraine has shown its interest in avoiding the use of force in resolving ethnic and regional disputes within Ukraine;

Whereas all nuclear weapons were removed from Ukraine by June 1, 1996, and Ukraine has taken very positive steps in supporting efforts to stem proliferation of nuclear weapons by ratifying the START I Treaty on nuclear disarmament and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas in December 1994, the presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation and the prime minister of Great Britain signed a Memorandum on National Security Assurances for Ukraine as depository states under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas the secretary of defense of the United States and the minister of defense of Ukraine signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in the field of defense and military relations on July 27, 1993;

Whereas Ukraine has sought to promote constructive cooperation with its neighbors through humanitarian assistance and through mediation of disputes;

Whereas Ukraine has provided Ukrainian troops as part of the international peacekeeping force meant to prevent the spread of conflict in the states of the former Yugoslavia; and

Whereas Ukraine has acted in defense of its sovereignty and that of other newly independent states by opposing the emergence of any political or military organization which has the potential to promote the reintegration of the states of the former Soviet Union;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that:

- (1) Ukraine has made significant progress in political reform in its first five years of independence and that it is to be congratulated for the successful conduct of free and fair elections for the presidency and Parliament and for the adoption of a new Constitution;

- (2) the territorial integrity of Ukraine in its existing borders is an important element of European peace and stability;

- (3) the president and Parliament of Ukraine should focus their efforts on passing legislation needed to implement the new democratic Constitution;

- (4) the government of Ukraine should continue its efforts to ensure the rights of all citizens of Ukraine regardless of their ethnic or religious background;

- (5) the government of Ukraine should make its first priority the dismantling of the remaining socialist sectors of its economy, particularly by speedily privatizing medium and large state-owned enterprises, privatizing state and collective farms and ending their monopolistic control of the agro-industrial sector, and fostering a competitive market-based energy sector;

- (6) the government of Ukraine should make the necessary institutional and legal reforms to create a stable tax regime, foster market-based competition, protect the right to private property, and make other changes that build a positive climate for foreign investment;

- (7) the government of Ukraine should make it a priority to build the institutional capacity and legal framework needed to fight crime and corruption effectively in a democratic environment;

- (8) the government of Ukraine should continue its cooperative efforts with the G-7 group of states to safely and expeditiously shut down the nuclear reac-

(Continued on page 18)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Forbes article deserves response

Dear Editor:

The latest article to question the political and economic viability of the Ukrainian state appeared on the pages of Forbes, an influential business magazine, dated September 9. Under the title "Tinderbox," the headline of the article proclaims: "The world hasn't seen the last of ethnic turmoil in Eastern Europe. Keep your eye on Ukraine."

The article elaborates: "The former member-country of the Soviet Union, the size of France, with 52 million people, is riven between those who want reunion with Russia and those who want to remain independent." It compares the situation in Ukraine to that of former Yugoslavia: "Both groups cling as stubbornly to their distinct tongues as the groups in the old Yugoslavia have clung to their ethnic identities"; and prognosticates apocalyptically: "it is not a dispute likely to be settled amicably."

The fact that Ukraine today is recognized as one of the most peaceful, politically stable and tolerant of all former Soviet republics, is the only country in the world that has voluntarily surrendered its nuclear arsenal, and unlike Yugoslavia or Russia, survived five years of its existence without internal bloodshed, is never mentioned in "Tinderbox." Instead, the article goes on to exalt Russia at the expense of Ukraine: "Ukraine's capital, Kiev [sic], shows none of Russia's post-communist vitality: no traffic jams, few foreign cars, no new construction, no new wealth," and "Russia is now a democracy, and the Russian president cannot ignore the pleas of the Russian-speakers in Ukraine if they ask for his help."

"Tinderbox" does not elaborate if the shelling of the Russian Parliament by its own troops was a part of the Russian

democratic process or an expression of post-communist vitality. Also, I fail to see the distinction between proposed help of democratic Russia to Russian speakers in Ukraine and the help that Communist Russia provided in Afghanistan.

Finally, "Tinderbox" suggests the ultimate solution to problems of Ukraine: "Reintegration with Russia would alleviate many of these problems ...," and in case the outright annexation of Ukraine by Russia fails, there is an alternative. To quote "Tinderbox": "Could the problem be solved by splitting off the Russian-majority areas and uniting them with Russia?" Perhaps the editors of Forbes should have a talk with citizens of Chechnya about the benefits of reintegration with Russia and the problems such an reintegration alleviates.

The outlandish arguments of "Tinderbox" would not warrant a comment if not for the fact that they are addressed to the American business community, some of which is not particularly knowledgeable in the affairs of Eastern Europe. It coincides with the introduction of the new national currency in Ukraine on September 2, and the concurrent negotiations between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund for a \$1.5 billion stabilization fund necessary to support the new currency.

These two actions are intended to stabilize the business climate in Ukraine, promote free enterprise and integration into the Western economical system, accelerate the rate of privatization and stimulate the influx of Western investments into the Ukrainian economy. None of this is mentioned in "Tinderbox." One may reasonably question the motives and timing behind this article.

It warrants readers of The Ukrainian Weekly to read this article and to write their comments to: Editor, Forbes Magazine, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011.

**Ihor Lysyj**  
West Hills, Calif.

### A voice in support of Rep. Bill Martini

Dear Editor:

As we get closer to national elections in November, it is time for each of us to begin to learn who our candidates are and what they have achieved during their terms in office. Without a real understanding of the issues or who the candidates are, we truly are not doing justice to our right to vote and supporting the best candidate.

Besides the presidential and senatorial races that are at stake, most of us also are asked to elect our next district representative. The political gurus have focused their attention on the 8th Congressional District in Passaic and Essex counties in New Jersey, where many Ukrainian Americans reside. Because of my interest and knowledge of this race, I feel it would be beneficial for the voters in the 8th District to know the accomplishments and positions of our congressman, Bill Martini.

Throughout his first term in the House of Representatives, he has been a consistent supporter of Ukrainian Americans in the 8th District and the strengthening of freedom and democracy overseas. On September 4, he supported the independence of Ukraine via House Concurrent Resolution 120.

On June 11, he supported H.R. 3540, the Fiscal Year 1997 Foreign Operations spending bill. This bill provided \$225 million in foreign aid for Ukraine. Rep. Martini recognizes the need to foster economic growth in Ukraine to allow its people the opportunity to benefit from a free market economy and truly become a self-sufficient nation.

On July 23, the congressman voted in favor of the NATO Expansion Act, H.R. 3564. This legislation called for the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic as members. As the political landscape of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc continues to change, Congressman Martini believes it is vitally important for the U.S. to demonstrate its commitment to nations that embrace those principles of freedom and democracy.

It is his hope that the administration continues to fund the Partnership for Peace Program to strengthen the military capabilities of potential candidates, including Ukraine, the Baltic nations and Armenia. He understands the sensitive relationships that Ukraine is balancing in the region and that dialogue must continue with Russia to ensure the protection of its young Constitution.

In addition to important issues that are dear to many Ukrainians, our representative has also become an independent voice in Congress. He introduced the Minimum Wage Bill (H.R. 1227), voted to maintain the assault weapons ban, opposed EPA funding reductions, opposed environmental riders to the VA/HUD Appropriations Bill. He is a consistent supporter of efforts to balance the federal budget, and he supported welfare reform and the Health Coverage Availability Act (H.R. 3103).

The record speaks for itself. Congressman Martini has proven to me that he deserves my efforts and support.

**Stefan Tatarenko**  
Clifton, N.J.

*The letter writer is a commissioner of the Board of Education in Clifton, N.J.*

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Read his pen, not his lips

During their first debate Sen. Bob Dole was too much of a gentleman to attack President Bill Clinton for all of his broken promises. I intend to remedy that situation, because Mr. Clinton deserves worse.

In 1992, candidate Bill Clinton promised a tax cut "especially to middle-class people with families with incomes under \$60,000." President Clinton signed into law the largest tax increase in history. He did it with the stroke of his pen.

During the 1992 debates candidate Clinton questioned George Bush's honesty when the president suggested Mr. Clinton would raise taxes by \$150 billion. President Bush was wrong, of course. President Clinton's actual tax increase was \$250 billion.

Candidate Clinton promised to "end welfare as we know it." President Clinton vetoed two welfare reform bills passed by the Republican Congress. He did it with a stroke of his pen. A welfare reform bill was finally passed, but Mr. Clinton promises to revisit it after the election. All it will take is the stroke of a pen.

Candidate Clinton promised to help America's elderly. President Clinton raised taxes on Social Security benefits and vetoed a bill that would have increased Medicare funding from \$5,200 to \$7,000 per senior citizen and guaranteed solvency. That, too, was done with his pen.

Candidate Clinton promised to work for a balanced budget. President Clinton shut the government down rather than sign a bill that would have accomplished what he promised. His veto pen was at it again.

Candidate Clinton promised health-care reform. Even with the strong-arm tactics of his wife and a Congress dominated by Democrats, President Clinton couldn't deliver on his promise.

Candidate Clinton's party platform promised to "curb demand [for drugs] from the street corner to the penthouse suite." The statement should have read "from the street corner to the White House." Reports from reliable sources cited by the media confirm widespread use of cannabis among Clinton White House staffers.

Candidate Clinton criticized President Bush's aggressive drug interdiction efforts, promoting, instead, the rehabilitation of drug addicts. Although recent reports indicate that the Bush effort actually reduced illicit drug flow into the country, President Clinton cut the Office of National Drug Control Policy staff by more than 80 percent. His interdiction budget was substantially reduced. All this was done with the presidential pen. Meanwhile, drug prices have decreased. Recently released records show that over-all drug use among 12- to 17-year-olds increased by 33 percent between 1994 and 1996.

Candidate Clinton promised an administration that would be pristine. President Clinton has given us an administration in which abuse of power is legendary. Some examples: "Travelgate" (the political firing of competent White House travel office officials on unsubstantiated charges); "Filegate" (examining FBI files of former Bush officials in a manner that FBI Director Louis Freeh criticized as "egregious violations of privacy"); and, of course, the Whitewater cover-up, which has led to indictments and convictions of many friends of Bill and Hillary. Not to worry. President Clinton's lips said "no comment" when the question of a pardon for his friends was mentioned

during the debate. And he'll do it with a stroke of his pen.

Candidate Clinton promised an abortion policy that would make abortion "rare." President Clinton's first executive act after his inauguration was to rescind the Reagan administration order restricting federal funding of abortion. Recently, he vetoed the ban on partial-birth abortion passed overwhelmingly by the House (which later overrode his veto) and the Senate.

And then there's Mr. Clinton's foreign policy. Remember the Somalia disaster? Remember President Clinton telling us that our troops would be in Haiti and Bosnia for only a short time. They're still there. And Sadaam Hussein is on the run. Right?

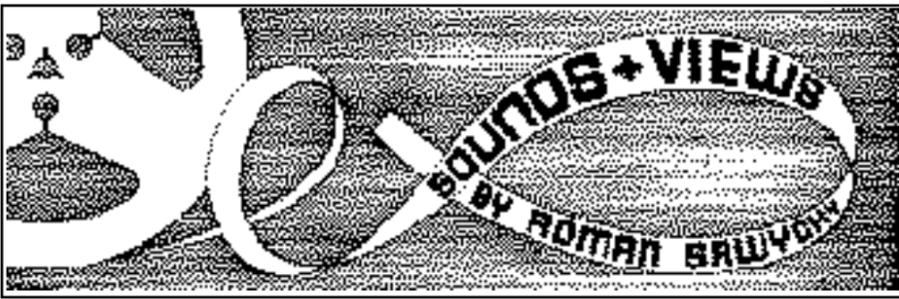
Regardless of what his lips tell us, President Clinton is a member of the party of the welfare state that, in the words of columnist David Horowitz, "bribes impoverished teenagers to have children out of wedlock and creates penalties for disadvantaged fathers who want to stay with their children." It is a party that "opposes opportunity scholarships for inner-city children; promotes bilingualism that keep the children of immigrant families functionally illiterate; supports racial and gender preferences which create a spoils system that is tearing the country apart; and has overspent the federal budget for 40 consecutive years".

In his book "Values Matter Most," Bea Wattenberg identifies Bill Clinton as "a tactical moderate and ideological liberal." Mr. Clinton had his liberal ticket punched by working for Sen. Fullbright, the leading opponent of the Vietnam war; at "the antiwar hothouse that was Oxford University"; as a "full blown anti-war organizer"; "as an artful draft avoider, or evader, or dodger considered conscientious objection"; at the liberal Yale University Law School and as an early campaigner for George McGovern. Despite all this, during the debate President Clinton's lips tried to convince us that he was not a liberal. Please.

Candidate Clinton promised an administration that "would look like America." It may look like America, but it doesn't think like America. Under the tutelage of Hillary Rodham Clinton, an affirmative action program was instituted which announced, in effect, that moderate and conservative Democrats need not apply. Race, gender, ethnicity, sexual preference and youth were the prime criteria for selection. President Clinton has produced an administration that is ardently committed to the ideals of the radical left, believes passionately that only more and bigger government can solve America's problems, and is ready and able to remake America into its own counter-culture image at our expense. All at the stroke of President Clinton's pen.

Remember Dr. Jocelyn Elders? As President Clinton's surgeon general she advocated legalization of drugs, condom distribution beginning in the third grade, and teaching children how to masturbate as part of the public school curriculum. I have lost count of the number of Clinton administration officials forced to resign because of questionable activities.

On November 5 Ukrainian Americans will have a clear choice when they walk into the voting booth. They can vote for lips or they can vote for trust. They can help turn America around or they can continue on Mr. Clinton's toll bridge to Gomorrah.



## Premieres to remember

### CONCLUSION

Unlike a violin, the piano feels old age just like some of us do. It is the Ukrainian pianists themselves that get better and better. Renowned Lubka Kolessa, referred to as "the primadonna of the century," set the standard over 75 years ago. Other ladies followed as well as gentlemen.

### Duo pianists

Luba and Ireneus Zuk (born 1930 and 1943, respectively) studied with Mme. Kolessa and, in time, became the distinguished duo of sister and brother. Their first performances included works by such Ukrainians as George Fiala, Marian Kouzan, Ihor Bilohrud and Halyna Ovcharenko. The high regard Canadian composers likewise hold for the Zuk Duo is obvious from a string of their premieres.

David Keane wrote the "Fantasy for Two Pianos" commissioned by the Zuks for a premiere performance in Ottawa on March 25, 1982. The composer's own program notes prefacing the score point to the core of the "Fantasy" – the remarkably simple Ukrainian folk tune "Dezh My Budem Nochuvaty?" (Where Will We Spend the Night? – No. 801 in Z. Lysko's anthology "Ukrainian Folk Melodies"). He writes: "I have sought to create the illusion that both the simple Ukrainian tune and the pianos themselves undergo the gentle but somewhat magical transformations that befit a fantasy."

Graham George's "Variations and Fugue" and Clermont Pepin's (born 1926) "Ronde Villageoise," both composed during the International Year of Canadian Music (1986), were premiered in Montreal on March 3, 1986. (The Pepin is an orchestral work transcribed for two pianos by the composer and filled with temperament and happiness.)

"Vortex" (1986) by Bengt Hambraens, commissioned by the Zuks, was first

heard March 3, 1987, on CBS Montreal.

Donald Patriquin's two versions of "Earth-Peace," commemorating the Chernobyl tragedy and written for the Zuk Duo, were first heard in Montreal on March 23 and September 20, 1987. Shortly thereafter two works commissioned by the Zuks were presented – Clifford Crawley's "Three Shades of Dark" (March 24, 1988) and Ann Southam's "In a Measure of Time" (February 12, 1989).

Still another original cycle for two pianos took form, this time under the pen of Wolfgang Bottenberg. "Elements of Nature," composed for the Zuks – a complicated and experimental score utilizing minimalism, premiered in Montreal on February 19, 1992.

Most recently the Zuks presented "Sonic Shadows" written for them by John Burge. The world premiere took place March 15, 1995, in the Grant Hall Performing Arts Series at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Most of the above performances were recorded by CBC Radio.

### Pianist-poet

Christina Petrowska-Bregent (born 1948) is not only a poetess of the piano but also writes verse and works as a graphic artist. The recipient of nine grants from the Canadian and French governments, she is an extraordinary specialist in virtually unplayable modern music.

Ms. Petrowska's premieres include Luis de Pablo's "Affettuoso," Michael Vinet's "Aleph," Micheline Coulombe Saint-Marcoux's "Assemblages" and Paul Huebner's "Ocotillo," a work dedicated to her. Young Canadian composer Alexina Louie likewise wrote especially for Petrowska resulting in a world premiere (New York City, May 4, 1989). The title of Louie's piece could not be traced, otherwise the source for the above data is the 1981 edition of "Encyclopedia of Music in Canada" (p. 751).

Lydia Artymiw (born 1954) and Juliana

Osinchuk (born 1953) learned rudiments of piano playing at the Ukrainian Music Institute in Philadelphia and New York, respectively. Perhaps each one is a part of a string of pearls once started by the brilliance of Lubka Kolessa.

Ms. Artymiw's husband is a musicologist able to procure holographs, i.e., original composer's manuscripts, resulting in unusually authentic performances by his wife. She has to her credit the first complete recording of unknown music by Johannes Brahms, namely, Two Gavottes from his Suite in A Minor (Chandos label, 1984). Ms. Artymiw also recorded a series of other compositions for Chandos now available on cassette or CD.

Currently concertizing throughout the world (also as soloist with the finest symphony orchestras), Ms. Artymiw's repertoire includes Mykola Lysenko and Vasyl Barvinsky.

Juliana Osinchuk's world and

Washington Post, Judy Gruber noted that Dr. Osinchuk "made it clear to her audience that she had real affinity for this music, with a deep intellectual understanding of the pieces and the technical ability to interpret them." Another reviewer commended Ms. Osinchuk for "trying to put the 49th state on the musical map by showcasing music by Alaskan composers."

Critic Gruber also underlined that "nowhere was Osinchuk's affinity more evident than in her performance of Ukrainian composer Viktor Kosenko." A world-premiere CD of Kosenko's neo-classical music is anticipated by Dr. Osinchuk, a champion of the Ukrainian piano repertoire. It should be mentioned at this point, that she graduated from Juilliard School in New York with a doctoral dissertation on Kosenko – another first for this music school and for Ukrainian musicology.



Alexander Slobodyanik

American premieres include Ukrainian works by Borys Liatoshynsky and Virko Baley. The contemporary American composer Donald Lybbert's Second Piano Sonata sounded for the first time on April 22, 1980, at New York's Hunter College Auditorium in Dr. Osinchuk's interpretation.

Her string of world premieres (excluding chamber music) continued February 24, 1991, at Mamaroneck, N.Y., with "Circles" by Alvin Brehm, dean of music at State University of New York at Purchase. She also played the European premiere of Lowell Liebermann's Second Piano Concerto at Kyiv's Contemporary Music Fest, October 9, 1992.

Dr. Osinchuk's Alaskan debut at Anchorage (September 24, 1993) included the premiere of a work composed for the pianist, namely "The Fragile Vessel" Op. 36 by Philip Munger (born 1946). This distinguished Alaskan composer was in turn inspired by noted artist Karen Stahlecker, resulting in a work compared to Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

The pianist's recent recital on October 27, 1995, at the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theater included works by three contemporary Alaskan composers: the Washington premiere of Craig Coray's (born 1948) "Silam Inua" and the world premieres of John Luther Adams' (born 1953) "Five Yupik Dances" and Philip Munger's "Semichi Toccata" Op. 43. Mr. Coray's composition uses traditional hunting calls, while Adams' work was inspired by songs of the Eskimos. The controversial pieces by Mr. Munger stem in part from his work with environmental artists. These three premieres in Washington (subsequently, in New York) were made possible by a National Endowment grant won by the pianist.

Reviewing the recital in the

### Keyboard kings

Winning the first prize (with gold medal) at the International Liszt-Bartok Competition (Budapest, 1971) established the reputation of Mykola Suk, specializing in 20th century literature and performing works penned just for him. One of them – the Concerto for Piano and Strings by Alfred Schnittke, contemporary keeper of the Russian avant-garde – was played by Mr. Suk for the first time in America in Chicago in 1992.

Mr. Suk bears the title of Ukraine's Outstanding Artist and lives in New York City, where he is also artistic director at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

One of the most convincing recreators of the sweeping romantic style, both sonically and visually, is pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky (born 1955), laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Piano Competition (Paris, 1983). A critic once described his skill of "spinning the threads of musical nuance into a web that captures the very fantastical source of a composition." While still in Moscow, Mr. Vynnytsky captured the essence of Boris Tchaikovsky (1925-1996) in a premiere of the latter's recent effort for keyboard. The late composer was not related to Peter Tchaikovsky who was of Ukrainian ancestry.

Also unrelated, apparently, is Alexander Tchaikovsky (born 1946), regarded as a leading figure and outstanding representative of the 1980s generation. His style is marked by lyricism, delicate humor and by a powerful gift for dramatic representation. Mr. Tchaikovsky's Ritornello (quasi sonata) Op. 58 was first presented by Mr. Vynnytsky at Carnegie Hall on November 13, 1994.

As soon as Alexander Slobodyanik (born 1941) conquered America with

(Continued on page 12)



Luba and Ireneus Zuk

André Larosa

## DATELINE NEW YORK: Museum concert spotlights Ukrainian artists

by Helen Smindak

It's only mid-October, but the Ukrainian cultural season in New York has been in full swing for weeks! This year it began on September 5 at the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, with the official opening of an exhibition of works by eight artists from Kyiv's OR Gallery.

Present at the launching of the exhibit, which was dedicated to the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, were U.N. Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko; Victor Kryzhanivsky, Ukraine's consul general in New York; Mykola Volha, director of the OR gallery; Marta Kokolska of Verona, N.J., who assisted in organizing the exhibition; and many representatives of other U.N. missions.

In mid-September, the Caelum Gallery in Soho proudly invited the New York public to view the first American show of Ukrainian-born painter and installation artist Taras Potahailo, who now resides in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Mr. Potahailo's fascinating paintings, a homage to a fellow Ukrainian artist, the Suprematist Kazimir Malevich, are on display until October 12.

The operatic season was inaugurated on September 17 by the New York City Opera, where soprano Oksana Krovytska continues to hold membership, together with baritone George Bohachevsky (chorus), Stephanie Godino (corps de ballet) and violinist Helen Strilec (orchestra). Ms. Krovytska is performing the title role in "Madame Butterfly" this month; next spring, she will appear in NYCO's productions of "Don Giovanni" and "Turandot."

The Metropolitan Opera roster now boasts nine Ukrainian artists, seven of them scheduled to sing principal roles and two more standing by in the wings. Odessa-born Maria Guleghina was in the cast of "Andrea Chenier" on opening night (September 30), bass Paul Plishka sang in "The Bartered Bride" the following night, and soprano Victoria Loukianets of Kyiv made her Met debut in "La Traviata" on the third night.

Two musical events that took place earlier this month added further luster to the Ukrainian cultural scene. A concert of contemporary music by composer Myroslav Skoryk of Lviv was held at Weill Recital Hall on October 1. The Kyiv Symphonic Choir and Orchestra, led by their American conductor, Roger G. McMurrin, concluded a six-week tour of the Eastern states with an inspiring concert of religious and folk music at Manhattan's magnificent Riverside Church.

Other stirring events are coming up. The Ukrainian Museum's 20th anniversary luncheon at the Westbury Hotel on October 20 will be animated, as executive officers and members look forward to the completion of the new museum building on East Sixth Street, perhaps by the end of 1997. (Demolition work has begun on the old building and construction of the three-story edifice will soon begin.)

The Tamburitzans of Duquesne University, whose concerts frequently spotlight Ukrainian folk music and dances, will present a special 60th anniversary program on October 26 at the Haft Auditorium, Fashion Institute of Technology, with nine Ukrainian American performers in the company.

The Ukrainian Institute of America, which will open this year's Music At The Institute series on October 19, plans to hold a conference on Ukrainian historian Mykhailo Hrushevsky on November 24, and may also present a theater group from Ukraine around the same time. Arrangements are being finalized for a November exhibit of traditions and foods.

For next spring, anticipate yet more excitement: dancers Vladimir Malakhov and Maxim Belotserkovsky in American Ballet Theater productions; the famous Zankovetsky Theater group of Lviv appearing in New York; and the March 11 opening of the Metropolitan Museum's "Glory of Byzantium" exhibit, with hundreds of Ukrainian relics for all the world to see and admire.

### The Met line-up

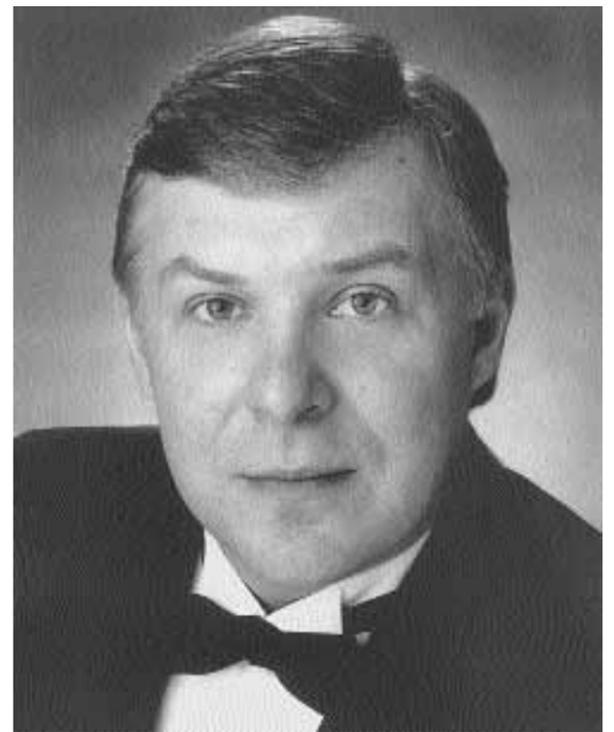
During October, sopranos Victoria Loukianets and Maria Guleghina and basso Paul Plishka continue their roles in "La Traviata," "Andrea Chenier" and "The Bartered Bride," respectively. Mr. Plishka, considered one of the Met's finest basses, is also booked for "L'Elisir d'Amore" (November), "La Forza de Destino" (February and March) and "Eugene Onegin" (March and April).

Ms. Guleghina has been signed for "Tosca," while tenor Vladimir Grishko will sing in "La Boheme."



Maria Guleghina

Christian Steiner



Stefan Szkafarowsky

Productions of both operas will take place in January.

Sergei Koptchak, who returns to the Met on October 30 as Sparafucile in "Rigoletto," is scheduled to sing in Dvorak's "Rusalka" next May.

Baritone Dmitri Hvorostovsky, who will be heard in the Met's "Faust" in March, and basso Vladimir Ognovenko, who will appear in "Eugene Onegin" (March and April), are considered Russians by the Met publicity office. Although Mr. Hvorostovsky was born in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, and Mr. Ognovenko in Sverdlovsk in Russia's Ural region, their names sound decidedly Ukrainian. Dateline recently learned from Ms. Guleghina (through Svoboda music critic Theodore Teren-Juskiw) that both singers do indeed have Ukrainian backgrounds.

Mezzo-soprano Susanna Poretsky, originally from Lviv and now a resident of Israel, and American-born basso Stefan Szkafarowsky bring the number of Ukrainian Met singers to nine. Both are under contract for roles in Giordano's "Fedora" in April.

### OR Gallery at Mission

Contemporary and avant-garde paintings, framed agates and enamel creations form the art exhibit that presently graces the elegant first-floor reception rooms of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations. They are the work of eight artists: Oleksandr Borodai, Dmytro Dobrovolsky, Anatoliy Furlet, Ivan Ivko, Mykola Volha and his daughter Olha Volha, all of Kyiv, and Mykhailo Demtsiu and Sergei Hai of Lviv.

These works vibrate with virtuosity and vitality, revealing an ingenious play of strong colors and lines; many show profound insight.

The strong colors and bold forms in Mr. Hai's oil paintings (observed also in Mr. Demtsiu's single entry) elicit joy and respect, while the muted pastel tones and abstract figures of Mr. Furlet's work are at once puzzling and delightful to behold.

There is enchantment in Ms. Volha's summer flowers in a sapphire blue vase, titled "The Apogee of Summer." Mr. Borodai's intriguing enamels depict the seasons and nighttime in the city. Autumn golds, subdued tones and ghostly figures cover Mr. Ivko's canvasses.

Mr. Volha, a master jeweler, architect and artist, displays a special understanding of the nature of color, composition and the correlation of shapes in his beautiful creations of agates and other extraordinary stones.

The artists are all members of the OR Gallery, which was founded by Mr. Volha. The gallery was awarded one of the top prizes in the first international art festival held at the Ukrainian House in Kyiv last spring. Incidentally, the word OR is derived from the Ukrainian word for plowing (oraty) and is also related to Oranta, the ancient spiritual mother of Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Mission is located at 220 E. 51 St., and the exhibit may be viewed from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. Once there, you will have the dual pleasure of viewing the remarkably fine work of Ukrainian artists and admiring the handsome interior of

the Ukrainian Mission. You might also come face-to-face with Ambassador Zlenko, as I did when I inspected the artwork two weeks ago. An affable man, he chatted for a few moments and invited me to help myself to the exhibit literature before hurrying off on some business.

### Polataiko - an artist to watch

Taras Polataiko, a 30-year-old dual citizen of Ukraine and Canada, has in just five years become one of the most carefully scrutinized artists in Canada. Last year, the influential American art magazine ARTnews picked him as one of 10 artists to watch, world-wide.

Mr. Polataiko might also be called a renegade; he created quite a stir in Saskatoon in 1992 when he put on a performance called "Artist as a Politician: In the Shadow of the Monument." Dressed in a suit and covered with bronze paint and brown makeup, he stood on a pedestal for an hour on seven occasions, imitating the stance of a bronze statue of Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn. Mr. Polataiko was questioning the ideal of monumentalizing Mr. Hnatyshyn as the spirit of Ukrainian Canadian achievement.

Art critics say that everything the artist does draws attention, if not notoriety. In fact, all of his work asks questions about identity and about the role of art.

For his first solo exhibit in the United States, which ran at the Caelum Gallery in Soho from September 17 to October 12, Mr. Polataiko chose to ask questions about the limits of knowledge. The exhibit carried a selection of the artist's "Glare" series, a homage to his fellow Ukrainian artist Kazimir Malevich, the Suprematist artist and theorist.

Mr. Polataiko bent glossy reproductions of Malevich's paintings, which produced glares, then photographed them and painstakingly painted the images on canvas. The paintings were covered with 20 coats of varnish, superimposing other real glares on the painted once. Scaled to the dimensions of Malevich's original canvasses, the paintings are primarily in black and white.

The Caelum exhibit included 10 such pieces, ranging in price from \$3,500 to \$4,500, and 20 studies priced at \$300 apiece.

A native of Chernivtsi, Mr. Polataiko studied at the Kosiv College of Art in Ukraine and the Stroganov Institute of Fine and Industrial Arts in Moscow, and received his MFA from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. He has had several one-man exhibitions in Canada and has participated in a large number of group shows in Canada, Russia and Ukraine, and one group show in the United States. His artistry has brought him numerous scholarships, awards and grants, while his wit and temperament have served to draw a great deal of media attention.

### Skoryk jazzes it up

The distinctive stylings of contemporary composer Myroslav Skoryk of Lviv, who wrote the score for that unforgettable film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors,"

(Continued on page 19)

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## FROM UKRAINE

The Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra presents three important works from Ukraine: Mykola Kolessa's Symphony No. 1 and Myroslav Skoryk's Hutsul Tryptich and Carpathian Concerto, now available for the first time on compact disk. Kolessa and Skoryk, two of Ukraine's foremost composers of this century, draw heavily from the folklore of Ukraine in these works, which were recently premiered in the United States by the orchestra.

Under the leadership of Maestro Hobart Earle, the orchestra's American music director and principal conductor, the Odessa Philharmonic has completed triumphant concert tours of Europe, Australia, and the United States. The orchestra was the cornerstone of this spring's Chernobyl Challenge '96 concerts at the United Nations General Assembly and Kennedy Center in Washington. Maestro Earle, the 1996 winner of The Washington Group's "Friend of Ukraine" award for his contribution to the country since the start of his association with the orchestra in 1991, is also the first foreigner appointed a "Distinguished Artist of Ukraine".

**Compact disks by ASV Records, London, are available from:**

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## Premieres...

(Continued from page 10)

strikingly handsome features and romantically longish hair, he was dubbed the "Ukrainian Liszt" by another pianist (and fan), Daria Hordynska-Karanowycz. This tall maverick of a musician literally towers over most pianists and needs no elaborate compliments.

Mr. Slobodyanik is probably without parallel in monumental romantic music but his premiere performances have focused on modern literature. The pianist took part in the world premiere of a chamber work by Boris Tishchenko (born 1939) at the Leningrad Conservatory in 1971. The music idiom of this composer is greatly advanced without overstepping the bounds of tonality.

The piano virtuoso also premiered three works by Alfred Schnittke. These included "Preludes after Joseph Brodsky" with text read by Mr. Brodsky himself, a Nobel Prize laureate. Schnittke composed this expressly for Mr. Slobodyanik, with the world premiere filling Carnegie Hall (New York, October 21, 1990). Two months later, in December, 1990, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Maxim Shostakovich conducted the Brooklyn Philharmonic in the American premiere of Schnittke's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, with Mr. Slobodyanik as soloist.

The third score by Schnittke was his Concerto Grosso No. 5, with the piano part conjured especially for Slobodyanik. Premiered in May, 1991 during the Carnegie Hall Centennial with the Cleveland Orchestra under Christopher von Dohnanyi, the concerto also featured violinist Gidon Kremer.

A different type of focus first had occurred once Mr. Slobodyanik recorded

the complete Chopin Études Op. 10 and Op. 25 for the Melodiya label released in the USSR in 1971. Critics hailed this issue not only for its profound musicianship, but also because the cycle was recorded very successfully from a live performance. "His technique is extraordinarily clean," conceded one critic when writing about these unedited releases of Chopin. Not even Horowitz himself dared to do that!

According to Mr. Slobodyanik the rarely performed "Requiem" by Franz Liszt was first sung not in Weimar or Vienna but in Lviv, Ukraine. The year was 1861; the piece was performed as a grand "panakhyda" (requiem service) mourning the passing of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko, (1814-1861).

### Celebrated conductors

The conductor's baton commands respect, even instills fear. Such was the reputation of Arturo Toscanini as well as of the Ukrainian conductor Mykola (Nicolai) Malko (1883-1961). Trained at a very early age by Mykola Lysenko, Mr. Malko's baton later led the world's greatest orchestras, also in a long list of treasured recordings.

He conducted the world premiere of Nikolai Myaskovsky's (1881-1950) Fifth Symphony (Moscow, July 18, 1920) - a score based on melodies from western Ukraine. Mr. Malko even introduced the first two symphonies of young Dmitri Shostakovich (1906-1975) - both in Leningrad (May 12, 1926 and November 6, 1927, respectively).

By the time he wrote his Symphony No. 11 Shostakovich was long a master of orchestration much in demand by American conductors. The honor this

(Continued on page 13)

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# Premieres...

(Continued from page 12)

time, however, went to Nathan Rachlin (born 1906), who has long been associated with Kyiv. The Ukrainian conductor was cheered in Moscow, however, on the day of the first performance (October 30, 1957) of this symphony.

Conductor and music scholar Ihor Blazhkov (born 1936) has specialized in modern and avant-garde scores including American works. He premiered "Five Fragments for Orchestra" Op. 42 by Shostakovich (Moscow, April 26, 1965) and "The Lament of Shaza" for soprano and small orchestra by Andrei Volkonsky (Moscow, May 12, 1965). Mr. Blazhkov also led the first reading of Boris Tishchenko's Concerto for Cello, Woodwinds and Percussion (Leningrad, February 5, 1966) with Mstyslav Rostropovich as featured soloist. World premieres of Ukrainian orchestral music followed with equal success.

American-based conductor and violinist Adrian Bryttan (born 1948) unveiled the opera "Sibol" by the Czech composer Ludmila Ulehla (New York, April 1, 1993). The contemporary production had to be repeated three days later. Since that time Mr. Bryttan has been much in demand at Lviv Philharmonic concerts of Ukrainian and Western music.

### Finished at last

Even great composers have been known to get distracted by some projects, leaving others unfinished. Simply notorious in this regard were the Russians, especially Mussorgsky, who amassed a veritable catalogue of abandoned works. Tchaikovsky was much more systematic, but even he left his Symphony No. 7 unfinished.

Reconstructed from fragments of manuscripts this symphony was not premiered until 1957 in... Philadelphia. Yes, it was the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy that first performed, and later recorded what proved to be a rewarding experience.

The man who finally crowned Tchaikovsky's efforts and made the Philadelphia festivities possible was the Ukrainian composer and educator Semen Bohatyriov (1890-1960). By the way, he was the teacher of the late Mykola Fomenko and the contemporary conductor and musicologist George Oransky - two familiar names in the Ukrainian American community.

The founder of modern Ukrainian music, Boris Liatoshynsky, finished and orchestrated the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 100, by his Belgian-Russian teacher Rheingold Gliere of Kyiv. The sumptuous score, completely in character with the much more traditional Gliere, received its first performance in 1959.

### Conclusion

We have seen Ukrainian musicians leave their mark on the worlds of Beethoven, Brahms, Richard Strauss, Rossini, Donizetti, Paganini, Bizet, Saint-Saëns, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Myaskovsky, Shostakovich and Schnittke, among others. In several cases Ukrainian performers put composers of the West "on the map" in a matter of days. Such memorable premieres should make us realize the true, sometimes untapped, potential of our performing artists - past, present and, by logical extension, future.

This writer's efforts can likewise be considered a world premiere, albeit a lengthy one. Or shall we call this ... a mini-series to remember?

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

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

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

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Please be advised that Branch 224 will merge with Branch 307 as of October 15, 1996.

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## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

eled, accompanied by Kyrylo Terletsky, bishop of Turiv-Pynske, to Rome to formally set forth a confession of their faith before the Papal Curia.

They had become convinced that a union with the well-organized and prestigious Roman Catholic Church would impose much-needed order and discipline among the Orthodox. They also hoped to achieve full equality for the Orthodox within the Commonwealth, and thus an end to discrimination based on religious denomination.

In February 1596, Pope Clement VIII issued papal bulls guaranteeing the rights and privileges of the nascent Uniate Church, based on conditions set out at the Council of Florence.

To say that the Vatican-leaning hierarchs had acted without consulting the Orthodox nobility is putting it mildly. When these developments came to light, an uproar erupted in Right Bank (west of the Dnipro River) Ukraine. Prince Ostrozky denounced the bishops as "wolves in sheep's clothing" who betrayed their flock. He entered into an anti-Catholic compact with the Protestants and threatened to lead an armed uprising. Frightened by this outcry, some bishops, such as Gedeon Balaban of Lviv, declared their opposition to the union.

In order to cool this seething cauldron of religious antagonism, a sobor was called in Brest for October 16-20, 1596. However, the two sides quickly split into two groups and held two councils simultaneously. The opposition was led by Prince Ostrozky, supported by Bishop Balaban, Bishop Mykhail Kopystensky of Peremyshl and the bulk of the Ukrainian nobility and lesser clergy. Representatives of the Orthodox patriarchs in Constantinople and Alexandria also took part in this faction's sobor.

In the other sobor, Metropolitan Mykhailo Ragoza of Kyiv, five bishops,

the hegumens and archimandrites of the major monasteries, as well as a small band of supporters from the clergy and aristocracy, accepted the union. The Uniate sobor was attended by the Roman Catholic bishops of Lviv, Lutske and Kholm (as representatives of Rome) and supported by a proclamation from King Sigismund III.

Of course, each group condemned and anathematized the other.

Ironically, an act of unification ensured that Ukrainian society was split in two: on the one hand were the Orthodox magnates, the majority of the clergy, and the masses; while on the other, backed by the king of the Commonwealth, was the former hierarchy and a handful of followers.

On the union's 400th anniversary, many of the ancient questions bedevil the arrangement, in different guise, although the pressures exerted on the Ukrainian Church remain remarkably similar.

From the West, the Vatican shows signs of wishing to outlast Ukrainian Greek-Catholic resistance to Latinization, through measures such as the ongoing refusal to formally recognize its patriarchate. From the East, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, continues to command the largest number of adherents in Ukraine, and thus the specter of Muscovite absorption of all Ukrainian faithful haunts the Uniate hierarchy tempted to return to Orthodoxy.

Sources: "Berestia, Church Union of," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 1* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984); *Orest Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History,"* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

## Addendum

In the preview section of the October 6 issue of The Weekly, it was inadvertently omitted that Dr. Volodymyr Karpynych will act as master of ceremonies at the literary evening dedicated to the Vasyl Symonenko to be held October 20 at the Ukrainian Educational Center in Philadelphia at 4 p.m.

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**NCUA**

# Belarus, the black sheep...

(Continued from page 2)

the pro-democracy forces was always going to be a difficult one. There were, it is true, several extenuating circumstances that boded well for the development of anti-Soviet sentiment: the deliberate elimination of the Belarusian language by the Soviet authorities as illustrated by the closure of Belarusian schools in the 1960s and 1970s; the discovery of the mass graves at Kurapaty near Miensk, a symbol of Stalinist atrocities that the Soviet regime could never bring itself to acknowledge (it was blamed on the German occupation); and the 1986 Chornobyl tragedy, which led to the contamination of over one-fifth of Belarusian territory with radioactive cesium and strontium.

The leadership of the anti-Soviet forces was assumed by the Belarusian Popular Front, which itself was modelled on counterparts in the Baltic republics and (to a lesser extent) Ukraine. Yet not only was the BPF harassed from the outset, it never enjoyed the popularity of similar movements in the former Soviet Union. National consciousness in Belarus has remained relatively weak. Belarus lacks periods of statehood, and it lacks historical memory. Indeed the population – as attested by some newspaper articles asking fundamental historical questions – remains largely ignorant of its past.

In Mr. Paznyak, the BPF had acquired a fiery leader. At the same time he was a leader who appeared unprepared to compromise. In particular he was not prepared to support the first post-Soviet leadership, led by the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and former pro-rector of Miensk State University, Stanislau Shushkevich. The authorities were also quick to exploit what appeared to be Mr. Paznyak's Russophobia. In short, the democratic forces remained disunited at a critical period of state development.

When Mr. Shushkevich was removed in January 1994 as a result of trumped-up corruption charges, the political situation seemed clear. Vyachaslau Kebich, the prime minister, seemed certain to take over as the country's first president in the July 1994 elections. He was outgunned by the relatively unknown Mr. Lukashenka, a man who had acquired popularity as the evidently unsullied chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Corruption. Meanwhile Messrs. Paznyak and Shushkevich ran against each other in the first round, accumulating a fairly impressive aggregate percentage of 23. This effectively ended democratic hopes.

### Significance of Belarusian developments

It seems fair to assert that few Belarusians predicted the outcome of a Lukashenka presidency. His authoritarian tendencies were unknown. But how significant are the recent developments in Belarus for the stability of Eastern Europe? Does it matter if this small republic of 10.3 million becomes a political dinosaur amid the fast-developing Baltic nations, a revived Poland, a fairly stable Ukraine, and a Russia that has committed itself to market reforms? The question can be examined from two angles.

First, from the perspective of Poland and the Baltics, President Lukashenka does not represent a danger, and indeed the countries surrounding Belarus may take comfort from its problems. As long as Belarus remains committed to a state-economy, it can be postulated, there is little chance of any fruition for the renewed union with Russia. Better, therefore, that Belarus politically remains alienated from its giant neighbor as this renders remote any possibility of a revived Slavic bloc. The other country in this equation, Ukraine, has clearly adopted an independence path, distancing

itself from the Commonwealth of Independent States and Russia's war in Chechnya.

Second, and converse, is the reaction in Russia itself, which has become politically an unstable element. It is well known that Mr. Lukashenka supported the candidacy of Gennadiy Zyuganov in the Russian presidential elections of 1996. Yet relations between President Lukashenka and Boris Yeltsin's new security advisor, Alexander Lebed, appear to be good. A Lebed victory in a speculated leadership battle with Viktor Chernomyrdin in a post-Yeltsin Russia would thus raise some serious questions for stability in Eastern Europe and could lead to the sort of Russian-Belarusian rapprochement that Mr. Lukashenka has been seeking. Even Mr. Lebed, however, appears more committed to economic reforms and a market economy than does President Lukashenka. It would also be difficult for Mr. Lebed to halt the market forces in Russia.

From the Western perspective, Belarus is hardly the ideal choice for future investment among the most open of governments. The country lacks developed natural resources, and it has suffered extraordinary setbacks in its state-operated industry without the natural market of Russia accessible to the east. Only its machine-building complex appears at present to offer opportunities for significant exports, while the consequences of Chornobyl have made Westerners very wary also.

Economically, the currency has dropped sharply against the dollar and Deutschmark in recent months, there is a huge backlog of unpaid wages, and, in contrast to Ukraine, Belarus lacks the solid core of new nouveau-riche entrepreneurs. Added to these factors, the instability of the presidency and unpredictability of his future actions, potential investors relegate Belarus to the lower divisions in virtually every facet of business life.

### The perspectives

Given such a gloomy scenario, can one posit that the Lukashenka regime could last indefinitely? The answer appears to be negative. The anti-Lukashenka forces are growing. The year 1996 has been notable for the number and size of anti-government demonstrations, particularly in Miensk. These protests are not yet forceful enough to pose a challenge to the president, but they do indicate that the population is not helplessly passive in the face of measures that are regarded, to say the least, as idiosyncratic and dictatorial. Belarusians may revere the past, but they resent being deprived of a voice in the running of their country for the first time since the mid-1980s.

Conceivably the president could win his short-term battles, amend the Constitution and override the Parliament (in which a clear majority opposes what seems to be a blatant power grab). Belarus, however, is too small to operate in a political vacuum, immune to events in neighboring republics. As it becomes more isolated from the West, from the IMF and other bodies, the regime is unlikely to survive economically.

Even an economy tightly controlled by the state must rely on energy imports from Russia, Turkmenistan and other countries. Of all Belarus's neighbors, Russia remains the key player. Russia already runs the western border regions. It has no interest in a Soviet-style regime in Belarus, nor is it concerned to take on the responsibilities of bailing out a nation in the throes of economic collapse with little collateral in return for aid.

The victim of this situation can only be Alyaksandr Lukashenka. But he himself is a symbol – albeit an obsolete one – of a revered past in which Belarus is perceived by many to have played a glorious and significant role in a Soviet community. That this past is based more on myth than reality is immaterial.



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## *Chornomorska Sitch conducts Sports School at Verkhovyna*

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. – The Chornomorska Sitch Sports School completed another successful season at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. An average of 50 campers per session from various regions of the United States and Ukraine participated in the four weekly sessions beginning on July 28 and ending on August 24.

Myron Stebelsky, the director for the first two weeks, greeted the campers at the opening ceremonies. Staff members currently from Ukraine also were introduced: Albert Kolb, professional coach from Uzhhorod, and Ivan Rudowsky, professional tennis coach from Ivano-Frankivsk. Mr. Rudowsky is also a member of the Ukrainian Tennis Federation and has coached three junior Ukrainian tennis champs.

Yaroslav Gabur, manager of Verkhovyna, offered greetings and a bid for a successful camping season.

Soccer instruction was conducted by Ihor Chupenko, who is a technical director and head coach, along with Wolodymyr Kavale, a professional coach from Kyiv. Various drills, exercises, techniques and moves were taught, along with the implementation of audio/visual training.

After the third week of camp, the Portuguese Clube De Jovens, a soccer club from St. Fatima Church in Elizabeth, N.J., visited the sports camp, participated in drills, and played two exhibition games in two age groups with the campers. In the fourth week of camp, the campers participated in extensive competitions for: best dribbler, best juggler, most penalty shots and others.

Swimming instruction was conducted by Leonid Slupsky and Christine Kozak-Prociuk, assisted by Antonia Korduba. Swimmers learned proper stroke and diving techniques. Each swimmer was given specialized instruction for his/her ability and weekly swim races were held. Some of the campers were also training for the upcoming swim meet conducted by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada at Soyuzivka during the Labor Day weekend.

Tennis was instructed by Messrs. Kolb and Rudowsky. Tennis players were taught the terminology in both Ukrainian and English. Drills, serving, exercises and stroke clinics were prevalent throughout the four weeks. Tennis players were grouped by ability and competed in tennis tournaments with even the youngest of players, who were 5 years old.

Volleyball instruction was conducted by Mr. Slupsky. Players learned numerous eye-hand-ball coordination techniques, and underwent running and strategy drills. Volleyball players competed against each other in biweekly tournaments, using their newly acquired skills in setting, digging-bumping, spiking and serving.

Nightly league games were the highlights of each sports-filled day for the campers. Using Ukrainian cities and team names, the campers competed against one another, giving them an opportunity to display their talents.

Counselors play an important part in the integration of campers from home life to camp life. This year's specially

(Continued on page 17)

## Congratulations Ukraine

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Translation from Ukrainian to English.

## Chornomorska Sitch...

(Continued from page 16)

selected counselors were: Lida Bokalo and Yaroslava Wasylak, girls' counselors; Alexander Napora, younger boys' counselor; and Walter Wasylak, older boys' counselor. Counselors supervised the campers as they made their beds, cleaned, swept and mopped their barracks daily for inspection. Many a parent commented on the improvement of their children's abilities. Counselors provided their care in both the Ukrainian and English languages. Daily barrack inspection was conducted by Mr. Stebelsky, Omelan Twardowsky, Mr. Chupenko and Mrs. Kozak-Prociuk.

Camp administrators were: Mr. Stebelsky, director for the first two weeks; Mr. Twardowsky, director for the second two weeks; Mr. Chupenko, technical director and head coach; Marika Bokalo, secretary and Federal Food Program administrator; Mrs. Kozak-Prociuk, medical director.

Other activities featured during sports school were: a weekly bonfire program featuring skits, a talent/variety show, singing, dances and the obstacle course "Journey through Ukraine." The obstacle course features obstacles named after Ukrainian cities in a geographical order, and the campers competed weekly against each other to win the coveted first places in their age categories.

On the last day of camp, the campers attended a commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Ukraine at Town Hall. The raising of the American and Ukrainian flags, the playing of national anthems, and keynote speakers Consul-General Victor Kryzhanivsky, Rep. Benjamin Gillman, Legislator Robert Lander and Mayor Hill greeted all present. Campers were proud of their Ukrainian heritage and happy to be a part of this celebration.

The camp closing was held on August 24 with a mini-banquet. Awards were distributed to the top campers and athletes. The camp directors thanked the campers, parents and guests, and urged all campers and their parents to compete in sports throughout the year.

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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 371**  
**In Newark, NJ**  
As of October 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 371 in Newark, NJ were assumed by Mr. Michael Halibej.  
We ask all members of this branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:  
  
Mr. Michael Halibej  
61 Addie Lane  
Whippany, NJ 07981  
(201) 887-2095



# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
<b>TOTAL AS OF APRIL 1996</b>	16,680	38,897	4,904	60,481
<b>GAINS IN MAY 1996</b>				
Total new members	16	237	0	253
New members UL	3	19	0	22
Reinstated	38	72	2	112
Transferred in	6	39	4	49
Change class in	5	1	0	6
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MAY 1996</b>				
Suspended	7	10	11	28
Transferred out	6	39	4	49
Change of class out	5	1	0	6
Transferred to adults	1	0	0	1
Died	2	79	0	81
Cash surrender	35	36	0	71
Endowment matured	20	27	0	47
Fully paid-up	13	33	0	46
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	5	4	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN MAY 1996</b>				
Paid-up	13	33	0	46
Extended insurance	5	1	0	6
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MAY 1996</b>				
Died	2	41	0	43
Cash surrender	24	17	0	41
Reinstated	2	4	0	6
AIP	38	163	0	201
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF MAY 1996</b>				
	16,611	38,845	4,891	60,347

**MARTHA LYSKO**  
Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR MAY 1996

Dues From Members	\$	360,108.12
Annuity Premiums From Members		56,092.24
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		116,399.49
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	149.79
Bonds		295,342.28
Certificate Loans		2,279.55
Mortgage Loans		41,519.83
Real Estate		72,948.75
Short Term Investments		20,665.10
Stocks		8,394.30
	\$	441,299.60
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>973,899.4</b>
Refunds:		
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	\$	1,339.08
General Office Maintenance		8.00
Investment Expense		445.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"		60,000.00
Postage		12.04
Printing & Stationery		12.00
Rent		205.44
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		117,997.32
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>180,018.8</b>
Miscellaneous:		
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$	1,579.84
Exchange Account-UNURC		390,483.27
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured		21.41
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"		790.00
Transfer Account		650,349.54
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>1,043,224.0</b>
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	662,164.24
Certificate Loans Repaid		920.68
Deposit Repaid		
Mortgages Repaid		28,445.57
Short Term Investments Sold		4,483,632.21
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>5,175,162.7</b>
<b>Income For May, 1996</b>	\$	<b>7,372,305.0</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY 1996

Paid To Or For Members:		
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$	28,269.14

Cash Surrenders	190,050.90
Death Benefits	93,061.00
Dividend Accumulations	2,047.05
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned	1.35
Endowments Matured	55,674.52
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	550.00
Interest On Death Benefits	217.17
Payor Death Benefits	17.53
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	14,364.82
Scholarships	500.00
Trust Fund Disbursed	438.18
<b>Total</b>	\$ <b>385,191.6</b>

Operating Expenses:		
Real Estate	\$	101,405.63
Svoboda Operation		126,957.27
Official Publication-Svoboda		101,584.16
Organizing Expenses:		
Advertising		9,737.16
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life		1,500.56
Field Conferences		1,142.96
Medical Inspections		40.00
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses		300.65
Reward To Organizers		1,793.86
Reward To Special Organizers		1,625.91
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers		2,772.90
	\$	18,914.00
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>348,861.0</b>

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:		
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax	\$	973.13
Employee Benefit Plan		14,822.50
Salaries Of Executive Officers		17,470.56
Salaries Of Office Employees		127,367.86
Tax On Canadian Investments and Business		2,719.33
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages		131,612.67
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>294,966.0</b>

General Expenses:		
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$	21,751.00
Bank Charges		3,600.80
Bank Charges For Custodian Account		815.71
Books And Periodicals		202.05
Furniture & Equipment		882.05
General Office Maintenance		1,072.13
Insurance Department Fees		2,460.59
Legal Expenses-General		1,387.50
Operating Expense of Canadian Office		525.00
Postage		3,951.00
Printing and Stationery		4,167.93
Rental Of Equipment And Services		6,480.39
Telephone, Telegraph		4,378.27
Traveling Expenses-General		210.23
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>51,884.6</b>

Miscellaneous:		
Auditing Committee Expenses	\$	863.30
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		5,455.36
Donations		1,350.00
Exchange Account-UNURC		390,483.27
Investment Expense-Mortgages		200.00
Professional Fees		6,680.00
Rent		3,000.48
Transfer Account		653,263.54
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>1,061,295.9</b>

Investments:		
Certificate Loans	\$	5,629.55
E.D.P. Equipment		2,804.10
Mortgages		3,887.04
Real Estate		1,486.16
Short Term Investments		5,112,649.93
Stock		5,500.00
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>5,131,956.7</b>
<b>Disbursements For May, 1996</b>	\$	<b>7,274,156.1</b>

#### BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 907,636.36	Life Insurance	\$ 73,094,459.11
Short Term Investments	5,253,922.60		
Bonds	43,647,238.17		
Mortgage Loans	7,251,002.07		
Certificate Loan	677,359.13		
Real Estate	3,125,039.50	Accidental D.D.	2,205,082.39
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	542,112.81	Fraternal	0.00
Stocks	1,511,791.73	Orphans	442,100.30
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	0.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	12,774,728.89	Emergency	53,740.50
<b>Total</b>	\$ <b>75,795,382.30</b>		\$ <b>75,795,382.30</b>

**ALEXANDER BLAHITKA**  
Treasurer

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

community to its annual "zabava" featuring Montreal's very own Burlaky. Admission: \$20. The dance will be held at the SUM hall, 3260 Est Rue Beaubien. For additional information call (514) 725-1349.

### ONGOING

**Thursday, October 17**

WHIPPANY, N.J. : Registration for Ukrainian dance instruction by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky is continuing at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Route 10. Classes for children age 6-10 will be held at 6:30-7:30 p.m.; age 11 and up, at 7:30-9 p.m. For additional information call Olha Kuziw, (201) 334-6595, or Margaret Nycz, (201) 492-2848.

**NEW YORK:** The art exhibit featuring works by artists from the OR Gallery in Kyiv, which opened September 5 and is currently on view at the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, has been extended to run through November 1. The mission is located at 220 E. 51st St. Exhibition hours: weekdays, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m.- 4 p.m. Free admission.

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## Heritage Center open to public

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The Ukrainian Heritage Center, established in 1984 by the parishioners of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church and curated by Mary Hezzey, documents the history of the settlement of Ukrainians in New Haven and has on exhibit traditional regional costumes and artifacts of Ukraine's cultural heritage.

There is also a library of over 4,000 books, both in Ukrainian and English, on a lending basis.

The center is located at 555 George St., adjacent to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. It is open to the public, free of charge, on Saturdays and Sundays, 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m. To arrange an appointment on weekdays, call Mrs. Hezzey at (203) 288-7637.



## Ukrainian National Association Monthly reports

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF MAY 1996	16,611	38,845	4,891	60,347
GAINS IN JUNE 1996				
Total new members	84	219	0	303
New members UL	0	1	0	1
Reinstated	27	78	1	113
Transferred in	7	38	9	47
Change class in	4	1	0	5
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>469</b>
LOSSES IN JUNE 1996				
Suspended	19	13	12	44
Transferred out	7	38	9	54
Change of class out	4	1	0	5
Transferred to adults	0	0	0	0
Died	1	62	0	63
Cash surrender	28	37	0	65
Endowment matured	15	22	0	37
Fully paid-up	19	27	0	46
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	3	6	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>323</b>
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN JUNE 1996				
Paid-up	19	27	0	46
Extended insurance	4	8	0	12
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>
LOSSES IN JUNE 1996				
Died	1	40	0	41
Cash surrender	16	21	0	37
Reinstated	3	1	0	4
AIP	55	187	0	242
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 1996</b>	<b>16,588</b>	<b>38,765</b>	<b>4,874</b>	<b>60,227</b>

MARTHA LYSKO  
Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR JUNE 1996

Dues From Members	\$	390,413.22
Annuity Premiums From Members		20,900.00
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		115,081.61
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	75.25
Bonds		241,421.76
Certificate Loans		1,261.85
Mortgage Loans		48,969.75
Real Estate		110,062.58
Short Term Investments		19,895.57
Stocks		8,424.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>430,111.73</b>
Refunds:		
Cash Surrender	\$	277.47
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums		1,338.91
Endowment Matured		3,364.74
General Office Maintenance		1,500.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"		25,000.00
Rent		208.70
Reward To Organizers		34.16
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		75,721.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>107,445.5</b>
Miscellaneous:		
Annuity Surrender Fees	\$	53.53
Dividend Accumulations		18,613.97
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		320.00
Exchange Account-UNURC		151,304.93
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"		355.00
Transfer Account		530,153.47
Transactions Within UNA		585.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>701,385.9</b>
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	358,194.18
Certificate Loans Repaid		320.00
Mortgages Repaid		68,911.63
Short Term Investments Sold		5,234,369.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,661,795.3</b>
<b>Income For June, 19</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>7,427,133.3</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE 1996

Paid To Or For Members:			
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 76,338.03		
Cash Surrenders	163,678.95		
Death Benefits	60,291.00		
Dividend Accumulations	3,529.30		
Dividend To Members	300,776.62		
Endowments Matured	60,112.74		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	350.00		
Interest On Death Benefits	233.74		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	563.95		
Scholarships	1,250.01		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 667,124.3</b>		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate	\$ 134,705.92		
Svoboda Operation	175,067.86		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	\$ 7,267.78		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	1,961.36		
Field Conferences	95.00		
Medical Inspections	109.65		
Reward To Organizers	7,746.19		
Reward To Special Organizers	12,043.30		
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	1,500.00		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	2,201.71		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 342,698.7</b>		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 25,706.84		
Insurance-General	9,184.73		
Salaries Of Executive Officers	17,470.56		
Salaries Of Office Employees	79,509.19		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	116,957.30		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 248,828.6</b>		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 20,627.00		
Bank Charges	3,099.96		
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	859.43		
Books And Periodicals	250.00		
General Office Maintenance	2,868.34		
Insurance Department Fees	2,651.58		
Legal Expenses-General	560.00		
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00		
Postage	13,934.83		
Printing and Stationery	3,373.05		
Rental Of Equipment And Services	4,358.27		
Telephone, Telegraph	8,427.13		
Traveling Expenses-General	4,471.82		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 65,656.4</b>		
Miscellaneous:			
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$ 8,864.11		
Donations	2,924.58		
Exchange Account-UNURC	151,304.93		
Fraternal Activities	1,073.00		
Investment Expense-Mortgages	2,845.00		
Professional Fees	8,180.00		
Rent	3,311.68		
Transfer Account	530,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 708,503.3</b>		
Investments:			
Bonds	\$ 500,000.00		
Certificate Loans	2,961.85		
E.D.P. Equipment	14,700.00		
Mortgages	184,033.69		
Real Estate	6,836.39		
Short Term Investments	5,178,541.33		
Stock	5,590.67		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,892,663.8</b>		
<b>Disbursements For June, 1996</b>	<b>\$ 7,925,475.3</b>		
<b>BALANCE</b>			
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash	\$ 409,294.31	Life Insurance	\$ 72,823,440.57
Short Term			
Investments	5,198,094.42		
Bonds	43,789,043.99		
Mortgage Loans	7,366,124.13		
Certificate Loan	680,000.98		
Real Estate	3,131,875.89	Accidental D.D.	2,208,627.49
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	556,812.81	Fraternal	0.00
Stocks	1,517,382.40	Orphans	442,100.30
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	0.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	12,774,728.89	Emergency	53,740.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 75,527,908.86</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 75,527,908.86</b>
		ALEXANDER BLAHITKA Treasurer	

## House Concurrent...

(Continued from page 8)

tors at Chernobyl, Ukraine;

- (9) the president of the United States should support continued United States assistance to Ukraine for its political and economic reforms, for efforts associated with the safe and secure dismantlement of its weapons of mass destruction, and for the increased safety of operation of its civilian nuclear reactors, and assistance for the establishment of rule of law, for criminal justice and law enforcement training, and for the promotion of trade and investment, and in this regard United States assistance to Ukraine should leverage private-sector involvement as much as possible;

- (10) the president of the United States should urge that the government of the Russian Federation, in line with the assurances for the security of Ukraine made by the president of the Russian Federation in the January 1994 Trilateral Statement on Nuclear Disarmament in Ukraine, offer Ukraine its promised highest possible cooperation, fully and finally recognizing Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and refraining from any economic coercion of Ukraine;

- (11) the government of Ukraine should continue to act in defense of its sovereignty and that of the other independent states of the former Soviet Union by opposing the emergence of any political or military organization which would have the potential to promote the reintegration of the states of the former Soviet Union;

- (12) the president of the United States should ensure that Ukraine's national security interests are fully considered in any review of European security arrangements and understandings;

- (13) the president of the United States should support continued United States security assistance for Ukraine, including assistance for training of military officers, military exercises as part of the North Atlantic Alliance's Partnership for Peace program, and appropriate military equipment to assist Ukraine in maintaining its defensive capabilities as it reduces its military force levels;

- (14) the president of the United States should ensure the United States government's continued efforts to assist Ukraine in its accession to the World Trade Organization; and should ensure, in particular, that the potential for aerospace and space cooperation and commerce between the United States and Ukraine is fully and appropriately exploited; and

- (15) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States should continue to support the people of Ukraine in their struggle to bring peace, prosperity and democracy to Ukraine, and to the other independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Museum concert...

(Continued from page 11)

were heard at Carnegie Hall's Weill Recital Hall on October 1.

The varied musical selections, which brought together contemporary, pop and Gypsy music as well as American blues and jazz, were performed by pianists Mykola Suk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, The Leontovych String Quartet, baritone Oleh Chmyr and cellist Vagram Saradjian. At the end, the composer himself sat down at the piano with Mr. Vynnytsky for a couple of lively numbers, bringing the capacity audience to its feet in unanimous approbation.

Mr. Suk displayed his mastery of the piano in the serious and lyrical work Partita No. 5 for Piano. The Leontovych Quartet interpreted Mr. Skoryk's newest work, Partita No. 6 for String Quartet, consisting of four movements performed without a break, and followed that with Melody for String Quartet. One of the most popular and frequently performed works in Ukraine, this piece is based on Mr. Skoryk's film music; its lyrical, sad and assertive moods reflect the Ukrainian soul and psyche.

The jazz-like quality, rapid fingering and stormy passages of "Burlesque for Piano," written in 1964, were delivered with wonderful expertise by Mr. Vynnytsky.

Mr. Chmyr sensitively handled the spirit of three Ukrainian folk songs arranged by Mr. Skoryk. They included the sad "Dibrova zelena" (a favorite song of Mr. Skoryk's great-aunt, the famous Ukrainian soprano Solomiya Krushelnytska), the jaunty soldier's tale "Oy Huk, Maty, Huk" and the robust drinking song "Oy, Pye Chumak."

Mr. Vynnytsky provided piano accom-



Ihor Sonevtsky

paniment for Mr. Chmyr, and joined Mr. Saradjian in Skoryk's Aria for Cello and Piano.

With Mr. Skoryk playing the low notes and Mr. Vynnytsky the upper register, the two sat side-by-side at the piano as they delivered Spanish-Mauritanian, stylized American Blues and bouncy Cancan tunes in "Three Extravagant Dances for Piano 4-Hands."

For the finale, they switched places and piano keys, sometimes reaching over into the other's territory as they rendered "Three Jazz Pieces for Piano 4-Hands," a witty and virtuosic synthesis of jazz and contemporary music with allusions to Ukrainian melodies. Their efforts were rewarded with a standing ovation and a bouquet of bright sunflowers for the composer.

The concert was presented by the Music and Art Center of Greene County, whose director is Ihor Sonevtsky of New York, and the Ukrainian Institute of America.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



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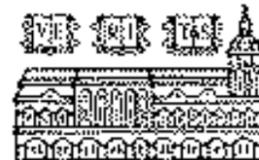
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The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University congratulates **Dr. Vincent Shandor** on the occasion of his eighty-ninth birthday and is pleased to announce that it plans to publish his political-juridical study *Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century* in 1997. The Institute commends Dr. Shandor on the continued vigor of his scholarly pursuits, his dedication to the understanding of Carpatho-Ukrainian history, and his work toward popularizing awareness of the region. *Многорічна діяльність на благо України!*

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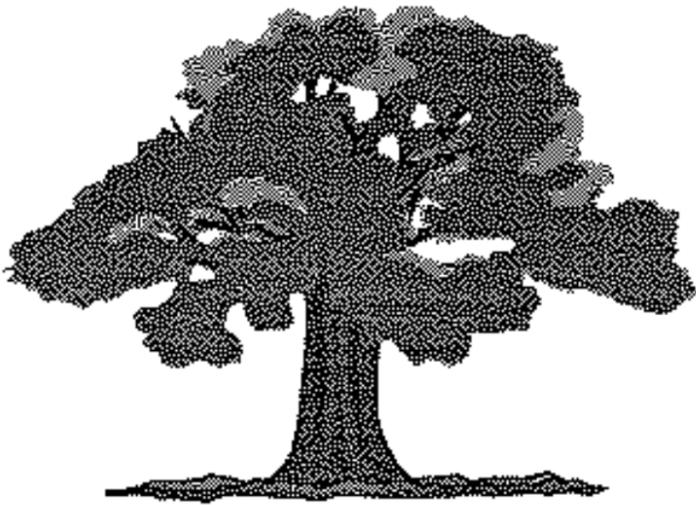
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Friday, October 18

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Serhiy Halchenko, director, archives, Shevchenko Literary Institute, Kyiv, who will speak on the topic "From Hryhorii Skovoroda to Vasyl Stus: Literary Archives in Kyiv." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

### Saturday, October 19

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Vovcha Trocha Plast Camp Committee is holding a masked ball at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 (westbound) at 9:30 p.m. Masks are a must and may be purchased at the door. Music will be by the Tempo orchestra. General admission: \$15; students, \$10. Reservations for tables of 10-12 persons may be made by calling Lesia Sikorsky, (908) 686-0426. Proceeds to benefit various camp programs.

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Society is sponsoring a fall dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave., at 9 p.m. Music will be by Charivni Ochi. For more information, call Julie Szozda, (914) 735-9261.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The annual harvest bazaar of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Ladies' Sodality will be held at 394 Blackstone St., 10 a.m.-3 p.m. There will be a special feature raffle as well as handcrafted items, Ukrainian arts

and crafts and a variety of household items. Ukrainian hot and cold dishes and take-out orders will be available. For additional information call Frances Melnyk, (401) 769-1898.

### Thursday, October 24

**JACKSONVILLE, N.C.:** The Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevich, first violin; Yuri Kharenko, second violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — will appear in concert at Coastal Carolina Community College, Fine Arts Auditorium, 444 Western Blvd., at 8 p.m., in a program of works by Schubert, Shostakovich and Brahms.

### Friday, October 25

**CHAPEL HILL, N.C.:** The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in concert at the University of North Carolina, Hill Hall Auditorium, at 8 p.m.

### Saturday, October 26

**CHARLOTTE, N.C.:** The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in concert at Queens College, Dana Auditorium, Fine Arts Center, 1900 Selwyn Ave., at 8:15 p.m.; there is a pre-concert lecture scheduled for 7:15 p.m. For additional information call (704) 332-7121.

**MONTREAL:** The Trembita SUM marching band invites members and the

(Continued on page 17)

## Sonevtsky concert opens institute season

**NEW YORK** — The "Music at the Institute" season at the Ukrainian Institute of America opens with "An Evening of Works by Ihor Sonevtsky" in celebration of the composer's 70th birthday, on Saturday, October 19.

The concert program of Mr. Sonevtsky's work will feature: Seven Miniatures for Piano, performed by Maria Sonevtsky, the composer's 15-year-old niece; "Triptych '88" and "Lullaby" (world premiere), pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky; "Withered Leaves" (song cycle to poems by Ivan Franko), baritone Oleh Chmyr and Mr. Vynnytsky; "The Green Gospel" (song cycle to poems by Bohdan Antonych), soprano Lyudmyla Djoji and Mr. Vynnytsky; and Piano Concerto in G Minor, Mr. Vynnytsky and members of the Leontovych String Quartet (Yuri Kharenko, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello and guest artist Alex Kurylov, violin, replacing Yuri Mazurkevich). Introductory remarks about the composer will be by Oleksander Kuzyszyn.

A composer, musicologist, conductor and teacher, Mr. Sonevtsky belongs to that generation of Ukrainian artists in diaspora, whose works, only today, are beginning to be heard and published in their native land. As recently noted by Viktor Kozlov in the newspaper Za Vilnu Ukrainu, the composer "has succeeded in creating interesting and original works in precisely those genres that were banned in Soviet Ukraine. His 'Liturgy' and satiric opera 'Zoria' (The Star), written in distant America, fill in the gaps in Ukrainian culture and serve as a model for coming generations — a model of how to combine national traditions with universal currents in world culture."

Mr. Sonevtsky was born in 1926 in Hadykivtsi near Chortkiv, now Ternopil Oblast. He began his music studies at the Lysenko Music Institute in Lviv and then went on to study at Vienna's Music Academy with J. Marx. In 1950 he received his diploma from the Hochschule für Musik in Munich and in 1961 a doctoral degree in musicology from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

The composer settled in the United States in 1950, where he was one of the founders, directors and lecturers of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America (1952-1967). He has also taught at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome (1970-1982). Mr. Sonevtsky conducted the Ukrainian Opera Ensemble in Germany (1949-1950) and several choruses in the United States, including the Dumka Chorus in New York, Trembita in Newark, and the Taras Shevchenko Chorus in Cleveland.

Since 1983, he has been the artistic director of the Music and Art Center of Greene County, which holds yearly summer music festivals featuring internationally acclaimed artists.

Mr. Sonevtsky is a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the American Musicological Association. He is the author of several musicological studies, including "Artem Vedel and His Musical Heritage" (1966).

A monograph on Mr. Sonevtsky by Stefania Pavlyshyn was published by the Lviv Composers' Union in 1995.

Mr. Sonevtsky is the author of a large body of works in various genres: opera, ballet, music for some 35 stage productions, symphonic and vocal-symphonic works, chamber and instrumental works, vocal works and church music.

Composer Myroslav Skoryk describes Mr. Sonevtsky's songs, rooted in the traditions of Ukrainian song, particularly western Ukrainian popular art songs, as "among the best examples of the genre in Ukrainian music..."

Musicologist Maria Zahaykevych, in a review in Kultura i Zhyttia of a recent concert of Mr. Sonevtsky's works in Lviv, wrote "[Sonevtsky] does not strive for risky experiments in searching for new means of expression. The composer remains faithful to the traditional manner of music writing, imbued with the spirit of Romanticism. Sonevtsky is an undeniably talented lyrical composer, generously endowed with a gift for melody."

The celebratory concert will be held at UIA, 2 E. 79th St., starting at 8 p.m.

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