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Ukraine high on agenda of G-7 Presidential runoff interpreted as poll on Ukraine's orientation

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — With Ukraine high on the agenda of the Group of Seven meeting in Naples, Italy, on July 7-10, government officials here anticipate promises of billions of dollars of economic aid from the industrial giants to promote market reforms and democracy in this floundering nation of 52 million.

Emphasizing Ukraine's geostrategic position, Ukrainian leaders are promoting a sovereign and economically strong Ukraine as one of the main factors of peace and stability on the European continent. And now they are courting the most powerful democracies in the world, stating that substantial political and economic support from the G-7 states could also become an investment in their own security.

If Ukraine has inspired the G-7, it may reap rewards of an assistance package totaling close to \$7 billion, including \$1.8 billion for the shutdown of Chernobyl and \$5 billion in economic reform loans from world monetary institutions.

Calling the upcoming meeting of the G-7 leaders "a frontier that could open the way for Ukraine's normal cooperation with all countries," Foreign Minister Anatolij Zlenko told journalists on Friday, July 1, that he expected a political decision to be made over the weekend.

However, he said that concrete offers of aid were to be discussed in the fall at a special G-7 conference in Canada. He also noted that Ukrainian leaders had not been invited to the meeting, nor would they be officially represented in Naples.

Nonetheless, President Leonid Kravchuk has courted the leaders of the G-7 over the past few months, sending two letters, the latest dated June 29, to explain his vision of the situation in Ukraine and the assistance it requires to become a full-fledged member of the world community.

A recently released statement by Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs outlines assistance in five areas, including monetary reforms and investment; trade; technical and conversion assistance in the military industrial complex; financial aid aimed at the Chernobyl nuclear plant and citizens who continue to suffer the consequences of the 1986 accident; and assistance in the medical sphere.

"A positive decision by the G-7 will allow us to move ahead confidently, to move on with reforms, deciding what should take top priority," said Deputy Foreign Minister Oleksander Makarenko during the Foreign Ministry's weekly briefing on Tuesday, July 5.

"This meeting is important also to the psychological climate in Ukraine. There's a

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by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Europe or Eurasia? Whether they are aware of it or not, that is the choice voters will make when they go to the polls on Sunday, July 10, to cast their ballots for Leonid Kravchuk or Leonid Kuchma in the race for president of Ukraine.

At stake during these elections is the issue of Ukraine's sovereignty, according to Western analysts who believe that the only way for Ukraine to survive as a viable independent nation is if it looks to the West. And, in turn, they maintain that it is in the interests of the West that Ukraine becomes a player on the European stage.

"In the three years that Leonid Kravchuk has been president, despite all of his faults, he has nonetheless proven himself to be a quick study. And in the interests of both the West and of Ukraine, let's hope he is the choice of the Ukrainian people," said one Western business observer, based in Ukraine's capital city.

"I think it does matter to the United States who wins the presidential election. It's an election that is important to the U.S. because it is a choice between two different visions of Ukraine and its role in world affairs," said Ian Brzezinski, director of International Security Programs at the Council of Advisors to the Parliament of Ukraine.

Mr. Brzezinski's statements also reflect the changing U.S. policy toward Ukraine over the last half year; since January of this year, there have been nine high-level visits, including meetings between President Bill Clinton and Mr. Kravchuk, and Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetsky and Secretary of Defense William Perry.

"There is a growing realization in the Clinton administration that Ukraine has to be a variable in the political equation for post-Soviet territories," explained Markian Bilynskyj, director of the Pylpy Orlyk Institute for Democracy.

But has this realization come too late to help Ukraine as it attempts to look to the West for aid in economic reform?

"Both the Bush administration and the first two years of the Clinton administration gave excessive priority to non-proliferation objectives. What we should have done is subsumed our non-proliferation objectives to a broader geopolitical objective and the consolidation of Ukrainian independence should have been our primary emphasis in our Ukraine policy," added Mr. Brzezinski.

"And, I would argue that by undertaking initiatives politically to give Ukraine greater assurances over its security, to make it more confident about its relationship with the West, would have actually served our non-proliferation objectives. It would have also made Ukraine

more confident in its relationship with Russia," he explained.

Now Ukraine has to demonstrate political will to take on reforms, and Ukraine's challenge will be to transform what has been budding dialogue with the West into a process of real integration into European institutions.

Domestic issues

If the newly elected president pushes a Western-oriented vision, more forcefully pushing real economic reforms, he will be faced with opposition from the eastern regions of Ukraine, which are already suspicious of the Western world.

He will have to contend with a

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UNA awards scholarships totalling \$98,900

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Scholarship Committee has approved the 1994-1995 UNA scholarships amounting to \$98,900 for 225 undergraduate students from diverse regions of the United States and Canada who are enrolled at accredited colleges and universities.

The committee met at the fraternal organization's Home Office on Friday, June 24, to review 279 applications submitted by students who are UNA members. (Fifty-four applications were rejected outright because they were incomplete.)

Scholarship grants ranged from \$200 to \$2,500 and were awarded on the basis of financial need, academic achievement, community involvement and field of study.

The awards were made as follows: one for \$2,500, 16 for \$1,000, 10 for \$800, three for \$700, 16 for \$600, 34 for \$500, 38 for \$400, 71 for \$300 and 36 for \$200.

Included among the scholarships were several special awards that are given to the top scholarship recipients. They are as follows:

- The Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship of \$2,500 was awarded to Robert J. Meusel Jr. (Branch 242) of Frackville, Pa., an accounting major at La Salle University, Philadelphia. This special scholarship was set up by Dr. Susan Galandiuk in memory of her deceased parents, who resided in Ellenville, N.Y.

- The Anthony Dragan Memorial Scholarship, named for the long-time editor-in-chief of Svoboda, the UNA's

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Kravchuk begins reshuffling Cabinet

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Just days before the second, and hopefully, final round of presidential elections, President Leonid Kravchuk has begun reshuffling his Cabinet of Ministers, naming Petro Hermanchuk the new finance minister on Wednesday, July 6.

Mr. Hermanchuk's appointment was approved in Parliament by a vote of 222 to 28. (Five ministerial posts, including finance, economy, interior, foreign and security, must receive parliamentary approval.) And the new minister got right to work, calling for the formation of a budget policy and a new tax system.

Mr. Hermanchuk, 42, fills a post left vacant by Hryhoriy Pyatachenko, who resigned last week after talks with newly appointed Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol. Mr. Hermanchuk had served as first deputy minister of finance until his new appointment this week. He has worked in the ministry since 1990, and has a background in Soviet economics.

Perhaps worried about his chances to win the July 10 runoff against Leonid Kuchma, Mr. Kravchuk also named four new deputy premiers, including Yevhen Marchuk, the minister of security, who is now also the deputy prime minister in charge of anti-corruption programs.

Mr. Marchuk was named on Friday,

July 1, the same day Mr. Kravchuk accepted the resignations of Valentyn Landyk, the deputy prime minister in charge of foreign relations and investment, and Volodymyr Demianov, the deputy prime minister in charge of the agricultural complex.

He also accepted the resignation of Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, the minister of health.

On Thursday, July 7, Mr. Kravchuk named three new deputy prime ministers, although little information is available about them.

Valeriy Samoplavsky, 42, is Ukraine's new first vice-premier. He was formerly the minister of forestry. Anatolij Diuba and Volodymyr Pilitin were named vice-premiers.

Mr. Diuba, who was born in 1940, has held the posts of deputy coal minister and chairman of the State Committee for Supervising Labor Safety.

Mr. Pilitin, born in 1938, was the director of Ukraine's Building Department and headed a state building corporation.

The president also accepted the resignation of Petro Talanchuk, minister of education, a presidential candidate in this year's elections, who came in last. Dr. Talanchuk had previously said he would resign after the elections.

Dmytro Chernenko, the minister of the military industrial complex, also resigned his post on July 7.

ANALYSIS

Crimean and parliamentary crises: a dangerous situation for Ukraine

by Volodymyr Zvighyanich

The world press has written extensively about the recent escalation of tensions between Kyiv and Moscow over the decision of the Crimean Parliament to restore the May 1992 constitution. This action de facto proclaimed Ukraine a federation by introducing treaty-based relations between Ukraine and the Crimea. The Ukrainian and Crimean parliamentary delegations, having met in Kyiv and headed respectively by one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Borys Oliynyk, and the Crimean parliamentary speaker, Sergei Tsekov, agreed to create a joint working group that is to meet in Symferopol to try to resolve the Crimean issue. Both sides agreed not to undertake any actions to implement decisions adopted earlier.

While it is hard to predict the whole range of consequences stemming from this crisis, one can venture forecasts.

The latest round of tensions around the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet has overshadowed the equally dangerous crisis in the Ukrainian Parliament, where a "quiet communist coup" has taken place.

According to the opinion of parliamentary opposition leaders Vyacheslav Chornovil and Ivan Zayets, this coup was marked by the election of Oleksander Moroz as a speaker and Oleksander Tkachenko as his first deputy.

The combined result of both crises calls into question the very existence of Ukraine as an independent state.

Consequences of the Crimean crisis

The local power struggle in the Crimea could drag Ukraine and Russia into war. Kyiv has consistently valued national sovereignty over the more difficult process of economic reform. From the standpoint of the Ukrainian government, the Crimea's attempt at political sovereignty presents a direct threat to Ukraine's long-awaited sovereignty as a unified state body. That's why the Crimea's declaration of sovereignty provoked such a hostile reaction in Kyiv.

Kyiv believes that Ukraine could collapse altogether if the Crimea were to be allowed to secede. One of the most grave consequences therefore could be the "domino effect" and dissolution of Ukraine into at least four states with their capitals and leaders. 1. Crimea (Symferopol, Yuriy Meshkov); 2. western Ukraine (Lviv, possibly Stepan Khmara, the leader of the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party); 3. central-northern Ukraine (Kyiv, Leonid Kravchuk or Ivan Plushch); 4. eastern and southern Ukraine (either Kharkiv, Odessa or Donetsk with Leonid Kuchma or Yuhym Zviatshchynsky).

This is the "second Yugoslavia" scenario that had been foreseen by the CIA in its report to the Congress on January 25. This report predicts the dissolution of Ukraine into two parts — eastern and western — resulting in a major conflict in the center of Europe. This report is not very specific about the possibility of Ukraine's dissolution into more than two parts, a more probable scenario.

Recently there were reports that the

Vladimir Zvighyanich, Ph. D., senior research fellow at the Institute of Philosophy, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, is adjunct professor of East European area studies at George Washington University.

Crimean government also is in crisis because of Moscow-centric Deputy Prime Minister Yevgeniy Saburov's neglect of the results of local economists' study of the Crimean economy. On the other hand, anti-Saburov sentiments in President Meshkov's entourage are ruled by a group of his former advisers and assistants, all of whom are former KGB officers.

The crisis in the Crimean Parliament may be reinforced by its failure to test the strength of its Kyivian counterpart. It may also initiate the traditional Russian game of trying to find "whom to blame." Mr. Meshkov and his men may lose their popularity as further deterioration of economic conditions in the Crimea fuels demands for the resignation of Mr. Meshkov.

On May 26, Mr. Meshkov proposed his version of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Crimea and demanded that Parliament to approve it. The MPs criticized the list as made by Moscow, thus hinting at Mr. Saburov's team. In the vote, the proposal got only 29 votes of 94. The faction Rossiya, led by Mr. Meshkov, has 18 MPs, which shows that his proposal was not supported by his own faction. Messrs. Meshkov and Saburov thus left the hall.

Moreover, the agrarians started demanding that Mr. Meshkov abolish those articles of Crimean legislation that contradict the Ukrainian Constitution and serve only to "fuel tensions between Kyiv and Crimea." Yuriy Kiselev, head of one of the biggest Crimean agroindustrial complexes, warned the Crimean government of the consequences of Kyiv's freezing of 200 billion kbv in agricultural subsidies for the Crimea and total freezing of Kyiv's credit lines to the Crimea caused by the "situation of political uncertainty." According to Mr. Kiselev, the Crimea simply does not have the real means of implementing decisions adopted recently by the Crimean Parliament. The growing governmental crisis in the Crimean Parliament thus could be reinforced by its failed attempts to impose its own will on Kyiv. This consequence of Mr. Meshkov's weakening power has not been realized by the Crimean authorities.

For Moscow, the escalating tensions in the Crimea pose different problems. The Kyiv elites have always contended that Moscow never fully accepted Ukraine's independence. Kyiv's rulers know now that Ukraine was the first legally independent state in Eastern Europe seized by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution in 1917. The Kremlin's current leadership appears content to wait for Ukraine's disintegration. Even though Russian President Boris Yeltsin has acted with restraint over the Crimea, and his ministers assure Kyiv that they recognize Ukraine's territorial integrity and suzerainty over the Crimea, Mr. Yeltsin faces a powerful hard-line lobby both inside and outside his own government. The Khasbulatov-led Parliament passed resolutions questioning the Crimea's status as part of Ukraine and claiming Sevastopol to be under Russia's jurisdiction. These resolutions have yet to be revoked.

If the war of words between the Crimea and Ukraine were to develop into something more real, it would be difficult for Russia to remain out of the battle. Possible Russian success with the Crimea could have as a consequence

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ukrainian officers support Kravchuk

KYYIV— As reported by UNIAN on June 29, the Union of Officers of Ukraine opted to endorse Leonid Kravchuk's candidacy for president in the runoff election between the incumbent and his rival, Leonid Kuchma. This follows previous information that Mr. Kravchuk has strong electoral support among military units in the country. (RFE/RL Daily Report.)

Communist Party supports Kuchma

KYYIV— A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party held on July 3 resolved to support Leonid Kuchma in the round of the presidential elections scheduled for July 10. Currently, Ukraine's Communist Party has 122,000 members, and the parliamentary Communist faction has 86 lawmakers, the largest group in the legislative body. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Ukraine seen as center for drug trade

KYYIV— Ukraine could become increasingly important as a transit point for the international drug trade, FBI Director Louis Freeh said on Saturday, July 2. The U.S. agency chief, who is visiting Central and Eastern Europe, held talks at Ukraine's Interior Ministry during a five-hour stop in the country. He later left for Moscow.

"There is a concern that what we call in international narcotics enforcement the 'Balkan Route'... may be moving north, which will then use Ukraine as a transit point," Mr. Freeh told a news conference. Mr. Freeh and Deputy Interior Minister Oleksander Ishchenko signed a communiqué on cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of the two countries. The officials also discussed nuclear weapons security issues, an area of particular concern to the United States government. Ukraine joined Interpol earlier this year and, as a member of the 27th General Assembly of the United Nations, approved a program to fight against the narcotics mafia. (Reuters)

Snail's pace privatization in Ukraine

KYYIV— On Monday, July 4, Ukrainian television carried a report blasting the slow pace of growth of small private enterprises in the country. According to the report there are some 70,000 registered small enterprises in Ukraine, although the real number of such businesses is closer to 130,000.

Only some 130 of the registered small businesses are completely independent of government ownership. This is due to complications in the Law on Small Businesses that prevents many from registering. According to the deputy minister for eco-

nomics, Yuriy Ekhanurov, there are currently more obstacles to the establishment of small enterprises than stimuli for their development. Only about five percent of all officially tallied production in Ukraine is carried out by private enterprises.

Mr. Ekhanurov claims that legal instability, unfairness in taxation and other factors all prevent the establishment of a thriving small business sector in the official economy and push many such enterprises into the illegal "shadow economy." The blame lies, according to Mr. Ekhanurov, with the government and the National Bank of Ukraine, an institution that has improperly been diverting credits from small business towards large and unprofitable state enterprises. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Kravchuk suggests new nuke plant

KYYIV— President Leonid Kravchuk has suggested that a new nuclear power station could be built near the Chornobyl plant, site of the world's worst nuclear accident to date. The suggestion was made as leaders of the G-7 industrial nations prepared for this year's economic summit, to be held in Naples, Italy, July 7-10.

Mr. Kravchuk said the proposal by the head of Ukraine's nuclear energy authority, Mikhail Umanets, made sense should Chornobyl be closed down. "Mr. Umanets has a point. After closing (Chornobyl), we will have to build another station nearby. Otherwise, what jobs will there be in Slavutych—a city of 30,000 largely devoted to servicing the reactors?" said Mr. Kravchuk.

Ukraine's Parliament last year reversed a decision to shut down the plant, and Ukrainian leaders, Mr. Kravchuk among them, have resisted growing international pressure to close it. In this vein, he said Ukraine was grateful to the G-7 countries for putting Chornobyl on the main agenda. However, serious differences remain between Ukraine and the West as to the cost and method of solving the energy production deficit which could result from a shutdown of Chornobyl. (Reuters)

Clinton approves RFE/RL move

MUNICH — International and Czech media reported that U.S. President Bill Clinton approved the relocation of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty from its current headquarters in Munich to Prague. A White House statement issued on Tuesday, July 5, said Mr. Clinton had accepted the offer of the Czech government to make the former parliament building in Prague available for RFE/RL. The decision is subject to congressional approval; consulta-

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Ukraine high...

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definite division here, with half of the people believing that the West is really trying to help. The other half is convinced that the West is all talk, and it is time to turn to the East for economic ties," he added.

Chornobyl aid

It now seems that at least four of the G-7 states — Germany, Italy, England and France, which are also members of the European Union — are firmly committed to issuing money to close down the Chornobyl nuclear power plant.

"Our priority must be to quickly close down Chornobyl, which is currently the biggest threat to nuclear safety," stated a joint letter by French President Francois Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl issued last week.

During a June meeting in Corfu, the 12 member-states of the European Union agreed to offer Ukraine \$600 million to help close the Chornobyl plant and upgrade three other nuclear reactors in Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytsky and Rivne.

The European leaders are scheduled to request more money from the G-7 meeting in Naples, but are concerned that there may be reluctance to aid a program that primarily assists Europe.

Ukraine's Parliament hailed the EU initiative and on Tuesday, July 5, adopted a statement to the G-7 meeting, which read, in part: "This will be the first significant contribution of the European Community for the solution of this problem, which is common to all of us. This is a concrete response to the initiatives demonstrated by the president, the Supreme Council and the government of Ukraine."

The Supreme Council cautioned, however, that haste is inadmissible in undertaking this venture, adding that a balanced, well-thought-out approach must be taken because at stake are destinies of hundreds of thousands of people connected with the Chornobyl plant's operation. It expressed hope that all the issues related to Chornobyl will be considered within the context of implementing a comprehensive international program and offered its assistance in developing and implementing such a program.

Ukraine contends that it needs substantially more for the shutdown of Chornobyl, because it would have to develop substitute energy sources and improve safety conditions at other plants. Estimates from Ukrainian officials, who have agreed to close the power plant north of Kyiv with international assistance, run as high as \$8 billion.

On July 1, a senior U.S. official said that Washington was ready to support the European Union's Chornobyl shutdown plan, reported the International Herald Tribune, adding that the amount of money involved was \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion.

The U.S. team headed by President Bill Clinton, which arrives in Naples this weekend, is also scheduled to propose a broader economic aid program worth \$5 billion for Ukraine because of the country's geopolitical importance.

The plan, labeled a "challenge grant" by the Clinton administration, would include funds from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as a reward for economic reform.

However, officials of the European Union are skeptical about this proposal, because of the dismal state of Ukraine's economy.

"The idea of a \$5 billion carrot for Ukraine is a mistake," an EU official told the International Herald Tribune. "It will only raise expectations."

In Washington, the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee at the Center for Strategic and International Studies has said it supports the \$5 billion initiative and rec-

ommends that the monies be used in four major areas: privatization, assistance to promote energy independence, infrastructure development and market access.

Ukraine's government has also developed a plan of assistance, emphasizing Western aid as a key in overcoming difficulties on the path to economic reform.

It has asked for help in establishing a stabilization fund for the new national currency, the hryvnia, and for support from G-7 banks in granting credits for possible export of Ukrainian commodities. In trade questions, it has asked for support of its quest to join GATT and the World Trade Organization, as well as for preferential treatment for Ukrainian goods and assistance in working out an anti-dumping code.

As regards military conversion, Ukraine has asked for investment to implement specific programs for Ukrainian enterprises under conversion, as well as financial assistance for military personnel discharged because of the reduction of troops, for land reclamation and environmental measures connected with the elimination of nuclear missiles.

The Ukrainian government's memorandum also seeks assistance in privatization and development of a private sector, including the establishment of a Small Private Business Promotion Foundation, and aid for the training of Ukrainian specialists in management and economics with the aim of adapting their skills to market conditions.

Concerning the Chornobyl issue, the Ukrainian government has asked for help to eliminate the consequences of the 1986 accident, to improve the safety of nuclear reactors and provide them with fuel, and to solve social problems (including housing, employment, etc.) connected to the shutdown of the Chornobyl plant.

And lastly, the Ukrainian government would like financial and medical aid to improve the dismal state of medicine and medical technology for its 52 million citizens.

All these issues are scheduled to be reviewed in Naples. "What the G-7 discuss in Naples is their internal affair," said Mr. Makarenko. "It is their decision what Ukraine will get. As a matter of fact," he added, "Ukraine will probably be under some harsh criticism, and perhaps it is better if the recipient is not present," he concluded.

Mr. Zlenko said he expects that Ukrainian officials at the level of deputy foreign ministers or ministers of the economy would be invited to the autumn conference of the G-7 in Canada.

Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin is scheduled to meet with the G-7 leaders on July 10 in Naples.

Presidential...

(Continued from page 1)

Sovietized population disillusioned with three years of independence, a population that perceives its catastrophic living situation as being due to a breakdown in economic relations between Russia and Ukraine.

"The reality is that the breakdown of economic relations is largely due to the collapse of two economies," explained Mr. Brzezinski. "And, so, it is clear to me that the situation in eastern Ukraine is primarily economic, as opposed to ethnic."

"Mr. Kuchma's vision, the alternative, is a Ukraine that is uncomfortable with Europe, a Ukraine that feels more comfortable within the Russo-Slav community of nations — an independent Ukraine, but nevertheless a Ukraine that is more Eurasian than it is European," offered Mr. Brzezinski.

He added that Ukraine's entry into an

Candidates allege dirty tricks

KYYIV — Ukraine's presidential election has sparked controversy over media treatment of the campaign, with finalists President Leonid Kravchuk and ex-Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma accusing each other of using dirty tricks to manipulate coverage, reported Reuters on July 2.

Parliament has agreed to investigate charges that state television, radio and newspapers were devoting virtually all their time and space to President Kravchuk's re-election bid. The legislature acted upon a complaint by runner-up Mr. Kuchma, who said that the media had "grossly ignored" a law requiring equal access in the campaign.

"Ukrainian television in the past month has become virtually transformed into a 24-hour broadcast of one candi-

date—Leonid Kravchuk," complained Mr. Kuchma. The former prime minister has also accused President Kravchuk's supporters of ballot box stuffing, manipulation of polling procedures and pressuring voters.

Mr. Kravchuk's team has responded with charges that Mr. Kuchma was receiving unfair support from Moscow's Ostankino television, a station sympathetic to Mr. Kuchma's calls for a Russian-Ukrainian economic union. According to Reuters, Ostankino gave Mr. Kuchma favorable coverage in news bulletins, while running flash advertisements for the former prime minister.

The parliamentary commission appointed to investigate the two sides' allegations is due to report its findings before the July 10 runoff elections.

Ukrainian World Congress holds regional conference in Poland

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — The Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) held a European Regional Conference in Warsaw, Poland, on June 18-19.

Thirty-five delegates from Western, Central and Eastern Europe attended this conference. The president of UWC, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk and the general-secretary, Yaroslav Sokolyk, were also present.

The main reasons for this conference were to discuss the activities and problems of the Ukrainian community in Europe and to agree on cooperation in administering aid to Ukraine.

Each delegation presented a detailed account of its activities. Delegations from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania formally applied for membership. The presidium of the UWC will discuss these applications at its next meeting.

The regional conference also released several appeals to the European, Polish and Ukrainian Parliaments, and to Polish President Lech Walesa. These dealt with the commitment of Ukrainians to a democratic Ukraine, confirmation that Ukraine wants to play a role in Europe and that Ukraine should be a part of the European Parliament and other institutions, and with the security of Ukrainian borders and guarantees of Ukrainian minority rights in Europe, especially in the ex-Soviet Union.

After the conference in Warsaw, UWC

President Cipywnyk had 15 separate meetings with various members of the Polish Sejm (Parliament). He said that the meetings, which focused primarily on the problems facing the Ukrainian minority in Poland and on the deportation of Ukrainians during "Akcja Wisla" in 1947, were very positive. There are roughly 350,000 Ukrainians living in Poland today.

"I wanted to meet as many different people, from various political parties," said Dr. Cipywnyk on his return to Canada. "I got the feeling that they all want to solve the outstanding problems Ukrainians face (discrimination, reclamation of land) in a positive way, but they are all approaching these problems from a different perspective."

After the Warsaw meetings, Dr. Cipywnyk went to Przemysl, Gorlice, Nowy Sacz and Sanok, where he met many Ukrainians who were still living on Ukrainian ethnographic territory in Poland. "I wanted to meet as many Ukrainians as possible, and get a sense of what the situation is really like for them living in Poland," said Dr. Cipywnyk.

Junior Achievement reaches into Ukraine

KYYIV — Junior Achievement International has announced that Junior Achievement of Ukraine reached over 1,100 students during its second year of operation. The students participated in Junior Achievement's Applied Economics program in 87 schools across Ukraine.

Junior Achievement is the world's oldest, largest and fastest-growing non-profit economic education organization, was established in Ukraine in October 1992.

Teenage students participating in Junior Achievement's Applied Economics program learn how to run businesses through student-managed companies. Students sell stock, produce, market and sell a product, and at the end of the semester-long program, liquidate the company. Students do this with the assistance of a volunteer business consultant.

"There has been a great deal of demand for Junior Achievement programs throughout the New Independent States," said Sam Taylor, acting president of Junior Achievement International. "Our goal in Ukraine is to help its next generation of business owners and managers succeed."

economic union with Russia will significantly weaken Ukraine's sovereignty, because it will subordinate its economic policies to the CIS and therefore to Moscow.

"Kravchuk is a known entity; Kuchma has not defined himself to Russia. He is unpredictable," noted David Nummy, the resident program officer for the International Republican Institute in Kyiv.

"During his tenure as prime minister, he offered his resignation at least five times," recalled the Western business observer. "He appears to be impetuous and impatient."

"People look at Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, then they look at Kravchuk," observed Myron Wasyluk, the secretary of the parliamentary Council of Advisors. "and they say, yeah, you've kept it together."

Sometimes, the West forgets the importance of stability. In this region, it's paramount.

Obituary

Walter Bacad, prominent cultural activist in New York



Walter Bacad (center) poses with his dance troupe, Ukraine Dancers of New York, before a 1958 performance.

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – Walter Bacad, a successful stockbroker and prominent Ukrainian American community activist, died on June 12, at St. Alban's VA Extended Care Center, of complications following a stroke. Mr. Bacad, who was 80, had been in failing health since suffering a stroke in 1991.

Mr. Bacad was nationally known through his work with Ukrainian cultural organizations, among them the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the league's cultural arm, the UYLNA Foundation, and the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation.

He was the founder and director of New York's popular Ukraine Dancers, which flourished in the 1950s and 60s, and taught Ukrainian folk dance classes at the Ukrainian Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka for 20 years.

Mr. Bacad was active in the Ukrainian American Veterans, serving for two terms as national commander and a term as commander of UAV Post No. 7. He was closely associated with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and was a member of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

"He used the creative arts and [Ukrainian] youth organizations to foster Ukrainian culture," said a close friend, retired stockbroker Walter Hendricks. "He was instrumental in getting many people who were inactive to become active in Ukrainian life."

Joseph Lesawyer former UNA supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, spoke highly of Mr. Bacad's contribution to Ukrainian cultural life.

"Among other things, Walter coordinated a number of outstanding cultural events, including the 'Echoes of Ukraine' concert at Carnegie Hall and the Madison Square Garden extravaganza for the 1967 convention of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in New York. During the

1964-1965 World's Fair in New York, he was the director of the Nationality Days programs," Mr. Lesawyer noted.

He added that Mr. Bacad played a very important part in the establishment of the Ukrainian Institute of America, serving for years on its board of directors. He was also a member of the UCCA presidium.

UAV commander Harry Polche recalled that Mr. Bacad loved to ride horses and that this served him in good stead during the Ukrainian Day parades on Fifth Avenue in the 1950s. Attired in Kozak dress, Mr. Bacad rode a horse at the head of the parades, lending color and flair to the event.

Mr. Bacad established the Walter Bacad Endowment Fund at Harvard University to support the Ukrainian Research Institute's work in Ukrainian studies.

As cultural director of the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation, an offspring of the UYLNA, he contacted universities and colleges across the country offering free copies of the foundation's Hopak dance video. Foundation President Eugene Woloshyn said Mr. Bacad was a member of the three-man committee that had planned the step-by-step video as a means of preserving and promoting Ukrainian dance.

Mr. Bacad was born on July 18, 1913, in western Ukraine and came to this country as a young boy. He attended the City College of New York and studied economics at Columbia University.

Closely connected with New York's lower East Side community, he was a member of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church (then located on East 14th Street) and the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of New York and New Jersey. He was a student of maestro Vasile Avramenko's dance classes, an association that led to a lifelong love for Ukrainian dance.

In 1945, Mr. Bacad joined the well-known brokerage firm of Merrill, Lynch,

Pierce, Fenner & Beene, starting in the operations department of its Madison Avenue office. He was offered a position as an account executive soon after. Posted at the Merrill Lynch office on East 59 Street, he became a senior account executive as well as the most productive broker in that office. He retired in 1978.

During World War II, Mr. Bacad served with the United States Infantry in France, achieving the rank of captain, and was awarded a Bronze Medal for valor in the famed Battle of the Bulge at Bastogne.

Services were held at the Harden Funeral Home in Bayside, Queens, with the Rev. Peter Ohirko of St. Mary's Church performing the paras. Burial took place at Calverton National Cemetery in Calverton, Long Island.

Survivors include Mr. Bacad's daughter, Linda Esposito, of Douglaston, N.Y.; two grandsons, Raymond, of Massapequa, N.Y., and David, of Floral Park, N.Y.; and a great grandson, Raymond.



Walter Bacad

British Embassy reports increase in Ukraine trade

by Tony Leliv
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LONDON – Anglo-Ukrainian trade is increasing. That is the message from Roger Cook, first secretary, (commercial) at the British Embassy in Kyiv. Total British exports to Ukraine for 1993 were in excess of 73 million pounds, with figures for January to April this year touching on 39 million pounds, an increase of more than 17 million pounds over the same period in 1993.

"British companies are less willing to take risks in Ukraine than their continental counterparts," said Mr. Cook, "but I believe we are doing reasonably well." There are 40 British joint ventures registered at its Kyiv Embassy, and a Know How Fund, which is spearheading a program of bringing Western concepts of market economics to the Ukrainian businessman. "We help in training and re-training – in such areas as banking, law and small business," said Mr. Cook.

Major British exports to Ukraine last year included essential oils, chemical products, industrial and electrical machinery and cereals. Last year Ukraine exported to Britain 12.5 million pounds of goods, ranging from iron and steel to organic and inorganic chemicals. An increase in Ukrainian exports to Britain this year also looks promising. Figures have risen from 3.9 million pounds (January-April 1993) to 5.9 million pounds (January-April 1994).

Although it is difficult to gauge what effect President Leonid Kravchuk's visit in February 1993 to Britain had on the trade figures, Mr. Cook said he believes it generated a lot of good will. The recent CEETEX exhibition in London, which brought hundreds of Ukrainian companies to Britain, almost certainly led to some large contracts being signed.

"We want to encourage businessmen to get out there and gain a foothold in Ukraine," said Mr. Cook, a veteran diplomat who has seen postings in Lagos, Nigeria, and Moscow. "Some have found it profitable in very trying circumstances."

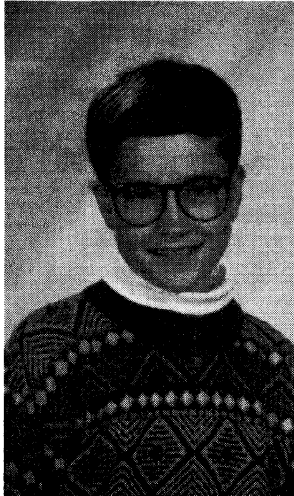
Among the British companies that the Department of Trade and Industry in London lists as doing business in Ukraine are: the British Livestock Co., Central Europe Trust, Rothmans of Pall Mall, Shell, DHL, SP Femtech (Tambrands), ICI, Arthur Anderson, and Ernst and Young.

Mr. Cook volunteered for the Ukrainian posting, like many other diplomats who work at the Desiatynna Street office, because he saw it as a "pioneering" job. Recognizing the dire economic situation in Ukraine, he puts on a brave face. "Everybody agrees that Ukraine has potential for business. We have to look to the future rather than the short term," he noted.

Having seen the economy slide into stagnation over the last few years, he offers some advice to the Ukrainian government: "Free prices and introduce privatization. Once there has been progress towards financial reforms, international institutions will look more favorably at you than they are at the moment."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Nine-year-old Christine Anne and 12-year-old Jeremy are children of Russell and Helen Cooke. They were enrolled into Ukrainian National Association Branch 83 in Philadelphia.

UNA awards...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, was awarded to Peter A. Bielka (Branch 21), a senior at St. John Fisher College, Rochester, N.Y., who is majoring in communications. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$1,000.

• The Roman Slobodian Memorial Scholarship, given in honor of the long-time UNA supreme treasurer, was awarded to Tracy Marcinszyn (Branch 24), a senior majoring in mathematics at Greensboro College in Greensboro, N.C. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$1,000.

• The Joseph Wolk Memorial Scholarship, a bequest given primarily for the education of Lemkos, was awarded to Deborah Fedak (Branch 112), a senior at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, who is majoring in music. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$1,000.

• The Bohdan Zorych Memorial

Scholarship, in honor of the late supreme vice-president for Canada, was designated for Mykola Domaretsky (Branch 432), a junior at the University of Toronto majoring in psychology. The scholarship was awarded in the amount of \$1,000.

• Scholarships funded by the Ukrainian National Home Corp. of Blackstone, Mass., for students from the New England area were awarded to: Douglas Burak (Branch 206), a junior at Rhode Island College studying education, in the amount of \$1,000; and Jason Hardink, a sophomore majoring in music at the Oberlin Conservatory, Oberlin, Ohio, in the amount of \$1,000.

Participating in the daylong deliberations of the UNA Scholarship Committee were the following UNA Supreme Assembly members: Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Auditors William Pastuszek and Tamas Szmagala, and Supreme Advisors Roma Hadzewycz and Alexander Chudolij.

UNA Seniors mark 20th anniversary

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association Seniors held their 20th anniversary conference at Soyuzivka on June 12-17, an increase in attendance from the previous year.

The conference began on Sunday, June 12 with registration in the Main House lobby with friends greeting friends. The get acquainted party was held after dinner at the Veselka pavilion with music by the duo of Hryts and Stepan. Refreshments of wine and cheese were served.

On Monday morning a divine liturgy was celebrated at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church for the departed members of the seniors association.

The conference was officially opened by the President Gene Woloshyn of Poland, Ohio. The anthems of the United States and Ukraine were sung, followed by the "Pledge of Allegiance." Mr. Woloshyn commented on the commemoration of D-Day and asked World War II vets to stand and be recognized. The conference president was elected as follows: Irene Russnak, chairperson, Dr. Stefania Baranowsky, assistant, and secretaries Luba Bilyk (Ukrainian) and Mary S. Bobeczko (English). The resolutions and nominating committees were appointed.

The chair recognized the UNA advisors present, Anne Remick and Andrew Keybida, as well as honorary member of the General Assembly Judge Anne Chopek. The minutes of the 19th seniors conference were read in Ukrainian and English, and accepted without change. The conference continued with the officers' reports, the auditing committee report and discussions by the assembled.

That night at dinner the seniors celebrated their 20th anniversary. Mrs. Remick and her fellow Bostonians arranged blue-and-yellow balloons throughout the dining room, a large cake with 20 candles and gifts for all the members. The celebrants appreciated the souvenirs. After dinner Ms. Bobeczko read the "The History of the UNA Seniors." The president then led a champagne toast and the singing of "Mnohaya Lita."

The evening was spent playing Bingo at the Veselka Pavilion with the UNA and Soyuzivka providing the prizes. This social has become the most popular event of the week, and the Labas and the Bobeczkos did their usual good job in running the affair. On Tuesday morning

Judge Chopek spoke on "The 100th Anniversary of the UNA." Her talk was very informative and interesting. Svoboda representative Olha Kuzmowycz spoke on the centennial history of Svoboda.

After her talk she introduced Tania Kaspruk and Natalia Polowynka, two young actresses from Lviv who are appearing in New York City. They presented an example of their work which was well received by the seniors.

The afternoon session was concluded with the presentation of a video on Soyuzivka and a talk by John A. Flis, the resort's manager. This video is being prepared for distribution. The seniors spent the evening viewing various videos brought to the conference by members. Mr. Trenkler was in charge of this event.

On Wednesday morning golf was played by some members at nearby Nevele resort, and many seniors took advantage of the sunny and hot day and cooled off in the Soyuzivka pool. In the afternoon the seniors brought their gifts to Veselka for the auction. Auctioneers Steve Zenczak and Mr. Woloshyn were able to raise \$700 for the children of Chernobyl.

After dinner a bonfire and song fest were enjoyed by the participants with Eugene Moroz of Boston giving a special duet which was enjoyed by all. On Thursday morning the conference was concluded with the report of the Resolutions Committee with Dr. Roman Baranowsky and Judge Chopek presenting. The resolutions were discussed and approved.

In the afternoon UNA President Ulana Diachuk reported to the seniors about the recently concluded UNA convention and related topics. Bob Cook, the UNA's director of insurance operations, reported on the various financial opportunities available to the members.

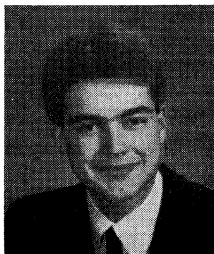
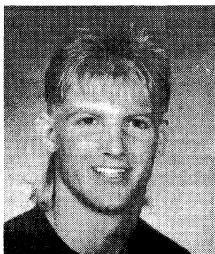
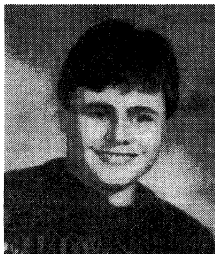
After the presentations by these guests new business was discussed and ideas for next year's conference were presented. The business part of the conference was concluded with a prayer and the singing of the Ukrainian anthem. That evening's Embroidery Banquet and Ball began with cocktails and hors d'oeuvres served on the patio. The seniors turned out in their embroidered blouses, dresses, shirts and ties, and an excellent dinner was served by the Soyuzivka staff.

Mrs. Diachuk, the guest speaker, addressed the subject of "The UNA in the 21st Century." Her remarks were well received by the assembled. Music by Hryts and Stepan concluded the meeting.

The officers for 1994-1995 are: Mr. Woloshyn President, Ohio. Stepan Kuropas of Chicago, honorary past president; Judge Chopek of Los Alamos, N. Y., Dan Slobodian of Kerhonkson, N. Y., honorary UNA member executive vice-president; John Laba of Warwick, R. I., vice-president, Helen Trenkler of East Providence, R. I., Ukrainian secretary; Mrs. Bobeczko of Middleburg Heights, Ohio, English secretary; Regina V. Dziubaniuk of Norwood, Mass., treasurer; Wolodymyr Barahura of Woodhaven, N.Y., publicity chairman.

Servings as controllers are: Miroslawa Powch of North Port, Fla., Bohdan Prynada of Carteret, N.J., and Katherine Prowe of Toms River, N.J.

Regional representatives are Olga Paproski of Connecticut, Mrs. Remick of Canton, Mass., Maria Mandzij of Union, N.J., Olga Liteplo of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Russnak of Rochester, N.Y., Nicholas Bobeczko of Ohio and Eva Uzych of Wallingford, Pa.



The Ukrainian National Association's top scholarship recipients for the 1994-1995 academic year are: (beginning with top row, from left)

Robert J. Meusel Jr.,

Peter A. Bielka, Tracy

Marcinszyn, Deborah Fedak,

Mykola Domaretsky,

Douglas Burak

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

On the threshold of a dream

The Ukrainian Museum in New York is now on the threshold of realizing its dream: the construction of new facilities that will house its constantly growing collections of Ukrainian fine and folk art, historical archives, photographs, etc. But, to make that dream a reality it needs our support.

It was The Ukrainian Museum, readers will recall, that brought us such memorable exhibits as "Traditional Designs in Ukrainian Textiles" (1977-1978); "To Preserve A Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States" (1983-1986); "Masterpieces in Wood: Houses of Worship in Ukraine (1987-1989); and "Lost Architecture of Kyiv" (1982-1983), the museum's best traveled traveling exhibit that depicted churches, belfries and other historic landmarks of Ukraine's capital that were destroyed during the 1930s. More recently there was the unprecedented exhibit "Ukraine—Images from 5000 to 4000 BC: Treasures of the Trypillian Culture" (1993), brought to this country from the Institute of Archeology, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; one hopes, a harbinger of the things to come as the museum enters into projects with counterparts in Ukraine.

Fine art exhibits at The Ukrainian Museum have featured the works of artists from Ukraine and the diaspora such as: Feodosii Humeniuk, Ivan Marchuk, Oleksa Novakivsky, Mykhailo Cheresnovsky and William Kurelek. In addition, the museum is host to numerous and diverse folk art workshops, in Ukrainian crafts ranging from pysanka decorating to bead stringing (gerdany), and from embroidery to woodcarving and the making of traditional Christmas ornaments.

The museum, it should be noted was founded in 1976 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America as the culmination of efforts begun in the 1920s to preserve and propagate the Ukrainian culture. It has been serving its audience admirably for 18 years. But the sad truth — and one that has been evident for quite some time — is that The Ukrainian Museum has outgrown its humble, yet well-utilized quarters on Second Avenue. It sorely needs space to reach out — to our community, to special audiences such as the younger generations, to the American public at large and to the world via its many exhibitions, its well-researched catalogues, its workshops and educational programs.

That is why, in 1985, the museum purchased for \$1,250,000 a commercial property on East Sixth Street, near St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, that would have the requisite space for storage of all its artifacts, exhibition galleries for both folk and fine arts, course and workshop classrooms, an auditorium, a library, archives collection, conference rooms and offices, a gift shop, etc. Phase one of the Museum Building Development Campaign was completed when the mortgage on the Sixth street property was burned in December of 1991.

Phase two has begun: fund-raising that will enable the museum to proceed with reconstructing that building into a proper museum facility and cultural center. Last year nearly \$1 million was raised out of the total \$3.5 million needed, and at the recent annual meeting of The Ukrainian Museum's members, it was overwhelmingly decided that it is necessary to begin work on the reconstruction project as soon as possible. As Titus Hewryk, the outgoing president of the board of trustees, noted in his address to the annual meeting, his hope is that construction could begin next spring and that in 1996 — on the occasion of the museum's 20th anniversary — the new museum would be opened to the public.

At the conclusion of 1993, dubbed the "Year of the Development of The Ukrainian Museum," Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk wrote to the board of Trustees: "At this time, having successfully conducted a fund-raising campaign for the building of a new museum facility suitable to your new agenda, you stand on the threshold of greater possibilities."

Indeed. And that threshold can be crossed with our Ukrainian community's generous assistance. Let's make The Ukrainian Museum in New York City a lasting achievement of which we all can be proud.

July
12
1886

Turning the pages back...

Ivan Polovko was born on July 12, 1886, in the village of Ichnia, west of Baturyn in the Chernihiv gubernia. At the time he began studying meteorology and climatology at Kyiv University

in 1908, Ukraine's weather was being tracked regionally by the institutions and scientists of the two empires that occupied its territory: the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian.

In Russian-controlled Ukraine, weather stations were established on the district (zemstvo) and provincial (gubernia) level, while under Austro-Hungary, meteo-observatories at the Lviv Polytechnic and Chernivtsi University set up networks under the aegis of the central meteorological office in Vienna.

After the first world war and the ensuing civil war, with Ukraine's territories more or less consolidated, the man who had remained at Kyiv University to teach and conduct scientific work was now in place to coordinate the study of the country's weather and give out systematic readings as part of a national service.

Polovko laid the groundwork for a nationwide system in 1919, and in 1921 was instrumental in establishing Ukraine's first meteorological service, known as UKMET.

The Stalinist mania for reorganization and centralization left nothing untouched, and UKMET was disbanded in 1929 in favor of the Hydrometeorological Committee based in Moscow, then replaced in 1931 by the Kyiv-based Hydrometeorology Institute of the Ukrainian SSR.

Although the service underwent a number of other transformations and shifting jurisdictions, Polovko remained a national weatherman until his retirement in 1957. He died in Kyiv in April 1967.

Sources: "Climatology," "Polovko, Ivan," Vols. 1, 3, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1993).

COMMENTARY: There is strength in our numbers

by Martins Zvaners

Which group of Americans is 21 million persons strong, interested in the plight of the countries of the former Soviet Union and more powerful than it realizes? We are — the Americans who can trace their heritage to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, we make up 8 percent of the entire population of the United States.

Americans of Central and Eastern European descent have long been interested in the fate of their homelands, which for so many years suffered under the yoke of Soviet Communist oppression. The organizations founded by our various ethnic groups worked tirelessly and consistently for the good of the communities themselves and to serve as advocates for their repressed brethren. However, the groups often were able to find common ground only in their hate for the political ideology that kept their countries enslaved.

Today, with the Soviet empire in ruins and independent democracies arising in an area reaching from Estonia in the north to Bulgaria in the south, from the Czech Republic in the west to Armenia in the east, a new effort is under way to unite these many groups as one, in support of an active U.S. role in the rebirth of freedom in Central and Eastern Europe.

The coalition

The Central and East European Coalition, which currently unites 16 national organizations representing Americans of Armenian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak and Ukrainian descent, came together in its current form in late 1993.

Driven by the positive view that it is in the vital interests of the United States to help sustain the momentum of democratic and economic reforms in the former Soviet bloc and to help provide a framework within which their sovereignty would be respected, representatives from these organizations felt that the U.S. was imperiling democracy by talking of a "strategic partnership" with Russia at a time that Russia was beginning to reassert its domination over the former states of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact — the so-called "near abroad."

In response, the coalition launched a coordinated campaign to inform President Bill Clinton, prior to his January summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, of its opposition to what looked like the division of Europe into "spheres of interest," as at Yalta. The impact of this campaign could be felt in the interest given the coalition by Clinton administration officials, as well as from the gradually evolving U.S. policy towards the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, moving from "Russia only" to a more balanced approach.

Searching for support

The coalition did not take on the pre-summit information campaign as a discreet, isolated activity. The campaign was envisioned as the opening salvo in a long-range effort to make an impact on U.S. policy towards the region.

In this regard, coalition members have met with influential senators such as Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), John Kerry (D-Mass.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) and

Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), with the goal of enlisting the senators' support for hearings designed to address alternative views on U.S. policy towards Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. More meetings are planned, with both Senate and House members such as Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.). Coalition members also met with Senate staffers prior to the Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the nomination of the Clinton administration's Russia policy architect Strobe Talbot to become deputy secretary of state.

The coalition is also actively laying the foundations for a new Central and Eastern European Caucus in the House, to serve as a congressional support mechanism for the goals of the CEEC. The caucus is envisioned as a group similar to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, which for so many years had served as a critical legislative advocate for Baltic freedom.

Critical of old ways

The CEEC has also taken an interest in the efforts to reform the U.S. system of providing foreign aid. This interest has been sharpened by criticism of many of the aid programs directed at Central and Eastern Europe through both the SEED Act and the FREEDOM Support Act.

Coalition member-organizations have had little success dealing with the U.S. foreign aid establishment, especially with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The organizations have run into a number of issues and procedures which tend to "stack the deck" against region-specific organizations (RSOs), such as our own, in favor of groups to which Sen. Pat Leahy (D-Vt.), the chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has referred as "developmental tourists."

Such groups, which administer U.S. foreign aid contracts throughout the world, often win contracts to provide "one-size-fits-all" programs to all countries of a certain region. Unlike RSOs, these organizations have little or no experience in Central and Eastern Europe, and possess little or no knowledge of the political, economic, social and cultural conditions in the target countries.

The coalition prepared a list of 26 recommendations "to improve the efficacy of programs funded by the United States and administered by USAID or USIA to the nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States." The recommendations were grouped into 14 broad categories addressing such issues as grant competition, long-term commitment/private sector support, public disclosure of contractors and projects, streamlining and RSO outreach, and are designed to "level the playing field" for groups, such as RSOs, which have long been involved in providing aid and support for their countries of interest, and will continue to provide aid long after U.S. government foreign aid funds disappear. These recommendations have generally been received favorably by the senators and representatives to whom they have been presented.

The member-organizations of the Central and Eastern European Coalition are convinced that their efforts will have a long-term effect on U.S. policy towards our native lands, and will help raise an awareness of the special relationship between our countries and the U.S.

Martins Zvaners director of public affairs for the American Latvian Association.

Crimean...

(Continued from page 2)

Russian nationalists demanding to "gather" lands from other former Soviet republics such as Kazakhstan and the Baltics. (E.g., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, having barely stepped on Russian soil after 20 years exile in the West, claimed that some parts of Kazakhstan belong to Russia.) Recently the Russian Foreign Ministry strongly rejected Estonian "territorial claims" to Russia. A simple comparison of the potential of Estonia, with a population of 1.6 million, and Russia, with 155 million, gives one a clear understanding that such a statement by the Russian Foreign Ministry may be considered a preparation of legal and public grounds for exerting further pressure on Estonia.

The Crimea is the only place in the former Soviet Union where Russia has a military unit as big as the Black Sea Fleet (nearly 60,000 men). This unit is balanced by the same number of the Ukrainian military, national guard, special forces, and "Berkut" detachments. The consequence of this may be Kyiv's insistence on sovereignty and territorial integrity, thus forcing a confrontation.

There would then be pressure on the government in Moscow to "defend" ethnic Russians beyond Russia's borders. In this respect, Moscow would continue Hitler's policy vis-a-vis the Sudeten Germans, deliberately confusing ethnicity with citizenship. Recent figures of the Russian Foreign Ministry show that, of approximately 25 million ethnic Russians outside Russia's borders, there are only 150,000 Russians who are actually Russian citizens.

Consequences for the West and Russia

Western countries should pacify Kyiv's historically justified fears of once more losing its independence and integrity — this time possibly forever. With the help of Western mediation, Ukraine and Russia might be able to negotiate a joint sovereignty deal that would allow Kyiv to feel that it is not surrendering its territory by giving the Crimea a connection with Russia in economic matters.

Another consequence for Russia could be the Western warning that a war between Ukraine and Russia would make Western assistance to them, including membership in the Partnership for Peace, impossible. One of the most paradoxical consequences for Ukraine could be the acceleration of economic reforms backed by the growing realization that Kyiv has little hope of holding on to reluctant territories so long as the economy continues its collapse. Kyiv should begin to pursue reforms that would enable Crimeans tolerate their presence within Ukraine.

Parliamentary crisis

Meanwhile the growing parliamentary crisis in Kyiv added to the problem. The election of Mr. Moroz as speaker of the Parliament by only a four-vote margin was the result of a bargain with the Agrarian Party, which demanded either state subsidies to collective and state farms (nearly 60 percent budget expenditures of Ukraine go to agriculture), or the election of their representative as first deputy speaker. Mr. Moroz performed the task in the best traditions of old Communist Party guard. He forced the MPs to elect Mr. Tkachenko, Ukraine's former agriculture minister and de facto chief of the "red directors." It later appeared that he violated 11 points of the temporary procedural rules of the Parliament. The gravest mistake was Mr. Moroz's failure to declare that the next session would be closed and certain questions would be on agenda, as he

should have. Instead, he declared the session closed when the MPs came to the hall. He ordered journalists to leave the hall, and he did not even read the names of other candidates proposed by MPs for the position of his first deputy.

Mr. Tkachenko is 50 years old. He graduated from Kyiv Agricultural Academy and worked on a collective farm. Then, as was typical, he became responsible for agriculture at his regional party committee and started his career as party apparatchik continuing until 1991. After that he became one of the leaders of the Agrarian Party, organized as a cover for the then-prohibited Communist Party. During the election of the speaker, the Agrarian Party concluded a deal with the communist-socialist faction to support Mr. Moroz in exchange for the position of first deputy.

At the same session, a discussion began concerning the composition of the government and permanent committees of the Parliament. The communist majority demanded that any commission not include such reform-minded economists as Volodymyr Lanov, Viktor Pynzenyk, Volodymyr Pylpuchuk. They also strongly criticized Economy Minister Roman Shepk.

The results of these events in the Parliament have been commented upon by Messrs. Chornovil and Zayets, leaders of the opposition bloc, as the "quiet communist coup." Vasyli Durdynets, former first deputy speaker and one of Mr. Moroz's principal rivals, said after the election of Mr. Tkachenko that Mr. Moroz had violated all possible norms of civilized behavior and that in any other Parliament but Ukraine's this could have led to the resignation of the speaker and invalidation of the vote.

Nevertheless the results of May 26 vote were approved by the open joint session of the Parliament on May 27.

Conclusion

The consequences of both crises for the near future of Ukraine could be as follows:

1. It could undermine any attempts to start real economic reforms, first of all privatization of at least small enterprises and trade. The privatization process could continue to develop in its semi-legal form, leading to capital flight from the country, lack of investment in the rebuilding of industry, the increasing influence of the shadow economy (as in the Brezhnev era) and tax evasion. All this will cause the continuation of hyperinflation.

2. Both crises could revitalize territorial claims to Ukraine from Poland, Romania and Turkey.

3. The international profile of Ukraine will diminish because of constant political instability.

4. Russia will continue its policy of "more economic dependence of Ukraine on Russia under preservation of formal political independence."

All these consequences pose a direct threat to Ukrainian independence. Against the backdrop of more or less successful economic and constitutional reforms taking place in almost all the former Soviet bloc countries, even Russia, the Ukrainian failure to start any of them looks especially worrisome. This impression is reinforced by the openly manifested intentions of Rukh and other opposition forces in the Parliament to refrain from participation in the vote for parliamentary committee heads.

Meanwhile, the ability of the opposition bloc to find a common ground with the center-right forces and to combat the advent of neo-communist tendencies will determine the fate of the Ukrainian Constitution and economic reform.

NEWS AND VIEWS

International universities conference promotes partnership with Ukraine

by Ivan Z. Holowinsky

An international universities conference known as "Kyiv 94-International Educational Fair," was conducted in Kyiv on May 25-29. The main purpose of the conference was to provide an opportunity for administrators and faculty members of American universities to meet with their counterparts from Ukraine and other Newly Independent States in order to foster partnership and cooperation in education and research programs.

The initiative for the conference was provided by the U.S. National Science Foundation, the United States Information Agency and various congressional leaders. The promoter and organizer of the conference was Dr. Edward Lozansky, president of American International University in Moscow. He enlisted support from the Ministry of Education of Ukraine and the Association of Russian Universities, to invite representatives of leading universities to Kyiv for a meeting with Ukrainian and American colleagues.

The conference focused on such topics as study abroad programs, student and faculty exchanges, joint research programs, university partnership and funding. Approximately 45 professors from American universities participated in the conference.

Among those represented was Rutgers University, whose participation in the conference was strongly supported by Dean Louise C. Wilkinson. The Rutgers delegation was chaired by Prof. James Turner Johnson and included Prof. Johanna Regulska and this writer.

The main session of the conference opened on Thursday, May 26, with a welcoming address by Petro Talanchuk, minister of education of Ukraine. Dr. Lozansky in his introductory remarks

Dr. Ivan Holowinsky is associate dean of the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University.

pointed out that independent Ukraine is a vital international partner in scholarship and education.

The first day of the conference was devoted to the exploration of the role of state and private universities in the reconstruction of Ukraine. Principal addresses on the topic were presented by Valeryi Hondul, deputy minister of education of Ukraine; Prof. Holowinsky, associate dean, Rutgers Graduate School of Education; Mykola Shkil, president, Kyiv State Pedagogical University; Victor Skopenko, president, Kyiv National University; and Ivan Tymoshenko, president, Ukrainian-Finnish Institute of Management and Business.

Other topics discussed in depth at the conference included: distance learning, computer and video communication, cooperation in the fields of medicine, environmental science, ecology, economics, business, finance, banking and agriculture. A separate panel considered issues involved in joint educational programs as well as faculty and student exchange agreements.

On Saturday, May 28, a panel chaired by Mr. Tymoshenko, which also included Andriy Holian, Mr. Lozansky, Walter Pryzwansky, Timothy Thyreen and Mykola Mykhalchenko, chairperson of the Ukrainian president's Internal Policy Department, considered a proposal for the establishment of American University in Ukraine. After a brief debate, a statement to that effect was adopted to be submitted to the Supreme Council of Ukraine and the U.S. Congress.

Ukrainian was the official language of the conference. Simultaneous translation in English and Russian was provided for foreign guests.

The establishment of the American University in Ukraine, on the model of similar universities in Beirut and Paris, is a complex task. It will achieve its historical mission if its functioning will serve to strengthen scholarship and research in an independent Ukraine.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

About Gretzky, Baiul and Petrenko

Dear Editor:

Dr. Hareychuk of Toronto submits that we (Ukrainians) "have grown beyond the token ethnic listing of Ukrainian surnames in our newspapers; ...and that to list names of athletes simply because they eat their borsch with sour cream is demeaning to our culture."

You may indeed have a point Dr. Hareychuk! At least as for Wayne Gretzky, that is.

However, neither Oksana Baiul or Victor Petrenko spoke native Ukrainian at the Winter Olympics. I am not sure

how Oksana or Victor eat their borsch, or even if they eat it!

Their marvelous representation of Ukraine is what I care about. After all Dr. Hareychuk, they could have represented Russia! Oksana's marvelous achievement raised the Ukrainian flag for all the world to see at the Winter Olympics. Whether Oksana or Victor speak Ukrainian, or participate in charitable or other events is purely secondary — as are their personal politics and religious conviction!

Both Oksana Baiul and Victor Petrenko are good examples for our young people and certainly not at all demeaning to our culture.

Dr. Andrew Senkowsky
Van Etten, N.Y.

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Soyuzivka beats the heat

by *Christina Lew*

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill resort, opened its 41st summer season to an over-all smaller, though no less enthusiastic, crowd of revelers than in years past on July 4th weekend.

For the few guests arriving on Friday evening, navigating the resort's new security and parking obstacle course proved unnerving. Friday evening's dance, featuring Oles Kuzyszyn's tightly performing band Luna in the Veselka ballroom, drew some of the revelers, but most escaped to the cool air of the Trembita lounge.

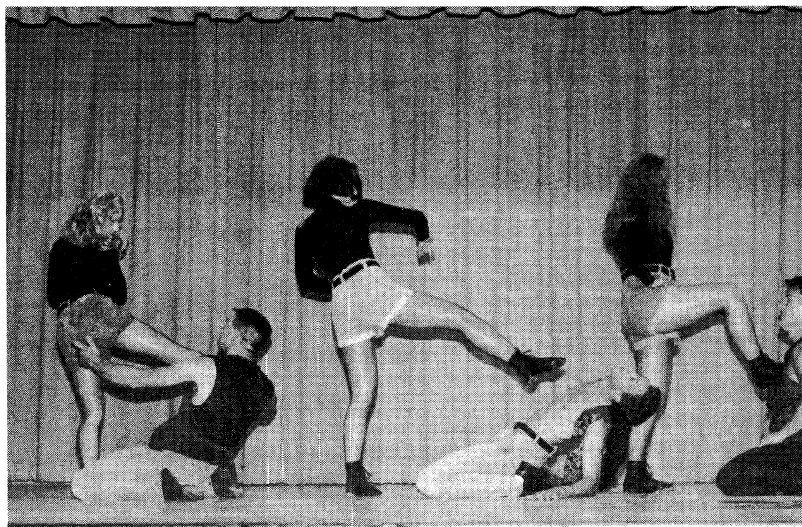
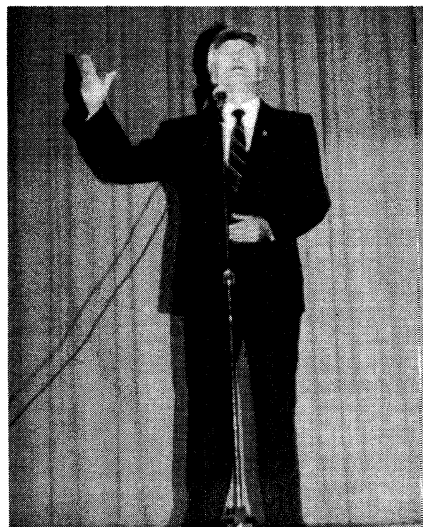
Saturday's steamy weather, reminiscent of New York City's recent humid spell, attracted the majority of guests to Soyuzivka's Olympic-size swimming pool. Few tennis players came out to compete in Soyuzivka's first tournament of the season, the Eastern championships of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian acronym USCAK).

Taking center stage for most of the day was the Suzy-Q Men's Triples Volleyball Tournament, hosted by Soyuzivka in cooperation with Koolzak Grafika. By day's end, the team of Paul Hunczak, Genna Shevchenko and Ihor Akinshyn had defeated Mark Dulyin, Adrian Pencak and Alex Hladky by a score of 15-8 in the final.

Both Koolzak Grafika and Ukraina International set up booths displaying t-shirts around the volleyball court on Saturday, and a concession stand selling silver jewelry graced the path leading to the resort's Main House. New York artist Sofika Zielyk, displaying her exquisitely crafted ceramics and pysanky, shared the Main



Photos, clockwise from top right: Soyuzivka's mistress of ceremonies, Olya Chodoba-Fryz; Promin's Oksana Charuk and Bohdanna Wolansky sing "Mamo"; Vocalist Pavlo Dvorsky; Kashtan's "Fantasy Challenge"; a classic Kashtan number; Sviatoslav Maksymchuk's dramatic interpretation of Taras Shevchenko; Sofika Zielyk displays her pysanky and ceramic creations; the Ukraina International t-shirt booth; (in the center): Mark Dulyin (right) competes in the Suzy-Q Men's Triples final; the Koolzak Grafiks staff with Soyuzivka General Manager John Flis and Assistant Manager John Kocur (left).



Birth of July weekend with season opener

ception area with a scattering of soccer fans watching Cup.

evening's filled-to-capacity concert, held in the Veselka featured the dynamic Cleveland dance troupe Kashtan and answer to Greece's Yannii, Pavlo Dvorsky. Kashtan's and y's performances were expertly coordinated by Olya ryz, Soyuzivka's new mistress of ceremonies.

Mr. Dvorsky's soothing folk-inspired melodies pleased bers of the audience, Kashtan's presentation of tradi- nian dances entranced all ages. Predominantly a folk oe, Kashtan electrified the audience with one original hip-hop number titled "Fantasy Challenge."

acts were joined by a third performer, Sviatoslav uk of Ukraine, who energetically recited the poetry of ard Taras Shevchenko.

conclusion of the concert, the audience burst from the rium seeking the comfort of a cool Catskill night, only onted by the hundreds of revelers who had mysterious- ized during the course of the two-and-a-half-hour con- sult was transformed into a swinging nightclub, with rforming dance tunes on the Veselka terrace and Fata performing its Ukrainian-style rock and roll in the room.

lay morning, only the determined tennis players made at the resort, concluding the USCAK-East tournament y afternoon as the remainder of Soyuzivka's revelers y by the pool. (Final scores will appear in next week's

issue of The Ukrainian Weekly).

The Suzy-Q Coed Triples tournament continued on Sunday with Stephan Yacykewych, Oksana Lotocki and Alex Brozyna dominating Andrew Lashchyk, Tamara Mencinsky and Andrew Mencinsky by a final score of 15-6, 15-5.

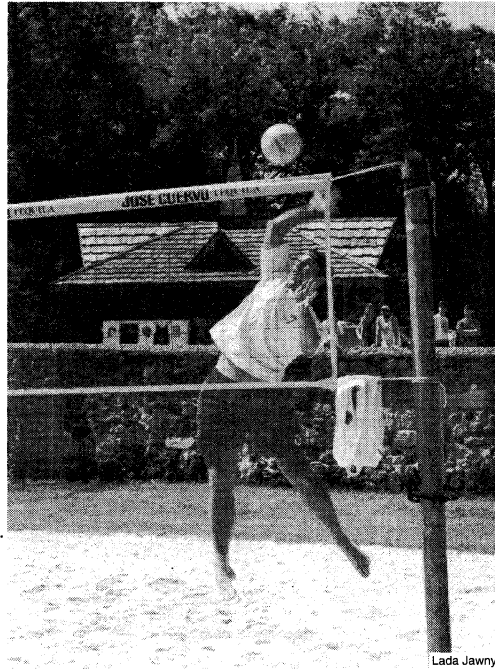
At 2:30 p.m. Canadian filmmaker Yurij Luhovy screened his feature-documentary film "Freedom Had a Price: Canada's First Internment Operation 1914-1920." The engrossing one-hour film documents the imprisonment of thousands of Ukrainians, branded enemy-aliens during World War I. The film is highlighted by interviews with internees and vintage photographs taken of the internment operation.

As twilight descended on Soyuzivka, the Veselka ballroom once again became the site of an evening concert, featuring Mr. Dvorsky and the Promin vocal ensemble of New York.

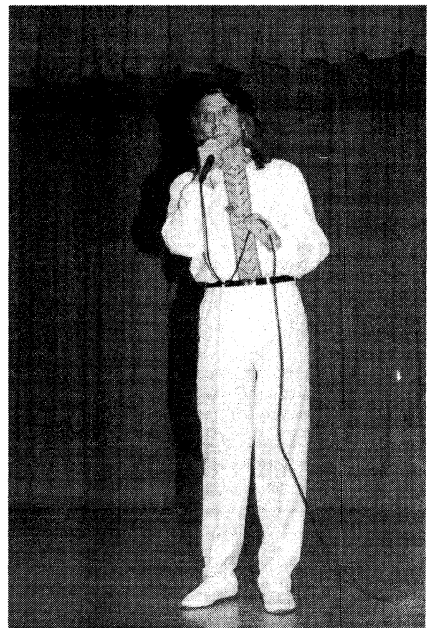
Again, the sparkling Ms. Chodoba-Fryz served as the evening's mistress of ceremonies as well as performed with Promin. The ensemble's classical arrangement of folk music was highlighted by soprano Oksana Charuk and musical director Bohdanna Wolansky's moving rendition of "Mamo." Mr. Dvorsky's Sunday night performance received a standing ovation.

The concert was followed by a dance on the Veselka terrace, where Tempo and Fata Morgana took turns entertaining a much smaller crowd from opposite ends of the terrace.

With Soyuzivka's official program concluded, Monday's cooler weather allowed for a last dip in the pool, leisurely good-byes and a long ride home.



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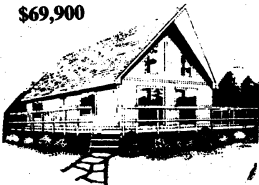
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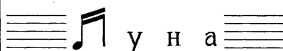
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"Famine-33" screened in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz. - Film director Oles Yanchuk presented his prize-winning docudrama on the Ukrainian famine, "Famine-33," to an appreciative audience here on Memorial Day, concluding a four-day stay in the southwestern U.S. sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The Phoenix Branch of the UCCA, under the leadership of branch President Lydia Dydyk, brought Mr. Yanchuk to Arizona as part of the UCCA's effort to promote the underwriting of Mr. Yanchuk's next film, which is scheduled to begin production later this year.

The film, to be titled "Assassination," will be set in post-World War II Ukraine and will profile the heroism of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the historical events leading up to the assassination of Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, by a KGB agent in Munich in 1959.

After its New York opening in December 1993, "Famine-33" received glowing reviews from The New York Times, Time magazine, the New York Daily News, the New York Post, and the Village Voice.

The Daily News reviewer wrote: "The

accomplishment is immense: 'Famine-33' is riveting." The Post reviewer wrote: "This may be the most painful motion picture you will ever sit through...but...this impressive re-enactment of one of history's greatest atrocities provides one of the most rewarding movie experiences of the year."

"Famine-33" was first released on Ukrainian television on the eve of December 1991 independence referendum, and is widely believed to have been a factor in the overwhelming pro-independence vote. The docudrama, which is in Ukrainian with English subtitles, has received numerous awards for cinema excellence.

Dr. James Mace, former director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, served as consultant to Mr. Yanchuk during preparation of the docudrama. Much of Mr. Yanchuk's research on the Ukrainian famine was conducted at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

After a monthlong stay in the U.S., Mr. Yanchuk returned to Ukraine on June 3 to continue preparation for the filming of "Assassination," which is scheduled to begin in the Carpathian Mountains in September.



Oles Yanchuk converses with audience in Phoenix after the showing of "Famine-33."



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Newark school stresses academic achievement, sense of community

by Terenia Rakoczy

NEWARK, N.J. — Students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School here ended their school year with eighth grade and kindergarten graduations, and an honors assembly at which top students received awards for their scholastic achievements.

The eighth grade graduation began with a divine liturgy sung by the school choir on Sunday, June 12. This was followed by a special program in the school gym, where the graduating class members' contributions were recognized, various academic awards were given out and diplomas were awarded.

The kindergarten graduation was held on Wednesday, June 15, with the littlest pupils singing songs, performing a skit based on the popular children's story "Ripka," and reciting poems in both English and Ukrainian.

Typically, students at this Ukrainian Catholic parochial school finish off their last semester with a number of interesting and educational events. For example, March's highlight was the Science Fair, at which student projects covering a variety of topics were on display in St. John's Church hall. In addition, a concert was presented in honor of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national bard.

In preparation for Easter, St. John's students attended the holy mission conducted by the Revs. Joseph Denischuk and Yaroslav Pryriz, and participated in the Holy Friday procession. Shortly after Easter, the school celebrated the birthday of the Rev. Frank Szadiak, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, with a presentation of "hahilky," or spring ritual songs.

On Saturday, April 30, the second graders made their first confession and were treated to a special breakfast by the first grade mothers. On Sunday, May 1, these children received their First Holy Communion, for which they had prepared all year. The May procession took place the next day as the children brought flowers and sang a moleben in honor of the Blessed Mother.

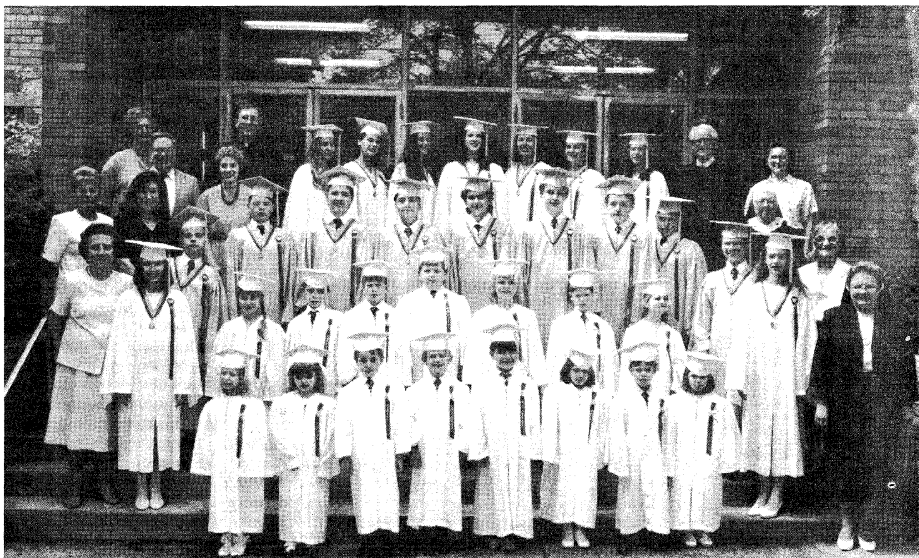
The annual school picnic, sponsored by the Fathers' Club, was held at the South Mountain Reservation. It was a day of food, fun and games for all students and their parents, as well as the faculty. In June the art teachers displayed the children's work in the church hall for all to see and admire.

During the spring semester, classes went on various field trips: to the Newark Symphony, Green Meadows Farm, the Marien Biology Consortium at Sandy Hook, the Aquarium at Coney Island, the Statue of Liberty and the Ellis Island Museum of Immigration, Waterloo Village, Medieval Times, the United Nations and Ukrainian Consulate in New York City, and the LaMama ETC and Yara Arts Group presentation of "Yara's Forest Song." In addition, the entire school attended a roller skating party at the nearby Florham Park Roller Rink, and the graduating class traveled to Disney World.

High academic achievement

It is important to note that each year's graduating class at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School has consistently scored in the 90th to 95th percentile in the American College Testing exams. Many have been accepted, and offered full or partial scholarships, by prestigious private high schools, such as Oak Knoll, Oratory Prep, Seton Hall Prep, Morristown Beard, Villa Walsh, Mount St. Mary, Delbarton, the Academy of St. Elizabeth and St. Benedict.

The high success rate of St. John's students can be attributed to a number of



Graduating classes — eighth grade and kindergarten — at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J.

factors. In addition to a challenging academic curriculum, there is daily instruction in religion and the Ukrainian language, culture, history and geography. The students perform in Ukrainian concerts, sing the divine liturgy every third Sunday of each month, and take part in various charitable functions.

Close-knit community

All this is accomplished in a close-knit and caring environment that not only encourages the optimal development of the student's moral and ethical character, but instills initiative and high motivation. This unique environment exists because of the dedicated leadership and guidance of Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz, principal, the Rev. Szadiak, and the entire teaching staff.

Perhaps that is why many private high schools continue to solicit students from St. John's School. Cynthia Vives, headmistress of Oak Knoll, talks glowingly about them: "Your students have brought a welcome cultural diversity to Oak Knoll, as well as academic and extracurricular talent to share with the Oak Knoll School Community." The school's admissions director, Mrs. O'Shea, notes: "They are highly motivated students..." "St. John's graduates are intellectually disci-

plined, motivated and very hard workers," observed Sister Patricia Mary, principal of the Academy of St. Elizabeth.

Many families commute to St. John's from Essex, Union, Morris and Middlesex counties to take advantage of all the school has to offer. There is also school bus service from the Morristown and Livingston areas.

The Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs of St. John's School, too, play a role in its success. The Mothers' Club provides hot lunches for the children and staff, organizes a children's masquerade and a St. Nicholas program, runs two garage sales per year and is responsible for various events for the children as well as fundraisers throughout the year, such as the 1994 Goods and Services Auction, whose proceeds are used to benefit the students. It is the Mothers' Club also that conducts the after school program at St. John's.

The Fathers' Club runs the school bus transportation program, organizes the intramural sports program, compiles and prints the school newsletter, and oversees the Altar Boys' Society. This year the fathers manned the phones for a telethon and once again were food vendors at the Ukrainian Festival at the Garden State Arts Center — all to raise funds for the school.

Both parents' groups work on recruitment and public relations.

Registration is still being accepted for the 1994-1995 school year. For information, contact the principal, Sister Maria, at (201) 373-9359, or the Rev. Szadiak at (201) 371-1356.

Montessori for preschoolers

One cannot talk about St. John's community without including St. John's Ukrainian Preschool, located at 715-719 Sandford Ave., next to the parish rectory. Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy runs a Ukrainian-language Montessori program on weekday mornings. Here the children learn through play, get individualized attention and socialization, and have outdoor playtime with many toys.

St. John's Preschool Program builds independence and confidence, and stimulates creative thinking in the child — all of which provides an excellent foundation for kindergarten. Although the program is geared to a half-day, working parents also have the option of leaving their children for a full day. For more information about St. John's Preschool, please contact Ms. Makarushka-Kolodiy, director, at (201) 371-3254, or the parish rectory, (201) 371-1356.



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Air Ukraine	Sep 07 Sep 20	■ ZOZULIA V	14	Lviv, Kyiv	\$1500	\$300
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ANYA COOPER, pianist

Saturday, July 16

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - OBEREHY, Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by OBEREHY

Saturday, July 23

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - THE OLEKSA BEREST ENSEMBLE from Kyiv
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by BURLAKY

Saturday, July 30

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - DUMKA CHOIR, New York
VASYL HRECHYNSKY, conductor
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by FATA MORGANA

Sunday July 31

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT** - ROMAN TSYMBALA, tenor
STEPAN PIATNYCZKO, baritone
MARIA TSYMBALA, pianist

Saturday, August 6

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;
director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY
TARAS CZUBAJ, vocalist from Lviv
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by VODOHRAY

Sunday, August 7

UNWLA DAY

Saturday, August 13

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - HALYNA KOLESSA violist
WOLODYMYR WYNNYTSKY, pianist
OLEK KUZYSZYN, singer, composer
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO ("LUNA")

Saturday, August 20

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - TROYANDA, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIV, pianist
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by ODNOCHASNIK
11:45 p.m. Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1995"

Sunday, August 21

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT** - TROYANDA, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
SYNY UKRAYINY, Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble

Saturday, August 27

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** - CABARET: UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR, duet
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR

Sunday, August 28

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT** - "New faces and voices from Ukraine"

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

GAME 5:

Not yet, New York

Thanks to the Vancouver Canucks, the New York Rangers and their long-suffering fans had to wait until the very end of the seven-game series to satisfy their 54-year craving for the Stanley Cup.

Ignoring the oddsmakers, the headline writers and the millions of New Yorkers who said they didn't have a chance, the Canucks thumped the Rangers, 6-3, in Game 5 of the Stanley Cup Finals, thanks to five third-period goals.

"I had an inkling we were in difficulty from the morning on," Rangers coach Mike Keenan admitted after the loss at Madison Square Garden. "You can get seduced by success. And certainly the media was seduced in this particular case. This was picked up by the club."

The series shifted to Vancouver for Game 6. New York still led, 3-2, and could have clinched the title with a win in Vancouver or, if necessary, in Game 7 at Madison Square Garden. But, as any Rangers fan can tell you, nothing ever comes easy for the Broadway Blues.

Vancouver defenseman Dave Babych, a Ukrainian who skated for the Hartford Whalers for six years, played a huge role in the victory. After the Rangers had roared back from a 3-0 deficit to tie the game at 3-3 on a Mark Messier goal at 9:02 of the third period, Babych scored just 0:29 later to put the Canucks ahead to stay.

"I saw Greg Adams going up the ice and thought it could be an odd-man situation, so I moved up and Pavel (Bure) cut across the blue line and handed the puck to me," Babych said. "(Rangers goalie Mike) Richter looked like he went across a little bit slower than he wanted to and I put it in on the short side."

"I jumped pretty high (to celebrate)," Babych added. "Then Pavel kind of rammed me in the corner. It was a good feeling. It was so nice because it seemed to deflate them real quick, because that's when they started their barrage."

In the first two periods, the only goal that counted was one in the second period by Vancouver's Jeff Brown. One that didn't count was an apparent score by New York's Esa Tikkanen halfway through the first period. It was nullified by a questionable offsides call on Stephane Matteau by linesman Randy Mitton.

"We've had some tough ones go against us, and now we got a couple of good bounces tonight," Vancouver coach Pat Quinn said. "Their strength is opening it up and that's what they tried to do. After they tied it up, our guys seemed to get a second breath and we were getting just as good chances the opposite way."

The Rangers also helped Vancouver's cause by blowing easy chances. Adam Graves, who set a team regular-season record this year with 51 goals, had just one assist in the finals. Twice he missed on clean breakaways against Vancouver goalie Kirk McLean.

Then New York managed just three shots in a five-minute major power play in the second period, when Vancouver's Geoff Courtnall elbowed New York's Sergei Zubov (a Russian) to the ice and drew blood. After weathering that storm, Courtnall scored two goals in the third period and Bure tallied two goals and two assists.

The New York goals were scored by Doug Lidster, Steve Larmer and Messier in a span of 5:35 of the third period. Those goals made the 18,200 (Garden fans, albeit briefly, return to the festive mood they had enjoyed before the game. During the national anthems, balloons and Fourth

of July sparklers filled the Garden. The mood was electric, and the noise was deafening. Cheers of "We want the Cup!" echoed throughout the building.

But the trio of goals by Babych, Courtnall and Bure silenced the crowd in just 3:33.

"It's a tough loss, but we learned a lot about the clinching game of anything is always tough," Messier said.

The road teams had taken four of the first five games in this series-so fans shouldn't have expected it to be easy for the Canucks to win at Pacific Coliseum. Still, New York left the door open enough to give the Canucks life. And in the third period of Game 5, the Canucks showed just how dangerous they can be.

GAME 6:

Canucks are life of the party

Vancouver fans, giddy about the Canucks' Stanley Cup chances, leaned out the windows of their cars and screamed: "We want the Cup!" Fans on foot gleefully responded: "1940!"

Vancouver was party town, just as New York had been party town a few days earlier.

Rangers coach Mike Keenan hoped the Vancouver celebration was every bit as premature as that in Manhattan had been. And he hoped there may yet be Big Apple revelry after Game 7.

"I heard the horns. People definitely were partying," Keenan said after Game 6. "But competition is from people on the ice, not people in the streets."

Oh, how he knows.

About 10,000 fans packed Madison Square Garden to watch the telecast of Game 6 at Pacific Coliseum. Again, they shuffled out dissatisfied as the Canucks won 4-1.

And Vancouver partied.

"You hear Vancouver fans and it's like everything's over," Rangers forward Adam Graves said, shaking his head. "Well, everything isn't over."

"It's an exciting time for both sides, the prospects of winning the Stanley Cup," New York defenseman Kevin Lowe said. "It'll be a tight one. Hopefully, not double-overtime or something stupid like that."

New York would either go down in infamy as one of only two teams ever to blow a 3-1 lead in the finals...or be remembered as the club that finally broke the spell of 1940.

Vancouver would either be looked at as a resilient champion that twice fought back from 3-1 deficits this post-season...or as the team that put up a good fight but didn't quite have enough to beat the superior Rangers.

"We battled back and it's exciting," Canucks defenseman Gerald Diduck said. "It's going to be a wild game, a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Getting to the Stanley Cup finals is one thing, but playing one game for the whole thing is going to be really happy or really sad."

It is only the 10th time the finals have gone the distance. The most recent seven-gamer for the Stanley Cup was 1987, when Edmonton won three of the first four games against Philadelphia, dropped the next two and then won the Cup at home.

With ghosts lurking in the shadows and fans begging for the Cup, Canucks captain Trevor Linden said the Rangers might be as tight for Game 7 as they were for Game 5.

"I definitely think they're feeling the pressure," he said, "having been up 3-1 and

(Continued on page 13)

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

now being back for a Game 7 at home."
But the Rangers said if they had to play one game for the title, Madison Square Garden was the place to play it. "I'll take my chances," said Lowe.
So, too, would the Canucks. They were 8-3 on the road in the playoffs, including victories in Games 1 and 5 of the finals. "It's a one-game series now," Vancouver goalie Kirk McLean said. "The winner wins. And that's it."

GAME 7: Strangers in paradise

The course of the New York Rangers officially ended at 10:59 Tuesday night, June 14, at Madison Square Garden, when the Rangers won their first Stanley Cup in 54 years. In a Game 7 for the ages, the Rangers defeated the Vancouver Canucks, 3-2. For their millions of agonizing fans, the Broadway Blues had at long last proven that, yes, indeed, there is a Santa Claus.

The sight of the Stanley Cup being skated around Garden ice by the Rangers made as tough a man as New York coach Mike Keenan shed a few tears.

"I've only been here a couple of years, but I've heard that '1940' chant an awful lot," Rangers defenseman Jay Wells said. "And the curse. It's nice to see the cup back here for the Rangers and the fans. I say let's have a burning party. Get all the fans in one place and do away with all of those 1940 signs."

But the Rangers' 54 years of frustration and failure would not die without a fight. After New York took a 2-0 lead on first period goals by Cheshire, Conn., native Brian Leetch and Adam Graves (on the power play), Vancouver's Trevor Linden cut the lead in half on a shorthanded score. When the Rangers extended their lead to 3-1 on a power-play goal credited to Mark Messier which deflected off the glove of the Canucks' John McIntyre, Linden again brought Vancouver within one with a power-play goal at 4:50 of the third period.

Moments later, Vancouver's Nathan LaFayette, the only rookie in the series, skated in alone on New York goalie Mike Richter with the tying goal on his stick. LaFayette beat Richter, but his shot caromed off the post. Moments earlier, New York defenseman Kevin Lowe had similarly beaten Canucks goalie Kirk McLean, only to see his slapshot also bang off the post.

"We were within a goalpost of tying it up," said Linden. "We felt absolutely confident that we could win."

The Canucks came awfully close to at least tying the game. On a late Vancouver 3-on-2, Cliff Ronning had Richter down and trickled the puck through him towards the Rangers net, but Lowe skated behind his fallen goalie and swept the puck out of harm's way. Small wonder Richter afterwards credited his mates for much of his own success.

"If we didn't play as a team, we weren't

going to beat Vancouver, because they played a fantastic game and they're a tough, tough team," Richter said. "They deserved to be where they are. It's a shame anybody had to lose."

Richter had to shout to be heard in a packed, steamy Rangers clubhouse after the game. The room included TV cameras, seemingly hundreds of reporters, guests and VIPs, and, oh, by the way, the Stanley Cup. The party had begun.

The team's closeness and character were severely tested in the finals after Vancouver had come back from a 3-1 deficit in games to knot the series with wins in the last two games. A loss in Game 7 would have sent the Rangers to perhaps the ugliest moment in a team history already dotted with dubious achievements.

But the Rangers' best weapon all year had been their incredible experience, with a combined 28 Stanley Cup rings on their players coming into this final game. Five of those belonged to Messier, the Rangers' savior in the New Jersey series (semi-finals), but an empty cannon in Games 5 and 6 against Vancouver. The cannon fired again in Game 7.

On the all-important first goal at 11:02 of the opening period, Messier skated right around Bure at the Vancouver line in the first period and left a drop pass for Sergei Zubov. Zubov found Leetch near the left dot and the young blueliner wristed a tough-angled shot which beat McLean on the short side. The tally was Leetch's 11th of the playoffs. He led all playoff scorers with 35 points and was voted Conn Smythe Award winner as most valuable Player in the playoffs. And on Messier's later goal, he was in the right place at the vitally right time, hacking away at the puck and causing McIntyre to make a fatal mistake.

Afterwards, Leetch got a telephone call from President Bill Clinton.

"I've been sitting here alone in the White House watching this, cheering for you, biting my fingernails, screaming and yelling," the president said. "It's been great. It was a wonderful game."

"Thank you very much," Leetch said. "It was a tough one. We worked awful hard for it and it's awful sweet now."

The closing seconds of the game dragged on and on. Play was stopped with 0:37.8 seconds left, at 10:53 p.m. There was another stoppage with 0:28.2 left at 10:55 p.m. Then, another faceoff in the Rangers zone came with 0:01.6 left.

"I tried to be pretty relaxed up to that point, but when the guys jumped onto the ice when they called icing with 1.6 seconds left, I nearly snapped," Lowe said. "I thought they might call a penalty. We just had too many close calls - teams scoring against us in the last minute - so I felt a little bit nasty, and then relieved when it was finally over."

On the streets of the Big Apple after midnight, on Tuesday, June 14 one could see strangers hugging each other in jubilation. Grand Central Station, even at 1 a.m., reverberated with the shouts of "Let's go Rangers!"

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Church designs by Zuk exhibited in Vienna, Graz

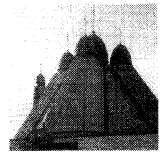
JERSEY CITY, N.J. - An exhibition featuring Ukrainian church designs by Canadian architect Radoslav Zuk was held in Austria at the technical universities of Vienna and of Graz.

Titled "Radoslav Zuk - Tradition and New Architecture - Nine Churches for Ukrainian Catholic Communities in North America," the exhibit presented churches that Prof. Zuk designed in association with or as a consultant to a number of architectural firms in Canada and the U.S.

Exhibition material consisted of large photographic panels, architectural drawings and relevant notes. Among the prominent guests at the exhibition opening in Vienna was Ukraine's ambassador to Austria, Yuri V. Kostenko.

Among Prof. Zuk's recent projects are design proposals for a church in Lviv and a major addition to the National Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kyiv that will more than double the museum's present capacity.

On the right, a poster from the Vienna exhibit of churches designed by Radoslav Zuk.



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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

tions are currently under way.

The statement said that in making the decision, Mr. Clinton praised the radios for making a "significant contribution to the victory of freedom during the Cold War." He also praised the German and Bavarian governments for their support over the last four decades. Mr. Clinton made the decision only after being assured that the move could be accomplished within the budget limits set by Congress. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Cuba and Ukraine cooperate

KYYIV - Cuba and Ukraine have set up a joint commission on economic and technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in culture and shipping during a visit by Lionel Soto, deputy chairman of Cuba's Council of Ministers, to Kyiv on June 29. Cuba currently exports medical equipment to Ukraine, in return for food-stuffs. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Crimea stands firm on Constitution

SYMFEROPIL - The Crimean Supreme Council passed a resolution on Thursday, June 30, by a vote of 62-36, stating that any laws passed by the Ukrainian Supreme Council that contradict the Crimean Constitution have no legal force and are invalid on the peninsula.

"Should the Crimean Constitution be henceforth disregarded and should Ukraine intervene in the domestic affairs of the Republic of the Crimea," Crimean lawmakers reserve the right to lift the moratorium on a referendum on the

Crimea's state status, reads the statement.

The Crimean Tatar faction distributed its own statement among Crimean deputies, describing the resolution as "an attempt to end Ukraine's jurisdiction over the Crimea." The document noted: "This is going to add to tension between Ukraine and the Crimea and would damage the interests of all Crimean residents." (Interfax-Ukraine)

Donbas miners continue strike

DONETSK - Strikes in some mines in the Donbas region, which began on June 28, continued during the week of July 4, as miners demanded that salaries, as well as pensions and vacation wages, be paid out immediately. The miners of the Donbas coalfield Regional Union of Strike Committees as well as members of the Independent Trade Union of Ukraine's Miners are taking part in the strike, which also demands the ouster of the director of the coal mining association, Alexander Poshtuk.

The miners have sent a telegram to President Leonid Kravchuk and the Ukrainian Supreme Council, as well as the Cabinet of Ministers, asking that their wage-payment problem be settled as soon as possible. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Yukhnovsky proposes land tax

KYYIV - A land tax would give Ukraine \$3 billion to be channeled to a stabilization fund for the country's economy, according to Ihor Yukhnovsky, a former deputy prime minister and currently a member of Parliament. He said the artificially high dollar rate and low wage levels are the two major reasons for the current economic crisis. (Interfax-Ukraine)

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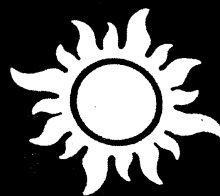
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