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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Democratic leader seeks FCC hearing on CBS broadcast

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A Democratic leader of Congress is calling for the Federal Communications Commission to hold public hearings on the matter of two petitions filed against CBS by Ukrainian Americans protesting a story the broadcaster aired in October 1994 on its popular "60 Minutes" program.

Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.), the Democratic minority whip, who is Ukrainian American, wrote a letter to FCC Chairman Reed E. Hundt on June 23 expressing his disapproval of a "60 Minutes" segment titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom" and asking that the FCC conduct a thorough investigation.

"The story was deeply offensive to those of us of Ukrainian ancestry," wrote Rep. Bonior. "Portraying us as 'genetically anti-Semitic' and 'uneducated peasants, deeply superstitious' is untrue."

The congressman, by asking for a public hearing on the two petitions, filed separately by Alexander Serafyn of Detroit in November 1994 and Oleh Nikolyszyn of Providence, R. I., in April of this year, has in effect called for the case to go before an administrative law judge, a move that would allow individuals to make public statements and would force CBS to publicly defend itself.

The FCC also can deny the Serafyn and Nikolyszyn petitions or internally review them and instruct CBS in corrective action, which would be merely a slap on the wrist.

Both petitions are asking the FCC to deny CBS transfers of license in their respective viewing areas. Mr. Serafyn's petition states that the "60 Minutes" program was inaccurate and biased to a degree that granting it a license would not be in the public interest. Mr. Nikolyszyn also says that CBS has failed to meet its public interest obligations and that CBS is responsible for news distortion.

This is Rep. Bonior's second foray into the dispute between CBS and the Ukrainian American community. Shortly after the broadcast the congressman had sent a letter to CBS voicing his displeasure with the way Ukrainians were portrayed. He explained to The Weekly why he contacted the FCC: "I thought that the FCC should be made aware of the completely inadequate response by CBS to Ukrainian American concerns. Sometimes you have to hit them over the head for them to hear."

The impact of the letter should be heard, said an immigration attorney who works with the FCC but wished to remain anonymous. He explained that Mr. Bonior as minority whip is the second or

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## Violence erupts in the Crimea, overshadowing elections

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Local elections on the Crimean peninsula were overshadowed by violence that broke out over the weekend of June 23-25 in this resort region in the south of Ukraine.

Clashes between Crimean Tatars and local militia left four people dead over the weekend, prompting Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to issue a decree on fighting corruption on the peninsula and to dispatch special forces to the region to maintain order.

The conflict was triggered on June 23, when a skirmish broke out between Crimean Tatars who refused to pay protection money to a local gang in the village of Shechetovka. Two Tatars were killed.

During a funeral procession on June 25 from Shechetovka to Sudak, some Crimean Tatars began storming local trade points, bars and restaurants belonging to the local gang responsible for the deaths of their colleagues.

It remains unclear who gave the order to open fire during the funeral procession, resulting in the deaths of two more Crimean Tatars and injuries to seven policemen, said Mustafa Jemilev, leader of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis (Council). "The events here look like Budennovsk," he added.

"The current conflict in the Crimea is not inter-ethnic," said Refat Chubarov, a member of the Crimean Parliament's presidium, "however, it can be a prelude to a new civil war caused by a conflict between the despair of some people and the greed of others."

The Crimean government issued a statement late Thursday evening, June 29, noting that "attempts by the mass media, including Russia's Channel One, to portray the Crimea as a potential hot spot are not grounded in reality. They are aimed at frightening off people wishing to come to the Crimea for vacation."

Ukrainian government leaders in both Kyiv and the Crimea, including President Kuchma, have characterized the unfortunate incidents as "purely criminal."

Mr. Kuchma told Interfax-Ukraine he is worried that each time the situation seemed to stabilize in the Crimea, some kind of provocation appears. He told the news agency that the militia had found cartridges of a foreign make at the site of the incident.

"The conflict was triggered by crime," said Crimean Andriy Senchenko. He added that the situation remains tense.

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## Poll shows language question is regional, not nationality issue

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Thirty-seven percent of ethnic Ukrainians and 72 percent of ethnic Russians living in Lviv, Kyiv, Donetsk and Symferopol consider it necessary to give the Russian language official status in Ukraine, according to a recent poll conducted by Democratic Initiatives, a research center based here.

A poll conducted by Democratic Initiatives in May, surveying 400 citizens in the four cities, found that the language issue is not a nationality issue, but a regional matter. In Lviv, where 78 percent of the residents are ethnic Ukrainians, 76 percent consider Ukrainian their native language. In Kyiv, where 74 percent of the population is ethnic Ukrainian, only 58 percent consider Ukrainian their native tongue.

In Donetsk, 43 percent of the population consider themselves ethnic Ukrainians, but only 20 percent consider Ukrainian their native tongue, while 80 percent consider Russian their native lan-

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## Readers vote to keep Svoboda a daily

### Statement by UNA Executive Committee

To the Esteemed Members of the UNA and Readers of the Svoboda Daily:

The most recent annual meeting of the Ukrainian National Association's General Assembly, which took place in May of this year, examined ways to cut expenses for the multifaceted fraternal activity of our organization.

Special attention was focused on the problem of the large and constantly growing costs of our UNA publications, which for many years have needed significant financial support. That is why this meeting approved the proposal put forth by the Executive Committee to appeal directly to the readers of Svoboda to determine whether that newspaper should remain a daily for which they would pay \$75 as UNA members, or \$100 for non-members, or whether Svoboda should become a weekly whose subscription would be \$40 for members and \$60 for non-members.

In the last week of May a questionnaire was sent to all readers of Svoboda; the newspaper wrote about the importance of this questionnaire daily. The deadline by which the questionnaire was to be returned was set at June 19; However, the Executive Committee accepted responses through Friday, June 23; on that day the Executive Committee asked Auditor Iwan Wynnyk and Honorary Member of the General Assembly

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### Report on Svoboda subscribers' poll

As requested by the Executive Committee of the UNA, on June 23 at the UNA Home Office, we conducted a review of all questionnaires regarding the future of Svoboda that were returned to the Home Office by that newspaper's subscribers. These questionnaires were given to us for review by Oksana Trytjak, who was directed by the Executive Committee to open the envelopes containing filled out questionnaires, organize them and count the responses.

On the basis of the sorted questionnaires presented to us, and the daily count of responses received between May 31 and June 23, 1995, we confirm that 4,860 responses were received at the Home Office. That figure includes 2,892 subscribers who voted for Svoboda as a daily, 1,642 who voted for Svoboda as a weekly, and 326 respondents who sent in questionnaires without clearly indicating a preference, as well as those who expressed a wish to terminate their subscriptions to Svoboda.

Summarizing the results of the poll, we can state that 60 percent of the respondents voted for a daily, 33 percent for a weekly, and 7 percent did not express an opinion on the future of Svoboda.

Iwan Wynnyk  
UNA Auditor

Walter Sochan  
Honorary Member  
of the UNA General Assembly

# ANALYSIS: Journalists, the media and democratization in Ukraine

by Howard Aster  
and Peter J. Potichnyj

In the complex process of Ukraine's movement towards democracy, the freedom of the press and the development of the media are extremely important. Indeed, it is correctly asserted that the true test of democratization in Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union is the extent and the manner in which the media evolve from authoritarian and state-controlled media to more democratic media structures and organizations.

In the three years since Ukraine voted for independence and since the process of democratization has begun, the media system in Ukraine has changed to some degree. A new broadcasting act is being considered. Two heads of State Television and Radio have been removed. There are numerous new private radio and television stations in Ukraine, some licensed and some unlicensed. There has been a proliferation of new programs, including many foreign ones, both on radio and television. There are now many new newspapers and magazines. Old monopolies have collapsed. Private enterprise co-exists with state enterprises. Foreign investment co-exists with Ukrainian investment in the media. Journalists are leaving state enterprises for the private sector. Commercialism in the media is rampant. Everything is in a state of flux and transformation.

At a conference on "Challenges for International Broadcasting" held in Vancouver last year, Viktor Nabrusko, the director and vice-chairman of the Ukrainian State Radio and TV Company in Kyiv, reflected upon the condition of the media in the following words. "Changes in the system of values that the world has experienced in recent years have also given rise to specific features which govern the functioning of the mass media, especially in post-communist societies... I think no modern sociologist or philosopher is in a position to provide an articulate, intelligible and precise definition of what has been happening in our countries. These are very complex problems, I would say, global problems that involve economic relations, political and social structures, culture, etc. They also determine the role, the very important role, that the mass media have to play in post-communist states."

Mr. Nabrusko went on to identify four problems that he thinks are symptomatic of post-communist societies today. First is "the emergence and development of the press, the mass media as a 'fourth estate' in a democratic state." Second, the role and responsibility of the mass media in relation to state structures. Third, "the task of forming a new citizen of a new state." And, finally, "in order to establish a new system of values, to form a new citizen... the media have to play a positive role in post-communist transition."

In February 1994, as part of the Canadian government contribution of aid and assistance to the parliamentary elections in Ukraine, we undertook a project to train professional journalists in reporting on democratic elections. This undertaking was funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the government of Canada and was a follow-up to a previous government-funded project which trained election officials, young party activists from numerous political parties

*Profs. Howard Aster and Peter J. Potichnyj are affiliated with the department of political science at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.*

that existed in Ukraine at that time and journalists from various media in "democratic campaigns and elections."

Some 80 senior journalists, the majority from radio and television, came to Kyiv from most regions of Ukraine for an intensive training session lasting four days in which we and a group of professional journalists, expert in election coverage in Canada, outlined the processes, ethics and role of journalistic practice in Canadian elections.

As part of our activities, we administered a seven-page questionnaire in Ukrainian to these journalists; 25 responded. Although the results cannot be considered a scientific sample, the results do give a first snapshot of the opinions of journalists on a variety of important questions that confront them and their society.

Of the respondents, 22 stated that they work as full-time journalists, 18 were male, six were female. Eight percent of the respondents said that they were members of a political party while 88 percent said they were not. However, when we asked if they had "ever been a member of a political party," 56 percent said yes and 44 percent said no. We also asked these journalists, "How would you identify yourself politically?" Seventy-two percent said "center," 4 percent — "moderate left" and 8 percent "moderate right." When we asked "Do you think journalists should be members of political parties?" 88 percent said no. In response to the question "Do you consider yourself to be a Ukrainian nationalist?" 56 percent said no and 3 percent said yes.

These centrist political self-definitions tend to reflect the centrist positions of the political parties in Ukraine, which define themselves overwhelmingly in similar terms.

These journalists think the independence of journalists is an important matter. They tend to think of themselves as moderates in the political spectrum and not overwhelmingly nationalistic.

We also probed the issue of their priorities as journalists. Seventy-two percent ranked "to inform the public" either first or second, 68 percent ranked "to investigate news stories" first, second or third. The strong role of the independence of journalism as a profession was reflected in the fact that 8 percent of the respondents ranked "to reflect the editorial policy of the news organization" sixth, seventh, eighth or ninth. We anticipate that these results are quite different from the priorities that had been enforced upon journalists during the era of state-controlled media.

We were interested also in what these journalists thought ought to be the direction of state policy with regard to the media. Some of the highlights of the results are:

- 80 percent of the respondents agreed with the statement that "All TV stations should sell advertising/commercials."
- 84 percent agreed with the view that "Some radio stations should be commercial."
- 76 percent disagreed with the statement that "The state should have a monopoly on the ownership of all TV channels."

Moreover, 87.5 percent of the respondents stated that the most preferred television broadcasting system would be "a combination of public/state and privately owned, or a mixed system," and 68 percent preferred a "mixed" system for radio. With regard to foreign ownership of radio and television stations, 40 percent agreed with foreign ownership, while 56 disagreed. Interestingly, 44 percent agreed with some

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian publications still struggling

KYYIV — Ukraine's information minister, Mykhailo Onufriyuk, said on June 20 that despite falling circulation, the number of publications in Ukraine had increased to more than 3,000. He said that the total circulation of Ukrainian publications has fallen from 63.7 million copies to 14.7 million due to lower living standards and rising subscription rates. He also said that only 25 percent of the newspapers published in Ukraine are in Ukrainian. Most others are in Russian. While several printing companies are scheduled for privatization this year, many are still subsidized by the government. Meanwhile, national democratic groups and a new media monitoring group picketed the offices of Ukrainian TV and Radio in Kyiv on June 26. They were protesting the lack of quality Ukrainian-language programming, saying that the Ukrainian press is dying out, while cheaper Russian newspapers take over the market. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Sugar company to invest in Ukraine

KYYIV — The UK sweetener company Tate & Lyle has agreed to pay \$15 million for 60 percent of Odessa Sugar Co., which is being formed with AO Interraf, a privatized Ukrainian company. Odessa Sugar will import raw sugar cane to its refinery in Odessa for re-export, reported The Financial Times on June 23. Tate chairman Neil Shaw said the plant needed "quite a lot of work" to increase its capacity from 300,000 tons to 450,000 tons per year. (The Financial Times)

### Kuchma appeals on Datsiuk's behalf

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma appealed to the Ukrainian Parliament on June 23 to reinstate Procurator General Vladislav Datsiuk, whom the Parliament dismissed for failing to deal with growing crime. Mr. Datsiuk claimed he was dismissed to put a damper on investigations into high-level corruption. President Kuchma said the decision contravenes article 44 of the new law on separation of powers in accordance with which the Parliament is authorized to appoint and dismiss the procurator general only upon the president's recommendation. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukraine tightening border controls

KYYIV — After the recent deployment of Russian marines on the Black Sea Fleet in Georgia, where they are advancing on Abkhazia with Georgian troops, the head of Ukraine's border guards, Viktor

Bannikh, is tightening controls along the Russian frontier to prevent armed bands from penetrating into Ukrainian territory, Ukrainian Radio reported on June 22. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Elections take place in Crimea

CRIMEA — A little over 50 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in local Crimean elections on June 25, which were rescheduled from April 29 after Ukraine's government annulled the Crimean Constitution and abolished its presidency. Crimean Tatars did not participate because less than half of the 200,000 repatriated Tatars have taken Ukrainian citizenship. Over half the candidates in the elections represented the Communist Party. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Belarus wants integration with Russia...

MINSK — Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka said on June 22 that he is ready to abolish customs offices on the Belarusian-Ukrainian border and that he hoped documents to that effect could be signed in July, when President Leonid Kuchma is due to visit Belarus. He said that once economic integration with Russia is achieved, Belarusian living standards will greatly improve. He added that Belarus has not fallen under further debt during his presidency, saying that the \$400 million it owes Russia was inherited from Belarus' previous leaders. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### ...while Uzbekistan worries about it

TASHKENT — President Leonid Kuchma signed a cooperation and economic agreement on June 21 during his trip to Uzbekistan. Uzbek President Islam Karimov praised the CIS collective security treaty but criticized current plans for the joint protection of CIS borders and Russia's demand for dual citizenship for ethnic Russians living in the "near abroad." The two countries also plan to press Russia to help finance the resettlement in the Crimea of about 250,000 Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Russia postpones Ukrainian space launch

MOSCOW — Russia has postponed the launch of Ukraine's first satellite until at least August, said Russian Military Space Forces spokesman Sergei Gorbunov on June 22. He said that troops must get permission from the Russian government before they launch the SICH-1 satellite. He also said Ukraine would have to pay for the launch, which usually costs tens of billions of rubles "for foreign states."

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# Anatoliy Zlenko discusses Ukraine's role in the United Nations

by Khristina Lew

**NEW YORK** — In the fall of last year, President Leonid Kuchma appointed independent Ukraine's first minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Zlenko, as permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations. The former minister, who orchestrated the advent of Ukraine to the international stage as the world's fourth largest nuclear power, later presided over his country's acceptance into the world community as the first state to give up its nuclear weapons voluntarily.

The laconic statesman brings to his new position a wealth of experience. A career diplomat, Ambassador Zlenko entered the Ukrainian foreign service in 1967 after graduating from Kyiv State University with a degree in international relations. His formative years in diplomacy were spent at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris. In 1979 he was named secretary-general and deputy chairman of the National Commission of Ukraine for UNESCO, rising to the post of minister counselor and permanent representative of Ukraine to UNESCO in 1983.

In 1987 he was appointed deputy minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. Three years later, he was named foreign affairs minister, and remained in that post under President Leonid Kravchuk after Ukraine declared its independence.

Since taking over as Ukraine's voice in the United Nations, the ambassador — who speaks English, French and Spanish — has addressed the U.N. General Assembly on the issue of providing security assurances to non-nuclear states, participated in the planning of the organization's 50th anniversary celebrations, and held press briefings on the activities of the Ukrainian Mission for the U.S. media.

This interview with Ambassador Zlenko was conducted in the spring.

**Last year, you took over as independent Ukraine's third ambassador to the United Nations. What role does Ukraine's Mission to the organization play in strengthening Ukrainian independence?**

I arrived in New York in October of 1994 to serve as Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations. This is very important work in view of the fact that it secures Ukraine's necessary participation in numerous international efforts and broadens our state's representation in the system of international multilateral cooperation.

The United Nations is a universal forum where all problems of global politics converge, and this, accordingly, should indicate the level of our participation in processes that take place in the international arena.

The large scale of tasks set before our state today requires diligent work in this area. We strive to take a more active position in this organization, taking pains to reach acceptable decisions.

Central to our particular focus is the issue of utilizing the United Nations as a reliable guarantor of [Ukraine's] national security, guaranteeing its territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, protecting sovereignty and independence. The first test has already taken place, and it was justified. The U.N. Security Council's examination of the status of the city of Sevastopol was a serious warning to those forces that harbor certain plans regarding our territorial integrity.

We look at the United Nations from a political point of view, as well as from a solely pragmatic one: the United Nations accumulates world experience in state-building, economic development, education and other important spheres of human existence. This places before us, as representatives of a newly independent state, the task of actively taking advantage of this experience in the interest of our political development, and in finding a solution to our socio-economic problems.

The whole world is aware of the Chernobyl tragedy. Next year marks the 10th anniversary of this sad event. Under the aegis of the United Nations numerous efforts will be undertaken to bring the Chernobyl catastrophe, its economic fall-out, and the problems of health protection and environmental safety to the attention of the world community.

Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations took an active role in preparations for the World Summit on Social Development [held in April]. For Ukraine, a young state with an economy in transition, the meeting in Copenhagen was significant. Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma participated in its work. These meetings familiarized him with international experience in ensuring social development, and provided an opportunity to present to the world community a



Khristina Lew

**Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko holds a press briefing at Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations.**

summary of our socio-economic reforms and showcase the potential of Ukraine's international cooperation.

**As independent Ukraine's first minister of foreign affairs, you bring to your current position a wealth of experience. How do you envision implementing Ukraine's foreign policy through the United Nations?**

As Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs, I was privileged to take part in formulating Ukraine's foreign policy. The principal objectives of our foreign policy, as approved by Ukraine's Parliament on July 2, 1993, reflect state priorities. Among those priorities great weight is placed on Ukraine's participation in the work of the United Nations.

Ukraine is one of the founding members of the United Nations. Throughout the 50 years of this organization's existence, it was virtually the only political tribune from which the world could glean information about our nation, its history and culture. Despite the specific circumstances of Ukraine's membership in this organization, as in other international organizations, representatives of the then Soviet republic strove to take advantage of United Nations resources to let the world know about the existence of a large European state with the potential to influence developments not only in the region, but in the world.

After declaring independence, our country rose to a new dimension in the United Nations. The political weight of Ukraine was elevated in this organization, allowing for greater prospects in defending our national interests. We have more opportunities to influence international processes, and to participate directly in resolving individual problems and regulating regional conflicts.

In other words, the United Nations gives us an opportunity to realize our potential. Our Mission is taking advantage of this opportunity and endeavors to participate in all United Nations activities, foremost in support of peace, development, democratization, environmental protection and resolving other global issues, such as disarmament, human rights, and fighting drug use and AIDS. But the main task is to utilize the full potential of the United Nations to assist in the socio-economic transformation of Ukraine, create a law-abiding state and strengthen its international standing.

The Mission's diplomatic staff is dedicated to gaining the respect of our partners. We will implement a balanced and well-thought-out policy in the United Nations, which is a component of the general approach of our state's foreign policy.

**This year marks the 50th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, giving the world pause to reflect on the work of the organization and its potential for the future. What role do you see the**

**United Nations playing in the 21st century?**

I would like to point out that for the member-states of the United Nations and the people of the world, this anniversary is a perfect opportunity to appraise and secure the achievements of the past, to perceive and respond to today's call, and to develop and implement a plan transforming the United Nations into an organization of the future.

Currently the United Nations is discussing the restructuring of its organs. Along with supporting international peace and security — which traditionally have been priorities of the United Nations — the goal of ensuring economic and social development, as a foundation of peace, has come to the forefront of political discussions.

President Leonid Kuchma's participation in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the United Nations will provide an opportunity for Ukraine to attest its position towards the United Nations as well as demonstrate our approach to future work in the organization.

**In your opinion, what role has President Leonid Kuchma played in the development of the Ukrainian state?**

President Kuchma is taking great pains to strengthen the independence of Ukraine. From the first days of his presidency he has taken the direct route to implement radical economic reforms. Without exaggerating, one can say that Ukraine's future depends upon the result of their implementation. The strength of a state, first of all, lies in its economic independence, and that is why the deeper Ukraine gets pulled into the vortex of economic transformation, the more the role of the president expands to that of guarantor of our state's independence. Already we see the beginnings of improvement in various spheres of economic life. There is reason to believe that this trend will gradually gain strength.

**Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations continues to be housed in the same building as the Missions of Russia and other former Soviet republics. Are you planning to find new accommodations?**

We are diligently studying the possibility of securing a new building for our mission. We believe that pursuing this issue is extremely important, and that is why we are making great efforts to reach a decision quickly.

We have certain difficulties, mainly financial ones. We don't want to beg and are not asking for help, but, in the event that it is offered, we will not turn it down.

We would like to welcome Ukraine's friends in the United States to our new quarters already this year. Ideally, it would be most appropriate to do so during the 50th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations.

## Democratic leader...

(Continued from page 1)

third most powerful Democrat in the House of Representatives and near the top of the Democratic Party hierarchy. Mr. Hundt, the FCC chairman, is a political appointee of Democratic President Bill Clinton and ostensibly remains a party loyalist, and thus would feel the heat of such a letter from a Democratic leader. "Mr. Bonior's letter changes the situation considerably," said the attorney.

Mr. Bonior said it is most important that people continue to speak out. "The more the FCC hears about it, the more CBS will understand it is not a trivial matter and that it strikes at the heart of our community."

Xenia Ponomarenko of the Ukrainian National Association Washington Office, and Borys Potapenko, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Detroit chapter, and director of the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich., had been in contact with Rep. Bonior urging him to write the FCC to follow up his statement on the House floor last year, in which he denounced the CBS piece. "We realized that normally the FCC does not sit around at night reading the Congressional Record," said Mr. Potapenko.

FCC Chairman Hundt's office said the chairman would respond only after he had corresponded with Rep. Bonior.

## Chornobyl children become victims of bureaucracy

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — More than 200 children from the Chernihiv region in northern Ukraine are stranded in Kyyiv, their dreams of a summer holiday at the Italian seashore shattered, as they wait for visas to that Mediterranean country.

The children, ranging in age from 7 through 15, are from radiaton-contaminated areas in northern Ukraine. They were invited by Italian civic organizations in an effort to provide humanitarian assistance to victims of the April 1986 nuclear accident at the Chornobyl power plant.

But the 226 Ukrainian kids, including 130 orphans, have become hostages of Italian bureaucracy, as they wait and wait for their visas to come through in Moscow. Meanwhile, the funds they had received to spend in Italy, collected by the citizens of their native Chernihiv region, are dwindling while they live in Kyyiv-area hotels.

### Team sent to Moscow

Ukraine's ambassador to Italy, Andriy Orel, said a special inspection team from the Italian Foreign Ministry has been sent to Moscow to deal with the children's visa applications, but as of June 28, the matter had not been resolved.

"It doesn't look like the kids will get

out of Ukraine this summer," said Natalia Zarudna, a spokeswoman from the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry.

Despite the fact that Ukraine became independent four years ago, the Italian Embassy in Kyyiv still does not have a consular division; therefore, Ukrainians who want to travel to Italy must submit their passports to the Italian Embassy in Moscow.

"There now are 32,000 Ukrainians waiting to get Italian visas," said Ms. Zarudna. "They are backlogged for months." She explained that not only Ukrainians wait to get Italian visas in Moscow — so do citizens of other republics of the Soviet Union.

"First the kids thought they would leave on June 7, then June 14, then on June 21," said Ms. Zarudna at a press briefing last week. She told journalists that the passports and travel documents were sent to Moscow on April 10 and follow-up inquiries were made to no avail.

"But the consular division in Moscow says it is overworked and understaffed, and can't meet all of its obligations," she said.

The case of the stranded children has attracted the attention of some Italian newspapers, including the influential L'Unita, which declared in an editorial on June 18 that "the children have become hostages of Italian bureaucracy." It

added that some shady operators in Moscow were profiting from the long Italian visa waiting list and bumping off clients, such as these children, who cannot pay bribes.

Guido di Sanctis, second secretary of the Italian Embassy in Kyyiv, said the Embassy is willing to inquire about the problems in Moscow, if requested to do so by the Ukrainian government. Besides this, there is little he can do.

### Italy to open consular division

The Italian diplomat, who has been in Kyyiv for three years, has faced this problem over and over again. "We have plans to open a consular division here, but when it will happen, I just don't know. We need the resources, the people, the technology, and our Ministry of Foreign Affairs is slow, very slow," he said.

Currently, the opening of a consular division in Kyyiv is scheduled for early autumn, he said, "but without a crystal ball, I can't tell you much more."

Italian Ambassador Vittorio Surdo was a bit more optimistic, telling journalists recently that the Italian Embassy in Kyyiv would begin issuing visas in early August.

However, that will be too late for the 226 kids from the Chernihiv region to benefit from the humanitarian aid offered by Italian civic groups.

## Rep. Bonior's letter to FCC

Following is the text of the June 23 letter sent by Rep. David Bonior to Reed E. Hundt, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Dear Mr. Hundt:

I am writing to bring to your attention several matters pending before the Federal Communications Commission that stem from the CBS network's "60 Minutes" broadcast of the "Ugly Face of Freedom" story on October 23, 1994.

A petition was filed in November 1994 by Alexander Serafyn of Michigan to block the assignment to CBS of the broadcast license of WGRP-TV 62 in Detroit, Michigan. In addition, a petition was filed in April 1995 by Oleh Nikolyszyn of Rhode Island to block the assignment to CBS of the broadcast license of WPRI-TV 12 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Prior to the commission's consideration of these petitions, I hope you will consider the actions of CBS in this matter — its broadcast of the story and its unwillingness to address the rea-

sonable concerns of the Ukrainian community.

The story was deeply offensive to those of us of Ukrainian ancestry. Portraying us as "genetically anti-Semitic" and "educated peasants, deeply superstitious" is untrue. Interviews since the broadcast of that segment have revealed that a number of the statements made in the story were severely taken out of context. CBS has, to date, not apologized for the broadcast nor allowed for a balanced program on the state of Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

Ukrainians have been wronged by CBS. I would respectfully request that the FCC conduct a thorough investigation of these matters and allow for public hearings. Please make my interest in this situation a matter of record. I am confident the Commission will take into account all of the relevant issues as it considers the petitions and appeal.

Sincerely,  
David E. Bonior  
Democratic Whip

## Statement by UNA...

(Continued from page 1)

Walter Sochan to review the questionnaire responses. Printed on page 1 is a report on their review of the Svoboda questionnaires. At the same time we thank these two members of the General Assembly for their efforts and the time they dedicated to accomplish this task.

In accordance with the results of the poll, Svoboda will remain a daily because 60 percent of the respondents want to receive a daily newspaper. The Executive Committee is sincerely grateful to the 4,860 subscribers who stated their choice by returning the questionnaire. A big thank you is due also to those respondents who not only replied to the questionnaire but enclosed checks in amounts of \$40, \$75 and higher, regardless of when their subscriptions were due to expire. In this

way they proved how valuable they consider a daily newspaper to be, that they respect it and that they want to continue receiving it.

In the coming weeks, the Svoboda administration will register the subscription fees received; therefore we ask your patience. At the same time we inform readers that beginning August 1 all male members of the UNA, who used to pay for their Svoboda subscriptions with their UNA membership dues, will now pay for the newspaper directly to the Svoboda administration. Members whose subscriptions expire in July of this year will receive notices to pay their subscription fees for August directly to the administration. We will apply this system month by month as members' subscriptions expire.

Executive Committee of the  
Ukrainian National Association

## ACTION ITEM

Larissa Fontana, director of the Ukrainian-American Community Network of Washington has filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission against CBS' Washington affiliate, W\*USA, for failing to make available for public inspection copies of letters written to the station that voice protest against the October 23, 1994, airing of the "60 Minutes" piece "The Ugly Face of Freedom." The FCC is questioning why W\*USA has not kept records of responses to the airing of the program which suggested that Ukrainians are "genetically anti-Semitic."

In its reply, W\*USA stated that it has a record of receiving only one complaint. Several individuals that Ms. Fontana has contacted affirm they also sent correspondence to W\*USA voicing their protest on the airing of the program, letters which the television station does not have on record. W\*USA has gone so far as to suggest that because it does not have a copy of Ms. Fontana's letter it may not exist, even though in a February 21 correspondence with her, W\*USA acknowledged receiving a letter from her.

Individuals who wrote to W\*USA in Washington in the matter of "The Ugly Face of Freedom" are asked to contact Ms. Fontana. Whether they have retained a copy of their correspondence is a secondary matter. It is important that CBS and its affiliates do not take lightly concerns over the way in which this matter is being handled. Please call her at (301) 365-2490 or fax her at (301) 365-2491.

Submitted by the Ukrainian-American Community Network.



Oliha Kuzmowycz

Walter Sochan (left) and Iwan Wynnyk look over questionnaires returned by Svoboda readers.

REMINDER: As of July 1, new subscription fees for Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly go into effect. The new prices are: for Svoboda — \$75 per year for UNA members and \$100 for non-members; for The Weekly — \$40 for UNA members and \$60 for non-members.

## Ethnocultural Council discusses threats to multiculturalism

by Andrij Wynnyckyj  
Toronto Press Bureau

MONTREAL — As predicted by western Canadian scholar Dr. Manoly Lupul last year, hostility to the country's official policy of multiculturalism has grown. This lent a sense of urgency to the Canadian Ethnocultural Council's board of presidents meeting, held in Montreal, Quebec's most populous city, over the weekend of May 27-28.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the CEC and also president of the Ukrainian World Congress, pointed out in his report that a movement is afoot to have Canada's milestone Multiculturalism Act repealed.

To boot, the government body overseeing the nation's policy in this regard was downgraded from a full-fledged department to a secretariat by the very party, the Liberals, on whose watch the concept had been introduced to the nation.

Dr. Cipywnyk mentioned Liberal backbencher John Nunziata, who represents one of the more multiculturally diverse ridings of Toronto. Mr. Nunziata fired a salvo against the policy in an April 26 address to a committee of the Canadian International Development Agency, and called for a full review of multiculturalism.

Mr. Nunziata described multiculturalism as "counter-productive because it ghettoizes, segregates, marginalizes and forces people to become hyphenated Canadians."

Dr. Cipywnyk said it was imperative that the CEC rise to this. "Our main project," he said, "must be to participate fully in the government's review of its multiculturalism policy." He said the massive reorganization of departments administering the policy must be overseen and guided by the country's ethnic communities, which have the most at stake.

### Backgrounds diverse, but concerns similar

The presidents of 24 ethnic community organizations attended the two-day session to give voice to concerns and to plan strategy.

Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Oleh Romaniw attended the meeting, and in his address to the membership spoke about the need for continued government support for language-retention programs, despite cutbacks in education; the effect Ukrainian independence has had on the community's work in Canada; and the UCC's recent decision to resurrect its multiculturalism committee.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the issues that concerned other heads of ethnic communities were quite similar to those of Ukrainians.

Dr. Alan Li of the Chinese Canadian National Council denounced the new \$975 "right of landing fee" being imposed on immigrants and complained about the elimination of grandparents as a category for immigrant family reunification.

Roy Inoue of the National Association of Japanese Canadians spoke about redress for internment during World War II.

Domenico Rossi, head of the National Congress of Italian Canadians, addressed the issue of generational cultural shifts and the divergent attitudes to, for example, living in retirement homes.

George Manios, president of the Hellenic Canadian Congress and also the CEC treasurer, highlighted the widely held concern for Canadian unity and a need to improve relations with Quebec's provincial government, at a time when a separatist party is in power and inter-ethnic tensions in the province are running high.

Peter Brauns of the Latvian National Federation in Canada stressed the need to keep pressing the Canadian government to make its policy conform to post-Soviet reality — to ensure that initial support for the newly independent states translates into expanded economic ties, to press for the inclusion of Central and East European countries in NATO, and to remain vigilant in order to ensure that Russia effects a successful transition from imperialism to democracy.

In the ensuing discussion, no issue seemed to unite those in the room more than the need to counter those who would scale back multiculturalism as a national policy.

### A "wake up call"

This provided a natural fit for the presentations of a trio of specialists in this area, who had been invited to address the issue of "Canada's Multiculturalism Policy and Programs." (See story on page 6.)

The talks, which Dr. Cipywnyk referred to as "a wake up call," produced a mixture of rational debate and passionate commentary.

Laureano Leone, past CEC president and currently the head of the CEC's foundation, led off with strong words for Mr. Nunziata.

"This man is an Italian Canadian, he rose up thanks to the support of our community, and yet he was always ashamed to call himself Giovanni, it was always 'John' with him," Mr. Leone said emotionally.

"Nobody is forcing him to be a hyphenated Canadian," the CEC veteran continued, "it's a matter of pride in your heritage."

"This Nunziata is where he is now because Canada is a multicultural country. He needs to be reminded who put him in office, and whom he represents," Mr. Leone said to vigorous applause.

Panelist Prof. Elliot Tepper picked up on this reference to political actions, saying, "It's time to get into the local riding organizations of all three major parties and make your views known."

"But get ready for comments suggesting that your participation has no legitimacy, that you're only a special interest," Prof. Tepper warned.

Art Hagopian of the Armenian National Federation of Canada pointed out how odd it was that the anti-immigration Reform Party had elected so many representatives in western Canada, where 60 percent of the population is descended from immigrants.

Referring to the present Liberal government, panelist Kerry Johnston added that the CEC and ethnic groups in general have to bite the hand that fed them for a time, "because now it looks like the hand is about to crush you and push you aside."

Following the general discussion, members formed smaller groups for a more in-depth discussion of future lobbying efforts and to assist in drawing up resolutions. Questions proposed were: What are the achievements of the multicultural policy? What have its drawbacks been? Is multiculturalism important for Canadian unity? What steps will you take to encourage community input into the government's multicultural review?

### Acrimony in Europe fuels dispute

In many pan-ethnic organizations the quarrels of the outside world intrude upon the business at hand. So it was in this case, as the acrimonious political situation in the Balkans came to play a role in the CEC's Sunday session.

Dr. Li and Mr. Romaniw introduced a motion forcing a vote on a long-standing application by the United Macedonian Organizations. Representatives of the Greek, Serbian and some other organizations walked out in protest, ironically undercutting the considerable opposition to admitting the UMO, which was accepted as a member-organization.

The heat of this debate, which appeared to slide the council toward dissolution, in the end seemed to save the council from itself by exhausting its members.

After the lunch break, delegates of the groups that had walked out quietly filtered in. Mr. Manios's proposed budget, initially balked at despite his dire warnings of the consequences if it not being accepted, was passed almost unanimously.

### Sorely missed absentees

Notable among the absentees was Irving Abella, the outgoing president of the Canadian Jewish Congress and an ardent defender of multiculturalism. He had just stepped down on May 14, clearing the way for the election of a new president, Goldie Hershon.

Another important player on Canada's ethnocultural scene,

(Continued on page 18)

## CEC's director looks back at achievements

by Andrij Wynnyckyj  
Toronto Press Bureau

Anna Chiappa, a founding member of the National Capital Alliance on Race Relations in Ottawa, was the executive director of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council from August 1991 to April 1994, then for a brief time from March to May 1995. Now she has taken a position with provincial Ontario Human Rights Commission. (The CEC's new office chief, on the job since early June, is Irene Kanchan.)

### How do you look back at your tenure as the CEC's executive director?

I consider myself to have been very lucky to be part of its work. I think the CEC is one of the few organizations that has had the continuity and the support from the community. It has seen the development of the multiculturalism policy from its embryonic state.

It [the CEC] has been there since multiculturalism was only a vision of what Canada could look like. [The CEC] has had the capacity and community support to help further the concept and oversee its implementation locally as law [the Multiculturalism Act], and through its inclusion in the Charter of Rights [and Freedoms, of the Canadian Constitution].

If one was to take a look at all the various briefs that the CEC has put forward over the years, it has been consistent — we believe in a bilingual multicultural Canada. We have never wavered.

I've worked with Alexander Sennecke of the German community, Irving Abella of the Jewish community, Oleh Romaniw of the Ukrainian community, people from the Asian and Caribbean communities. We have individuals coming from widely diverse backgrounds who are united by that single vision.

To me, that really is a wonderful Canadian gift that we have.

### Do critics of the CEC have a point? Is its mandate that of a special-interest group?

There are those who would criticize multiculturalism as a special-interest concern, who criticize the CEC as a special-interest group that does not represent the broader Canadian public, supposedly to the detriment of Canada.

But we're talking about equality issues. We're talking about rights under the Charter, under Section 27, in matters of multiculturalism.

We have helped Francophone communities outside Quebec, members of the Anglophone minority in Quebec; we've helped organizations of the disabled; we've represented groups seeking equal status in the country on the basis of the Multiculturalism Act.

So the CEC can hardly be accused of being a special-interest group. It's as wide-ranging as it could possibly be. It reflects a

(Continued on page 18)



Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Oleh Romaniw addressed the CEC board of presidents meeting.

## Panel of specialists cites positive effects and need for multiculturalism

by **Andriy Wynnycky**  
Toronto Press Bureau

MONTREAL – A trio of specialists was invited to the Canadian Ethnocultural Council's annual board of presidents meeting in downtown Montreal on May 27, to provide their perspective on Canada's multiculturalism policy and programs. Their presentations were delivered in a panel format, with CEC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk as moderator, during the first day of sessions.

First to speak was Prof. Elliot Tepper, a political scientist at Ottawa's Carleton University and a long-time government advisor on immigration and race relations.

Leading off with a satellite photo of the earth from outer space, and then shifting to bar graphs and pie charts, Prof. Tepper drove home the simple, if obvious, reality that humanity is multi-ethnic. He made the point that in the early 1970s Canada had adopted a policy, multiculturalism, that is a healthy reflection of this reality – and that it did so somewhat sooner than other countries.

It is also, he remarked, Canada's own reality. A single ethnic group, English and French included, has not constituted the majority of Canada's population since 1941 he said. "Not 1991 – 1941" he emphasized.

Furthermore, Prof. Tepper asserted, industrial nations such as Canada have become demographically stagnant, that is, their birth rates are going down and their populations are aging. "If we keep going at this rate, and do not take in any more immigrants, as some have suggested, then the last person in Canada can turn out the lights in about 2060," he quipped.

This pattern produces a heavy dependency load carried by an increasingly narrow wage-earning (and therefore tax-paying) segment of society, the political scientist said. Prof. Tepper flashed an interesting table suggesting that Ukrainians were third highest in terms of birthrate in the country, but hardly have little to worry about, as the proportion of the very old and very young has risen sharply.

Prof. Tepper rejected the notion that people feel less allegiance to Canada because of multiculturalism. He cited statistics demonstrating that the percentage of immigrants pursuing applications for full citizenship rose after the policy was instituted. He also dismissed the notion of homogeneous national culture, such as the idea of "one culture" espoused by Liberal MP John Nunziata, as "a futile nightmare."

Prof. Tepper concluded by saying that "multiculturalism is a symbol of legitimate diversity" and warned the assembly not to be complacent as the backlash against the policy gathers steam.

### Warning against return to "bad old days"

The next speaker was Kerry Johnston, a pro-multiculturalist activist since the 1960s, director general of Multiculturalism Canada under Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government, and a senior advisor in the drafting of the 1988 Multiculturalism Act.

Mr. Johnston took up where his fellow panelist left off, but in more fiery terms. "Ethnic groups in this coun-

try need to face this new fight," cautioned the New Zealand-born consultant, "or we're going back to the bad old days of the early 60s, when the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission referred to Canada's 'two founding graces,' the English and the French."

Mr. Johnston said ethnic groups had to recapture the sense of mission displayed by Ukrainians, Germans and other groups in Winnipeg, when they confronted federal bilingualism and biculturalism and insisted that their distinct Canadian heritages and contributions to confederation be recognized.

Mr. Johnston outlined the struggle to have multiculturalism enshrined as the national government's policy, from Pierre Trudeau's "Four Pillars of Multiculturalism" policy, to the Constitution Act of 1981, to the passing of the Multiculturalism Act of 1988.

"What does the Constitution's Charter of Rights and Freedoms say?" Mr. Johnston asked rhetorically. He then read from the document, "This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the presentation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians."

"Notice that it says, 'the multicultural,' meaning everyone's, all Canadians, yours and mine, not just that of some ethnic groups whose votes politicians sometimes have to work about," Mr. Johnston emphasized.

Nothing that was achieved in the last 24 years was easy, he pointed out, but at every point when the country's ethnic groups came together as the "third force" described by the late Sen. Paul Zuyzyk, it was successful in having its program adopted.

Mr. Johnston noted that this success rate had much to do with the country's demographics, since in Ontario, Canada's most populous province, about 55 percent of the population is neither of British nor French background, and the figures top 60 percent in each of the three Prairie provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The activist issued an open challenge to those assembled: "the question is, how is the CEC going to effect another coalescence of this powerful coalition, at a time when we're all under threat?"

"If we make 40 to 60 percent of the population and we're under threat," Mr. Johnston said, "then the entire country is under threat."

"You've got to build another strong coalition when you're going to be under the microscope as never before," he warned.

Unconsciously echoing some of the concerns Ukrainians have had about the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Mr. Johnston emphasized that "your organizations [must be] securely anchored within your own community."

He said that the people whom the CEC represents needn't panic about the struggle any more, because the idea is no longer new and is part of the country's fabric, backlash or no backlash. However, he warned them against complacency and enjoined the board of presidents not to underestimate the enmity that exists.

Mr. Johnston went on the offensive against those who claim the popularity of the policy is waning, asserting that the hostility is located largely within the country's establish-

ment and institutions, which have been the slowest and least responsive to change. "We have polls and polls that suggest this and suggest that – the fact is that in properly constructed polls conducted nationally there was always support for multiculturalism as a feature of Canadian identity."

In an Angus Reid poll the consultant cited, multiculturalism came in third, behind Medicare and Parliament, as an indicator of Canadian identity. "The National Hockey League came in about 11th," Mr. Johnston said, to general amusement, "and our history as a former British colony was way at the bottom of the list."

### Manitoban professor refutes arguments

Dr. Stella Hryniuk, professor of history and Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba and rector of the Center for Ukrainian Studies at that institution, was next.

Prof. Hryniuk, who has worked on a number of discrimination studies, gave the meeting an effective and measured coaching job on what to expect from opponents of multiculturalism, and how best to counter them.

Prof. Hryniuk tackled the contention, put forth by Canadian writer Neil Bissoondath and members of the Reform Party, that the policy fragments society.

"This argument fails to recognize that humans naturally tend to have multiple loyalties whose hierarchies undergo change throughout the individual's lifetime," she said.

"Commitment to Canada is not reduced by a strong allegiance to one's religious or ethnic community," the historian asserted. She said studies of cross-cultural training in many countries' educational systems has shown that such programs heighten immigrants' sense of identification with the new country and a lack of them has produced the opposite effect – a retreat into ghettos.

Prof. Hryniuk pointed to a paradox: attachment to and pride in one's heritage has actually speeded the adoption of a Canadian identity among immigrant populations observed by researchers.

She therefore counseled community leaders to "let it be known that their members are open to cross-cultural contacts, to make such contacts the main focus of their activities," and to highlight the natural fascination of relocated individuals in their new environment.

True to remarks by moderator Dr. Cipywnyk, who said the Prairie academic "lives in a province where multiculturalism is a way of life," Prof. Hryniuk spoke of the success of Manitoba's efforts in this area.

She countered that not only is multiculturalism not the source of social fragmentation, in fact, in societies that are largely ethnically and culturally homogeneous, fragmentation has been observed to develop at a much faster rate.

### Publicity needed for policy's goals

Other critics have attacked the vague nature of the goals of multiculturalism set out by Canada's government agencies. Prof. Hryniuk said this can be made to work to the assembled communities' distinct advantage. Ethnic communities can and should work as the promoters and advertisers of a policy that has been so beneficial – something that has not been sufficiently done in the past.

The Manitoba-based scholar said that by its very presence in any form, it has shifted the focus of the attacks from the ethnic or immigrant groups themselves to a government policy. She said this has dispelled much tension that existed over the years, and gave erstwhile opponents a topic of abstract and far less polarizing discussion.

Prof. Hryniuk followed up on this topic, saying that many conferences, workshops and discussion groups, even those conducted by the CEC, have largely preached to the converted. "More cross-cultural programs need to be delivered to people who are not converted." This will require considerable investment and imagination, but is among the most important efforts Canada's ethnic communities need to make, she added.

### Whence and whither the core culture?

Prof. Hryniuk suggested that cross-cultural programs should allay fears of "displacing culture" by emphasizing similarities, shared cultural values, and focusing on acceptance rather than denial of other cultural systems as a form of self-protection.

She stressed that more effort needs to be made to highlight what contributions to the local culture immigrants have brought to Canada, and the exact nature of their ancestors' input into the country's development.

Prof. Hryniuk questioned the contention of critics who say that Canadian "core values and culture" are being eroded. She said such arguments are based on presuppositions that culture is static.



CEC President Dmytro Cipywnyk introduces panelists: (from left) Prof. Elliot Teper, Stella Hryniuk and Kerry Johnston.

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# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA offers new program to its paid-up members

by **Martha Lysko**  
UNA Secretary

The Ukrainian National Association is currently working on a new program involving its paid-up membership. Because of its strong financial position, and because the UNA values its paid-up members, we are planning to offer our membership a one-time chance to buy increased amounts of insurance without filing new applications, or providing proof of insurability. No matter what your health or age, if you are insured with the UNA you can increase your insurance coverage.

This program, known as the "Additional Insurance Program," is designed to upgrade the amounts of insurance that our paid-up members currently have. It is very similar to our regular conversion program involving the new single-premium certificate. In effect, the paid-up members will be receiving a new single-premium certificate if they choose to participate in this program.

All members between the ages of 20 and 80 can increase their insurance coverage if they have a paid-up policy in the UNA. The program gives each paid-up member the opportunity to increase his/her insurance coverage on the basis of a more recent mortality table, with a much higher guaranteed interest rate than the old paid-up certificate. This means you can buy more insurance for the same

premium dollar. Every member who in the past was underinsured, and no longer was eligible to buy more insurance, will have an opportunity to double, and in some cases to triple, his/her insurance amount.

The program will begin in September of 1995 and will continue until August of next year. The UNA will contact some 28,000 members who have paid-up policies in the UNA, with an offer to participate in this program. All paid-up members and all branch secretaries will be contacted directly. Each paid-up member will receive the particulars of his current certificate and a proposal for a new whole-life single-premium certificate.

This program is a "Win-Win" situation for all concerned. Our members get an increased amount of insurance, our branch secretaries get active members into their branches, and the UNA gets more insurance premiums.

All active members are also voting members in their branches. A greater number of voting members means greater participation in our district meetings and our quadrennial convention. We hope to revive the UNA spirit in those members who have not participated in their branches for many years. This is an opportunity to reacquaint members with the UNA, and to revitalize our largest and best Ukrainian fraternal organization. Look for this proposal in the mail during the coming months.

## The UNA and you

### Refinances up

by **Stephan Welhasch**

Recently a Kerhonkson, N.Y., doctor applied to trade her \$100,000 five-year adjustable-rate home loan at 10 percent interest for another five-year fixed-rate balloon at just under 6.5 percent.

She reduced her monthly payments by \$174.70.

A Philadelphia couple, a teacher and an artist, traded a 15-year fixed-rate \$125,000 home loan, which they signed back in May 1992 at 9 percent interest, for a \$150,000 home loan at well below 7.5 percent. They did this to get a lower rate, repair the house a bit and consolidate some high interest rate bills. By doing so they managed to save themselves \$117.90 in their monthly payments.

True, their closing costs did increase some over the time in question, but the \$25,000 extra cash and lower monthly payments did make life a little easier for them. Over the life of both loans their monthly savings will add up to almost \$32,000.

Being members of the UNA entitled them to a special mortgage rate that also includes better insurance coverage for each of them and their children.

If you've been considering refinancing, now is a good time to call the UNA and compare shop.

When rates fell below 7 percent two years ago – the lowest rate in 25 years, it set off a wave of refinancing nationally. By mid-1994 interest rates jumped to over 9 percent, and many homeowners decided to wait it out.

At that time, many financial industry experts believed rates might even hit double digits by the end of the year or some time in the spring of 1995. The opposite happened: rates fell below 7.5 percent because of an unexpected rally in the bond market and have now started to rise once again.

Now the refinancers have decided to get on board and not wait any longer to see if rates will drop further.

The vast majority of mortgages were refinanced back in 1993. Now those who couldn't or didn't refinance for one reason or another are refinancing.

Some can do it today because they have built up enough equity in their homes to be eligible for larger loans. Others were shut out in 1993 because of "income dislocation." People who lost a job at, say, AT&T, changed careers – but until most recently fell short on lenders' last two years' income requirement. This group of "dislocated" people also is finally able to refinance today. More than

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## UNA recognizes Syracuse grads

SYRACUSE, N.Y. – The Lesia Ukrainka Ukrainian School in Syracuse, N.Y., celebrated its 40th anniversary on Saturday, June 10, with a banquet and dance at the Ukrainian National Home.

The occasion also honored the year's graduates: Christina Nedoshytko, Natalia Senenko, Anastasia Pruscello and Zoriana Chmara.

Advisor Walter Korchynsky addressed the banquet with greetings from the Ukrainian National Association and presented each of the graduates with a gift of \$50 from the UNA.

To help celebrate the school's 40th anniversary over 60 past graduates attended the event, with some coming from as far away as California. The alumni led the cheering as future graduates 5 years old and up filled the stage to entertain everyone by singing Ukrainian songs.

It was not only a fun-filled evening but a very inspiring one also. To see so many young people celebrating their Ukrainian heritage was indeed uplifting. The school's young and dynamic director is Hanya Hrycyk, who is assisted by an equally enthusiastic staff. "From all indications there are many willing and capable teachers and plenty of students in Syracuse, which should mean many more anniversaries and many more graduates," noted Mr. Korchynsky.

**Insure  
and be sure.  
Join the UNA!**

## Soyuzivka hosts 11th annual Father's Day celebration

by **Andre Worobec**

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Blessed with beautiful weather, the Ukrainian National Association celebrated its 11th annual Father's Day at Soyuzivka on June 18. Some 800 guests visited Soyuzivka during this weekend, and approximately half of that number filled the concert hall.

After divine liturgies at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church and special prayers for the intention of fathers and Bako Soyuz (the UNA's nickname), the guests assembled in the Veselka auditorium for the afternoon concert.

The concert featured the 21-member Zorepad Ukrainian Dance ensemble from Watervliet, N.Y., directed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, and the four-man Lvivian vocal/instrumental Ensemble from Lviv.

In existence since 1976, the members of Zorepad range in age from 6 to 21. The ensemble includes beginners, intermediate and advanced performing groups. It is supported by an active Parents Organization, whose current president is Christine Kyfor.

Lvivian consists of Volodymyr Cimura, lead vocalist; Yuriy Antoniuk, who plays keyboards and writes musical arrangements; Taras Hryniuk, saxophone and flute; and Ihor Kostiv, bass guitar. Every member is both a singer and a musician. The group's business manager is Anastasia (Stasie) Syby.

This is Lvivian's (formerly Veselky Lviv) fourth trip to the U.S. The group has performed in practically every state and released three recordings. Most of the numbers sung at the concert will be included in an upcoming fourth recording.

The concert was opened by Halyna Kolessa, mistress of ceremonies, who, in

turn, introduced Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian National Association. Mrs. Diachuk, in addressing the audience, stressed the importance of the father's presence in the family.

Mrs. Diachuk noted that many people who have attained success in life, attribute it largely to the influence and good example of their fathers. Therefore, Mrs. Diachuk added, it is essential to the health of the Ukrainian family, and society in general, that future generations receive their parenting from both the father and the mother, she said.

Zorepad and Lvivian alternated their performances. Zorepad opened with "Pryvit" (Welcome Dance), and Lvivian followed with "Tam De Hory Syni" (Where the Blue Skies Are), a number dedicated to all fathers. As a gift to John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka, Lvivian presented him with a "bulava" (mace), a

Kozak symbol of authority.

The dancers performed dances from the Hutsul, Lemko and Transcarpathian regions, a humorous dance, "Iz Syrom Pyrohy" (Pyrohy and Cheese), Kozachok, (Kozak Sword Dance) and, for the finale, the Hopak.

The repertoire of Lvivian included contemporary Ukrainian songs, including compositions by the late Volodymyr Ivasiuk and Levko Dutkivsky, plus an international favorite, "O Sole Mio," sung in Italian. Lvivian concluded the program with "Ukraina Zavzhdy Bude" (Ukraine Will Always Be).

After the final number Andre J. Worobec, UNA fraternal activities coordinator and program director for the concert, thanked the performers, their business managers, the mistress of cere-

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The Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Ensemble performs a Hutsul number.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Svoboda is saved

Friday, June 23, will no doubt down in Ukrainian National Association and Ukrainian diaspora history as the day subscribers to the UNA's daily newspaper saved the publication. Yes, they literally saved Svoboda, which faced the prospect of becoming a weekly newspaper due to financial hardships. They did so by speaking out. Responding to the questionnaire sent to each and every subscriber, readers voted decisively that the 102-year-old Ukrainian newspaper must remain a daily (i.e. that it continue to be published five times per week).

The response rate was more than 47 percent. This in itself was an encouraging sign as anyone familiar with public polls can testify that such a percentage of responses is very high. The margin of votes for a daily versus a weekly publication of Svoboda was nearly 2:1 as 60 percent (2,892 readers) checked "daily" on the questionnaire, while 33 percent (1,642 readers) opted for the weekly choice. Another 7 percent (326 readers), it should be noted, did not indicate a clear preference (though there were a few who decided to let their Svoboda subscriptions lapse once the new higher subscription fees go into effect).

Many of the respondents enclosed checks with their filled out questionnaires — this to extend their subscriptions and as a sign of good faith. Even UNA executives, some of whom had argued that if Svoboda remained a daily the UNA would cease to exist, had to admit in a statement published in Svoboda on June 28 and in this issue of The Weekly (see front page) that these respondents in particular had demonstrated "how valuable they consider a daily newspaper to be, that they respect it and that they want to continue receiving it."

And thus, the UNA Executive Committee acknowledged that the people have spoken. The subscribers of Svoboda who live throughout the United States and Canada, indeed around the globe, have indicated that they want and need a daily newspaper — and are willing to pay the higher price required to publish Svoboda as such. They demonstrated that they believe in this venerable institution of Ukrainian diaspora life, that they understand Batko Soyuz's difficulty in providing such a costly service to UNA members and the community at large without the additional financial support of subscribers.

The significance of their vote cannot be underestimated. Its ramifications go far beyond the immediate issue of Svoboda's fate "to be or not to be." For the decision to keep Svoboda a daily indicates the strong belief that our community lives, and that's why it needs the daily contact provided by Svoboda. The resounding majority of readers established that Svoboda is a necessity in providing the latest news — both from our diaspora communities, as well as daily updates from newly independent Ukraine — information that is not available to them elsewhere. They indicated that they want to have contacts with fellow Ukrainians worldwide and that they value the exchange of views carried on Svoboda's pages.

These strong preferences — these emotional attachments to Svoboda — were expressed by many readers in notes appended to the questionnaires, in separate letters to the editor of that newspaper, in letters to the UNA president and in countless phone calls to the Svoboda Press in which readers inquired: Could it really be that Svoboda might no longer be a daily?

To be sure there is that 33 percent that voted for a weekly Svoboda. The sincere hope at the Svoboda Press is that these readers will continue to support the paper by remaining among its subscribers. For their part, Svoboda's publishers and editors have pledged to improve the paper, to make it more interesting to today's readers, to update its contents and its look. Readers may have noticed some changes already, but there are more in the future — all meant to keep Svoboda readers reading and to attract new subscribers. In its June 30 editorial Svoboda asked its readers to voice their comments, to offer suggestions on how to make their daily newspaper better — to enter into a dialogue ensuring that Svoboda remains important to the community.

And so, as the Svoboda daily has been granted a second lease on life, we at The Weekly say: Viva Svoboda!

July  
6  
1851

### Turning the pages back...

An architect, Ivan Levynsky was born in Dolyna, Stanyslaviv county in Galicia, on July 6, 1851. After graduating from the Lviv Technical Academy in 1875, he set up an architectural firm and a building materials company.

He designed and built many of Lviv's public buildings in the Moderne style, incorporating motifs from Ukrainian folk architecture and ornamentation.

Levynsky's projects included the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the main railway station, the George Hotel, the Lysenko Higher Institute of Music, the new building of the Academic Gymnasium, and a number of student residences, hospitals and clinics.

Levynsky also designed and built sanatoriums and hospitals in Vorokhta, Zolochiv, Kolomyia, Zalizhchyky, Horodenka and Ternopil.

He was a founding member of the Prosvita Society, and a patron of the Postup Society for workers' enlightenment.

In 1903, he became a professor of architecture at the Lviv Polytechnical Institute.

Deported to Kyiv by the Russian imperial forces as they retreated in 1914, he stayed in the capital, where he founded the Pratsia Agronomic Society and built a Ukrainian Catholic wooden church in the Hutsul style.

He returned to Lviv in 1918, founded the Pratsia Society, and died a year later.

Source: "Levynsky, Ivan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## COMMENTARY: OSCE roundtable helps reduce tensions in the Crimea

by Orest Deychakiwsky

A roundtable sponsored by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to discuss the situation in the Crimea was held on May 11-14 in Locarno, Switzerland. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Ukrainian and Crimean governments, and chaired by Andreas Kohlschutter, the Swiss head of the OSCE Mission to Ukraine, and Max van der Stoep, the OSCE's high commissioner for national minorities.

The roundtable provided a valuable opportunity to search for compromise in resolving political disputes between Ukraine and its restive semi-autonomous Crimean peninsula.

Two-thirds of the Crimea's population is ethnic Russian, and many have advocated closer ties to Russia if not outright separation from Ukraine. Not surprisingly, this has posed a problem for Ukraine, which, having been subjected to Russian control for centuries, values its independence and stresses its territorial integrity. In March, the Ukrainian Parliament abolished the Crimean Constitution as separatist and contravening the Ukrainian Constitution, and banned the post of Crimean president.

At the Locarno roundtable, both sides found common ground in the 1992 Ukrainian law — never ratified — which granted the Crimea broad autonomy after the break-up of the Soviet Union. The 1992 law, according to OSCE Mission Head Kohlschutter, could serve as the basis for a settlement between Ukrainian and Crimean authorities.

As a result of the recommendations by the OSCE at the Locarno meeting, and, no doubt, due to growing pressure from the Ukrainian government, Crimean representatives offered to cancel a scheduled June 25 referendum on the recently banned Crimean Constitution if the Ukrainian Parliament revoked its decision to annul the document.

On May 25, the Crimean Parliament, for a variety of reasons, indeed called off the scheduled referendum and said it will start drafting a new Crimean Constitution based on the 1992 power-sharing law. Moreover, in what could foreshadow a further calming of the Crimean situation, the Crimean Parliament canceled plans for what would have been a second June 25

referendum on support for a union of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus.

Despite the OSCE's apparently constructive role in helping to find solutions to the Crimean crisis, it did not escape controversy. Criticism has been leveled at OSCE Mission Head Kohlschutter who, in an address to the Crimean Parliament on May 31, called for creating a new conciliation structure where the Crimeans could "appeal differences to some higher organ than the Ukrainian Parliament."

A June 2 text released by Mr. Kohlschutter speaks of a conciliation organ "other" — not "higher" — than the Ukrainian Parliament. This, and other discrepancies between what Mr. Kohlschutter said and his text have generated controversy, as some of his remarks were viewed by democrats in Ukraine and outside observers as being irresponsible and working against the resolution of the situation in the Crimea.

For instance, Freedom House President Adrian Karatnycky, who heard and taped Mr. Kohlschutter's address in the Crimean Parliament, accused him of engaging in deception in a June 7 article in the Wall Street Journal (European edition). A subsequent letter to the Wall Street Journal from the secretary general of the OSCE regretted the confusion and misunderstanding that resulted from this incident and expressed his conviction "that there is a solid basis for a further helpful role for the OSCE Mission in contributing to a solution to the problems in Ukraine between Kyiv and Symferopol."

Notwithstanding the unfortunate Kohlschutter incident, as matters now stand, the OSCE round-table in Locarno appears to have helped in reducing tensions in the Crimea.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (formerly known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) consists of 53 member-states. The OSCE is engaged in standard-setting in fields ranging from military security to economic and environmental cooperation to human rights and humanitarian issues. In addition, it engages in a variety of preventive diplomacy initiatives designed to prevent, manage and resolve conflict within and among the participating states.

Orest Deychakiwsky is professional staff member with the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

### Poll shows language...

(Continued from page 1)

guage. In Donetsk, 49 percent of the population is Russian, and 8 percent list another nationality.

In Symferopol, 21 percent of the population consider themselves ethnically Ukrainian, while 67 percent registered as ethnic Russian and 12 percent registered as other. Among the population in Symferopol, only 9 percent consider Ukrainian their native language, 82 percent consider Russian their native language and 9 percent list other languages.

However, the poll also showed that even when people consider Ukrainian their native language they do not always use it, opting instead to use the language they feel most comfortable with. DI asked residents in each of the following cities which language they use most often and the answers were as follows:

- Lviv — Ukrainian, 63 percent; Russian, 17 percent; depends on circumstances, 19 percent;
- Kyiv — Ukrainian, 16 percent; Russian, 39 percent; depends on circumstances, 45 percent;
- Donetsk — Ukrainian, 1.5 percent; Russian, 79 percent, depends on circum-

stances, 19 percent;

- Symferopol — Ukrainian, 0.5 percent; Russian, 84 percent; depends on circumstances, 12 percent.

When Democratic Initiatives posed the question of whether Ukrainian citizens would want the Russian language to have official status, the respondents answered as follows:

- Lviv — yes, 21 percent; no, 71 percent; hard to say, 8 percent;
- Kyiv — yes, 39 percent; no, 42 percent; hard to say, 19 percent;
- Donetsk — yes, 76 percent; no, 16 percent; hard to say, 8 percent;
- Symferopol — yes, 74 percent; no, 11 percent; hard to say, 15 percent.

The polling center found that Kyiv is truly a bilingual city, as its sociologists found when they distributed surveys to Kyivians. They posed the question "Which language would like to have your questionnaire in," 8 percent said only in Ukrainian, while 7 percent said only in Russian. Twenty-five percent said they would prefer it in Ukrainian, but that it could be in Russian and 21 percent said they would prefer it in Russian, but it could be in Ukrainian, with most of the respondents, 39 percent, saying that it did not matter to them, either language is acceptable.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reclaiming lands  
can't be postponed

Dear Editor:

After reading the contents of the letter that the leadership of the Central and East European Coalition sent to the eight members of Congress regarding the confiscated properties problem, I am at a loss as to what the coalition membership is attempting to accomplish.

Unless this problem is resolved right now, any postponement will make the entire issue moot. People like myself, who want to reclaim the land that was confiscated after World War II in western Ukraine, cannot wait for the mythical moment when Ukraine's lawmakers will "... establish the wherewithal and mechanism to ensure the rule of law and the administration of justice" so that we can reclaim our properties.

In my case, I have no interest in any re-titulation. What I want is to get my parents' land returned to me. I was 14 years old when Communist thugs drove us off of our property, shooting my father in the process. It took him a week to die from his wounds. He predicted that if the land were ever to be returned, then we would have to fight not only grubby foreigners, but our very own brethren... and he was right!

Another point the coalition letter makes is that pursuing this "exceedingly complex issue" would somehow bring on results which would be "detrimental to U.S. interests in Central and Eastern Europe." How so? Does this mean that U.S. agribusiness giants like Archer Daniels Midland ("the supermarket to the world") and Morrison-Knudsen, whose CEOs are on the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, will be prevented from reaping huge profits along with their Ukrainian partners, the collective farm managers? Or might the good folks at the Citizens Network Agribusiness Alliance and the Overseas Private Investment Corp., who can smell profits half way around the world, have to draw measly unemployment benefits due to loss of their lucrative jobs?

Alex Haluszczak  
Bozeman, Mont.

Let's not deny  
Church's heritage

Dear Editor:

After reading the letter by Richard Custer that appeared in *The Weekly* on May 14, I feel compelled to respond. To discuss in detail every item with which I take issue would require volumes, so I will address only a few items that comprise the main theme of Mr. Custer's letter.

First, I question the thoroughness with which Mr. Custer did his research. He shows little understanding and no interest for how and why the Church came to be as it is. Second, I question the objectivity with which this research was done, as well as the author's motives and the sincerity of his concerns. Third, based on my first two comments, I don't see how Mr. Custer can make any statement regarding the relationship between the Church in America and in Ukraine.

Mr. Custer seems to have written his letter in a tiny cubicle, ignoring thousands of years of history and the many connections between the political, cultural and religious events that have shaped the Ukrainian people. Ukrainian Church identity and cultural heritage are inextricably intertwined. For centuries, those who sought to subjugate Ukraine used a twin-pronged attack against the Church and the culture. Perhaps, such attacks

have actually strengthened the ties between religious and cultural values.

Can anyone name a nation in which religion, politics and culture are not inter-related? Historical events such as Crusades, the Union of Brest, the exploration of the New World and the colonization of America did not happen in a vacuum. All had religious, political and cultural implications. The major players in these events were not motivated solely by Christian spiritual values; most had definite cultural and political motives.

Despite Mr. Custer's claims about his extensive research on the Church he has done, it is clear that some basic questions were never asked. For example, "Why is there such a link between Ukrainian religious and cultural values? How did this link come to be?" Can the drop in church attendance and membership be totally attributed to cultural factors so that no other factors need to be considered? Did Mr. Custer's research include interviews with a sufficient sampling of "fallen away Ukrainians" on which to base his claims? Or is he simply transferring his own dislike for Ukrainian culture?

A good researcher approaches his subject with an open mind and no prejudice. It appears that this research had a predetermined bias against Ukrainians and our culture, accepting as gospel the old Magyarophile and Muscophile line that Ukrainians are merely "extreme nationalists."

Mr. Custer mentioned that Eastern Christians suffer from a profound inferiority complex. Yet his own attitude toward our culture is condescending, as he considers it irrelevant for the American-born to maintain, and a burden for the non-Ukrainian to endure. He regards it as something that should be hidden away and brought out only on holidays.

I feel that it's not the culture itself that turns people off, it's the constant reinforcement of the idea that ours is inferior to others and something of which to be ashamed. Education must include the ideas that our culture should be a source of pride and that our language is a living one. Such education must include non-Ukrainian spouses or others who wish to participate in the Church and its activities. I believe this is a far more desirable solution for all parties concerned than to simply repress all Ukrainian cultural values for fear that someone may not like or understand them.

I contend that these attacks on Ukrainian language and culture are "sour grapes" from one whose identity is based solely on religious affiliation. This may also explain why bonds between the Church in America and Ukraine bother Mr. Custer so, since for the most part, the roots of the Byzantine Catholic Church are also in Ukraine.

If it is the presence of cultural values in religious institutions that bothers Mr. Custer, may I suggest that he make similar appeals to the Hispanic, African-American, Pennsylvania Dutch, and even the Irish communities? Let's not overlook his own Ruthenian community, whose members are actively raising funds for the seminary in Uzhhorod, and whose parishes sponsor what may be considered cultural events. Why are Ukrainians being singled out for this sanitizing?

While the Ukrainian Church must accept the challenges of education and evangelization, I do not believe that denying our heritage will improve the situation. In fact, we must overcome our own inferiority complex by affirming that our language, religious customs and cultural heritage are worth learning and sharing. Despite Mr. Custer's claim, it is possible to do this within a thriving community that still keeps "both feet planted in America."

Joseph W. Zucofski  
Port Carbon, Pa.

## CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



## Retired general heads for Ukraine

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine defines "Kozak" as a derivative of the Turkish word "kazak," meaning anyone who could not find his appropriate place in society and went into the steppes where he acknowledged no authority." Meet Victor Pergat, with some slight variations.

Born 51 years ago into Kozak stock in the Ukrainian Kamianets-Podilskiy region, Mr. Pergat's blood lines are perhaps stronger than most. His family originates from the Kuban region, now a part of Russia.

After Mr. Pergat's family spent seven years meandering through various displaced persons camps in Germany and Belgium — where the elder Pergat worked in a coal mine — Mr. Pergat's family emigrated to Canada in 1951. They settled in Montreal.

At the age of 17, after graduating from Rosemount High School, Mr. Pergat joined the Canadian Armed Forces. "Deep down, that was the Kozak background that made me want to be a soldier, partly," he explains over the telephone from his office in Toronto (he lives in Kemptville, just outside Ottawa). The other influence was the sudden death by brain tumor of his father, who had once worked as an X-ray technician.

Mr. Pergat attended McGill University during his initial years with the Canadian Army. In 1966 he graduated with a degree in electrical engineering and was commissioned in the Corps of the Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Suddenly, his career took off.

Within a year, Mr. Pergat was posted to Germany where he began a one-year tour. He returned to Canada in 1968 and attended the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. After that graduation, he was sent to Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, where he worked as an administrative staff officer. In 1973, Mr. Pergat became a major.

The 1970s saw him return to Germany and found him posted to National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa. By 1978, Major Pergat was a lieutenant-colonel; within two years, he became a commanding officer of the 2nd Service Battalion in the Special Reserve Force at Petawawa, Ontario.

For ambitious career soldiers, Lt. Col. Pergat's ascent through the military ranks was enviable. "Originally, all I wanted was to be a commanding officer, but I never dreamed that I would reach as high as I did," explains the career soldier modestly. Every few years he secured a promotion. By 1983, he was a colonel; by 1991, a brigadier-general.

Several refusals to jump ship and join the private sector proved prudent. Then again, Brig. Gen. Pergat never seemed enamoured with personal military power. "It was not so much the rank I enjoyed, I was having fun doing what I was doing."

Although a brigadier-general is the lowest of four general ranks in the Canadian Army — outranked by the lieutenant, major and full general, held by one, Gen. John de Chastelain, chief of the defense staff in Canada — Brig. Gen. Pergat's duties were an exception in Canadian military parlance.

From 1991 to 1993, he served as commander of the Canadian Forces Northern Area — spanning the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and touching Ellesmere Island near the North Pole. From a U.S. perspective, the stocky, wide-smiled



Brig. Gen. Victor Pergat (retired)

soldier would have been considered a major general (there are eight in Canada).

In Ukrainian Canadian terms, Brig. Gen. Pergat was one of two of the community's most senior officers; the other, Brig. Gen. Isidore Popowyc, serves as chief of personnel services in Ottawa.

Two years ago, before he took early retirement recently after 34 years of service, Brig. Gen. Pergat's final assignment was serving as director general of land engineering and maintenance at National Defense Headquarters in Ottawa. For his next career, the largely administrative posting proved fortuitous.

These days, Canada's career Kozak has enlisted in a growing army of Canadian entrepreneurs seeking fortune and opportunity in Ukraine. Retired Brig. Gen. Pergat is now director general of Northland Power Ukraine, a new subsidiary of the eight-year-old Toronto-based parent company, Northland Power, run by fellow Ukrainian Canadian Jim Temerty.

Although his new duties only took him to Ukraine for the first time last December, "civilian" Pergat has — much like his previous military incarnation — wasted little time in etching a profile for both him and the company in his ancestral land.

In fact, mid-June found him between visits to Ukraine. Northland is currently involved in the rehabilitation of an existing district heating plant located in a suburb of Kyiv, Darnytsia. Much like a military exercise, this one comes with an ominous title, "The Darnytsia Project."

Northland Power, along with Ukrainian partners, the State Property Fund, the local utility company, Kyivenergo, and the Workers' Collective of the Darnytsia Power and District Heating Plant, have formed a joint venture called, UKR-CAN Power, that will modernize and rehabilitate the existing plant, which supplies electricity and heat to

(Continued on page 16)

# Chervona Ruta festival rocks Sevastopol — and Black Sea Fleet

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

SEVASTOPII, Ukraine — Russia and Ukraine may have trouble communicating when it comes to the issue of the Black Sea Fleet, but the sailors of both countries have found a common language, the language of music.

During two weeks in May and the first week in June the Chervona Ruta, a Ukrainian music festival, rocked this seaport city, the home base of the Black Sea Fleet, and the Crimean capital of Symferopol.

"It took but 19 days to transform the youth of the peninsula, to make them aware of Ukrainian culture, to get them to sing along with Ukrainian musicians," said Taras Melnyk, the founder and organizer of the festival, which was established in 1989.

He pointed out, "No one protested against our music, no one boycotted our songs. The older people of the peninsula stayed away, but we don't expect them to like rock and pop music, no matter what language the performers sing in."

"I saw the change in the sailors' faces," he continued. "A new world opened up for them and, I would say, even a feeling of pride to belong to Ukraine," he said.

Chervona Ruta, explained the festival organizer, is a true music competition with very straightforward criteria for performers and groups: original contemporary material with Ukrainian lyrics.

"We were able to meet the market needs of the young listeners, who want new, exciting European music," said Myroslav Melnyk, the festival's administrator. "And we paid attention to the needs of the Crimea's citizens," he added, as some of the outdoor concerts were dedicated to the city of Symferopol and special concerts were sponsored for Crimean musicians.

Despite the warm welcome Chervona Ruta received on the Crimean peninsula, the Ukrainian government has been slow to provide the necessary funds to the festival, which cost over 46 billion karbovantsi, close to \$300,000 (U.S.). Although acting Minister of Culture Mykola Yakovyna has supported the idea of Chervona Ruta from its inception, the Ministry of Finance has provided only half of the necessary funds.

At times during the 19-day festival, it seemed the organizers would have to fold up the show and go home. The festival remains in debt, but the organizers are optimistic and shine when they talk about their young artists and their festival successes.

The Slavutych, the flagship of the

Ukrainian naval command, docked between the vessels of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, was the site of one of these concerts, featuring alternative rock, rap and reggae — all with a Ukrainian twist.

Sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, many of them on the decks of neighboring ships, some hanging from radar poles, clapped to the catchy beats of innovative tunes.

Taras Melnyk, for whom the festival is a labor of love, is a professor of music at Kyiv's Tchaikovsky Conservatory. He shies away from politics, but says he is quite aware of the significance of a Ukrainian music festival on the Crimean peninsula where about 80 percent of the population speaks Russian.

Explaining that it is virtually impossible to stir up any national pride among the youth of the peninsula by pushing Ukrainian literature on them, or heaven forbid, traditional folk songs, Mr. Melnyk thinks some Ukrainian rap or interesting dance music may strike the right chord in these kids.

"After hundreds of years of Russian domination, they are psychologically opposed to anything Ukrainian," said Mr. Melnyk. "And pushing it on them, whether it be language or literature, is a step backward. A young person wants to feel modern, contemporary."

He does not blame the young people of Sevastopol, who packed a concert hall that seats 1,200 every night, for feeling the way they do. "They were isolated from Ukraine, and everything Ukrainian was foreign to them," he explained. "But now we have the opportunity to acquaint them with the Ukrainian language and the culture."

"What is important now is to keep the momentum going," he said. Lessons have been learned during past festivals, held every two years since 1991, in mainly Russian-speaking cities such as Zaporizhzhia and Donetsk. Since those festivals in eastern Ukraine, more and more musicians from these regions have competed in the Chervona Ruta festival. Since 1989, the festival has brought together over 250,000 music fans to listen to the new sounds in Ukrainian music.

But Chervona Ruta '95 set new records, bringing together 250,000 music fans in 19 days to hear 352 Ukrainian-language songs, performed by 310 musicians from every one of Ukraine's 25 regions, and providing 105 hours of music.

Head juror Kyrylo Stetsenko, who has served on the jury of previous festivals, noted that this event has changed the



On deck: sailors enjoy the show aboard the Slavutych.

mindset of a number of musicians, who have turned to composing Ukrainian language songs.

"For example, we had only a handful of Ukrainian-language groups from Donetsk, the industrial coal mining capital of eastern Ukraine, participate in 1993's festival. Today, we have over 40 groups and performers from that city participating in the festival" he said.

And this year's winners represented every corner of Ukraine, from balladeer groups, Obriy and Koleso, both from Zhytomyr, and Tsvit Paporoti from Ivano-Frankivske, to pop stars, such as Chrystyna Rudenko from Kyiv, Maryna Odolska from Kamianets-Podilskyi, Ani Lorak from Kyiv, Lidia Ostapenko from Kryvyi Rih, Bohdan Dashchak from Lviv, Yana Zavarzina from Kharkiv and Svitlana Merkulove from Donetsk.

In the category of rock music, the winners included Adiesedeytor from Rivne, Aktus from Kyiv, Armada from Slavianske, Vynadok from Kyiv, Harley Davidson from Sevastopol and Lady Jane from Odessa, as well as Led Zhyvi from Volodymyr-Volynskyi and Raptoviy Napad from Chernvtsi.

And, in a new category introduced at the 1995 festival — dance music — the winners were Oleksander Konovalov, a 14-year-old wonder with a double-jointed back and a child's voice reminiscent of Michael Jackson in his youth, who hails from the village of Berezanka in Mykolayiv oblast, Shao-Bao from Dnipropetrovske, El Kravchuk and

Katuisha-Dance from Kyiv and The Vyo from the Poltava region.

"Discovering the Ukrainian language in song is exciting. It's a lyrical language and, because it was suppressed for such a long time, there's a lot to say that has not been said by our generation," said Dmytro Prykordonyi, 24, the lead singer of the alternative rock group Respublika.

"There are only so many ways you can say 'I love you' in Russian, and most have been said already," he added as a group of teenyboppers walked past giving him the thumbs up sign.

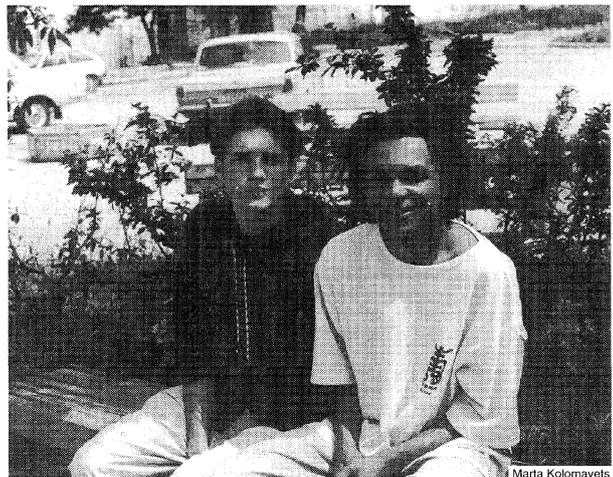
But he was not the only one who found the Ukrainian language inspirational to his music. Among the winners of the Chervona Ruta competition was a two-man group from the Poltava region, from the town of Kobeliaky, reminiscent of reggae great Bob Marley and the Wailers.

Called The Vyo, the group consists of Serhiy Pidkura, 22, a serious musician who plays with the Poltava National Philharmonic, and Myroslav Kovaldin, 20, a biology student, who also looks and sounds like Bob Marley, complete with dreadlocks and an enchanting smile, and speaks with a Poltava accent.

"The Ukrainian language lends itself to reggae, it's got the beat," said Mr. Kovaldin, smiling shyly before he dashed onto the stage to sing "Kokhana Moya" (My Beloved). And his audiences on the Crimean peninsula obviously agreed, as they danced in the aisles and joined him in singing the chorus, "kokhana."



On stage: the group called Vkhid u Zminnomu Vzutti.



The Vyo: Serhiy Pidkura (left) and Myroslav Kovaldin, were among the performers.

Marta Kolomayets

## Operation Peace Shield brings together Ukrainian and American troops

by Roman G. Golash

YAVORIV, UKRAINE – The armed forces of the United States and Ukraine recently conducted joint peacekeeping exercises in the Lviv area from May 22 to June 1.

The United States deployed over 300 troops from the 3rd Infantry Division based in Germany together with 50 vehicles and full combat gear. It took 25 flights of C-130s and C-141s to transport the troops, vehicles, and communication gear to Ukraine. The United States Air Force provided crucial air traffic support during this exercise. Maj. Gen. L. D. Holder, commanding general of the 3rd Infantry Division, was the U.S. exercise commander and Brig. Gen. David L. Grange, Jr., assistant division commander, Maneuver 3rd Infantry Division, was the U. S. exercise director.

All the U.S. troops were outfitted in full battle gear which included: weapons issue (M-16 or Baretta pistol), gas mask, body armor, sleeping bag, rucksacks ammo pouches, Kevlar helmet, water canteens, gortex gear and first aid pack with web gear.

Ukraine provided 432 troops from the 24th Motorized Rifle Division, part of the Pre-Carpathian Military District, with 46 vehicles (jeeps), 15 BTRs (armored vehicles) and three helicopters. Lt. Gen. Volodymyr Petrovych Kondratenko, deputy commander of the Pre-Carpathian Military District, was the Ukrainian exercise commander. Maj. Gen. Mykola Mikhailovych Pyetruk, commanding general of the 24th Motorized Rifle Division, was the Ukrainian exercise director.

According to the official "Peace Shield 95" brochure: "This is a ground breaking exercise between elements of the U.S. and Ukrainian military. It is an important venture for the armies of Ukraine and the United States."

The official brochure also emphasized: "This is the first military-to-military peacekeeping training exercise between the U.S. Army and the Ukrainian Army."

Finally, the importance of the mission was stated: "This exercise is important for many reasons. It establishes a link between two former adversaries based on a shared interest in peacekeeping, provides an opportunity for both militaries to demonstrate their commitment to world peace, and provides our two nations a foundation of experience to build upon."

During the planning stages of the mission, 1st Lt. Mykola Tymchenko, United States Army Reserve (New York), volunteered several months of his time to help coordinate the development of the mission. Specialist Yaro Rohowsky, United States Army, who is stationed in Germany but hails from Chicago, spent several months translating documents that were crucial to the success of the mission.

The U.S. forces also were assisted by Maj. Gen. (ret.) Nicholas Krawciw, former commander of the 3rd Infantry Division (1987-1989), who not only translated but also acted as a facilitator between generals of both armies.

Having fluent linguists was essential for this mission. Since January of 1995 Lt. Col. Yaro Oryshkevych, Air National Guard (Washington area), has been building a database of fluent Ukrainian speakers in both the active and reserve components of all branches of the service. This contributed to the success of the mission. Over all, Operation Peace Shield had 17 Ukrainian speakers and 19 Russian speakers.

The Ukrainian speakers were (in alphabetical order):

Capt. Mychailo Bochna, USA, of Philadelphia, now based in Germany, was the chief translator for Maj. Gen. Holder.

1st Lt. Oleh Bula, USMC, 6th Marines of North Carolina, augmented from Romania for the mission, translated for the brigade commander.

Master Sgt. Stephan Chromiak, USAR, of Boston was the translator for the logistics section and liaison with the Air Force air controllers.

Capt. Marta Galuga, USAF, of Philadelphia, now stationed in Germany, was assigned to interpret for the public affairs section dealing with press conferences.

Maj. Roman G. Golash, USAR, of Chicago, was an interpreter for the headquarters section.

Maj. Roman Hayda, MC, now stationed in Germany as a physician with the 95th Combat Support Hospital, worked in the medical section.

Spc. Adrian Hreshchshyn, National Guard (PA), of West Conshohocken, interpreted at the squad level.

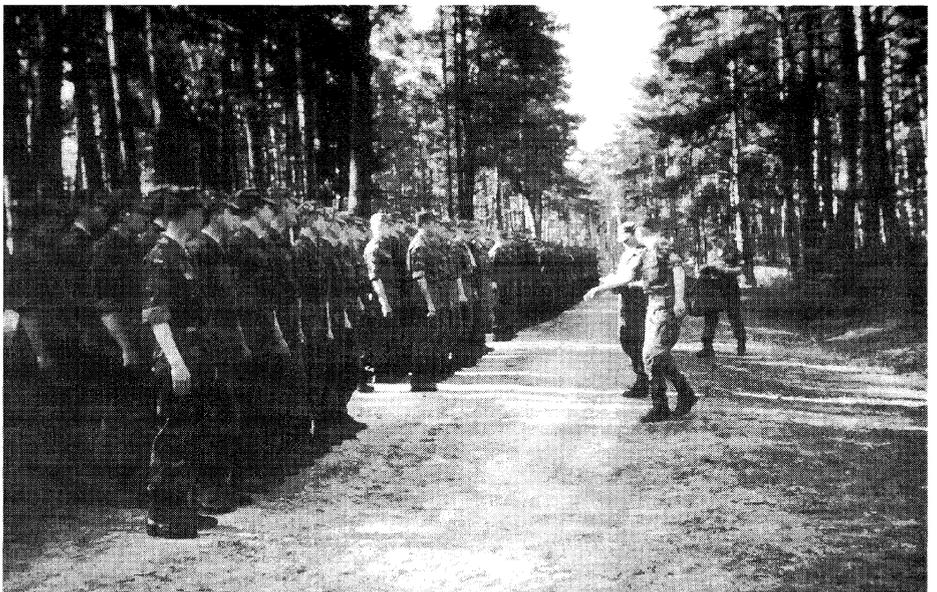
(Continued on page 19)



A group of Ukrainian interpreters (from left, standing) Spc. Yaro Rohowsky, Maj. Roman Golash, Spc. Bohdan Mak, Maj. Roman Hayda, Maj. Gregory Perchatsch and Capt. Lia Mastronardi; (front) Spc. Peter Lysenko and Spc. Oleg Sopol.



The Ukrainian helicopter crew that flew Lt. Gen. Abrams from the training area to the Lviv airport.



A Ukrainian paratroop regiment after being addressed by Brig. Gen. David L. Grange.

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## Violence erupts...

(Continued from page 1)

states," said Sergei Tsekov, the Crimean Parliament chairman.

Mr. Tsekov told reporters at a news conference on June 26 that the reason for such conflicts was that the central Ukrainian government had taken away some of the Crimea's authority earlier this year, a move that he claims left the peninsula without the authority to take care of its own people.

"Blunders have been made by the Supreme Council, the government of the Crimea and the leadership of Ukraine," said Mr. Tsekov, referring to the Ukrainian Parliament's March 17 vote to curb the peninsula's sovereignty and abolish the post of president.

"Control has been lost over the republic. We are obliged to restore it, otherwise the situation may get completely out of hand to the benefit of organized crime," he said. Three days later, on June 29, the Crimean Parliament gathered in Symferopol, where the opposition began to insist that a new presidium be elected, demanding Chairman Tsekov's resignation.

"With such leaders in our Parliament," said Deputy Mikhail Bakharev, "the Parliament is paralyzed and unable to pass a single resolution by constitutional majority." The issue was not brought to a vote, however, since there was no quorum.

Ukraine's minister of the interior, Volodymyr Radchenko, stated that "certain forces which have succeeded in provoking residents of the Crimean Tatar nationality into mass riots have exploited the conflict between the Crimean Tatars and the peninsula's criminals."

Rukh leader and deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil said corrupt Crimean authorities are responsible for the conflict. He added that the violence by the Crimean Tatars is hard to justify, yet is understandable. He called for greater funding from Ukraine to resettle the Crimean Tatars in the region, saying that the corrupt militia in the Crimea has not even tried to protect its citizens against crime.

"The threat to the Crimea and all of Ukraine stems from these criminal forces, the mafia, militia and separatist authorities on the peninsula," he said.

Ukrainian government representatives have been vague about how the violence began on June 25 and who started shooting at whom. Mr. Radchenko said his ministry is still investigating who started the shooting, whether it was the militia or the guards at the various establishments attacked during the funeral procession.

"Tatars came under fire from unidentified persons in fatigues, supposedly members of a criminal gang," said Viktor Zubechuk, a spokesman for Ukraine's Interior Ministry. A report from that ministry describes looting and arson carried

out by about 500 Crimean Tatars in the villages of Shebetivka and Koktebel, and the towns of Sudak and Feodosia, which included destroying several businesses, burning cars and the houses of a local collective farm director and a gang boss in Sudak.

Nevertheless, the Ukrainian government sent its Berkut special forces to the peninsula on June 25, and the National Guard of the Crimea was put on high alert. The situation on the peninsula remained calm throughout the rest of the week, according to a statement issued by the Crimean Parliament.

The government of the autonomous republic appealed to its citizens to remain calm and resist provocation.

Mr. Jemilev told Interfax-Ukraine that the Crimean Tatars have been left to battle the mafia and police corruption. The peninsula has been the scene of many shoot-outs and gang wars since the collapse of the Soviet Union and economic demise in this once-flourishing resort area. "There will be no problems if Crimean Tatars are assured of protection for their lives, property and rights," he said.

On June 28, Mr. Jemilev postponed an all-Crimean Tatar referendum scheduled for July 1 to protest the outbreak of crime in the region. He said he expects that the governments in Kyiv and Symferopol will enforce President Kuchma's decree on fighting corruption and crime on the peninsula.

The edict issued by President Kuchma sets up a special committee of the Cabinet of Ministers to investigate the causes and consequences of the mass riots last weekend.

Mr. Jemilev said the Mejlis will remain true to its conviction to use non-violent means to protect the rights of its people.

### Local elections

Despite the conflict, 3,347 deputies were elected to local councils on June 25. In all 4,297 seats were available in city, raion, rural and township councils.

Elections were invalid in four constituencies, and elections did not take place in 916 constituencies. In 25 constituencies the poll is to be repeated, and in 925 there will be another round of elections on July 29.

Voter turnout was 54 percent, but Crimean Tatars did not take part in the elections because no provisions were made for all Tatars living on the peninsula to cast ballots. Some Tatars who have come back to their homeland from Central Asia have not been given voting rights.

According to Crimean Communist leader Leonid Hrach, 42.5 percent of all newly elected deputies are Communists. He told Interfax-Ukraine that "now the Communists will have a controlling block in the Crimean local councils."

The majority of the elected deputies have no party affiliation, however.

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## New York's St. George Academy holds annual commencement

NEW YORK - Thirty-three graduates received their diplomas from St. George Academy on Saturday, June 10.

After a 2 p.m. divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, graduates marched into the school auditorium, and, accompanied by Sonia Szereg, sang the American and Ukrainian anthems after being led in prayer by Bishop Basil Losten.

The salutatory address was given by Howard Coppari, and Bishop Losten delivered the commencement address.

After the distribution of diplomas, the following awards were given: \$1,000 to Oksana Tsich (\$750 from Self-Reliance, \$250 from the Sabina Turansky Fund); \$750 to Howard Coppari from the Turansky Fund; \$100 to Christina Kupre-

wicz from Arka; \$250 to Yurii Svitak and \$250 to Irina Lysenko from the Ukrainian National Association; \$100 to Michael Ivanov from the Ukrainian American Soccer Association; \$50 U.S. Savings Bonds to: K. Chaber, M. Kadzielawski, A. Korlska; M. Nobre, M. Zepecka and A. Zylak from Dr. Walter Baron; \$100 to Miss Tsich from the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 83; and \$50 U.S. Savings Bond to Miss Tisch from the Schumlyowych Family, honoring Dr. Luke Luciw.

Following the valedictory address in Ukrainian by Miss Tsich and closing remarks by the pastor, the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM, the graduates sang their alma mater. The commencement ended with the graduates' march.

## Refinances...

(Continued from page 7)

two years ago lenders were so busy that they could afford to reject such applications.

Yet another large group that now has started to refinance is those switching from adjustable to fixed-rate mortgages. Probably the UNA's biggest customer today is the former adjustable-rate customer, due to the fact that fixed-rate mortgage loans have become very popular again.

The UNA's latest refinancers, who expect to close within the next 45 days, have already locked-in the new interest rates. There are still UNA members who are waiting to see if the interest rates will drop down even lower. But, you never know - they might shoot up again as happened last year. In fact, interest rates have moved up close to a half percent in

the last few weeks.

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To find out more about mortgages, or about becoming a member and sharing in the many other benefits the UNA has to offer, please call us at (201) 451-2200, or 1 (800) 253-9862.

## Soyuzivka hosts...

(Continued from page 7)

monies and the audience. The concert was concluded by the audience joining in the singing of "Mnohaya Lita" in honor of all fathers.

The following guests of honor attended the concert: UNA Advisers Tekla Moroz and Stephanie Hawryluk; Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda; Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly Walter Kwas; Paul Shewchuk, chairman

of the Troy-Albany District Committee, with his wife; Nicholas Fil, vice-chairman of the Troy-Albany District and president of Branch 13, and his wife; and John Pryhoda, secretary of Branch 200.

The UNA expressed thanks to guests from the Albany-Watervliet area for coming in large numbers and to the Shevchenko Prosvita Society of Lachine, Quebec, particularly Dr. Yarema Kelebay, president of the society, for organizing a bus excursion from Montreal.



The Lvivian vocal/instrumental ensemble performs.

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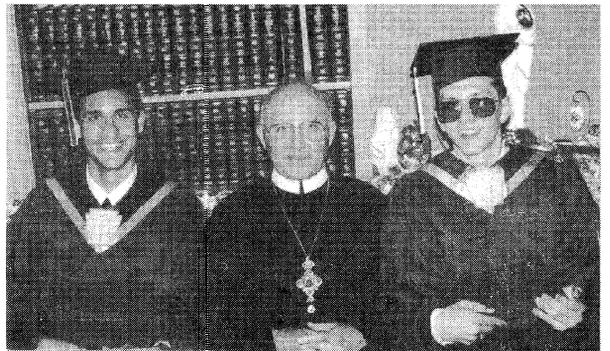
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Ms. Shuya is a member of UNA Branch 452 in Munster, Ind. Her mother, Natalie Shuya, is a UNA branch secretary.

**Warren grads receive UNA stipends**



Elias Xenos (left) and Alexander Fedynsky graduated from Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School on June 4 in Warren, Mich., and were given individual awards from the Ukrainian National Association in the amount of \$250 each. The two, who graduated with high honors, are members of UNA Branch 20. Between them sits Bishop Michael Wivchar of the Chicago Eparchy.

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## Calgary's Tryzub dancers to perform in New York's Town Hall

NEW YORK – Tryzub, western Canada's festive Ukrainian dance ensemble, makes its New York debut on Wednesday, July 5, at 8 p.m. at Town Hall (113 W. 43rd St.) with a dazzling folk dance display.

Nourished by the vigorous Ukrainian Canadian community, the group – celebrating its 20th year – has toured North America, been seen in a CBC documentary and performed at the Winter Olympics in its native Calgary. Named for the trident symbol of a free Ukraine, Tryzub's productions often contrast brilliant regional customs with innovative interpretations – earning critical praise for artistic director George Chrunik for his "fresh approach to familiar material."

For this tour, he has developed a storyline, "Reflections of the Soul," weaving ethnic dance into an updated classic theme: young lovers challenged to bridge the worlds that separate them, his Ukrainian, hers Western.

Mr. Chrunik's dramatic choreography has earned him world-wide assignments – including Japan and Ukraine itself. A major triumph was his staging of a mega-Hopak (the acrobatic Ukrainian national dance) with a record 3,000 performers at Canada's Festival '88.

"Change and growth are needed for dance to flourish," he said, echoing Tryzub musical director Ron Cahute's belief that "their heritages preserved, North America's ethnic cultures must now transcend the past, creating new visions."

The Town Hall performance also features special guests Darka and Slavko, whose distinct vocal blend and unique arrangements have made them one of



The Tryzub Ukrainian dance company of Calgary, Alberta.

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Tryzub will perform also in Philadelphia on July 9 (for information call 215-572-7650); Rochester, N.Y., on July 12

(716-342-3077); Detroit on July 14 (810-755-3535); and Hamilton, Ontario, on July 16 (905-546-4040). Darka and Slavko will perform also as part of the Detroit show.

### To all members of UNA Branch 96 in Pittsburgh, Pa

As of July 1, 1995 the secretary's duties of Branch 96 in Pittsburgh, Pa were assumed by Mrs. Jaroslawa Komichak.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

**Mrs. Jaroslawa Komichak**  
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### To all members of UNA Branch 70 in Jersey City, NJ

As of July 1, 1995 the secretary's duties of Branch 70 in Jersey City will be assumed by Mrs. Mary Kryczkowski.

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### To all members of UNA Branch 204 in Astoria, NY

As of June 15, 1995 the secretary's duties of Branch 204 in Astoria were assumed by Mr. Mychailo Spontak.

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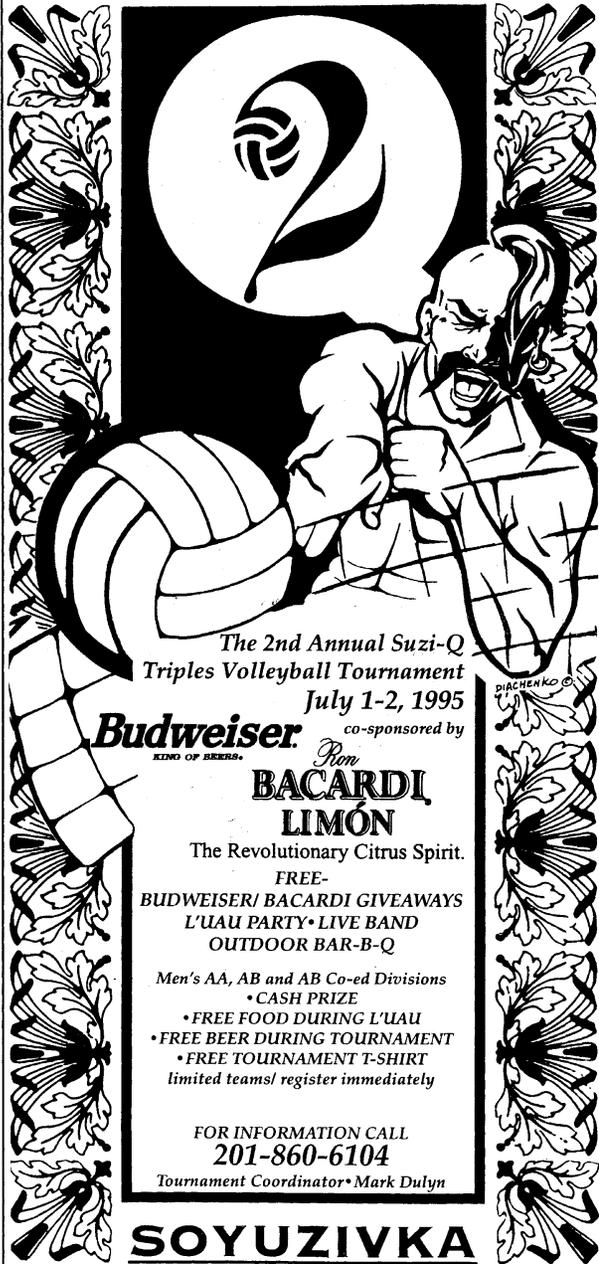
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## Journalists, the media...

(Continued from page 2)

restrictions on foreign ownership of newspapers, while an equal percentage disagreed. Obviously, journalists are divided on the issue of foreign ownership. These journalists also preferred a mixed model for the distribution of the media in Ukraine, a mix between state and private enterprise for print, radio and television.

On more general attitudinal questions we discovered that:

- 76 percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement that "Journalists are too critical of the political leaders of Ukraine today," while only 20 percent agreed with the statement.

- 72 percent agreed with the statement "There is more sensationalism in journalism today than three years ago."

- 68 percent agreed with the statement "Journalists today are more honest than three years ago."

To the question "Do you think there should be some objective, publicly known standards of journalism that should be applied to radio, 52 percent replied yes; to television - 64 percent, yes; to newspapers - 56 percent, yes.

When we asked "How should these standards be applied, 52 percent said "by journalistic organizations/unions," while 16 percent said "by the Parliament," 16 percent said "by the owners of the media" and 32 percent said by "an independent press council."

Finally, we asked some questions which attempted to probe value issues. Some of the most interesting results were:

- 88 percent agreed with the statement "Freedom is the most important human value."

- 76 percent agreed with the statement "Parliament is irrelevant in solving economic problems."

- 92 percent agreed with the statement "The pace of privatization of industry is too slow."

- 80 percent agreed that "Ethnic minorities should enjoy all rights."

- 80 percent disagreed with the statement "I would like to emigrate to the West."

- 68 percent disagreed with the statement "I would like my children to emigrate."

grate."

- 56 percent agreed and 40 percent disagreed with the statement "I would like my child/children to be more religious."

Many of the views expressed indicate that journalists are fairly liberal in their outlook and value system. They care deeply about freedom, not just in terms of their own profession but as a social value. They extend the issue of freedom into the domain of minority and religious rights. They are committed to their country. They are critical of their leaders and their political system. They are critical, but not completely despondent about their current economic conditions and their future prospects.

It is worth noting that there is a new law on national minorities in Ukraine that can be considered a model for the entire region of Eastern Europe. Our finding among these journalists and our previous discussions with political activists in Ukraine reflect this liberal, tolerant and open attitude towards ethnic and religious minorities.

No doubt, journalists are to a large extent both the molders and also the reflections of public opinions and evolving public values. It would be extremely important to continue to chart and examine the evolution of journalism as a profession in Ukraine, and to assess the value system of this professional group.

## Retired general ...

(Continued from page 9)

Kyyivenergo. Some 900,000 residents use heat for their homes and their hot water.

Led by Mr. Pergat, the \$111 million (U.S.) project will involve the installation of Western gas turbines and heat recovery boiler technology, along with Ukrainian heat and electrical generation technology.

Mr. Pergat says the new installation will increase the efficiency of electrical generation at Darnytsia, "saving Ukraine over \$10 million (U.S.) a year in fuel imports and reducing harmful emissions." Although Northland Power owns 51 percent of the project shares, the Canadian company will relinquish them to Ukraine by the conclusion of the 15-year financing term.

**UKRAINE: PERESTROIKA TO INDEPENDENCE.** By T. Kuzio and A. Wilson. Edmonton-Toronto: CIUS, 1994. xiv, 260 pp. **\$34.95**

This is the first extensive examination available in English of the events leading up to Ukraine's independence.

**GERMAN-UKRAINIAN RELATIONS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.** Edited by Hans-Joachim Torke and John-Paul Himka. Edmonton-Toronto: CIUS, 1994. viii, 239 pp. **\$34.95**

This volume brings together the leading authorities in Ukrainian studies in North America, both historians and political scientists, and eminent German and Austrian scholars, experts in the history of Eastern Europe and German foreign policy, to explore the dramatic history of Ukrainian-German relations.

**THE REFUGEE EXPERIENCE: UKRAINIAN DISPLACED PERSONS AFTER WW II.** Edmonton: CIUS, 1992. ix, 517 pp. **\$29.95**

This volume is a collective study of Ukrainian emigrants in Germany and Austria at the end of World War II.

**UKRAINE AND RUSSIA IN THEIR HISTORICAL ENCOUNTER.** Edited by P.J. Potichnyj, M. Raeff, J. Pelenski, G.n. Zekulin. Edmonton: CIUS, 1992. xiv, 346 pp. **\$24.95**

This collection of essays by eminent specialists provides a reliable and detailed guide to the subject, examining the historical, political, cultural, religious, economic and demographic aspects of Ukrainian-Russian relations.

**FEMINISTS DESPITE THEMSELVES: WOMEN IN UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY LIFE, 1884-1939.** By M. Bohachevsky-Chomiak. Edmonton: CIUS, 1988. xxv, 460 pp. **\$29.95**

The first history of the women's movement in Ukraine.

**LETTERS FROM KIEV.** By Solomea Pavlychko. Translated by Myrna Kostash. Edmonton: CIUS, 1992. viii, 177 pp. **\$19.95**

This book by one of Ukraine's most prominent young literary figures is an eyewitness account of political and cultural change in the tumultuous months of 1990-1991 that led to Ukraine's declaration of independence.

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## Panel of specialists...

(Continued from page 6)

In fact, she said, cultures have always been subject to the influences of history, demographics and other factors. She cited Canadian writer Michael Ignatieff's recent study of skinhead culture in Germany. He found that these youths were largely influenced by their British counterparts, rather than being driven by some indigenous strain of behavior or racist ideas.

"Societies have been undergoing great rates of change, and at a particularly accelerated rate in the latter half of this century," Prof. Hryniuk said. She said that this can produce feelings of loss and disorientation, but the alternative is to stagnate and ossify while one's environment progresses.

She conceded that in the first half of the Canadian confederation's history, "the standard was something known as British civilization."

There are certain characteristics of Canadian identity that are derived from Britain's political and legal tradition, and everyone accepts them, she said.

She also said this has been idealized by those looking back to it, and the features that make it inappropriate for the present day are often overlooked.

Prof. Hryniuk asserted that there are perhaps only one or two generations left in the country, who were subject to the immigration laws as they were constituted in 1947. "Prior to the adoption of multiculturalism, there was no mechanism for sensitizing the host society, which was itself composed of descendants of immigrants, to the new arrivals and to the probable changes that occurred as they integrated."

### A counter to separatism?

Prof. Hryniuk rebutted the oft-repeated argument that multiculturalism was former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's countermeasure against the tide of separatism rising in Quebec.

"[Those critics] fail to see the context

for the debate over multiculturalism that took place in 1971," she said. In the years following World War II, rising societal expectations expressed by Canadians attuned to a global world were making themselves felt.

"Everyone demanded to be treated as equals. 'Newcomers' and French Canadians alike," Prof. Hryniuk contended, "wished to hold on to their heritage - this was multiculturalism."

### An antidote to chauvinism

"Multiculturalism was one of the new cultural and social policies that was formulated in response to a demand for the recognition of equality of people, for the principles of human rights," Prof. Hryniuk contended.

"Surely, these were the new Canadian core values," the historian said.

With an air of finality, Prof. Hryniuk dismissed the idea of a fixed core culture. "We know that in the 19th and 20th centuries, romantic notions of core culture have led to displays, at the least, of chauvinism and jingoism, and at worst, to the horrors of war and genocide," she said.

Prof. Hryniuk offered the cautionary examples of the United States, where the death of avenues for cultural expression are resulting in class and cultural hierarchies whose pernicious effects are being felt with increasing intensity; and of the former Soviet Union, where cultural and national identities long suppressed under an iron fist of an enforced single culture are now exploding in places such as Chechnya and Nagorno-Karabakh.

"People must be allowed the time and space to integrate with Canadian society, and the federal government should take a leading role in ensuring that this can happen for the benefit of the entire society," Prof. Hryniuk said.

"Multiculturalism is a vision of Canada that needs to be defended by the government that produced it, and you, its constituents, need to press it to do so," she concluded.



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### Boys' Camp - Saturday, July 1 - Saturday, July 15

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore. UNA members: \$160.00 per week; non-members \$200.00 per week. Additional counselor fee \$30.00 per child per week. Limit: 45 Children!!!

### Girls' Camp - Saturday, July 1 - Saturday, July 15

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## SOYUZIVKA SUMMER PROGRAMS 1995

Friday, June 30, 10 p.m. Dance "Lviviany"

Saturday, July 1, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble "Lviviany"  
Olya Chodoba-Fryz – vocalist  
Andrij Stasiw – pianist  
10 p.m. dance "Tempo"; "Fata Morgana"

Sunday, July 2, 8:30 p.m. "Fata Morgana in Concert"  
10 p.m. dance "Fata Morgana"; "Tempo"

Saturday, July 8, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
"Promin" – Vocal Ensemble  
"Homin Stepiv" – Bandura Ensemble  
10 p.m. Dance – "Lviviany"

Saturday, July 15, 8:30 p.m. Concert-Cabaret  
"Ukrainian Souvenir"  
10 p.m. Dance – "Ukrainian Souvenir"

Saturday, July 22, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Ensemble "Veseli Halychany" from Ternopil  
10 p.m. Dance – "Luna"

Saturday, July 29, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
"Dumka Choir" from New York  
10 p.m. Dance – "Vidlunnia"

Saturday, August 5, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Ensemble "Kobzari"  
Bandurists from Detroit  
10 p.m. Dance – "Vodohraj"

Sunday, August 6 – UNWLA Day

Saturday, August 12, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
"An Evening of Contemporary Ukrainian Songs"  
Lidia Hawryluk, Oksana Borbycz-Korduba, Oles Kuzyszyn,  
Bohdan Kuzyszyn, Yuriy Turchyn.  
10 p.m. Dance – "Luna"

Saturday, August 19, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Soyuzivka Dance Camp Recital. Instructor:  
Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky; "Lviviany."  
10 p.m. Dance – "Burlaky"  
11:45 p.m. crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 1996

Sunday, August 20, 2:15 p.m. Concert  
Maria Krushelnicka – piano  
Lidia Shutko – violin

Saturday August 26, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble "Vidlunnia"  
10 p.m. Dance – "Vidlunnia"

## – LABOR DAY WEEKEND –

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

Saturday, September 2, 8:30 p.m. Concert  
Ukrainian Youth Ensembles from Toronto  
Male Choir "Orion"  
Female Choir "Levada"  
Concert-Marching Band "Vanguard"  
Musical Director and Conductor – Wasyl Kardash  
10 p.m. Dance "Tempo"; "Fata Morgana"

Sunday, September 3, 2:15 p.m. Concert  
Ukrainian Youth Ensembles from Toronto  
8:30 p.m. Concert – Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble "Lviviany"  
10 p.m. Dance "Tempo"; "Fata Morgana"

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## EXHIBITS – SUMMER 1995

July 1-2 Eugenia Worobkewycz – Gerdans and Embroidery  
Chryzanta Hentisz – Various works of art from Ukraine and the diaspora.  
Sofijka Zielyk – Ceramics and Pysanky.  
Wolodimira Wasiczko – Paintings-Watercolors.

July 8-9 Zenobia Huley – Original Tapestry Weavings.

July 15-16 Volodymyr Voroniuk – Paintings.

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

August 5-6 Zenon Holubec – Bas-reliefs

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

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

September 1-14 Oleksander Tkachenko – Mixed Media;  
Water Colors, Ink, Gouache and Oil.  
Marika Sochan - Tymyc – Jewelry.  
Yevshan – Music.  
Ihor Diachenko – Koolzak Grafiks – Apparel  
Elia and Ihor Bilinski and other artists – Glass Paintings

## CEC's director...

(Continued from page 5)

vision of the entire country.

The Tobacco Association and the Pharmaceutical Association, those are special-interest groups; those are lobby groups with a specific agenda. We represent an ever-widening segment of the society. There's nothing "special" about it.

This is totally wrong and it offends me. This is hardly a special interest, its vision permeates Canadian society.

**Is the CEC safe from cutbacks in government funding, given that it fits Secretary of State Sheila Finestone's definition of a multicultural organization?**

We are an organization that has helped with community development, has helped various organizations communicate, resolve differences and present views they hold collectively to the government and to the broader public. And we received government funding to fulfill this mandate, in accordance with the Multiculturalism Act.

Now, under cover of comments suggesting that we are "a special-interest group" made by people like [Liberal Members of Parliament] John Nunziata and John Bryden, this is being chipped away.

What's going to be the net result? Well, our programs that keep many ethnic organizations talking to one another will be diminished and will disappear. So, you'll have individual groups doing nothing but their own community's social/cultural thing, you will reinforce their ghettoization and isolation, and

## Ethnocultural Council...

(Continued from page 5)

Alexander Sennecke of the German Canadian Congress, also was not in attendance.

Outgoing CEC Executive Director Anna Chiappa said it was understandable but unfortunate that general meetings of the German and Jewish umbrella organizations had kept them away from these important deliberations, as they would have had much to contribute.

In his closing speech as president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Mr. Abella had said multiculturalism is "innovative; it has enhanced our self-image; it has proven a life-saver to many

eventually, divisiveness – the very effect that multiculturalism is accused of producing.

**Is the government being disingenuous when it says these cutbacks are only a result of general fiscal restraint, not an indication of a change in policy?**

Yes. Absolutely. With certain issues, there have been disciplinary moves by the government when people speak out against its position. For instance, those who differed on gun control were told, "Follow the party line."

With the policy of multiculturalism, with organizations devoted to furthering it and developing community organizations that are devoted to it, critics have been given free rein. When challenged about this, the government has said, "Well, he's an individual, he's entitled to his opinion."

What offends me is that the Liberal Party has attained its multiculturalism – this is a policy that was conceived by Liberal governments of the past.

It's a party where many communities have felt acceptance. People have felt, "Look, here I'm OK, I belong. I'm going to support this organization because they're looking after my interests."

Well, have they recently?

And that hurts me personally. As an Italian Canadian myself, I've known and worked with many people who have supported the Liberal Party for being open, for being inclusive, for understanding.

These are principles they've applied in looking for candidates and in wooing voters. Well, now that they're in power, it seems that the people whose support they got are having the door slammed in their face.

communities; it has created pride where there had once only been pain, comfort where there was once only contempt; and it has given Canadians a sense of uniqueness." His remarks were reported by the Canadian media.

As the meeting drew to a close, the CEC's leaders appeared to have been reawakened to the need for a sense of mission in carrying the message of the multicultural reality of Canada.

After all, it would seem that a coalition of Arabs, Balts, Chinese, Indians, Germans, Greeks, Hispanics, Italians, Jamaicans, Japanese, Jews, Koreans, Serbs, Trinidadians, Ukrainians and others would be an impressive, powerful and daunting one.

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## Operation Peace Shield...

(Continued from page 11)

Maj. Gen. (ret.) Nicholas Krawciw was an official observer from the U.S. Defense Department.

Spc. Peter Lysenko, USAR, of Oswego, Ill., interpreted at the brigade level and gave official briefings.

Spc. Bohdan Mak, USAR, of Clarksville, Tenn., interpreted at the squad level.

Capt. Lia Mastronardi, USAF, of Yorktown, Va., interpreted for the Air Force at deployment and re-deployment.

Maj. Gregory Perchatsch, USA, of Chicago, now stationed at the Embassy in Kyiv, helped as an active liaison officer.

Spc. Yaro Rohowsky, USA, of Chicago, now stationed in Germany, was assigned to interpret at headquarters.

Maj. Nadia Slysh, USAF, of Philadelphia, a physician now stationed in Germany, translated for the Air Force controllers.

Spc. Oleg Sopol, USAF, of New York, who was born in Ukraine and had returned for the first time, was assigned to headquarters.

1st Lt. Malanka Turczeniuk, USAR, of the Philadelphia area, was assigned to the headquarters section.

1st Lt. Nicholas Tymchenko, USAR, of New York, was an interpreter for the headquarters section.

During the preparation of the exercise many of the linguists were sent to Ukrainian language school in Germany to

learn about Ukraine and to be updated on current military terminology. Also, The Defense Language Institute (DLI) in Monterey, Calif., had published a booklet, "Surviving in Ukrainian," which included words and phrases with the phonetic pronunciation. This booklet was given to every U.S. soldier. A similar booklet was published in Germany. Many of the soldiers were seen using the booklet to communicate with the Ukrainian troops.

Special thanks are due to Lt. Col. Maria Constantine, USAF, and to Sgt. Maj. Dan Zahody, USA, of DLI.

There was ample opportunity to mingle with civilians: some came to the sports events at the end of the exercises; we met others in Lviv and in Morsbyn (close to the bomber base whence we re-deployed). In all cases, the civilian population felt honored that the U.S. is not only actively working with the Ukrainian forces but that this was such a huge operation, and the first of this kind. Everyone felt that a closer rapport with the U.S. would contribute towards peace and long-lasting stability.

One of the highlights of the exercise was a concert given by the Ukrainian Pre-Carpathian Military District. Ukrainian folk dances were performed and many patriotic songs were heard. At the end, the Ukrainian ensemble sang "God Bless America." It was an emotional moment. We all shed a tear or two because we realized that we in the U.S. live in the longest-lasting democracy in the world. The Ukrainian nation is striving to become a democracy and looks to the U.S. as an example.



From left: Maj. Roman Golash, Maj. Gen. (ret.) Nicholas Krawciw and 1st Lt. Nicholas Tymchenko.



Maj. Roman Golash and Col. Gen. Ivan Bizhan, friends from 1994 when the general visited the states and the major was an interpreter.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday, July 15**

**HUNTER, N.Y.:** The Music and Art Center of Greene County will hold a concert at the Grazhda at 8 p.m. with soprano Olena Heimur and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.

**Saturday-Sunday, July 15-16**

**LANDSDALE, Pa.:** A Ukrainian festival will be hosted by Presentation of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church at 1564 Allentown Road. The festival will begin at 6 p.m. on Saturday and at noon on Sunday, after the divine liturgies. The Golden Tones polka band will play on Saturday evening and the Villagers will play at 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, followed by the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.

For more information call (215) 368-3993 or (215) 362-9599.

**Sunday-Saturday, July 16-July 23**

**NEW YORK:** Captive Nations Week will start on July 16 at the Plaza Hotel at 9 a.m. with a march to St. Patrick's Cathedral and mass at 10 a.m. At 11 a.m. the participants will march up to 72 Street to Central Park, where Captive Nations week will officially be opened. On July 20 a demonstration will be held at 11 a.m. in front of the United Nations headquarters (42nd Street and First Avenue). On July 23 the closing ceremonies will be held at 11 a.m. with a church service at the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, 125-131 Henry St., Brooklyn Heights, with a reception afterwards.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

### *At Soyuzivka: July 8-9*

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** During the second weekend of its summer season, the UNA's resort in the Catskill Mountains will host a concert on Saturday, July 8, at 8:30 p.m. featuring the Promin vocal ensemble and the Echo of the Steppes bandura ensemble.

At 10 p.m. there will be a dance to the music of the Lvivian band, Soyuzivka's house band for this summer.

Promin and Echo of the Steppes are

well-known throughout the Ukrainian diaspora and often collaborate with each other. In fact, some artists are members of both groups. Vocalist Olha Chodoba-Fryz (also a member of both groups) will emcee the concert.

There will also be an exhibit of original tapestry weavings by Zenobia Huley.

To make reservations or find out more about Soyuzivka's summer programs, call the resort at (914) 626-5641.



The Echo of the Steppes bandura ensemble.



The Promin vocal ensemble.