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Ukrainians mobilize in storm's wake

by Hanya Lotocky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

MIAMI — On August 24, hurricane Andrew tore through South Florida, the biggest natural disaster in recorded United States history. Hundreds of thousands are homeless or still without electricity and water in the hardest-hit areas of southern Dade County.

Many families in the South Florida Ukrainian community have suffered property damage as well, ranging from minor losses to devastation.

One Ukrainian family survived by huddling under a mattress in a hallway of their home, praying they would be spared as their windows blew in, glass and water flying everywhere. When they were able to venture outside several hours later, their backyard was unrecognizable — one new shed was now in their neighbor's pool; another, scattered about the neighborhood.

It took another young Ukrainian family a week just to clear a path to their front door, so many of their

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Confrontations mar opening of Ukrainian Parliament session

by Kristina Lew
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The absence of the head of government from the opening session of Ukraine's Parliament on September 15 confounded the proceedings of its sixth convocation, marred by an overbearing presence of militia and National Guardsmen and punctuated by de-

mands for its dissolution.

In a letter to the Parliament read by its chairman, Ivan Pliushch, Prime Minister Vitold Fokin said the recommendation of the Cabinet of Ministers working group on national economic policy for 1993 and the government's measures to implement it will be available September 25-28. "The working group is intensively analyzing proposals

and is preparing a variation of the plan and its implementation," the letter read.

The results of the working group's efforts were to have been announced September 15.

The prime minister's letter also requested that Parliament set an agenda, draft new economic laws and discuss the budget and monetary policy, as "implementation of the new economic policy will require new laws."

People's Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil blasted the prime minister's letter, stating that the economic plan had been approved by the Parliament prior to the closing of its fifth session and that the government was to report on its implementation at the opening of the sixth — not propose new variations. "This government is not capable of bringing about reform," stormed Mr. Chornovil. "It can only hide behind Parliament to pass laws on its new proposals."

Mr. Pliushch also announced that Ukraine's president had requested an additional 10 days before announcing his proposals on restructuring the government.

The Parliament's attempt at setting an agenda was punctuated by calls ranging from stricter gun control to its own dissolution. People's Deputy Vita-

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Coalition seeks new Parliamentary elections

by Kristina Lew
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The coalition "A New Parliament for an Independent Ukraine" on September 17 announced the beginning of its campaign to collect signatures for a referendum on new Parliamentary elections.

The 23-member coalition initiated by Rukh and New Ukraine also comprises various political parties and civic organizations. It was formed on July 31 to put the question, "Are you in favor of a pre-term suspension of the Ukrainian Parliament's authority following a pre-term election of the Ukrainian Parliament in 1993?" to the general populace.

As current law forbids political parties to collect signatures for referen-

dum questions, initiative groups authorized to collect them have been registering around the country. As of September 16, 34 such groups comprising nearly 4,000 persons have been registered in 11 oblasts.

Preparatory work for conducting elections has been initiated in other oblasts and the Crimea, although opposition to the referendum has been exhibited in raions of the Mykolayiv and Poltava oblasts.

The initiative groups have three months to collect 3 million signatures before the referendum question can be put to a vote.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, co-chairman of Rukh, assured journalists at a September 16 press conference following

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Monument to Ukrainian bard Shevchenko is unveiled in Lviv

KIEV — In Lviv and several other cities in Ukraine monuments of the Ukrainian national bard Taras Shevchenko were ceremoniously unveiled on August 24, in conjunction with the celebration of Ukraine's first anniversary of independence, reported the Respublika news service.

Tens of thousands of residents gathered in Lviv's city center for the unveiling and to listen to honored speakers extol the Ukrainian bard's inspiration in Lviv's huge contribution to Ukraine's rebirth. The sculpture was created in Argentina by brothers Volodymyr and Andriy Sikorsky.

The monument stands on the spot once occupied by a statue of Lenin, on a street once named Lenin Avenue and now renamed Freedom Avenue.

Other cities held similar ceremonies. In Dnipropetrovsk the work of Volodymyr Nebozhenko and Kostiantyn Chekanov was revealed. In Sokyriany, Bukovyna region, a like ceremony took place.

A different ceremony was held in Kherson on August 22. There a monument to the victims of communist terrorism was unveiled. Among the guests present was the head of the Society of the (Formerly) Repressed, Yevhen Proniuk, as well as visitors from Kiev and other Ukrainian cities.



Crowds gather in Lviv to witness the unveiling of the new monument to Taras Shevchenko.

Yaroslav Kulynych

NEWS ANALYSIS: New Constitution reviewed Papers publish Ukraine's Constitution for public scrutiny

by Petro Martinenko
IntelNews

KIEV — Beginning on June 17 Ukrainian newspapers began publishing the draft proposal of the new Ukrainian Constitution presented by the Ukrainian Parliament for a nationwide review scheduled to last until November 1 of this year.

The draft proposal was prepared by a special committee headed by President Leonid Kravchuk. Consisting of a total of 59 members, the committee was created by Parliament in October of 1990.

The committee began its work by preparing a general framework for the Constitution that was officially accepted by Parliament in June of 1991. It was on this basis that the draft Constitution was then written. However, the year and a half spent preparing the Constitution was guided, first and foremost, by the ideas of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of July 16, 1990.

During this period, the committee constantly faced heated arguments both from both the newly formed national-democratic parties and members of the old party nomenklatura. The latter insisted on including the existing constitution's principle of "selecting socialism as a way of life for the Ukrainian people" and preserving the "single system of deputies' councils (radas)."

Representatives from the old party elite also opposed the introduction of a presidential form of government and a bicameral structure for Parliament, two concepts advocated by the national-democratic parties. In addition, former party members insisted on retaining the federal structure of the former Soviet Union. When discussions on the concept of the Constitution were being held during a plenary session of Parliament in June of 1991, former party members were successful in convincing Parliament to incorporate their ideas.

However, the committee entered a new stage in its work following the failure of the attempted putsch, the declaration of Ukraine's independence on August 24, 1991, and, later, the dissolution of the Communist Party. Even though a few of the compromises were finally removed from the re-drafted Constitution, Communist Party loyalists continue to oppose Parliament's transformation into a bicameral structure. They continue to speak out against the dissolution of the existing system of local councils and the legalization of the system of presidential representatives.

The draft Constitution finally submitted for public discussion envisions a complete democratization of society, including the establishment of a socialist-oriented market economy, that will at last destroy the totalitarian order of the past.

The draft takes into account the historical experience of Ukrainians and the peculiarities of Ukraine's present economic, political and social conditions. Unsurprisingly the draft takes into account the experience of foreign countries, as well as the theories and practice of contemporary constitu-

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tional principles from around the world.

The draft proposal incorporates the following fundamental principles associated with legal democratic states: popular sovereignty, "limited government," separation of powers, a system of checks and balances, judicial review and "decentralized unitarism." It should be noted, however, that some of the above-mentioned principles are not presented in consecutive order in the draft and on occasion are written in such a way that they contradict one another.

The draft Constitution is based on upholding the rights and freedoms of the people and is a primary organizational principle for Ukraine and its future development. It cites fundamental civil and political rights as natural and inalienable guarantees (chapters 1-3), including habeas corpus.

The proposal also advocates the concept of a single citizenship, endorses generally accepted standards with regard to foreigners, supports freedom of movement and free selection of living space, the right to private ownership, the right to undertake entrepreneurial activity and the right to work. The principle of equality for all Ukrainian citizens is stressed in the draft Constitution.

The draft is distinguished by the fact that individual rights and freedoms are presented as rights that cannot be revoked. Their scope, however, can be limited by subsequent legislation adopted by Parliament. This article is dangerous because, in practice, it could lead to a loss of constitutional rights and directly contradicts the principle of limited government.

An entire complex of economic-social and cultural rights has been added to the draft, and these rights conform completely to the International Covenant on Human Rights of 1966. Regarding rights for Ukrainians from the diaspora wishing to return to their homeland, the draft Constitution does not provide them with dual citizenship. As a result, individuals in this circumstance are faced with the choice of either retaining their foreign citizenship or giving it up and becoming citizens of Ukraine. It is interesting to note, however, that in the existing law on Ukrainian citizenship, article 1 of the law states that dual citizenship may be obtained "on the basis of bilateral international agreements."

Ecological rights also have been added. Article 17 of the draft states that "everyone has a right to an ecologically clean environment, environmentally safe food products and goods. Everyone has a right to receive material and moral compensation from the government in circumstances when the environment is damaged." However, despite all of these additions there is doubt that, in conditions of a market economy, a newly independent country will be able to uphold ecological rights.

The rights of national minorities are also guaranteed. Minorities are given the right to freely express, preserve and develop their ethnic, linguistic or religious beliefs, and maintain and develop their individual cultures. Individuals also have the right to determine whether they wish to belong to a given national minority. The draft, however, says nothing about the rights of the Ukrainian people, whose national revival is only beginning. Furthermore, the regulation of Ukrainian as a state language

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Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• ZHYTOMYR — Leaders of the opposition, including Vyacheslav Chornovil and Stepan Khmara, met in Zhytomyr, northwestern Ukraine, at a founding conference of the Civic Front of Ukraine. The new organization hopes to form an "anti-communist" political bloc in Parliament. Participants discussed issues ranging from the economic situation to demands for the resignation of the government and the future of President Leonid Kravchuk. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — On September 11, prior to the opening of the latest session of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, President Leonid Kravchuk met in camera here with leaders of the Ukrainian Republican Party and other opposition parties grouped around Rukh and the New Ukraine coalition. According to a Ukrainian Television report, among the topics addressed at the meeting were the formation of a transition reform government, shortcomings in the draft of the new constitution and government personnel policies. Those taking part were said to have been satisfied with the open and constructive nature of the discussion, despite the differences of opinion. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — According to an Interfax report, the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense and the parliamentary Committee on Defense and Security issued a statement demanding the removal of Admiral Igor Kasatonov from his post as commander of the Black Sea Fleet, on September 11. Both Admiral Kasatonov and the Russian Defense Ministry were criticized for resisting Ukrainian efforts to exercise their jurisdiction over two naval academies in Sevastopol. This conflicts with Moscow's moves to subordinate the schools to the CIS command and maintain Russian control over them. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — On August 19, Leonid Kravchuk signed the decree creating a new award, the Order of the President, which is to be conferred upon citizens of Ukraine for personal contributions to the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state in the branches of peace-making, economics, science and culture. During celebrations of the first

anniversary of Ukrainian independence on August 24, the first recipients of the award were announced. They included Levko Lukianenko, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, jurist, human-rights activist and champion of Ukrainian sovereignty; Olha Bryzhina, three-time Olympic champion and leading activist of the independent Ukrainian Olympic movement; Lina Kostenko, writer, dissident and staunch independentist; Volodymyr Ihnatyev (posthumously), a major in the Zaporozhian regiment of the Ukrainian National Guard; Serhiy Svechnikov, director of the Institute of Semi-conductor Research of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Petro Volobuyev, director of the Kievan aircraft factory; Canadian citizen Leo Molodozhanyan, sculptor; and others, including 1st Lt. Serhiy Topikha, who was killed while serving with U.N. peacekeeping forces in Bosnia. (Respublika)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Kiev Patriarchate, held a Synod on September 9. Metropolitan Filaret presided at the session. The Synod announced that four monasteries would be established: St. Michael's Vudubysky Monastery for men and the Frolivsky Monastery for women, both in Kiev, St. Volodymyr's Monastery for men in Chervonohrad and the Deremensky Monastery for men in the Rivne Eparchy. The Synod also established eparchies based in Lviv, Drohobych, Ternopil and Buchach. (Respublika)

• SYMFEROPII — A Crimean branch of the New Ukraine coalition was formed here on September 8 under the name New Crimea. The coalition's members in the Crimea include chapters of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine and the Social Democratic Party, and organizing committees of New Ukraine affiliates in Teodosia and Yevpatoria. Andriy Shevtsov, a doctoral candidate in physical/mathematical sciences, is the head of New Crimea. The coalition's founding meeting passed a resolution supporting a nationwide referendum regarding a vote of confidence for the Supreme Council and government of Ukraine. As well, New Crimea called on the Supreme Council of the Crimea to bring the Crimean Constitution into line with the Constitution of Ukraine. (Respublika)

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U.S. media errs: Demjanjuk never denied re-entry

by Andrew Fylypovych
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Contrary to several news reports in such mass media outlets as CNN, The Detroit Free Press and The Washington Post (which also featured an editorial gleefully extolling the development), John Demjanjuk did not "lose his appeal" before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati that had initially reopened his extradition proceedings last June.

The Ukrainian-language Svoboda daily, referring to a Reuters wire report, also erroneously headlined that Mr. Demjanjuk had been "barred" from re-entering the United States.

The confused reporting apparently stems from an order issued by the Sixth Circuit on August 31. That ruling denied a request by Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers seeking his parole into the U.S., pending the outcome of ongoing court proceedings here. The defense had sought such a relief out of concern that Mr. Demjanjuk may be sent by Israel to some third country, because he still faces a U.S. deportation order to the now non-existent Soviet Union, separate and apart from the extradition order to Israel.

The Sixth Circuit's decision to deny the defense request is not seen as a bar to Mr. Demjanjuk's possible ultimate re-entry to the U.S. Rather, it was a ruling typical of U.S. courts which will not issue decisions on abstract requests. The most recent Sixth Circuit order noted that because Mr. Demjanjuk's request was "premised upon the Israelis releasing [him] from custody" it was declining to issue such relief at the present time on the grounds that "the issues are not ripe for resolution."

The U.S. Justice Department objects to Mr. Demjanjuk's return, even if the war crimes allegations prove false, on the grounds that he admitted lying on his immigration documents by saying he was a farmer in Poland prior to 1939. Mr. Demjanjuk maintains that he did this to protect himself from possible forced repatriation to the USSR after World War II, not to hide an alleged Nazi past or specifically to gain entry to the U.S.

Thousands of former Soviet citizens were forcibly repatriated by Allied forces at the end of the second world war and were sent by Stalin to Siberia where countless numbers perished. The U.S. was the last of the Western allies to stop these repatriations, but only after thousands of former Soviets began to commit suicide en masse rather than be forced back.

Special master sets hearing schedule

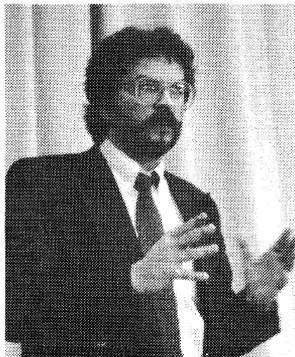
On September 7, U.S. District Judge Thomas A. Wiseman, Jr. was appointed last August by the Sixth Circuit as a special master to conduct evidentiary hearings on the issue of "whether Department of Justice attorneys engaged in prosecutorial misconduct by concealing or improperly withholding evidence in undertaking denaturalization, deportation and extradition actions against Mr. Demjanjuk," held a first meeting of attorneys in his courtroom in Nashville.

A request by the Department of Justice to limit the special master's review to the extradition itself was

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ANNIVERSARY INTERVIEW: Dr. Roman Solchanyk of RFE/RL

This is the latest in a series of interviews conducted by Andriy Wynnycyk. Dr. Roman Solchanyk is a regular contributor to The Weekly, specialist on nationalities in the former Soviet Union at the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute and author of an upcoming study, titled "Ukraine under Perestroika."



Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Briefly, how would you describe relations between Ukraine and Russia in the first year of the former's independence?

The two salient events, apart from the establishment of the CIS in Minsk, which was only temporarily significant, were the presidential meetings in Dagomys and Yalta. The purpose of the Dagomys conference was to reach an economic agreement that stopped the momentum of an impending trade war, recognized Ukraine's intention to set up a more independent economic zone, and produced an economic truce that would make it easier to deal with the current crises without mutual-obstruction and interference.

The second meeting concerned the Black Sea Fleet, and both sides decided to defer the decision on how the force's ships should be divided for five years. Again, this defused a potentially dangerous confrontation, although not conclusively.

Since Dagomys it seems there is a greater sense of economic accommodation between Russia and Ukraine. Is this a real development, or merely a smokescreen for continued leverage being applied to Ukraine?

If there is some reconciliation, it is entirely limited to the mutual concern about economic stability, over and above whatever other disputes the countries may have. Economic agreements such as the one signed in Dagomys do not necessarily lead to agreement on other aspects of relations between the two countries, but they do signal a recognition that to damage the other party will also cause damage to oneself. It's definitely more a case of self-interest rather than accommodation.

Isn't there a possibility that smoother economic interaction might help ease the political tensions?

Perhaps in the short term, but the historical and political divisions between the two countries run much more deeply.

Why did these meetings not produce executive solutions?

Part of the problem is that the presidential meetings could not have

laid the problems to rest. The perception of the summits' apparent lack of success has been skewed by the fact that many have attached an exaggerated importance to such meetings, based in part on the expectations usually generated by the conferences previously held by leaders of the U.S. and the former USSR. There should be no illusions that Kravchuk and Yeltsin held a summit and everything is fine after that. The agreements they produced are not as binding or as supported by the general consensus within their countries, particularly in Russia. Their primary purpose was to defuse the immediate tensions that threatened to explode.

Are the Russians still inclined to ignore Ukrainian sovereignty and expect that international opinion will simply recognize its claims to Ukrainian territory?

Well, I wouldn't say it's quite like that. The Russians have recognized Ukraine's borders because they formally reaffirmed the rights of nations under the Helsinki Agreement.

All right, but Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi frequently makes inflammatory statements about the use of force in both retaking properly "Russian" territories and defending the interests and safety of ethnic Russians abroad. Such pronouncements hardly suggest that he considers Ukraine's borders to be inviolable.

Of course, there is definitely a problem. Many in Russia are finding it extremely difficult to come to terms with the fact that Ukraine exists as an independent state. That's why, as I mentioned before, an economic agreement such as the one reached at Dagomys, whether it works or doesn't, is not going to overcome such historically formulated convictions. Izvestia leaked a recommendation made by Mr. Ambartsumov, now the chairman of the Russian parliamentary Committee on International Affairs, who suggested the international community should recognize a sort of Monroe Doctrine claim on influence over the territories of the CIS, and even the Baltic states. This appeared in early August of this year.

For me, this is further evidence that Russia has not come to terms with the fact that Ukraine is a full member of the community of independent states. It also suggests that many in Russia do not consider their country to be an equal partner in the CIS, but superior, and refuse to accept new limits to borders on their country.

There is almost always some division between a country's ultimate foreign policy and the internal political atmosphere. How does this play in the cases of Ukraine and Russia?

Most everyone recognizes that in Ukraine the political situation is much more stable than in Russia. Kravchuk does not face the difficulties that Yeltsin has to contend with. In a poll conducted by the Moscow press in June-July, his vice-president, Aleksandr Rutskoi, was voted Man of the Month. He is much more popular than Yeltsin, both among the wider public and the ruling circles.

Kravchuk, on the other hand, governs a country whose opposition, in the strict sense of the word, is centered on Vyacheslav Chornovil. The other members of the opposition have declared themselves willing to support the president, particularly through these difficult

times, but reserve the right to criticize him, and in particular, reserve the right to see to it that an election is called soon in order that the current Cabinet is replaced. In fact, they are continuing their calls for major changes and resignations from the Cabinet.

Of course, although the opposition and Kravchuk continue to say things to each other that are not very nice, this is entirely normal. In Ukraine, the question is how best to establish a democratic system.

The situation in Russia is not so normal. That country is a theater for a full-blown ideological struggle. One camp is pro-democratic and pro-Western, and the other camp is the direct opposite. The latter is frankly fascist and is dominated more by a Eurasian orientation than a European one.

This underscores that the debate within Russia reflects a fundamental struggle over the future direction of the state. In Ukraine, the two opposing forces both want to turn to Europe, they both favor a pluralistic society, they both want the introduction of democratic and market reforms. The upshot is that the basic political philosophy is the same, but the question is who is most capable of achieving its goals.

In Ukraine, the problem is that Kravchuk thinks he's better at it, and Chornovil disagrees, saying he's better at it. In Russia, you have an entirely different range of unresolved problems concerning what Russia is and where it's heading.

What kind of prognosis can you make about the near- and long-term future of relations between Russia and Ukraine?

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Artist, educator Petro Mehyk dies

PHILADELPHIA — Petro Mehyk, artist, art educator and editor, died here on August 26 at the age of 93.

Mr. Mehyk was born in Bochkivtsi, in the Bukovyna region of Ukraine on June 24, 1899. Upon graduating from the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts, Mr. Mehyk taught, in 1928-1944, at applied arts schools in Warsaw. While in Warsaw, he was one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Art Association "Spokiy." In the 1920s-1940s, he was also an active member of the Ukrainian Art Association in Lviv.

Upon emigrating to the United States in 1950, Mr. Mehyk founded the Ukrainian Art Studio in Philadelphia in 1952; the school was operational until 1984. Mr. Mehyk was also editor of "Notatky Mystetstva" (Art Notes), of which 30 issues came out from 1963-1990. He was the editor and publisher of the book "Knyha Tvorchosty Ukrainykykh Mystsiv Poza Batkivshchynoyu" (The Work of Ukrainian Artists Outside of Ukraine), which came out in 1981.

Mr. Mehyk exhibited in Warsaw, Lviv, Prague, Berlin as well as throughout the United States and Canada. He was a founding member of the Ukrainian Artists' Association (OMUA), and a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. This year, the monograph — Petro Mehyk, appeared as a publication of the Philadelphia branch of OMUA.

Funeral services for Mr. Mehyk were held August 31 at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church, South Bound Brook, N.J.

First winner from Ukraine highlights annual Soyuzivka tennis tournament

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Seven-year-old Olesia Bilak of Uzhhorod, Ukraine, captured the women's tennis title at the USCAK (Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada) tournament, making history as the first player from Ukraine to win this event held traditionally over Labor Day weekend at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka.

Ms. Bilak beat Leda Sawchak, a perennial competitor on the Soyuzivka courts, 6-0, 6-1, winning the Ukrainian National Association Championship Trophy and a \$600 prize, part of the UNA Tennis Development Fund, sponsored by John Hynansky, owner of Winner Ford, a dealership in Wilmington, Del.

Ms. Bilak is a student of tennis pro Yuriy Kolba, who along with Andriy Kordiak of Lviv has competed in Soyuzivka tennis tournaments for three consecutive years.

The 37th annual championship, organized as in previous years by the Carpathian Ski Club, was directed by a committee consisting of Roman Rakoczy Sr., George Sawchak, George Popel and Zenon Snylyk.

Although the matches began on the seven outdoor courts of the Ukrainian resort, due to inclement weather the finals were concluded at the Nevele, a neighboring resort in the Catskills.

During the opening ceremonies, on Saturday morning, September 5, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, as well as USCAK Chairman Myron Stebelsky and Messrs. Rakoczy, Sawchak and Snylyk offered words of encouragement to the 72 hopefuls, age 10 to 75.

Roman Sydorak, a 21-year-old senior at California's Stanford University, repeated his performance for the fourth year in a row, claiming the men's division title by defeating Dr. George Charuk (Ukrainian Tennis Club, Chicago), 6-3, 6-0.

On the road to victory, he defeated Andriy Charchalis in the quarter-finals, 6-1, 6-0, and Mark Oryshkewych (Ukrainian Tennis Club, Chicago) in the semi-finals, 6-0, 6-3. Dr. Charuk beat Mr. Kordiak in the quarter-finals, 6-0, 6-0, and Dennis Chorniy (Carpathian Ski Club), 7-6, 6-2, in the semi-finals.

Mr. Sydorak won an \$800 scholarship from Winner Ford for his performance, as well as the traditional UNA trophy and the Bohdan Rak Memorial Trophy, designated for the champion of the men's 35-and-under division.

A consecutive four-year-champion in the senior men's 35-and-over division was Roman Rakoczy Jr., who won both the UNA championship trophy and the Jaroslav Rubel Memorial Trophy as he defeated Jaroslav Tymkiw (Tryzub), 6-2, 6-2. In the semi-finals, Mr. Rakoczy beat George Walchuk (Carpathian Ski Club), 6-2, 6-2, while Mr. Tymkiw defeated Michael Naydan (Soyuzivka), 6-0, 6-1.

Dr. Jaroslav Sydorak (Soyuzivka) claimed the UNA men's championship trophy for the 45-and-over category, as well as the Dr. Volodymyr Huk Memorial Trophy, upsetting Mr. Sawchak (Tryzub), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. In the semi-finals, Dr. Sydorak defeated Oleh Bohachevsky (Carpathian Ski Club), 6-4, 6-4, and Mr. Sawchak defeated George Hrab, 6-1, 6-0.

In the men's 55-and-over division, Alexander Olynech (Tryzub) once again defeated his old friend, Konstantin Ben (Carpathian Ski Club), 6-0, 6-2.

The men's consolation round was won by Will Ritter, who defeated Mr.



Olesia Bilak, women's division winner, receives a check from Michael Hynansky, son of John Hynansky, who is the president of Winner Ford.



Roman Sydorak (center) men's division winner, is awarded the UNA Championship Trophy by Soyuzivka's Program Director Anya Dydik-Petrenko. Also pictured is UNA Supreme Adviser and former Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas (left), Dr. George Charuk, the second place winner in the men's division, and Roman Rakoczy, member of the tennis tournament's organizing committee.

Kolba by a score of 6-0, 6-1, and in the senior men's consolation round, George Petykevich (Carpathian Ski Club) defeated George Hrabec (Carpathian Ski Club), 6-4, 3-6, 7-6, (7-4).

In the girls' 16-and-under division, Larysa Kondratsky of Toronto repeated her 1991 performance, once again defeating Larysa Sydorak (Soyuzivka) by a score of 6-1, 6-2. In the semi-finals, she eliminated Maya Milanych, 6-1, 6-1, while Miss Sydorak defeated Christine Chapelsky, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

In a consolation round in this division, Miss Chapelsky defeated Christine Bilovtchuk, 8-4, in a pro-set.

Not be outshone by her older sister, Raisa Kondratsky was a champion in the girls 12-and-younger division, beating Larysa Boychuk, 7-5, 7-5. Playing in the consolation round, Miss Boychuk defeated Daria Sydorak, 7-5, 6-7, 7-4.

In the boys' 18-and-under division, Marko Hrushevsky defeated Darian Nadraga, 6-2, 6-2, while Lesyk Sarach-

man defeated Bohdan Harasym, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, in the boys' 16-and-under division. In semi-finals, Mr. Sarachman beat out Andriy Mandziy, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, and Mr. Harasym defeated Stefan Moroz, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Yuriy Kihiczak defeated Danylo Badiak, 7-6, 6-3, in the boys' 14-and-under division, eliminating Craig Pearson, 6-1, 6-3, in the semi-finals. Mr. Badiak defeated Stefan Goletz, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, to arrive at the finals.

Among the youngest winners was Victor Sulzhynsky, who defeated Damian Zayats, 6-0, 6-0, in the boys' 12-and-under competition. In the semi-finals, Victor eliminated Olexander Merle, 6-0, 6-0, and Damian beat Eugene Kotlarchuk, 6-0, 1-6, 6-1.

On Monday morning, the tournament was officially closed as UNA Supreme Adviser and former Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas, along with Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Soyuzivka program director and UNA supreme adviser, and Miss Soyuzivka 1992 Sofia

Iliczysyn presented trophies to the winners.

Memorial trophies were presented by Slava Rubel, widow of Mr. Rubel, Dr. George Charuk, son of Dr. Petro Charuk, and Messrs. Rakoczy Sr. and Snylyk. Monetary awards were presented by Michael Hynansky, son of John Hynansky, and Danio Kulchytsky, administrative assistant at Winner Ford.

Monetary awards were the same as last year, with men's champions receiving \$800, the second-place finishers \$400, while semi-finalists won \$200 each. In the women's division, the winners received \$600, the second place finishers got \$300. Boys' and girls' division winners received \$200 each and second place finishers got \$100.

Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, awarded her annual sportsmanship trophy to Larysa Boychuk.

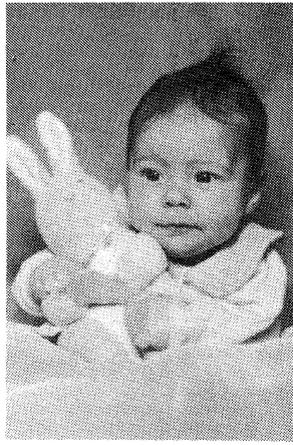
The tournament was officially closed by Mr. Kwas.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk addresses tennis players at the tournament's opening ceremonies on Saturday, September 5.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



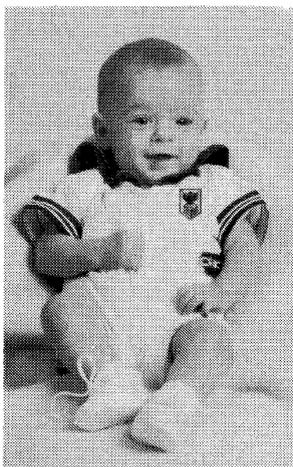
Joseph V. Belkairous, son of Ali and Marta Belkairous, and R. Michael Shuya, son of George and Margaret Shuya, are new members of UNA Branch 452 in East Lansing, Ind. They were enrolled by their grandmother, Natalie Shuya, the branch secretary.



Eric D. Roach, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 323 in Kansas City, Kansas. The son of Anna Maria and William D. Roach, he was born on December 5, 1991. He was enrolled into the UNA by his grandfather, John Brysky, who happens to be president of Branch 323.



Maksym Savitsky Mycak is among the youngest new members of UNA Branch 350 in Stamford, Conn., where he was enrolled by his maternal grandparents, Zynovij and Teodozia Sawyckj. Maksym is the son of George and Anisa Handzia Mycak of Forest Hills, N.Y.



Robert Matthew Cheloc, son of Robert and Helen Cheloc, is a new member of UNA Branch 777. The little tyke's dad is a municipal judge in Jersey City, N.J.

UNA bids fond farewell to employee of 22 years

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association recently bid farewell to one of its most senior employees, Sophia Kryshalsky, who was employed in the financial department for 22 years.

A retirement luncheon was held at the UNA headquarters building with employees of the UNA, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda Press in attendance.

Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan was the master of ceremonies for the event. Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka extended best wishes to Mrs. Kryshalsky on behalf of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee, while Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk recalled how she had worked with Mrs. Kryshalsky for more than two decades.

All the speakers underlined the retiree's dedication and commitment to the Ukrainian National Association

and bid her the best as she was planning to leave for Poland where she would stay with her sister.

Mrs. Kryshalsky was presented various gifts from the UNA and her fellow employees. Speaking on behalf of the employees of the financial department, Paul Fuga saluted Mrs. Kryshalsky for her many years of hard work. Halia Klym, another fellow employee, read a humorous poem about Mrs. Kryshalsky and the UNA that she had written for this special occasion.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Mrs. Kryshalsky, visibly moved, addressed her colleagues, thanking them for such a fond farewell and for years of comradeship and the family atmosphere at the UNA Home Office.

The farewell ended with all present singing a chorus of "Mnohaya Lita" for Mrs. Kryshalsky.

Philadelphia center will benefit from UNA fund-raising efforts

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association, in its continuing efforts to aid the Ukrainian community, announced that it will be coordinating a special fund-raising effort for The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia.

The UNA is donating the services of its financial planning professionals to teach the members of the center how they can make sizable contributions to the center by making more effective use of their current donations. In addition, the members will be receiving some added benefits, including complete financial and estate planning worth hundreds of dollars, and advice from estate planning attorneys, all at no charge. Members who donate to this special fund-raising effort will have their family names inscribed on a special plaque to be displayed in the center, so their names will never be forgotten.

"This is a natural extension of the work which the financial services department does, and it's a natural extension of the UNA's efforts to provide support to organizations in

the Ukrainian community," said Robert Cook, the UNA's director of insurance operations.

"Our financial services professionals can use their skills in the area of charitable giving to benefit The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia and its members, and continue our mission to provide value-added services to the Ukrainian community. By acting as the coordinating arm of this fund-raising effort, we will be able to show the members of the UECC how they can help the center and at the same time realize current tax savings. In some cases we can help donors receive a lifetime income from their donation to this Fund. A Charitable Giving Program that is properly designed can be a win/win situation for the donor and the center," commented Mr. Cook.

The fund-raising effort will begin this month with a mailing to all members of the center announcing the program and explaining the advantages that this special program can have for the center and those who choose to donate to this effort.

UNA seminars available

Need a speaker for your organization's next meeting? Want to learn more about the new products and services the UNA is now offering to its members such as free advice from estate planning attorneys and competitive mortgage loans for our members? Want to understand more about how the UNA's tax-deferred savings account which is currently paying 6.75 percent interest guaranteed for one year works?

Then contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC at the UNA's Home Office, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for an informative seminar which will be tailored to your group or organization.

Seminars are provided by the UNA at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

Ukrainians mobilize...

(Continued from page 1)

trees had been uprooted. They still worry every day about rain leaking into their home, because one huge tree has smashed the roof at one corner.

Local Ukrainian churches and clubs are organizing efforts to assist their members in rebuilding — an

effort that will take several months, thousands of dollars and much hard work.

Ukrainian National Association Branch 368 in Miami is accepting any donations of money, food, clothing, building materials, etc.

To find out how you can assist or for more information, please contact John Kocur, (305) 680-9427, or Paul Galadza, (305) 233-5496.

Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Millicent Fenwick, 1910-1992

"I believe that the business of government is justice and we cannot stand by and learn of injustice and do nothing. That has been one of the overriding feelings governing my life. It got me into politics and it kept me in politics." These are the words of former Congresswoman Millicent Fenwick, who died on September 17 at the age of 82.

Once described by CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite as "the conscience of Congress," Mrs. Fenwick began her 50-year career in the public service in 1938 as a member of the Board of Education in her hometown, Bernardsville, N.J. She later came the first woman elected to the Town Council, served on the New Jersey Advisory Council to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, as a state assemblywoman and consumer affairs director. In 1974, at the age of 64, she was elected to the House of Representatives. She served four terms in the House but was unsuccessful in her bid for a Senate seat in 1982. She was then named U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization based in Rome, a post she held until her retirement in 1987.

In Congress she earned a reputation as a true public servant, devoted to justice and equal opportunity and exhibiting an intense commitment to her constituents, as a strong-willed, ethical and honest representative equipped with integrity, common sense and a biting wit. (Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Garry Trudeau modeled Lacy Davenport, a character from his "Doonesbury" strip, after Rep. Fenwick.) Above all, she was renowned for her compassion and concern for her fellow man, whether handicapped, a migrant worker, or a Soviet political prisoner.

A New Jersey Republican, Mrs. Fenwick was well-known to the Ukrainian American community nationwide for her unwavering and tireless efforts on behalf of human-rights activists. It was she who authored legislation establishing the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor international compliance with provisions of the Helsinki Accords signed August 1, 1975. As she introduced the bill, on September 9, 1975, Rep. Fenwick stated: "The commission...would concentrate its efforts on those intangible humanitarian elements of the declaration [the Helsinki Final Act] which are not so easily assessed. These are, after all, the values which this country so strongly represents throughout the world. ... we must concentrate on what America does best — speak for freedom and compassion across every barrier of dissent and distance."

But even before she introduced the bill, Rep. Fenwick had irked Soviet authorities, who charged her with damaging U.S.-Soviet relations by repeatedly interfering in their "internal affairs," e.g. seeking permission, while in Moscow with a Congressional delegation, to visit political prisoner Valentyn Moroz in Vladimir Prison and inquiring about the status of other dissidents and refuseniks.

Rep. Fenwick's name was always to be found on lists of congressional sponsors of bills and resolutions concerning human rights. She spoke out on behalf of Andrei Sakharov, Alexander Ginzburg and Yuri Orlov of the Moscow Helsinki Group, Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, the members of Czecho-Slovakia's Charter 77 — and countless others. She worked closely with the New Jersey-based Committee for the Defense of Valentyn Moroz (later reorganized as Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine) on many issues and actions.

Speaking to an interviewer upon her retirement in 1987, Mrs. Fenwick commented: "Success, you see, is not the measure of a human being. Effort is. The point is: What are you trying to do? That's the measure of a human being. How hard are you trying to do it? How much of your time and energy and enthusiasm and effort goes into it?"

By that yardstick, Millicent Fenwick was virtually peerless. Her conscience, her compassion and her activism will be sorely missed.

Sept.
23
1648

Turning the pages back...

For more than a century prior to 1648, the Ukrainian peasantry toiled under the increasingly heavy burdens imposed by their Polish overlords, and were being decimated by the murderous attacks from Tatars and Turks as the Poles stood by impotently. Resentment grew, leading to many insurrections in the late 16th and early 17th centuries.

It was not until the 1640s that the movement assumed its national character, and some historians would argue it was among the first of its kind. Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a Ukrainian nobleman, forged a coalition of the mostly peasant Zaporozhian army and the disaffected registered Kozaks employed by the Polish Commonwealth. In 1648, he led the uprising that almost toppled the aristocratic government and established a Ukrainian state for the first time since the 12th century.

The decisive battle that was the culmination of the Ukrainian resurgence occurred in Pyliavtsi, in southern Volhynia, on September 23, 1648. Khmelnytsky's forces smashed a glittering army of aristocrats, bringing the Commonwealth to its knees. In a move debated since, he decided not to strike the final blow by marching on Warsaw, its capital, but turned back to Kiev. There, he was greeted triumphantly by the populace and religious leaders as their deliverer, and laid the foundations for modern Ukrainian statehood.

IN THE PRESS

West should view Ukraine as true anchor of stability

Following is an excerpt from an article by Adrian Karatnycky that appeared in the summer 1992 issue of *Foreign Affairs*. The excerpt is Mr. Karatnycky's conclusion to his article titled "The Ukrainian Factor." Mr. Karatnycky is special assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO and co-author with Nadia Diuk of "The Hidden Nations: The People Challenge the Soviet Union" (William Morrow and Co., New York, 1990), which is now being updated for a new edition.

Regrettably the West has relegated Ukraine to the back burner. Yet growing opposition in Russia to [President Boris] Yeltsin's three-pronged policy of democratic change, economic reform and withdrawal from empire argues against making Russia the focal point of the West's post-Soviet policies. While everything should be done to shore up Yeltsin and Russia's democratic forces, Ukraine deserves a closer look as a potential anchor of stability in eastern Europe.

When they met in May 1992, Presidents [Leonid] Kravchuk and [George] Bush signed accords extending most-favored-nation trading status to Ukraine and providing insurance for U.S. businesses that invest in the new republic. Kravchuk's trip to Washington raised U.S.-Ukrainian relations to a higher profile, but its status was merely a "working visit" rather than a "state visit" like that scheduled for President Yeltsin in June.

Ukraine is eager to win the approval of the industrialized democracies, as its renewal of shipments of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia and its commitment to nonproliferation suggest. Yet President Bush has set out an aid program with specific assistance to Russia for currency stabilization and none for Ukraine's own monetary unit. Likewise, the IMF's capital quota for Russia is nearly sixty percent greater per capita than Ukraine's. Even the emphasis on providing food assistance to Russia works to Ukraine's disadvantage: it makes Russia less dependent on Ukrainian imports while making no efforts to reduce Ukraine's own dependence on those exports. A more balanced Western aid package would provide assistance to make Ukraine more energy efficient and less dependent on imported fuel. Such an aid package should be crafted to ensure equity in levels of aid and loan assistance.

Ukraine has few of the ethnic, political and cultural divisions that will likely plague Russia in years ahead. It has nothing like Russia's simmering separatist movements, as in Chechnia and Tatarstan. While Ukrainians and Russians (73 and 21 percent, respectively, of Ukraine's population) represent different nations, their common Slavic roots argue for a stable ethnic mix. Moreover, with the exception of the Crimea, all of Ukraine's oblasts have Ukrainian majorities. Ukrainian politics is dominated by pro-Western movements and leaders. Ukraine's most skilled Communist officials were frequently taken for service in Moscow; its remaining Communist elite was thus less skilled and has proven less durable than Russia's.

Civil society is emerging in both Russia and Ukraine. In Russia, however, it is increasingly divided into irreconcilable camps reflecting the traditional fault lines of Russian intellectual life — between democratic Westernizers and imperialist Slavophiles. In Ukraine most emerging structures of civil society share a democratic orientation. Many of the new and numerous language, ecological, cultural, trade union and political movements were born in the struggle for statehood and against totalitarianism. Extremist and irredentist Ukrainian nationalist groups are weak, even in the more nationalist west. Public-opinion sampling suggests far lower support in Ukraine for the return of an authoritarian iron hand and far more durable support for democratic rule.

A pro-Western Russian democracy may well triumph, but democracy and a pro-Western orientation are significantly more likely to endure in Ukraine. In time a stable and democratic Ukraine, linked to democratic Europe, could act as a conduit for democratic ideas to the east; a Western-oriented Ukraine, with its large Russian population, could engage Russia in the West. If Russia were to fall prey to a revival of obscurantism and imperialism, Ukraine would also become a welcome buffer for the new democracies of east-central Europe. Above all, a free and pro-Western Ukraine would deprive a newly aggressive Russia of its capacity to reassert superpower control over its former satellites. Bolstering a strong pro-Western Ukrainian democracy and assisting a stable Ukrainian state, materially and technically, would not only benefit Ukrainians but the entire democratic West.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 12, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,307 checks from its members with donations totalling \$344,584.08. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kravchuk's warning not unwarranted

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to your editorial of August 30. For the sake of argument, picture a bunch of tourists of Finnish descent coming to their native country to celebrate a national holiday. During a gathering of several thousand celebrating citizens, some visitors jump on the platform and begin, amid patriotic slogans, criticizing the government and the president, bad-mouthing certain officials and brashly demanding that they be removed from office.

Well, constructive criticism or not, these individuals would be admonished by the authorities and then, in all probability, politely asked to leave the country within 72 hours. The visitors might even get their fare paid for as far as the border.

Was their (however, well-intended) behavior proper and the punishment they received too harsh? There are a few important items to be considered under the circumstances.

1. When in Ukraine, under the present status, all Ukrainians residing abroad are considered foreigners, even though some do not think of themselves as such, because they were born in Ukraine and later became displaced persons. That, however, is irrelevant as far as their official status is concerned.

2. To be valid and meaningful, all expressions of desire for change as well as criticism of elected and/or appointed officials, should come from within the parliamentary structure of the Ukrainian government. One must keep in mind that any brand-new democracy, especially the one reborn from long totalitarian rule, such as Ukraine, requires time, lots of time, to adjust and harness its political and economic resources without being interfered with from abroad in the form of questionable political advice. Ukraine does not need it at this time.

There are ways and means by which the cause of democracy in Ukraine could be furthered. Prudence, responsibility and self-control are but a few of them. Conversely, displays of irresponsible behavior and growing impatience can be detrimental to the establishment of a solid and truly independent Ukrainian state.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that President Leonid Kravchuk's warning to the foreigners, if somewhat stern, was in no way unwarranted.

Zenon J. Miahky
Akron, Ohio

Visitors to Ukraine should be discreet

Dear Editor:

President Leonid Kravchuk's warning to expel foreigners who "openly attack" his government brings to mind another scenario. What if, at the Bicentennial celebration of America's independence in New York City, in a speech in the presence of President Ronald Reagan, the guest chairman of the Lafayette Society from France was openly critical of Reaganomics and demanded the resignation of Reagan's Cabinet? A fantasy? Yes, but then the Frenchman was sensible enough not to launch a tirade at such a festive forum. Apparently, some Ukrainian politicians from diaspora have no such inhibitions.

Etiquette has always obliged visiting envoys to be circumspect in the host

country. Delegates from diaspora have a similar de facto status and should feel constrained by similar unwritten rules. Kravchuk, a politician's politician (he was so characterized in *The Wall Street Journal* months ago) had probably given it more thought than meets the eye, including the effect on visitors from, say, Russia. As to his or, by extension, Ukraine's "severely damaged credibility" (as noted in your editorial, August 30), there may actually be a net gain in a broader sense. Our State Department on more than a few occasions had denied entry visas to prospective visitors because of expressed political views critical of our government, and no one inflated this to the human-rights plateau.

There seems to exist a presumption among some that "the mentality" of Ukraine's present government is the main obstacle to the solution of economic and other problems. The demand to resign was pressed on this presumption. On the other hand, while the performance record of Ukraine's government has received mixed reviews in the Western media, the same media are also conveying a perception of its commitment to stated priorities — which are: the establishment of essential attributes of an independent democratic state; the economy; and the environment, in that order.

At the UNA estate on September 5, Ivan Plushch, chairman of Parliament, reaffirmed willingness to accept constructive criticism and pleaded for our understanding that the privatization of the economy is not an easy process after 70 years of destruction of entrepreneurial skills.

I might add that this would not be made easier by bringing down a government that has re-established what we had thought impossible in our lifetime, "has made great progress in carving out a coherent foreign and military policy," and "has passed a liberal foreign-investment law" (the quotes are from *The New York Times*, September 6). For those who think the pace is too slow, there is more: "Ukraine's commitment to sovereignty and independence had never been more effective." There is no use arguing who gets the credit. It goes to Rukh, to Kravchuk and his government, and to all good people of Ukraine willing to work together.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

No free speech for foreign foes

Dear Editor:

I was astonished reading the editorial in *The Ukrainian Weekly* dated August 20, 1992, "Kravchuk to Diaspora: Shut Up or Get Out." I would not be surprised to find such an editorial in *Natsionalna Tribuna*, *Homin Ukrainy*, or *Shliakh Peremohy*, where it really belongs. I never expected to find such in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, a very respectable newspaper.

Such an editorial helps to undermine the Ukrainian government, which is struggling to recover from the chaos left by the former Soviet Union. It also should be kept in mind that criticism may be allowed by citizens but not for foes, the foreigners visiting Ukraine.

Dr. Roman Baranowskyj
Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



We will miss you, Walter

When I learned that Walter Chopiwski had died, it felt like a death in the family.

In many ways Walter was family, a man I had known for over 30 years. He was very special, a Ukrainian American patriot who served as one of my models.

Born in Ukraine, he fled with his family when the Red Army was re-occupying western Ukraine on the heels of the German retreat. He attended secondary school in Czechoslovakia and Germany. When the war ended, he worked for the International Refugee Organization (IRO) in Augsburg where, between 1948 and 1950, he assisted in processing displaced persons from Eastern Europe emigrating to Canada, Latin America, Australia and the United States. Later, he himself emigrated to the United States along with his family. They settled in Chicago.

Like many young DPs who came to America during this period, he was drafted into the U.S. Army. Many of them were sent to fight in Korea. Walter was lucky. His knowledge of the German language earned him an assignment in Germany, where he served from 1951 to 1953.

Upon his return to Chicago, he attended the prestigious Illinois Institute of Technology, where he received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering in 1958. He worked as a contract engineer for various corporations associated with the defense industry until 1973.

He moved to New Mexico for a brief period and then to Arizona where he was later joined by his parents. From 1973 to 1990 he was employed by Motorola Inc. in Scottsdale.

In 1971, he married Genie Pidlasceky, another transplanted Chicagoan (a graduate of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School) who was attending Arizona State University. They settled in Phoenix and later had two sons, Eugene and Danylo, now 16 and 17, respectively.

Almost from the moment of his arrival in the United States, Walter worked on behalf of the Ukrainian cause.

Between 1960 and 1991 he was a member of the executive board of the National Captive Nations Committee, U.S.A., and president of the Arizona state branch. His dream was to raise enough monies to erect a captive nations memorial in the United States. Plans for such a memorial were completed and Walter was busy searching for a site.

Between 1962 and 1990 Walter was president of the Arizona state branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA). A loyal supporter of the OUN(B), Walter was a great admirer of Slava Stetsko.

Walter was a founding member of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL) in 1967 as well as its successor organization, the World League for Freedom and Democracy (WLFD), in 1991. He was the U.S. delegate for both organizations at international conferences in the Republic of China, South Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Mexico, Great Britain, Japan, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Paraguay, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica and, most recently, Hungary. It was while attending a WLFD international conference in Budapest that he died

unexpectedly.

For his endeavors on behalf of freedom, Walter received awards from the Republic of China, the Republic of South Vietnam, and the National Captive Nations Committee. He was also a recipient of the Americanism medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.)

An active Republican all of his life — he was involved with Barry Goldwater's first senatorial campaign — Walter was also a founding member of the Ukrainian Republican Federation of America which at one time boasted 20 state chairpersons. During the Nixon and Ford years, Republican ethnics enjoyed a respected presence within the Republican National Committee, where the Republican Heritage Groups Committee had a full-time staff, and the White House, where the special assistant to the president for ethnic affairs had his office. Walter was a key player in the GOP during those years, both nationally and in Arizona.

What made Walter so unique among Ukrainian American leaders was his willingness to work with all Ukrainians, not just those of his own OUN(B) persuasion. When the Ukrainian National Association was sponsoring its first Congressional reception in 1977, for example, and was encouraging Ukrainian Americans to contact their senators and representatives and attend with them, Walter Chopiwsky flew in from Arizona and walked into the reception with Sen. Goldwater. Walter caught some flak for his attendance from UCCA leaders who were boycotting the event. Dr. Lev Dobriansky, then the UCCA president and firmly in the grip of OUN(B), was especially miffed because a UCCA officer had dared break party ranks.

Walter detested the political backbiting so common in our community and believed he could do more for Ukraine by working with others.

And he did that so well. Cooperating closely with Tony Mazeika of the Coalition for Constitutional Justice and Security (CCJS), for example, Walter flew to Paraguay in 1985 in an effort to obtain asylum for Karl Linnas, an Estonian victim of the OSI cabal. The Reagan administration would have deported Mr. Linnas to another country if OSI had not leaked Walter's mission to the press. That ended the matter. Mr. Linnas was sent to Soviet-occupied Estonia where he died under mysterious circumstances. At a time when the OSI was riding herd over our community, it took courage to do what Walter did, but then Walter was always a courageous man.

It also took courage for Walter to be associated with WACL. His name was mentioned in Scott and Jon Anderson's "Inside the League," a nefarious publication that attempted to paint active anti-communism as a neo-Nazi aberration.

Walter lived to see Ukraine free of communism and the OSI discredited. Unfortunately, he didn't live long enough to be recognized and honored by his own people for all that he did on behalf of their freedom. That is sad.

There are few Walter Chopiwsky's in this world and it is for that reason that his untimely death is so difficult to accept. He will be missed.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat.

Father and son reunited in U.S. 48 years after war separates them

by Roman Woronowycz

UNION, N.J. — Mykola Kuzyszyn's eyes welled tears as his wife spoke of the first meeting between him and his son, Yevhen.

Since they last saw each other, over 48 years had sped by more quickly than the bullets of World War II that had torn them apart. Yevhen was barely a year and a half old when his father last held him — before retreating German Nazis hauled Mykola away to a concentration camp.

Father and son finally laid eyes on each other again August 2, when Mr. Kuzyszyn greeted his son, Yevhen Kuzyszyn, and wife, Nina, at Kennedy Airport in New York. It is an event others are sure to repeat as families search for loved ones separated by war, post-war political shuffling and totalitarian systems.

Maria Kuzyszyn, Mykola's wife, said, "I will never forget the first thing Yevhen said: 'Father, where have you been? I thought you were dead.'"

The younger Kuzyszyn now laughed at his recollection of their reunion, although he said then he was nervous. He said he recognized his stepmother before his father. "When I saw the face, I knew it was her," he said. "But not my Dad. I don't know, I just didn't see him." The family had exchanged photographs before their confluence so they would recognize one another.

Wiping away a tear, the older Kuzyszyn smiled and said he was happy to be reunited with his only son.

As father and son sat in the comfortable dining room of Mykola Kuzyszyn's two-level home in Union, he explained the circumstances that caused the nearly five-decade-long separation.

He said he was living with his wife in the village of Oleseno in Berezhany county in October 1942 when a son, Yevhen, was born. As the German Army retreated in May 1944, they grabbed Mr. Kuzyszyn along with thousands of other young men and incarcerated them.

While in a German prison in Poland, Mr. Kuzyszyn was given the chance to fight with the Ukrainian Galicia Division. After joining, he was betrayed by the Germans and was sent to the Western Front to fight Canadians, he said.

Cpl. Kuzyszyn ended up in a British prisoner of war camp after his division was destroyed in a hilltop battle in France. He spent the rest of the war as a British POW.

In 1949, he emigrated from Britain to the United States, having been sponsored by an uncle.

Once in the U.S., Mr. Kuzyszyn attempted to make contact with his family stranded in Ukraine. "I constantly wrote using the name of my friend, Stefan Oliynyk, so that (Soviet) authorities wouldn't find me out. My relatives only said they did not know where Yevhen or my wife were. I think they said that to make my son's life easier. They knew I had fought against the Russians."

Until recently some relatives had told Yevhen his biological father was dead. "The word about my father was shaky," the younger Kuzyszyn said. "Some said (he was) murdered, some said he ran away. The same was said of my mother."

Actually Yevhen Kuzyszyn's mother, Anna, the older Kuzyszyn's first wife, was arrested between 1947 and 1948 when little Yevhen was 6 years old. "At the time they were taking everybody to Siberia," he said.

He ended up living with his aunt, the older Kuzyszyn's sister. In 1956, his mother was found living in Siberia, where she resides today.

The youngster was raised by his aunt and in 1973 the newly married young man moved to his wife's city in Kazakhstan.

Yevhen Kuzyszyn first heard his dad was still alive in October 1991, while visiting family in his home village in Ukraine. He explained that some relatives admitted they had made contact with his father, but had not told him, "Until (glasnost) people were scared to talk about things like that."

Finally, arrangements were made for a telephone meeting, at which time both father and son cried continually while making the arrangements that led to their meeting, Yevhen Kuzyszyn said.

And what was the first gift from father to son? What every good father gives his offspring — a house, in Ukraine of course.

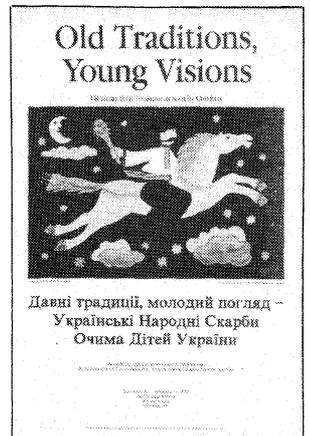
Ukrainian children's art exhibit on display at Ukrainian museum

NEW YORK — The exhibit "Old Traditions, Young Visions: Ukrainian Folk Treasures as Seen by Children in Ukraine" will open at The Ukrainian Museum on Saturday, September 26, and will be on view through November 14.

This traveling exhibit was organized by the Vermont Folk Life Center and the Children's Art Exchange of Middlebury, Vt., in collaboration with The Ukrainian Museum. It was first shown in 1991 at the Vermont Folk Life Center and at the Wood Gallery, Montpelier. In the spring of 1992 it traveled to the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia and was subsequently seen at The Arcade in Providence, R.I.

The exhibition features works by children of Ukraine: paintings, drawings, collages and weaving samples. Photographs accompany the exhibit of children at work, Ukrainian landscapes and scenes. Also on view is an album of drawings by Ukrainian American youngsters interpreting the classic Ukrainian folktales "The Mitten."

The exhibit is supplemented by examples of folk art from the collection of The Ukrainian Museum: folk costumes, ritual cloths (rushnyky), Easter eggs (pysanky) and ritual breads. The exhibit is grouped into the following themes: "Symbolic Designs," "Ukrainian Folk Ways," "Seasonal Cycle," "Life



The poster for a new exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum features a painting by 11-year-old Andriy Melnychuk of Lviv.

Cycle and Rites of Passage" and "Folk-tales."

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave. (at 12th Street), New York; telephone, (212) 228-0110. Gallery hours are Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

Confrontations mar...

(Continued from page 1)

lyi Karpenko, editor of the newspaper Vechirnyi Kyiv (Evening Kiev), was the first to call for the Parliament's dissolution, claiming that he was ready to resign and knew of other deputies who were ready to do the same.

The floor of the Parliament became the scene of a tug-of-war between those deputies who called for its dissolution and those who insisted that the existing body still had work to do. Much discussion was devoted to drafting laws on elections and Parliamentary ratification of international agreements signed by the president in Dagomy, Yalta and Minsk, as well as means to implement the 168 laws passed during the Parliament's previous five sessions.

Although the Parliament set an agenda and agreed to create a permanent Committee on Veterans Affairs and a temporary Committee on Economic Reform, the mood was one of general dissatisfaction, exacerbated by the absence of 30 percent of the Parliament's Presidium.

People's Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior, confirmed rumors that the president's representative in Kiev, Ivan Saliy, had barred all buses carrying demonstrators from the western oblasts from entering the capital city. He said that the halting of buses and the beating of their passengers was a violation of human rights and must be stopped.

Outside, several hundred demonstrators lined the barricades surrounding the Parliament building, squaring off in front of the large number of militia and National Guardsmen standing shoulder to shoulder before them. Only three groups were given permission to picket Parliament — workers from Zaporizhzhia demanding economic reform, pensioners, and cinematographers demanding more government funding. Their protests were relatively quiet.

On the eve of the opening of the sixth session of Ukraine's Parliament, 70 Ukrainian Orthodox priests and monks

stood behind barricades lining the street leading to the Parliament building. They had traveled from Rivne to protest the closing of their church by the city council after tensions between the Ukrainian Orthodox and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox resulted in Autocephalous Orthodox faithful throwing stones at the others' place of worship. By the morning of September 15 they had been chased away.

It is not known how many demonstrators had traveled from Ukraine's western oblasts and were left stranded outside of Kiev's city limits. Many undertook the remainder of the trip by foot or by metro, and there were incidents of militia beating people on the Khreshchatyk en route to Parliament.

People's Deputy Ivan Zayets criticized the Parliament for not voicing a protest and concluded, "We are not functioning as a Parliament if people cannot get into Kiev."

Coalition seeks...

(Continued from page 1)

the opening session of Ukraine's Parliament that Ukraine's democratic forces support the referendum campaign. "There are people who say that the democratic forces have splintered, when in fact only a small fraction of those who think they're creating a government have broken away."

Mr. Chornovil criticized President Leonid Kravchuk for ignoring the Ukrainian Parliament by not attending its opening session and said that when Mr. Kravchuk announces his proposal for restructuring the Ukrainian government, Rukh will propose a list of its candidates within three days' time.

He also accused the militia of overstepping its bounds by beating demonstrators attempting to picket Parliament, but laid sole responsibility for the violation of human rights with the president's representative in Kiev, Ivan Saliy, who forbid buses carrying demonstrators from entering Kiev.



From (left to right), Yevhen Kuzyszyn, his father Mykola, Yevhen's wife Nina, Mykola's second wife Maria.

Vika rocks North America; audiences respond to social commentary

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — When Vika Vradij performed in Cleveland earlier this summer, some members of the audience were offended by her lyrics, which are, at times, racy. They even asked her to omit some songs from her repertoire.

But the 36-year-old rock star from Lviv was infuriated and refused to comply. "I was censored in the 1970s and 1980s under an oppressive Communist system; I will not be censored here," she declared during her summer sojourn through the United States.

The episode in Cleveland brought back vivid memories of the 1970s, when, as a teenager, Vika adored the music featured in the rock opera "Jesus Christ Superstar" and rehearsed Mary Magdalene's aria in school. School authorities reprimanded her, citing religious content in her music, something unheard of in an atheistic society.

A singular individual, Vika has described herself as a "white crow." "I always did what I wanted to do, what I liked to do, what appealed to me, and not what others told me to do," she said. "I live and act on my own instincts, my own organic intuition," she concluded.

Although she describes herself as a difficult character and continues to be fiercely individualistic, she has found harmony in both her personal and professional life, living and working with Volodymyr Bebeszko, her husband, composer, musical arranger and manager.

And professionally, he has yet to steer her wrong. Together for 10 years now, he is part of the winning partnership that has produced the Vika image — a cross between Nina Hagen and "troista muzyka" (Hutsul folk music) — and created such compositions as "Hanba" (Shame), "Mamo, Ya Durna" (Mom, I'm Stupid) and the catchy "Tyndy, Ryndy."

Vika's real success began with her appearance at the Chervona Ruta Festival in Chernivtsi in the summer of 1989. In her ripped black leather bomber jacket and World War I aviator goggles, she turned the youth on to Ukrainian history and such contemporary issues as Chornobyl and Russification. They responded to her unorthodox look, her rock beat and, most importantly, her Ukrainian message.

"I never meant to become a political activist," said Vika, "and I never wanted to see my songs become political statements, but we live in such times that this was unavoidable. It happened subconsciously, because that is the way our life is today," she said last year commenting on the success of her Chervona Ruta appearances, where she captured first prize.

"It was not my objective to politicize the masses, but after the festival, we traveled to the oblasts of eastern Ukraine and the impact of 'Shame' and 'Coal Miner's Boogie,' was explosive. It was like a time bomb ticking away; the audience got angry and joined in, responding to the music."

But since the declaration of Ukraine's independence, something Vika says she always hoped for but never believed would happen, her music has also undergone some changes. Her songs comment on the social conditions for today's youth including the problems of drugs and sex in such songs as "Bulka z Makom" (Bread with Poppy Seeds), and "Mamo, Ya Frayera Liublu" (Mom, I Like This Dude).

However, since the group arrived in Canada in May, and later toured the United States, they have also written a few songs about such American staples as the hot dog, and taken melodies from popular 60s hits — "golden oldies" — and turned them into successful Ukrainian hits.

Once copyright issues are settled, Vika hopes to release an album of tunes, such as "Only You" and "Let's Twist," with Ukrainians lyrics she has written.

"But," she adds emphatically, "my songs will always have that Ukrainian content, that Ukrainian energy and harmony. That's where I come from, that's who I am," she noted.

"I want to adapt Ukrainian themes in my songs.



Vika performs "Ribald Kolomyiky" during an outdoor concert at Soyuzivka, Labor Day weekend, 1992.

The professional level should be comparable to that of American music, but the feeling should be my own, and I want not only Ukrainian audiences to listen to it, but I want it to be interesting to the American and European public," she said.

Today in Ukraine, she added, there is a problem of originality, with too many musicians imitating American music, which then is labeled "ersatz" and uninteresting.

Vika's music can be labeled many things, but it is far from uninteresting, and her stage performance is so full of energy and dynamism that few can sit still in their seats while she is performing.

Basically a shy individual, quiet and cautious at first meeting, she turns into a powerhouse on stage, dressed in clunky workman's boots, an outlandish tie, suspenders, a white shirt and black baggy pants. Once the music starts, she begins dancing and courting the audience.

By mid-show, she usually wins the audience over, no matter what their ages. Performing at the Plast jamboree in upstate New York this summer, she quickly won over the hearts of scouts, who approached her, asking her to sign their T-shirts, with her trademark smiling heart and "Vika" autograph.

As a little girl, she remembers entertaining her parents, brother and maternal grandmother in the living room of their Lviv home. She enjoyed performing then, and continues to enjoy it today.

"I think my grandmother was by biggest fan; she was a great inspiration to me, and I always think of her when I perform. She encouraged me to be myself. She, I think, was the first person to understand me."

Today, Vika's fans are much more diverse, although she continues to rely on family members for support, including her 15-year-old son Dmytro, and, of course, her husband, Volodya.

"I still get exhilarated. I still feel that surge of energy when I see an audience," she explained after her performance at Soyuzivka, which was so well received that she came back for two encores. "I love you," she said, and "I hold all of you in my heart," she said, as her eyes welled tears.

Audiences will have the opportunity to enjoy Vika, crowned Miss Rock Europa in January, 1992, in the United States one last time this year, in New York City on Thursday, September 24, at the Ukrainian National Home at 8:30 p.m., before the group heads back to Lviv, via Canada.

But Vika, who is revitalized and ready to create more music with her husband, has promised to return again next summer to entertain the loyal fans she is leaving behind.



Moved by audience response, Vika comes back to do an encore at the Soyuzivka concert during Labor Day weekend, 1992.

Dr. Solchanyk...

(Continued from page 3)

Well, I feel that this is going to be a long and involved process. Incidents like Rutskoj meeting with Cossacks in the Crimea will continue to occur, and everyone will have to watch whether the Westward-leaning camp in Russia will continue to be in the minority.

This is a concern that will become all the greater if Yeltsin decides not to run in the next Russian election as he recently announced. That won't become an issue until another three or four years, but it's something that has to be kept in mind.

Despite the mood within Russia, would you say the Kravchuk has asserted

ed Ukrainian independence beyond the possibility of rollback?

Definitely. I don't think that there's any possibility of going back. Ukraine is a country that has been internationally recognized. It is absolutely clear what kind of political climate exists in Ukraine, and everyone must wait to see how the Russians resolve their internal debate.

Errata

We apologize to Drs. Frank Sysyn and Olga Andriewsky for typographical errors that muddled the meaning of statements made in their interviews. In Dr. Sysyn's interview, he said the UAOC was "revived" considerably, not "revised," and also that it was not able to become a major body in "the east" not "the easy." In Dr. Andriewsky's interview, Ukraine's new diplomatic corps should have been said to give the country a "high profile" as an independent nation, not "a high profit."

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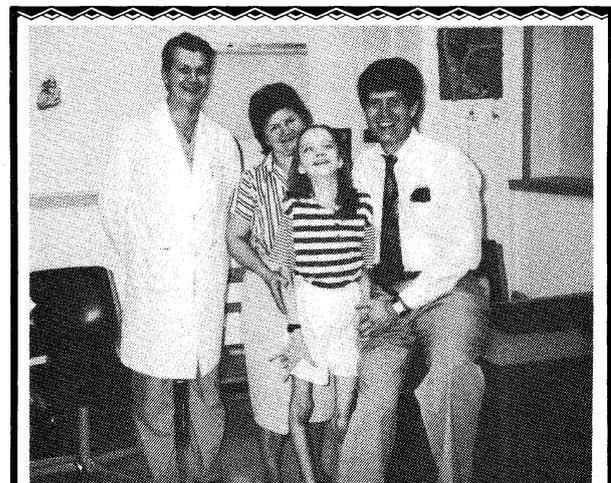
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A WORD OF THANKS

The family of Zenovij and Ivanna Samarak from Ukraine wish to thank

Dr. Ihor Sawczuk
for his professional care of

their daughter **Victoria,**

at which time he revealed not only his professional expertise, but also deep compassion and human understanding.

It was Dr. Sawczuk who obtained professional help from his fellow colleagues — American doctors, namely Dr. David Raja, the surgeon, who performed much-needed surgery for our daughter, Dr. R. Gladstone, Dr. Archer and nurse L. Verdisco.

All of them showed great kindness and did everything in their power to save the life of our daughter. Because of their intervention, our daughter was admitted to Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York, free of all monetary obligation, and for that we are extremely grateful. Because of them our daughter's health has improved tremendously and we strongly believe that she now has a chance of full recovery.

We are also grateful to Mrs. L. Chernyk, Chair of Social Services — Ukrainian National Women's League of America, because it was she who asked her nephew, Dr. Sawczuk to help our daughter.

We are extremely grateful also to all those unnamed and numerous members of our family and others who helped and are still helping us. We extend our thanks and we pray to the Almighty to reward them for their generosity.

ZENOVIJ, IWANNA and VICTORIA SAMARAK

Ukrainian awareness highlighted at Heritage Day celebration

ERIE, Pa. — "What's 'varenyky'? Oh! My grandma used to make them when I was a kid. She called them 'pyrohy.'"

Such comments were heard frequently on Sunday, June 14, when over 1,200 people gathered for Ukrainian Heritage Day in Erie, Pa. Some traveling over 100 miles, they came to sample Ukrainian food, buy Ukrainian goods and souvenirs, enjoy Ukrainian music and dancing, and meet some Ukrainians. Many were interested in Ukraine because of their East European ancestry. Others came because they have friends who are Ukrainian.

The information/education area was a busy place: many stopped to share their stories and ask questions. Some looked at maps to see where their ancestors were born, while others inquired about various places in Ukraine and discussed recent political and economic developments.

U.S. media errs:...

(Continued from page 3)

denied by Judge Wiseman.

He then scheduled the initial set of hearings to take place beginning October 15 in Nashville. The first two witnesses will be George Parker and Norman Moscowitz, both former attorneys at the Office of Special Investigations who worked on the Demjanjuk case.

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers indicated that they anticipate obtaining the testimony of Bruce Einhorn and Martin Mendelsohn, both former OSI attorneys, as well as Alan A. Ryan Jr., former OSI director. No date has yet been set for those additional hearings.

One young non-Ukrainian woman had adopted a baby from Kolomyia and sought advice on how to raise the child in touch with her heritage; another young woman had just returned from a business conference in Mykolajiv.

Visitors learned about Ukrainian organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, their work and publications, and about the tragedy of Chernobyl.

The arts and crafts area also attracted many visitors. There was an impressive exhibit of embroidery, woodcarvings, leather craft and ceramics. Mastercraftsmen demonstrated the art of "nyz" embroidery, printmaking and pysanky writing. Graphic prints by Vitaliy Lytvyn and many handmade craft items were available for sale.

Throughout the day, guests were entertained by the Kashtan Junior Dance Ensemble (Cleveland), the Hut-zul Orchestra (Buffalo, N.Y.), the Ukrainian Dancers "Zolote Kolossya" (Erie, Pa.), the Erie UNWLA Duet, accordionist Alexander Kosenko and bayan player Joseph Sharan.

This second Ukrainian Heritage Day was held on the grounds of Mercyhurst Preparatory School in Erie. It was organized by Branch 116 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and directed by Festival Chairperson Marge Corapi. Proceeds were allocated for the UNWLA Relief for the Children of Chernobyl Fund.

Since UNWLA Branch 116 has only 21 members, the success of Heritage Day depended on the support and help of many family members and friends. Their generous donation of time and talent produced a very successful and wonderful celebration.

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New Constitution...

(Continued from page 2)

was excluded during the last conference of the Constitution Committee.

The second part of the draft is dedicated to "civilian society." Most of its articles deal with determining state policy in areas regarding property, free enterprise, environmental protection, family, education, science and culture, public associations and mass media. Doubts arise as to whether this section should be added to the final draft of the Constitution; it might be better to create a separate law or declaration on the above-mentioned issues.

Most of the draft Constitution is devoted to the system of constitutional institutions such as the legislative, executive and judicial organs. Aside from a few deviations, the Ukrainian Constitution adopts a presidential form of government, separating powers with its own distinctive system of checks and balances.

With the aim of upholding the fundamentals of political democracy in Ukraine, the draft consolidates the principle of popular sovereignty. According to Article 3 in the proposal, the people (Ukrainian citizens of all nationalities) are the only source of state power. The people realize state power directly by way of holding all-Ukrainian referendums and also through the system of state organs. The draft cautions that only the National Assembly (the new name for Parliament) can represent the people of Ukraine. No other public group, political party, organization or individual can assume the right to fulfill state power.

At the same time, the draft attempts to consolidate the well-known democratic principle of limited government; in other words, the government in Ukraine can realize only those rights transferred to it by the people. In the event that constitutional guarantees of individual rights and liberties are not clearly determined in the draft (when it is reviewed again by Parliament this fall), the effectiveness of this principle in the constitutional system could decrease.

According to the draft, Ukrainian society should be based on principles of political, economic and ideological pluralism. But the draft itself does not clearly define the status of political parties which are, essential to the formation and continued existence of democracy. Their status, as defined in the draft Constitution, is on the same level as that of professional unions, volunteer groups, foundations and other citizens' groups.

The proposal strengthens a "presidential republic" with a clear division of power between the legislative, executive and judicial branches. Each branch, upon fulfilling its functions, is completely independent. However, the proposal envisions the possibility of delegating authority. A bicameral structure in Parliament is upheld in the draft with a clear delineation of responsibilities between both Houses: the House of Deputies (all-national representation) and the House of Ambassadors (regional/territorial representation). The introduction of a bicameral system was motivated by rejection of a "single system of councils (radas)," the introduction of local and regional forms of self-government, and the over-all consolidation of legislative authority. At the same time, the proposal is sympathetic to the Bolshevik political philosophy.

The election procedure for the House of Deputies as outlined in the draft, is similar to that for the U.S. House of Representatives. The electorate in Ukraine is divided into 350 election districts, each of which has an equal number of voters. Each election district selects only one deputy. In contrast to the United States, where a relative majority of votes is required, the Ukrainian draft Constitution requires an absolute majority of votes. This means that 50 percent, plus one additional vote is needed to elect a deputy to the House of Representatives.

The election procedure for the House of Ambassadors is roughly the same as for the U.S. Senate: each of the 24 provinces (oblasts) in Ukraine, including the city of Kiev and the Crimean Republic, select five ambassa-

dors, regardless of the number of people living in a given region.

The proposal, unfortunately, lacks a concrete step-by-step formula in trying to regulate the legislative branch of government by adhering to principles of a presidential regime. The president, who is selected in national elections, is the head of state and the executive branch of government. He is not, however, a member of the Cabinet of Ministers, which answers to the president and is ruled by his program and decisions. The proposal also does not make provisions for the post of vice-president; the prime minister is second in command. The Cabinet of Ministers and the president himself are not politically answerable to Parliament, but, they can be impeached by Parliament.

The Constitution Court of Ukraine, and both general and civil courts, are under the jurisdiction of the judicial branch. The prosecutor's office also is under its jurisdiction. The judicial branch is responsible for implementing the constitutional and legal acts of all organs and executive officials of the executive branch and a majority of acts passed by Parliament.

According to the proposal, Ukraine is a unitary decentralized state. It recog-

nizes and supports local and regional forms of self-government and does not interfere in their affairs. The state is represented in the local provinces by organs of state executive power, namely the provincial and regional administrations. Such a structure is typical for a majority of countries in Western Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa, and it removes the threat of authoritarianism. In addition, the Republic of Crimea is provided with the rights of a territorial autonomy within the structure of Ukraine.

A small chapter in the constitution is dedicated to the issue of Ukrainian national defense and security. Absent in the draft is an article on principles of Ukraine's foreign policy. But article 8 provides an over-all solution to Ukraine's relations with the world community. Ukraine recognizes the importance of over-all human values and respects the principles associated with international law. Ratified or approved and officially published international agreements are integrated into Ukrainian laws; their execution is obligatory.

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Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 32nd Convention Delegates.

Meeting will be attended by

Supreme Executive Committee members and Supreme Advisors

District Chairmen:

- Allentown — Anna Haras (215) 867-4052
- Baltimore — Bohdan Jasinsky (301) 593-5186
- Philadelphia — Stephan Hawrysz (215) 233-2466
- Shamokin — Joseph Chabon (717) 874-3084
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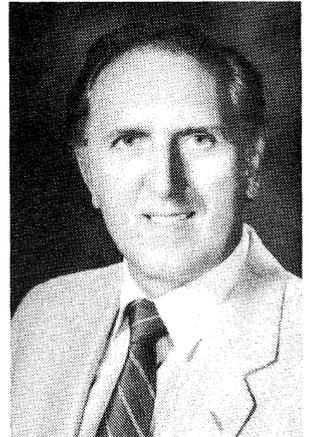
ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Myron Babiuik, president of Printing Methods, Inc., and the head of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, was named president of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association during its convention in Chicago.

Mr. Babiuik will head the UNCUA, which comprises 29 Ukrainian credit unions throughout the United States with aggregate assets over \$825 million. He has been on the board of the UNCUA for the past three years.

The newly elected president, who is actively involved in the Ukrainian community and serves on the parish council of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, has been president of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union since 1986.

Under his leadership, the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union grew to total of over \$42 million in total assets and has relocated to a new state-of-the-art facility in Irondequoit after spending 34 years on Joseph Avenue at the Ukrainian Civic Center.

Mr. Babiuik, originally from Newark, N.J., came to Rochester after serving in the United States Army. He studied at the Rochester Institute of Technology, graduating in 1968. After a short career with IPS/McDonald and the Robert



Myron Babiuik

Hart Printing Company, Mr. Babiuik formed Printing Methods, Inc. in 1969.

Within five years, after establishing major accounts, Printing Methods expanded to a larger facility on Emerson Street to accommodate its high-tech processing, which includes full-color printing, its own art department, composition and mechanical, pre-press, press and bindery operations.

Mr. Babiuik resides in Webster, N.Y. with his wife Ulana, and daughter, Diana.

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A MEDICAL BREAKTHROUGH, AND AN APPEAL TO THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY

The Siemens Corporation of Germany has agreed to donate a state-of-the-art diagnostic system to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, to help upgrade the quality of medical treatment in the Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital for Chernobyl illnesses. This "Magnetic Resonance Imaging System" marks a critical breakthrough in the international Chernobyl relief effort. It is the ideal diagnostic tool for children who have already been exposed to radiation, since magnetic resonance imaging circumvents the health risks involved in X-rays, or conventional means of radio-diagnostics. The Siemens system is valued at over \$2 million dollars, and will be the first of its kind in Ukraine.

Only one hurdle remains before this exciting project can be realized: CCRF must obtain \$100,000 in start-up funding to pay for the "infrastructure" of the MRI system. This includes the cost of installation, labor, reagents, and travel expenses for the Siemens staff which will be travelling from Germany to Lviv to oversee the project. Since CCRF has just completed its eighth airlift to Ukraine, the foundation must turn to the Ukrainian community for immediate assistance.

CCRF is looking for **100 good men or women**, to donate at least \$1,000 each to help complete this project. CCRF is setting up a special "MRI" account for this purpose. Donations of any size will be greatly appreciated. However, any donors who respond to this appeal with a donation of \$500.00 or more will have their names listed on a special plaque at the entrance to the MRI unit in Lviv. The same list will be published in Svoboda and the Ukrainian Weekly, and a special reception for the benefactors will take place in December of 1992.

CCRF has always worked hard to maximize the impact of its donors' dollars. The Foundation's medical advisors believe that this \$100,000 installment will be an excellent investment on a \$2 million dollar system that can save the lives of hundreds of Ukrainian children over the next ten years. The deadline for this fundraising drive will be November 1st. CCRF thanks those donors who have already mailed contributions earmarked for the MRI Project: Mr. J. Iwasiatyn - \$1,000; Mr. Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk - \$1,000; Mr. Wolodymyr Wronskij - \$1,000, and the Fund extends its thanks for the donations yet to come.

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Sheptytsky Institute holds summer program

REDWOOD VALLEY, Calif. — The sixth annual summer program of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies was held here on the grounds of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Holy Transfiguration Monastery on June 20-July 18.

Among the students were members of four Greek-Catholic Churches: Ukrainian, Melkite, Romanian and Transcarpathian-Ruthenian of the U.S. Archdiocese. There were also students of the Orthodox and Roman Catholic denominations. The students and professors came together from all parts of the U.S. and Canada for a month of lectures in a monastic setting.

"This is a unique opportunity to get to know this lively tradition in a deep way, not only from the outside," explained Dr. Borys Gudziak, who only recently submitted his Harvard dissertation on the history of the Ukrainian Church and who taught a course on "General Introduction to the Eastern Churches."

The renowned academic and archimandrite of the monastery, the Rev. Dr. Boniface Luykx said, "The presence of all these people at the monastery for a

month does make some things more difficult, but it greatly enriches the life of the monks" of whom there are 12 at present. Archimandrite Boniface taught a course on the "Byzantine Liturgical Year."

The third course (all the courses are on a graduate level) was taught by the Rev. Dr. Andriy Chirovsky. In this course, students compared Metropolitan Sheptytsky's commentary on the "Our Father" to similar works by seven Church fathers from Origenes to Maximus the Confessor.

"I don't know if there is another program of this kind anywhere else," noted Dr. Juan de Passalacqua of the University of Puerto Rico, a student participating in the summer courses for the fourth time. "Here, studies are tightly connected with experience, life experience, prayer — that is why it is so powerful."

Apart from the summer courses in California, the Sheptytsky Institute offers a number of courses at St. Paul University in Ottawa. It is also involved in editorial work and in providing academic assistance to seminaries in Ukraine.

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Museum offers crafts courses

NEW YORK — Registration is now open for two courses in traditional Ukrainian crafts.

The eight-session embroidery course will teach beginners the rudiments of embroidery as well as expand the skills of those proficient in the craft. Students start from the basic cross stitch and advance to little-known stitches and intricate cut-work techniques. Students will explore the history,

evolution of styles, techniques, colors, threads and fabrics used traditionally in various regions of Ukraine. The course is open to adults and children over 10 years of age.

The course runs from September 26 to November 14; it meets Saturdays at 1-3:30 p.m. Fee: adults, \$60; seniors and students over 16, \$50; children 10-16, \$30; members, 15 percent discount.

The bead stringing course, which will be held in three sessions, deals with the art of making "gerdany" (bead-strung necklaces) traditionally worn with folk costumes in various regions of Ukraine. The course is open to adults and children over age 12.

It will be held Saturdays, November 7, 14 and 21, at 1-3:30 p.m. Fee: adults, \$35; seniors and students over 16, \$25; children 12-16, \$10; members, 15 percent discount.

All materials are covered in the registration fee. Finished objects may be taken home. For information and registration please call (212) 228-0110. The programs are funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

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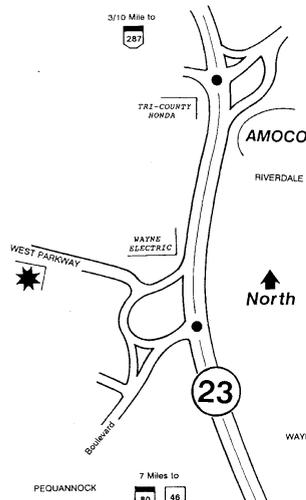
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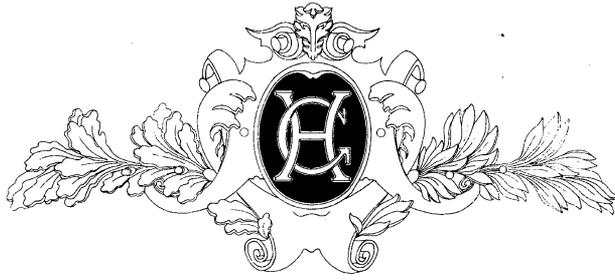
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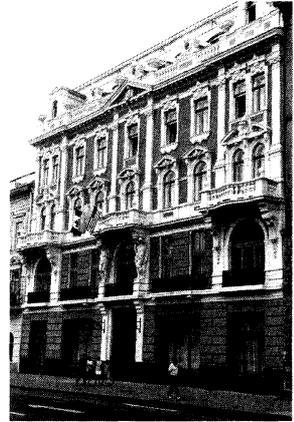
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September 20

NEWARK, N.J.: Jaroslav Kernitsky of Lviv, Ukraine will exhibit regional Ukrainian costumes and embroideries at St. John the Baptist Church Hall at Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street. There will also be black earthenware from Havarechchyna, Lviv region, for sale. For further information, call Chryzanta Kaminskyj-Hentisz at (201) 763-9124.

September 22

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: For those interested in joining the Zirky and Zoria Ukrainian Dance Groups there will be a meeting exclusively for first comers at 6:15 p.m. at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 303 Eddy Glover Blvd. The age group for the Zirky dancers is 5-12; for the Zoria dancers — 13 and up. For further information, call (203) 747-8905 or (203) 628-5873.

September 24

EDMONTON: Holly Doan of CBC-TV, Marco Levytsky of the Ukrainian News, Linda Slobodian of The Edmonton Sun, Lynda Steele of CBC-TV, and Ed Struzik of The Edmonton Journal will take part in a roundtable discussion on "Reporting on Ukraine: Myths and Realities," to be held at the University of Alberta, Marshall Tory Building B-87, at 7:30 p.m. The discussion is being held as part of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies fall 1992 seminars series.

NEW YORK: Acclaimed Ukrainian rock ace Vika will be appearing in a special performance at the Ukrainian National Home (above the Lys Mykyta Bar) at 140 Second Ave., in New York City. Also on the bill is Levko Durko. Admission is \$10 at the door and the concert will begin at 8:30 p.m. For more information contact Levko Holubec, (212) 316-9153.

September 25

EDMONTON: Dr. David Frick, associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of California, Berkeley, will speak on "Episodes in

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Cross-Cultural Misunderstanding: Lavrentij Zyzanij in Moscow; Meletij Smotryckyj in Constantinople," at 3 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta. The lecture is part of the Fall 1992 Seminar series organized by the Peter Jacvk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, CIUS.

September 26

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a symposium on "Observations and Analysis: First Anniversary Celebrations of Ukrainian Independence and other Observances," to be held at 5 p.m. at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. Participating will be: Prof. Myroslaw Labunka, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Myroslaw Prokop and Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, with Prof. Wasyl Kalynovych, as moderator.

September 26-27

HOUSTON: The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas will perform at the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church for the third annual Houston Ukrainian Festival on September 26 at 4:30 p.m. and September 27 at 12:30 p.m. Festival hours are 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Admission to the festival is \$2.

KERHONKSON, N.V.: Chornomorska Sitch is holding a Father-Son Doubles Tennis Tournament at the UNA Resort, Soyuzivka. Drawing is at 9 a.m., September 26, on the Soyuzivka tennis courts. (Players must be Ukrainians either by marriage, heritage, adoption or birth.) All pre-registered players must be present by 9 a.m. No further registrations will be accepted after the drawing. Pre-registration fee is \$20 per team (received before September 23); registration received after that date will be \$30 per team. The tournament will consist of two categories: junior boys: eighth grade or below; older boys: ninth grade or older. (There is no age limit for the fathers.) Trophies will be presented in both categories. Regis-

tration information, including father's and son's names, address, telephone, and tournament category should be sent to: Ihor Lukiw, 400 Milltown Road, Springfield, NJ 07081. Checks should be made payable to Chornomorska Sitch FSTT. For further information, call Mr. Lukiw, (201) 376-4829 (after 6 p.m.), or (908) 820-6800 (day). In the event of rain, the tournament will be cancelled and the registration fee will be returned. If the weather is questionable, call Mr. Lukiw on September 24.

LEHIGTON, Pa.: The Committee for Contacts and Information of Carpatho-Ukrainians in Diaspora will hold its annual meeting at the Ukrainian Homestead. On September 26, there will be a business meeting, followed by dinner at 7 p.m., featuring keynote speaker O. Myshanych from Kiev. On September 27, Liturgy will be followed by a final working session. To reserve lodgings and for further information, call the Homestead, (215) 377-4621.

September 27

TORONTO: The book launch of the "White Aster of Love" by Iryna Senyk, published by the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada, St. Demetrius Branch, will take place in the grand ballroom of Marriott Hotel, 401 Dixon Road. The author will arrive from Lviv to autograph her book of lyrical poetry, exquisite embroidered fashion sketches and photographs of dresses created from her designs. Her fashions will be modeled at the book launch. For reservations or book orders, please call Gloria Chychota, (416) 243-7653, evening (416) 231-9894.

October 2

CHICAGO: James M. Shepherd, general manager for Johnson Wax, Ukraine and general director of the newly created U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine, will speak on "Manufacturing in Ukraine: The Johnson Wax Experience" at a dinner meeting sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association). The meeting will be held at Como Inn, 546 Milwaukee Ave., 5:30 p.m. Admission is \$24 for members, \$30 for non-members.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

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, N.J. 07302.

For further information call Anna, (708) 359-3676.

October 4

LANGHORNE, Pa.: The first annual Children of Chernobyl Golf Open will take place at the Middletown Country Club. All proceeds will be directly donated to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. Costs include \$150 for lunch, golf, open bar, sit-down dinners and prizes, and/or \$200 for a hole sponsorship, and \$25 for each additional dinner guest. For more information please contact Paul Masnyj, (215) 947-7982; the Middletown Country Club, (215) 757-6951; or the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, (201) 376-5140.

October 8

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding a benefit luncheon and a jewelry fashion and accessory show at the Ramada Hotel. Tickets are \$25 per person. For tickets and further information, call: Christine Bohacz-Khedr, (908) 233-3498. Proceeds are to be directed to the Lviv Specialized Children's Hospital for Chernobyl Problems.

October 16-18

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: The Ukrainian Arts Program's Konkurs, an open adjudicated competition of Ukrainian instrumental, vocal, choral and speech arts, will be held at E.D. Feehan High School, 411 Avenue M. S. in Saskatoon. For syllabus and further information contact Darlene Clarke, convenor, Ukrainian Canadian Congress — Saskatchewan Provincial Council, (306) 652-5850.

ONGOING

GOSHEN, N.Y.: The exhibit "The Ukrainians of Orange County" will be presented by Ted Sly, the County Historian, at the historic 1841 Courthouse. Exhibit hours are: Monday-Saturday, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission. On September 26 at 10 a.m., a program under the direction of Aurelia Slusarczuk will feature speaker Dr. Ann M. Pawliczko. A group of Ukrainian singers and dancers from Spring Valley, N.Y., will complete the program. The exhibit is on view through September 29.

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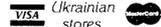
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