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Olympians rest on their laurels at closing ceremony of Summer Games Ukraine makes top 10 in medal count

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — At the opening ceremonies and in the 16 days since, they were the center of attention. On August 4 the athletes of the XXVI Summer Games could sit on their laurels, for one night at least, and enjoy the closing ceremonies.

Many of the Ukrainian athletes, those who had completed their competitions by the previous Wednesday, had left by chartered jet on Thursday, ostensibly because the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine is trying to keep costs down. The ones who remained had the chance to bask in the appreciation of the 84,000-plus fans who jammed Olympic Stadium one last time, to relax and enjoy the party, which it was.

For Ukraine, the Games were a success by all stretches of the imagination. Ukraine cracked the top 10 in total medal

count, placing in that position with 23 medals, ahead of nations like Canada, Britain, Poland and Brazil. Ukraine took nine gold medals, highest over all. Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov almost hit the mark when he, albeit reluctantly, predicted during an interview at *The Weekly* in February that Ukraine would take 10 gold medals.

Sure, Ukraine experienced some failures — Sergey Bubka's withdrawal from the pole vault competition because of problems with his Achilles' heel (had he not been injured that might have been the 10th gold that Mr. Borzov predicted) — but in general, Ukraine exceeded most everyone's expectations. Heck, the Ukrainian men's yachting team won a gold in the 470 class. And nobody soon is going to forget the seven medals Ukraine took in gymnastics (artistic and rhythmic). If anything, Ukraine must today be considered the Mount Olympus of the gymnastics world.

The athletes were in the highest of spirits, for the most apparent of reasons — the pressure was finally off. Sitting on the north side of the stadium, the various delegations engaged in heated paper war fights before the celebrations began. Ultimately, bored by that, they began the wave, which circled the stadium an amazing six times before dying out. Then they turned to singing songs and chants in their native languages.

The ceremonies began with the presentation of medals for the marathon, traditionally the last event of the Games. Most years the marathoners enter the stadium minutes before the closing ceremonies and complete the final 400 meters of the race on the stadium's oval track. This year, because of the hot Atlanta climate, the runners raced in the morning.

The closing ceremonies themselves were a visual delight, similar to the opening festivities. The athletes, sitting in their own section, were honored with a barrage of fireworks and encircled with a wreath of laurel, done with cards that were passed out to the audience sitting in the sections immediately surrounding the athletes. They were serenaded by pop star Gloria Estefan, who has overcome her own adversities having been in a critical bus crash several years ago that left her with a broken back.

The flags of the 197 countries participating in this year's Olympics, the largest assemblage of nations ever for such an event, again entered the stadium as was done during the opening ceremonies, but this time minus the teams. Volodymyr Klichko, who only hours earlier had won the gold medal in super heavyweight boxing, carried the Ukrainian banner.



Kateryna Serebrianska (center) of Ukraine, gold medalist in rhythmic gymnastics, with silver medalist Ianina Batyrchina (left) of Russia and bronze medalist Olena Vitrychenko of Ukraine.

UNA executives activate tax-exempt, non-profit foundation

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, gathered for its regular quarterly meeting at the UNA Home Office on July 12, activated the previously established Ukrainian National Foundation Inc. by appointing a seven-member board of directors.

The foundation was granted tax-exempt status only this year in June, though it had been established four years ago after the May 1992 meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly had voted to create a non-profit, tax-exempt foundation for charitable, religious, educational and scientific projects.

The original board of directors of the Ukrainian National Foundation included the four executive officers then serving at the time. Now the Executive Committee voted to expand the board to seven members, including four executive officers and three advisors and/or honorary members of the General Assembly.

Named to the board were: President Ulana Diachuk, Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Advisors Roma Hadzewycz and Eugene Iwanciw, and Honorary Member of the General Assembly Walter Sochan.

The Executive Committee meeting also focused on matters such as mergers with two other Ukrainian fraternal organizations, UNA membership statistics and the organization's financial status.

Present at the meeting, which was

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Kuchma lauds Ukraine's athletes

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma, joined by government ministers, greeted Ukraine's Olympic champions and their coaches and trainers during a formal laudatory ceremony in the gilded halls of the Mariyinsky Palace on August 8.

The Ukrainian president presented gold medal winners with Cross for Courage medals, as well as \$50,000 (U.S.) checks from the Eximbank. Silver and bronze medal winners received presidential badges of honor, and monetary prizes of \$30,000 and \$20,000, respectively.

A number of Ukrainian Olympic Team coaches and trainers were conferred the titles of "merited workers in physical culture and sports" during the hourlong ceremony, which was followed by a cocktail reception featuring

champagne and hors d'oeuvres.

Valeriy Borzov, now the chairman of the National State Committee for Youth and Sports, introduced the members of Team Ukraine — dressed in their tan suits, accented with ties and scarves of blue and yellow — to the Ukrainian government leaders and spoke proudly of the athletes who had competed in the name of Ukraine.

He spoke of the role success in the Olympics will play in forming national awareness and patriotic feelings, adding that these Games proved Ukraine has great potential as an Olympic contender in numerous sports. He also thanked representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora whose contributions significantly helped Team Ukraine.

"The victories of the Ukrainian athletes — the participants of the Olympics

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The Ukrainian language: its prospects for the future

by Michael S. Flier

As we approach the year 2001, the end of the 20th century and the second millennium of the common era, we have grown accustomed to hearing apocalyptic prophecies at every turn. Ukraine, which has gained independence a mere decade before we all march into this fearsome abyss, does not escape the great sweep of pessimism about the future. As The New York Times reminded us recently (June 27), despite good intentions on the part of the West, especially the United States, Ukraine's star is fading: "Once rich and powerful, Ukraine is now neither."

The unsubstantiated claim about Ukraine's former wealth and power (what period could the author have in mind?) feeds a myth and makes the message that much more ominous: so goes the economy, so goes the nation, so goes the nation, so goes its culture. Can the Ukrainian language be far behind? Pundits unable to predict the collapse of the Soviet Union seem to have gained 20-20 vision in time to predict the fading (and impending collapse?) of Ukraine.

I adhere to the simpler wisdom of that great exponent of Western philosophical optimism, former New York Yankee catcher Yogi Berra, who said: "It ain't over 'til it's over."

The future of Ukrainian is integrally tied to its function in the Ukrainian state. One of the burning issues of Ukrainian political life in the last decade has been the question of a state language. Should Ukraine, as an independent state, have one official language — Ukrainian — or two — Ukrainian and Russian? In this nation of roughly 52 million inhabitants, nearly 73 percent of the population is self-identified as Ukrainian; slightly over 22 percent identify themselves as Russian, with roughly 5 percent consisting of such ethnic groups as Poles, Jews, Belarusians, Moldovans, etc.

According to Dominique Arel, who completed a dissertation in 1994 at the University of Illinois on language policy and ethnicity in Ukraine, 80 percent of the Russians in Ukraine live in the urban areas of the eastern and southern industrial regions. Moving across Ukraine from west to east, especially from the Dniro to the east, one thus notes a steep rise in the percentage of self-identified Russians. In the 1989 census, self-identified Ukrainians constitute 90 percent of the Lviv region, but only 51 percent of the Donetsk region of Donbas, and only 26 percent of the Crimea. According to Dr. Arel, virtually all Ukrainians living in the urban areas of the east and south use the Russian language in public, and over 40 percent of them living in regional capitals such as Kharkiv and Donetsk consider Russian their mother tongue.

Of course, these figures present an oversimplified view of a quite complex phenomenon. A classification of the populace in strict ethnic and linguistic categories is suspect from the start, simply because those interviewed are usually given a narrow range of options for each response, typically a categorical yes or no, or column a or column b. Self-identification is undoubtedly important; what people feel themselves to be ethnically often finds a

greater resonance in real life than what they actually are in strict ethnographic terms. But such narrow categories as "Ukrainian" and "Russian" and "Jewish" do not come to grips with the consequences of men and women as social animals.

How, for example, is the child of a self-identified Ukrainian mother and self-identified Russian father raised by a self-identified Jewish aunt in Odessa to answer the question, "What is your nationality?" Of course, whatever the child answers will be "correct," and yet that answer conceals a complexity that may have consequences for other factors in the linguistic equation.

Likewise the notion of mother tongue — "ridna mova" or "rodnoi yazyk" — can be a slippery one indeed, depending on how one interprets the adjective. Quite apart from the sentimental evocation of the term itself, mother tongue may mean different things to different people.

Is a mother tongue the language one is born into and begins to speak (this begs the issue of bi- or multilingual households) or the default language that one uses in "neutral" situations as the most "natural"? How many children have lost their first language to another after parents have moved to a new setting in which the first language is not understood or stigmatized, so that the child in effect loses it?

"Mother tongue" is a loaded and confusing term, which, when taken together with vague, imprecise ethnic labels themselves, makes all statistics based on them dubious from the start.

As a scholar especially interested in the historical development of the East Slavic languages, I have a keen interest in dialectology and what it can tell us about linguistic change. But I am well aware that an analysis is only as good as the evidence on which it is based. If dialect maps are inaccurate or ambiguous or misleading, the analysis is compromised. Before we can make real sense of the language situation in Ukraine, we need a clearer framework against which to juxtapose categories like ethnicity (nationality) and linguistic identity.

Language identification, like sexuality, is apparently not a simple binary phenomenon. Information about the capacity of each citizen of Ukraine to speak and comprehend Ukrainian and Russian, along with gradient assessments of these skills, would present a rough but certainly more accurate "Kinsey scale" of linguistic Ukraino-Russianity than the simple categories of Ukrainian and Russian used now. A more nuanced measure would not only throw into greater relief the linguistic evidence for national policy, but would also help to clarify the relationship of the understudied language hybrid known as "surzhyk," the speakers of which are typically not fluent in a "standard" version of either Ukrainian or Russian. Alas, statistics "of the third kind" are not available.

Compared with other states of the former Soviet Union, such as Estonia and Lithuania, Ukraine has held to a fairly reasonable and flexible linguistic policy. The language law put into effect by the Communist Parliament in 1989 established Ukrainian as the sole state language ("derzhavna mova"), but contained a provision that allowed another language to function alongside Ukrainian in areas where a non-Ukrainian ethnic group constitutes a majority. President Kuchma's call for the establishment of Russian as an official language of Ukraine ("ofitsiyna mova") in his 1994 inaugural address met

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NEWSBRIEFS

IMF grants tranche of stand-by loan

KYIV — The International Monetary Fund granted Ukraine the fourth tranche of a \$867 million stand-by loan, Reuters reported on August 1. The \$100 million tranche was granted after the IMF board of directors gave a positive assessment of Ukraine's adherence to IMF guidelines on budget deficit and money supply. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Power to be cut off to deadbeat industries

KYIV — A new government resolution, signed by Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko on August 1, will cut off power to those Ukrainian enterprises that fail to pay their electric bills. Industry owes Ukraine's energy producers, including nuclear power plants and coal mines, 218 trillion kbv (\$1.1 billion). Mr. Lazarenko said the situation is most critical in the nuclear power industry, where regular maintenance and repairs depend on timely payment by electricity consumers. The resolution also establishes penalties and fines on nuclear power stations that barter services, and provides for government licensing of intermediary firms that trade in energy. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Kuchma issues tax reform decree

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree on August 2 that sets guidelines for reforming the country's tax system. The Ukrainian government will use the guidelines to draft tax reform legislation, which will be presented to Parliament in September. The guidelines simplify Ukraine's tax system by reducing the tax burden on businesses and eliminating many loopholes and privileges. They also call for protectionist measures, including a tax increase on imports and new taxes on barter transactions. Acting Prime Minister for Economic Reform Victor Pynzenyk told Ukrainian Television that the government is cooperating with the World Bank on several tax reform projects, which may include some aid to fill any budget gaps the government may encounter during the transition to a new tax system. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Kuchma re-appoints Cabinet ministers

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma re-appointed several ministers to the new Cabinet on August 5: Mykhailo Zubets, deputy prime minister; Vasyl Hureyev, economics minister; Valeriy Maleyev, minister of machine building, military industry and conversion; Valeriy Mazur, industry minister;

Valeriy Samoplavsky, forestry minister; and Dmytro Ostapenko, culture minister. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Poor grain harvest expected in Ukraine

KYIV — Ukrainian officials predict that due to a drought and the poor financial state of the country's agricultural sector, this year's grain harvest will fall to 27.5 million tons, 2 million tons less than last year's harvest and on par with 1958-1959 levels, the newspaper Kiyevski Viedomosti reported on August 1. Meat and dairy production in 1996 has fallen by 12 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Ukraine's Ministry of Statistics reports that the number of private farms has risen by 488 to 35,300, but that most farms are still owned by the state or heavily subsidized collectives. (OMRI Daily Digest)

U.S. removes Ukraine from ban list

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken Ukraine off the International Traffic in Arms Regulations list, a State Department spokesman announced on August 2. He said it will no longer be U.S. policy to deny licenses for the sale or purchase of military equipment or services from Ukraine. The State Department lifted restrictions on six other former Soviet republics two weeks ago. (OMRI Daily Digest)

State Radio employees demand back pay

KYIV — Ukrainian State Radio employees have sent an appeal to the Ukrainian government demanding the payment of four months' worth of back wages, Ukrainian Television reported on August 5. The government owes radio employees 70 billion kbv (\$378,000). Employees also complained that the government has not been paying the radio company's telephone and electric bills, which has caused random brownouts and disconnections. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Sevastopol seeks free economic zone status

SEVASTOPILO — An initiative group in Sevastopol has appealed to the Ukrainian government to approve their proposal to turn the Crimean port city into a free economic zone, Ukrainian radio reported on August 2. Valeriy Ivanov, a local official, said the group has sent documents to Kyiv proving the viability of a free economic zone in Sevastopol. The initiative group needs approval from the Ukrainian government to submit a package of some 60 bills regulating customs, currency and taxes to Parliament. According to Ukrainian legislation, Parliament must adopt a separate law on the creation of any free economic zone. (OMRI Daily Digest)

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff editors: Roman Woronowycz
and Andriy Kudla Wynnycykj (Toronto)

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Michael S. Flier is Oleksander Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology at Harvard University. Published here are excerpts from remarks delivered on June 29 at a roundtable discussion on Ukraine, organized to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian Summer Institute at Harvard University.

Nuclear safety program is threatened

by Eugene Iwanciw

WASHINGTON – “Are we risking another Chernobyl-type incident in Eastern Europe?” is the question being asked in Washington these days. The possible closing of the Department of Energy’s International Nuclear Safety Program by Congress is causing this alarm among nuclear experts. The program, initiated in 1992, received zero funding for fiscal year 1997 by the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

The International Nuclear Safety Program originated from U.S. commitments made at the 1992 G-7 conference to provide assistance to Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania and Slovakia in reducing risks associated with the older Soviet-designed (RBMKs and VVER 440/230s) nuclear reactors. (It was an RBMK reactor that exploded at Chernobyl in 1986.) Since international borders do not deter the effects of a nuclear accident, other countries in the region, such as Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Romania and Belarus, which do not have nuclear reactors, have maintained an interest in the program.

In 1992, the U.S. Agency for International Development authorized \$25 million to fund the commitments made at the G-7 conference. The Department of Energy was assigned responsibility to support the eight host countries in bringing the operation of nuclear power plants up to international safety standards as quickly as possible.

Since its inception, the program has been expanded to include a broader range of safety-related activities and to all four Soviet-era reactor designs. The United

States has already allocated \$180 million to the program and 18 nuclear power plants with 60 operating reactor units in eight countries participate in the program. (Ukraine has five plants with 16 operating reactors.) The program is designed to support efforts to reduce risks associated with reactor operations and to transfer technologies to the countries enabling them to develop and sustain a safety infrastructure.

For fiscal year 1997, the Clinton administration requested \$66.2 million for this program. (Of the \$66.2 million, about \$35 million is planned for programs in Ukraine.) On July 16, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the full request for funding. That same day, the House Appropriations Committee provided no funding for the program. It is anticipated that neither the Senate nor the House will change the actions of its respective Appropriations Committees so the issue will be resolved by the House-Senate Conference Committee after both Houses of Congress have acted on the legislation.

The anticipated House Conferees are: John Myers (R-Ind.), Harold Rogers (R-Ky.), Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.), Frank Riggs (R-Calif.), Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), Jim Bunn (R-Oregon), Mike Parker (R-Miss.), Tom Bevil (D-Ala.), Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), Jim Chapman (D-Texas), and Peter Visclosky (D-Ind.).

The anticipated Senate Conferees are Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), Slade Gorton (R-Wash.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Robert Bennett (R-Utah), Conrad Burns (R-Mont.), Bennett Johnston (D-La.), Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), Harry Reid (D-Nev.), Robert Kerrey (D-Neb.), and Patty Murray (D-Wash.).

Kuchma lauds...

(Continued from page 1)

– are a source of pride for Ukraine’s citizens and foster national awareness,” said Mr. Borzov before Team Ukraine presented President Kuchma with a blue-and-yellow warm-up suit on the eve of his birthday (President Kuchma turns 58 on August 9.)

Addressing the athletes and their trainers, President Kuchma spoke warmly of the accomplishments of the Ukrainian team, noting that Ukraine’s debut in the Olympic movement has been a success, and that this is underscored by the fact that Ukraine finished in 10th place amid a field of 197 countries.

He said the XXVI Olympiad has already gone down in the annals of history, and will include the names of Ukraine’s athletes, singling out gold medal winners: Liliya Podkopayeva, Inessa Kravets, Kateryna Serebrianska, Viacheslav Oliynyk, Volodymyr Klichko, Timur Taimazov, Rustam Sharipov, Ihor Matvienko and Yevhen Bratslavets.

“In your honor, nine times the national anthem of Ukraine resounded in the halls and nine times its state flag was raised in the arenas of distant Atlanta,” said the Ukrainian leader, adding that perhaps not all the Olympic athletes are aware of the impact their achievements have on promoting the good name of Ukraine throughout the world.

“The medals, the ovations, the applause which were given our athletes in Atlanta have simultaneously asserted Ukraine’s standing,” said the beaming president, before he presented the medals and checks to the athletes.

He told Ukraine’s star athletes of the trepidation at home, as millions of viewers watched the Ukrainian athletes, cheered their triumphs and sympathized with their failures.

“Tens of people have told me that they

cried tears of joy together with our Liliya, when Ukraine’s national anthem sounded and her eyes shed a tear. Such moments are genuine flashes of truth, and your teardrop, Liliya, I’m sure will, to a greater degree, serve as a unifying force among our people, will contribute to the greatness of our homeland more than 100 lessons about the necessity of nurturing patriotic sentiments,” said President Kuchma.

As Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk read the names of the Olympic champions, trainers and coaches, President Kuchma greeted each one individually, presenting them with medals, certificates and checks.

Speaking on behalf of her teammates, Ms. Podkopayeva, the golden girl of Ukraine’s first summer Olympics, thanked President Kuchma and the Ukrainian government for their support of the athletes, and presented him with a souvenir gold medal and a banner signed by the team.

Liudmyla Serebrianska, mother and coach of Kateryna Serebrianska, gold medalist in rhythmic gymnastics, thanked President Kuchma and his ministers on behalf of the coaches and trainers for making the trip to Atlanta possible. She spoke of the camaraderie among the members of Team Ukraine and the pride they felt in representing Ukraine.

In turn, President Kuchma said that, despite all the difficulties of the transition period, the Ukrainian government will continue to devote its full attention to the development of a material base for Ukraine’s sports organizations.

Ukraine’s athletes had returned to Kyiv on August 2 and 6, and since that time have been feted by various ministries and organizations.

Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko said Team Ukraine’s “performance at the Olympic Games in Atlanta is the best gift for the fifth anniversary of Ukraine’s independence,” which will be marked on August 24.

Black Sea Fleet still an issue in Ukrainian-Russian relations

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The basing of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol remains a stumbling block in Ukrainian-Russian negotiations and continues to delay the signing of a large-scale treaty on friendship and cooperation, according to Ukraine’s Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, who met with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov in Moscow on August 1-2.

Mr. Udovenko told reporters at a regular weekly press briefing at the Foreign Affairs Ministry on August 6 that his two days of meetings with Russian government officials were geared to provide a “fresh incentive to Russian-Ukrainian dialogue and bilateral relations,” which have been stalled not only because of the unresolved status of the Black Sea Fleet, but also because of presidential elections in Russia, and the debate and adoption of the new Constitution in Ukraine.

Mr. Udovenko said that he and Mr. Primakov had agreed to step up the pace of high-level negotiations on trade and economic relations and to start consultations on legally defining the Ukrainian-Russian state borders.

In the course of his meetings with Mr. Primakov, Russian Presidential Aide Dmitri Ryurikov and National Security Council Secretary Alexander Lebed in Moscow, Mr. Udovenko suggested that talks on the Black Sea Fleet’s basing be resumed right after President Boris Yeltsin’s inauguration in the Kremlin on August 9.

“I proposed that these talks not be put off until the autumn, but resume at the expert level as soon as possible,” he said.

He also expressed hope that the presidents of Ukraine and Russia could meet in Moscow, during Mr. Yeltsin’s inauguration ceremonies.

“The absence of a settlement on the Black Sea Fleet is a certain impediment to the development of Ukrainian-Russian relations,” said the Ukrainian diplomat in Moscow.

However, the Ukrainian president’s press service said on August 8 that a meeting between the two presidents on August 9 – which is also President Kuchma’s 58th birthday – was highly unlikely given the nature of the festivities at the Kremlin.

Despite the fact that the presidents of Ukraine and Russia are not scheduled to discuss bilateral relations on August 9, Russian Foreign Minister Primakov told Interfax-Ukraine that “the time is ripe to sign a Russian-Ukrainian Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.”

He reaffirmed Russia’s position that such a treaty can only be signed after the Black Sea Fleet problem is settled. Mr. Primakov said this is “of paramount significance for Russia both in military and political, as well as psychological, terms.”

The Ukrainian government has reaffirmed its consent to lease a Sevastopol naval base to Russia’s Black Sea Fleet. But Mr. Udovenko has made it clear on a number of occasions that Russia’s intention to turn Sevastopol into a base exclusively for the Russian Fleet is unacceptable to Ukraine.

“The point at issue may only be a joint basing of both fleets in Sevastopol, which is not in conflict with the Sochi accords signed last year,” according to a press release issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Indeed, even the newly adopted Constitution of Ukraine (Article 14 in the transitional provisions), states: “The use

of existing military bases on the territory of Ukraine for the temporary deployment of foreign military formations is permissible on the basis of leasing terms described in international treaties of Ukraine, ratified by the Supreme Rada of Ukraine.”

Problems are political

While Ukrainian and Russian diplomats are laying the groundwork for the signing of a large-scale bilateral treaty, Ukrainian Navy Adm. Volodymyr Bezkorovainy has been demanding that Ukraine re-negotiate the agreement dividing the Black Sea Fleet, saying that the 54 vessels handed over to Ukraine are inoperative.

He told reporters at a news conference in Kyiv on August 4 that the Russians make the ships useless and then transfer them to the Ukrainian Navy, citing such examples as the removal of power generators from three submarines before transferring them to the Ukrainian fleet. Adm. Bezkorovainy said it was senseless to accept the ships since they were nothing but scrap metal, and added that he would remove his signature from documents regarding the division of the Black Sea Fleet (in the second stage) signed by the Russian and Ukrainian defense ministers (back then it was still Pavel Grachev and Valeriy Shmarov, respectively) in March.

Adm. Bezkorovainy was then severely criticized by Adm. Viktor Kravchenko, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, who accused the Ukrainian naval commander of making political statements criticizing his own political leaders.

“Despite the Ukrainian Navy commander’s attempts to reverse the negotiating process on the Black Sea Fleet by making flimsy statements, the efforts of the presidents of the two states are sure to be crowned with success,” said Adm. Kravchenko.

Adm. Bezkorovainy, concerned with the lack of progress in BSF talks and the Russian fleet’s claims to Sevastopol, said the Ukrainian Navy plans to move ahead, building their own six new warships (small, with crews of 70 to 80 men) and repairing nine others that they hope to get back into service soon.

Other issues to be resolved

Mr. Udovenko told reporters that the first round of Ukrainian-Russian talks on the delineation of borders has been slated for August 13-14. He told reporters that he stressed the need for a delineation of borders during talks in Moscow.

“Every independent state has its own borders,” he explained, noting that the aim of delineating borders is “to seal border lines on the map, rather to complicate exchanges between people.”

Mr. Udovenko reported that Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko would soon visit Russia, perhaps even as early as mid-August, and that the Russian prime minister may pay a return visit to Kyiv.

Lastly, he discussed relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, noting that Ukraine, as a non-aligned country, has no intention of joining NATO or the Tashkent collective security agreement, and that Ukraine will do its utmost to prevent the appearance of nuclear weapons on the territories of neighboring states. He underscored Ukraine’s concern over the possible deployment of nuclear weapons in states currently seeking NATO membership.

However, Foreign Minister Udovenko did state that “Ukraine is and will remain in close cooperation with NATO.”

OBITUARIES

Marta Shmigel, 56, multi-faceted community activist

by Irene Jarosewich

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — She was gutsy and determined; she worked hard her entire life to build on her vision of Ukraine as a self-confident participant in the arena of world history. For people throughout the Ukrainian diaspora who had worked with her over the years, the death on May 28 of Marta Shmigel at age 56, from the dreaded disease of cancer, came as a shock. Until the final weeks, few knew she was gravely ill. She kept working on her vision into her final months.

For more than 30 years, she persevered in her fund-raising and organizing efforts among her Ukrainian American community in Rochester, N.Y., as well as other communities in the U.S. She encouraged, insisted, prodded, cajoled people into providing support for a variety of efforts, from the early days of the campaign to establish an endowment for the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund, initiated by Omeljan Pritsak, until her recent efforts on behalf of the Children of Chernobyl.

A native of Berezhany, Ukraine, Marta Stephania Kramarchuk was a young child when her parents left Ukraine at the end of World War II. After several years in the displaced persons, camps in Germany, her family settled in Rochester, N.Y., in 1949.

She met her husband, Borys Shmigel, a medical doctor, while they were both still in high school, and after college and a few years in California, she returned to Rochester. She and Mr. Shmigel married in 1966; Rochester would be home for the rest of her life.

Her resumé of community activism is impressive. She was a longtime member of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 46, and served on the UNWLA national board. Besides helping to raise funds for the Harvard endowment, she undertook community efforts to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Great Famine, as well as to organize Millennium celebrations. She was a lifelong member of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization.

She was involved with the Democratic Party in the state of New York, and was a volunteer for the Rochester General Hospital Foundation, as well as at a local center for disadvantaged and learning disabled children.

In 1991, she was the recipient of the Woman of the Year award from the Ukrainian American Business and Professionals Association of Rochester.

A colleague from the UNWLA, Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, described Ms. Shmigel as "proud of her Ukrainian

heritage, a fusion of where she came from, integrated into the modern American woman — very savvy."

However, despite all her work in the previous decades, Ms. Shmigel became particularly responsive to the opportunities offered by Ukraine's independence. In 1990, she became one of the founders and a key member of the organizing committee of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, and later, a member of its executive. Volodymyr Burachynsky, also a founding member, appraised her efforts as "absolutely critical to the success of the committee in those early years."

It is through her involvement with CCAU that I personally came to know and respect Ms. Shmigel. Through her efforts and the warm support of the Rochester community, I was able to work in Kyiv during 1991-1993 in the Information Division of Rukh, the democratic movement in Ukraine. Specifically, I supplied information to foreign correspondents about Ukraine and about Rukh. The entire world wanted to know about this new phenomenon called Ukraine. More than 700 correspondents registered in Rukh's press center during those early months of independence.

Ms. Shmigel foresaw the possibility of increased media attention and understood the need to have bilingual professionals work with the media. She worked hard to have the diaspora support a press center in Rukh, an effort that was prescient on her part, and one for which I will always be grateful. Truly, much of the credit for the positive press coverage received by Rukh in the English-language press can be directly credited to the efforts of Ms. Shmigel and the Rochester community.

Soon after independence was established, Ms. Shmigel put her energies into the next logical step, assistance for the Ukrainian Embassy in the U.S. and New York Consulate General. Working as part of a small organizing committee, close to \$1.6 million was raised for the effort.

She also undertook fund-raising efforts to alleviate some of the disastrous consequences of the Chernobyl explosion. She was instrumental in collecting more than \$40,000 for the purchase of six neonatal incubators. In August 1992 she traveled with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund airlift that transported these incubators to Ukraine, which, according to Alex Kuzma of the CCRF, "are still helping to

(Continued on page 20)



Marta Shmigel in 1991 in Kyiv with Ivan Drach.

Toronto man added to list for deportation

by Andrij Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Yet another man has been added to the active list for deportation proceedings by the Canadian federal government because of alleged participation in Nazi war crimes, bringing the total to six.

On July 17, the Justice Ministry's lawyers filed documents in Federal Court to initiate a denaturalization and deportation action against Wasily Bogutin, 87, of Toronto.

According to a Justice Ministry press release, Mr. Bogutin is charged with having "obtained citizenship by false representations or fraud or knowingly concealing material circumstances, in that he failed to divulge his membership in the Selidovka district police in German-occupied Ukraine during the 1941 to 1943 period, and his participation in the executions of civilians and arrests of civilians for purposes of deportation to Germany for use as forced labor."

The item also suggested that further details considering Mr. Bogutin's wartime activities would be filed in court in the coming weeks.

Bogutin denies charges

Through the press, Mr. Bogutin has denied the charges. According to a July 19 Toronto Star article, the man "admitted to working in a warehouse run by the local police, keeping inventory and records, but said he never wore a police or military uniform," and was never issued a weapon.

Mr. Bogutin also claimed that, as the son of a Jewish father and Ukrainian mother, he "warned other Jews to flee the Germans." The article by David Vienneau and Caroline Mallan related the accused's assertions that his father shortened his surname from Bogutinsky in order to escape Stalinist persecution.

Mr. Bogutin told The Star, "I am Canadian, I will stay," and vowed to fight the deportation action.

Another man on the government's case list, Johann Dueck of St. Catharines, is alleged to have been Mr. Bogutin's superior. Mr. Dueck is accused of being the deputy chief of the Nazi-organized police force, and of coordinating arrests, interrogations and executions of Jews and Red Army prisoners during the time of the German occupation.

A legal soap opera

Mr. Dueck's case has turned into a legal soap opera since it was initiated in May 1995. It was dismissed because of allegations of judicial interference on July 4, but the federal government, led by Justice Minister Allan Rock, filed an appeal of the dismissal on July 9.

In a July 9 Justice Ministry item, Mr. Rock was quoted as saying that "the government is committed to ensuring that justice is done and that our country does not become a safe haven for alleged war criminals."

A report on the alleged breaches of judicial independence is being prepared by former Chief Justice Charles Dubin.

The July 17 Justice Ministry press release also mentions that the ministry's "War Crimes Unit is continuing together with Citizenship and Immigration Canada officials in the preparation of further cases so as to fulfill the government's commitment to undertake at least 12 such cases by the end of April 1997."

Ihor Suchoversky, 68, aeronautical engineer, executive

TORONTO — Ihor Suchoversky, an aeronautical engineer and corporate executive, died at a local hospital on July 19 after a battle with cancer. He was 68.

Born on July 27, 1927, in Chernivtsi, Mr. Suchoversky escaped westward with his family in the face of the Soviet advance in 1944. He studied at the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's university in Munich (1945-1947), then at Leuven University in Belgium (1947-1949), and obtained a master's in mechanical and aeronautical engineering at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland (1951).

On September 1, 1947, Mr. Suchoversky and Bohdan Jaciw became the first two Ukrainians to climb Europe's highest peak, Mont Blanc in France.

In 1952, while in Rorschach, Switzerland, Mr. Suchoversky secured a

position with Alcan-Aluminum Ltd., and after emigrating to Canada in 1953, he continued to work for the Montreal-based multinational corporation, assuming various technical and managerial positions at plants based in Montreal, Kingston (Ontario), Cleveland and Oswego (New York).

In 1975, Mr. Suchoversky was transferred to Geneva as area general manager and vice-president of operations for Europe, where he served until July 1982, when he returned to Montreal and was appointed vice-president for research and development, and president of Alcan International Ltd. (until 1989).

Mr. Suchoversky also served on the board of directors of Spar Aerospace Ltd., the Lanxide Corp. and the Nippon Light Metal Co. Ltd. He was also a member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the Engineering Institute of Canada and a companion of the British

Institute of Management.

From 1990, Mr. Suchoversky traveled to Ukraine as a consultant on behalf of the International Management Institute. In 1992, he was inducted into the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine.

Mr. Suchoversky was a longtime member of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, and a founding member of its Burlaky fraternity.

Funeral services were conducted at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J., on July 27, and interment followed at the adjacent cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Marusia; daughters Tamara and Katrusia; grandson Andriy; brother Boris in Germany; and mourned by members of the Suchoversky, Skrypynyk, Yarovenko, Petliura and Vitkovytsky families, friends and colleagues.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA executives...

(Continued from page 1)

chaired by Mrs. Diachuk, were: Mr. Olesnycky, Director for Canada Peter Savaryn, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko, Secretary Martha Lysko, Mr. Blahitka and Stefan Hawrysz, chairman of the Auditing Committee. Also in attendance to report on the Executive Committee meeting for their respective newspapers were Editors-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk of Svoboda and Ms. Hadzewycz of The Ukrainian Weekly.

As is customary, the first officer to report to the meeting was the treasurer.

Treasurer's report

Mr. Blahitka reported that during the five-month period ending May 30, the ledger assets of the UNA increased by \$260,157 to \$74,795,382. The increase in ledger assets for the comparable period in 1995 was \$79,297. During the first five months of 1996 the UNA realized \$207,626 from annuity sales. This amounts to \$763,090 less than that received during the first five months of 1995. The UNA also collected approximately \$16,000 less in dues from members.

As well, the UNA experienced minor reduced investment income, about \$16,000 less, during the first half of 1996 as compared to 1995.

Although gross receipts from Soyuzivka remained flat during the first five months of 1996, total disbursements increased to the tune of \$27,000, mainly due to the severe winter we experienced, Mr. Blahitka explained.

Cash surrenders paid to members totaled \$1,049,000; this was an increase of approximately \$900,000 due to the Additional Insurance Program. Matured endowments were paid in the sum of \$347,182, which is \$40,000 less than a year earlier.

Death benefits paid decreased by \$100,000. Expenses for employee benefits continued to be reduced, decreasing by \$100,000 due to the UNA's new self-insuring plan. Also, the net deficit from UNA publications decreased by approximately \$50,000.

Other expenditures were basically within budget guidelines.

To sum up, the treasurer said, "I feel much better about our ability to meet our future obligations since taking the very difficult cuts in spending promulgated last November."

Mr. Blahitka also reported on the finances of the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. For the five-month period ending May 31, rentals received were \$1,396,485, as compared to \$1,250,474 received a year earlier. This shows an increase of \$146,011 on a cash basis, or 11.6 percent from 1995.

Operating expenses during the same five-month period were \$1,253,964, or \$7,212 higher than reported for 1995 (\$1,246,752).

The UNA building has approximately 29,000 square feet vacant, giving it a 90 percent occupancy rate. However, Mr. Blahitka cautioned that the UNA occupies about 32,000 square feet without paying rent, and that's another 11 percent vacant, as far as a prospective buyer would view the situation.

Attempts to find a purchaser without a broker failed, therefore, as decided earlier by the UNA Executive Committee and the UNURC board of directors, Mr. Blahitka said, we entered into an exclusive commission agreement with Cushman & Wakefield of New Jersey to market the property. They are in the process of preparing a marketing presentation book. They feel that six months is appropriate time to get a contract of sale signed, but there are no guarantees, he added.

The UNA has received several offers, but all were rejected since they were not within the range we had anticipated, Mr. Blahitka explained.

Finally, the treasurer reported that the executive officers have looked at many possible sites for a new UNA Home Office and currently are anticipating placing an offer on a building in Parsippany, N.J.

Secretary's report

Mrs. Lysko began her report to the quarterly meeting by noting that from January to June of this year branch secretaries had organized 349 new members, for a total of \$3,587,870 in new insurance. The following secretaries organized over 10 members each: Longin Staruch (Branch 172), 27 members; Eugene Oscislowski (Branch 234), 16 members; Andre Worobec (Branch 76), 15 members; Myron Pilipiak (Branch 496), 13 members; UNA Advisor Stefko Kuropas (Branch 176) and Atanas Slusarchuk (Branch 174), 10 members each.

Currently, the UNA has 310 active branches and branch secretaries. For the first half of the year, only 135 secretaries had organized one or more members. Thus, only 44 percent of all secretaries exhibited concern about their branch's growth, the secretary reported.

Mrs. Lysko explained that the Additional Insurance Program (AIP) continued to show positive gains, with 1,211 members taking part, bringing in \$318,325 in additional premiums. Mrs. Lysko thanked all those who had contributed to the UNA's growth; she added that she encourages all branch secretaries to aim for the addition of two new members by the end of the year.

The secretary of Branch 320, Ivan Rad, passed away in June. Before he died Mr. Rad had prepared his daughter, Maria, to assume leadership of the branch. Among the other new branch secretaries, Mrs. Lysko reported, are Maria Haluszczak, who is the secretary of Branch 70 in Jersey City, N.J., Sarah Lazor of Branch 178 in New Hampshire and Myron Dudynsky of Branch 257 in Los Angeles.

The UNA secretary expressed thanks to Michael Medved, Mary Bednarczyk and Helen Wozniak, who worked to ensure that upon resignation of their positions, hard-working new secretaries would replace them.

The secretary reported the following branch mergers: John Scileny, secretary of Branch 11 in Jonestown, Pa., has merged his branch with Branch 96 in Pittsburgh; Michael Iwanycky, secretary of Branch 93 in Rhode Island, has merged with Branch 206; in Indiana, Esther Cebak has merged Branch 100 with Branch 452; Semen Lewycky, secretary of Branch 442, in Etobicoke, Ontario, has merged his branch with Branch 401 in Toronto; at the request of Olena Hentish-Brechun, Branch 455 in New York has merged with Branch 489; Anna Zujko, Branch 306 secretary, has merged her branch with Branch 155.

The UNA secretary's newsletter was mailed to all branch secretaries in March and May. Branch secretaries should also have received a Home Office Employee Directory. To aid in the sale of new term insurance, a brochure has been compiled that lists initial premiums for applicants of various ages. At the request of numerous branch secretaries, the code listing of all UNA policies has been reprinted. This list includes the codes for the newest types of insurance being sold in the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Lysko also pointed out that the UNA is continuing to mail the Additional Insurance Program (AIP) proposals to members. Approximately 2,000 of these proposals are mailed on a monthly basis. This program is scheduled to terminate on September 30, 1996.

Plans are under way to print new handbooks for secretaries.

The secretary reported that she had visited the following districts from

(Continued on page 16)

Young UNA'ers



Andrij Yaroslav Malynowskyj, son of Halyna and Yaroslav Malynowskyj, is a new member of UNA Branch 155. He was enrolled by his grandfather Ihor Malynowskyj.



Michael P. O'Sadcia, son of Paul and Irena O'Sadcia, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his parents.



Maria D. and Jonathan N. Hejnal, children of Craie and Michele Hejnal, are new members of UNA Branch 88 in Cleveland. They were enrolled by their grandparents John and Mary Zayac.



David William Villandry III, son of Allison B. Renaud and David W. Villandry, is a new member of UNA Branch 241 in Woonsocket, R.I. He was enrolled by his mother.



Lesia M. Sisung, daughter of Ann and James Sisung, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandparents Andrew and Eva Demczar.



Jessica Ann Demczar, daughter of Bohdan and Barbara Demczar, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandparents Andrew and Eva Demczar.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Olympic successes

The Centennial Olympic Games are over and, as our correspondent on the scene in Atlanta reported, they marked "Ukraine's entry into the family of nations." Ukraine finished a very respectable 10th — an unexpectedly good finish, as in the final medals count Ukraine found itself behind such powerhouses as the U.S., Germany, Russia and China, and one ahead of Canada. What star gymnast Liliya Podkopyayeva and company did in Atlanta surpasses even what Oksana Baiul did in Lillehammer.

The Games began with Sergey Bubka of Donetsk, who was expected to win gold in the pole vault, proudly carrying in the flag of independent Ukraine. They concluded with Olympic champion Volodymyr Klichko of the Kyiv region, who scored a major upset in the world of super heavyweight boxing, as flag-bearer at the closing ceremonies. The fates of these two athletes reflect Ukraine's over-all fate in these Games. Some of the expected winners did not fare as well as expected (e.g., Bubka could not compete due to injury); but some of the athletes who took home medals were not expected to do so (Klichko, for example, was not among the top 10 athletes listed by the magazine of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, Olimpiyska Arena).

The medalists' feats are highlighted, but then there are many others who finished just out of the running in fourth: Andriy Skvaruk, hammer throw; Vita Pavlysh, shot put; Vasyl Yakoliev, cycling, points race; swimmers Ihor Snitko, 400 m freestyle, and Svitlana Bondarenko, 100 m breaststroke; Stanislav Rybalchenko, weightlifting 99 kg; Greco-Roman wrestlers Ruslan Khakymov, 57 kg and Petro Kotok, 130 kg; Viktor Yefteni, freestyle wrestling, 48 kg; the men's 4x100 meter relay team; the women's basketball team; and yes, even Podkopyayeva, who almost won a fourth gymnastics medal to add to her two golds and one silver when she placed fourth in the uneven bars.

These finishes tell us something about Ukraine's emergence as a sports power: there's certainly more where this came from.

And, there's yet another message that these Olympics have begun to drive home. Ukraine is a proud nation, one with a long history belied by its young age as a modern-day independent state. Ukraine's citizens watched their athletes compete in Atlanta, and they saw the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow being raised and heard the Ukrainian national anthem played nine times as gold medals were presented. And, Ukrainians around the world were proud, too — after all, these were their countrymen, representatives of their ancestral homeland, competing "faster, higher, stronger" (as the Olympic motto says) among the best athletes from 'round the globe. As an event that raises national consciousness, one would be hard-pressed to find one more significant than the Olympics.

And therein also lies the success of independent Ukraine's first Summer Olympic team. As President Leonid Kuchma told Team Ukraine's athletes at a special welcoming ceremony at the Mariyinsky Palace, the Olympic moments they created will "serve as a unifying force among our people" and "contribute to the greatness of our homeland." What a fitting gift for the people of this young nation on the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence.

Aug.
16
1992

Turning the pages back...

At the 1992 Summer Games in Barcelona, though Ukraine was still part of the Unified Team, it made a good showing, earning a good portion of that team's medals.

Among those medals were individual golds in gymnastics (Tetiana Gutsu and Tetiana Lysenko, artistic; Oleksandra Tymoshenko, rhythmic) and wrestling (Oleh Kucherenko), and contributions to team golds in the women's 4x400 meter relay in track, men's and women's gymnastics, men's fencing and handball.

There were silvers in the women's long jump, 400 meters and 3,000 meters in track, boxing, men's canoeing, men's fencing, men's and women's gymnastics, and weightlifting; and bronzes in gymnastics and women's team handball, women's quadruple sculls and men's team fencing.

At those Games also, Sergey Bubka was beset by troubles.

Following is an excerpt from The Weekly's story wrapping up Ukraine's performance in Barcelona.

* * *

On Friday, August 7, Bubka complained about the winds, got into an argument with officials about whether he could take his poles with him when he left the stadium, and seemed distracted and unfocused when he did his warm-ups. Then he missed twice in attempts to clear heights of 18-8 1/4, and his single try at 18-10 1/4, more than a foot and a half below the world record heights that he seemed previously able to increase at will. He finished 11th.

However, the lustre was restored to Ukraine's Olympic effort by the stellar performance of Olha Bryzhina in the 4x400 meter relay. A silver medalist in the 400-meter individuals, Ms. Bryzhina was part of a team that faced some of the U.S.'s top sprinters, including Gwen Torrence, a gold medalist in the 200-meter competition.

In the race itself, the U.S. tandem led from the start and appeared assured of a win. Then, the Unified team's baton passed to the woman from Luhanske. Ms. Bryzhina surged ahead, and crossed the finish line a scant 0.7 seconds ahead of her rival anchor, Rochelle Stevens.

Another standout was Rostyslav Zaulichny, a fighter in the 81 kg class, and the only boxer Ukraine sent to the Games. The Lviv native defeated Hungarian Zoltan Beres, and advanced to the gold medal bout. He lost to Torsten Mary of Germany, but a silver medal is very sweet consolation.

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 16, 1992, Vol. LX, No. 33.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Plast's Burlaky mark 50th anniversary

by Jurij Kupchynskyj,
Olexa Bilaniuk and Roman Hawrylak

NEW YORK — In 1996, the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association's Burlaky fraternity is marking its 50th anniversary.

To mark the occasion, a special "jubilee council" (Yuvileyna Rada) will be held in the Pidliute region of the Carpathian Mountains on August 17-19. Sixty members of the fraternity from North America are expected to join 30 neophytes from newly formed chapters (kolyby) in Ukraine.

This fraternity owes its guiding principles to the basic ideals of the founder of Scouting, Robert Baden-Powell, and its impetus to the experiences had and acquaintances made at the Ukrainian summer youth camps organized prior to the second world war by Plast and the Commission for Educational Resorts and Youth Hiking (KVOMM, established after the inter-war Polish government banned Plast in 1930) near the towns of Ostodir, Pidliute, Sokil and Brustury.

During the war, youth camps were organized by Ukrainian Youth Educational Societies (VSUM, formed after the Nazi authorities banned Plast in 1939 after a brief official revival) and held near the towns of Briukhovychi, Shklo and Nyzhniv on the Dnister River, and the Peredovi (Front-runners) fraternity was established.

A core of common values, similarity of world outlook and areas of interest germinated and matured at these camps, and lifelong friendships were forged.

Amid the horrors of World War II, some members of the Peredovi perished, while others were scattered throughout Europe. For a time, it seemed that their youthful dreams were no more.

Yet the need and urge to continue and renew old friendships and experience the kinship of ideas was stronger than all the adversities of those times. The Peredovi reappeared in a different form.

In February 1946, in the refugee and displaced persons' (DP) camps of post-war Germany, another fraternity, the Burlaky (Adventurers/Wanderers), arose. The places of lost friends were taken by new members who shared the original ideals and values. The wandering 18th century philosopher Hryhoriy Skovoroda was adopted as the fraternity's patron.

A salient quality of all Burlaky is a lighthearted approach to all of life's problems, best reflected in their marching song: "... For us, the sea is only knee deep/and the Mississippi reaches only our ankles." The fraternity's most pronounced characteristic is an unconditional tolerance of political and religious outlooks and forgiveness for human weaknesses.

Burlaky have a disdain for snobbery and self-importance, and an aversion to people who place their own interests above the welfare of the community, or who exploit the community for their personal gain. In general, the Burlaky shun zealotry, pretentious patriotism or demonstrative devotion to the scouting spirit, considering these to be evidence of shortcomings in personal character and integrity, and a cover for a lack of conviction.

True to their name, while in post-war Germany the Burlaky devoted themselves almost exclusively to mountaineering, hik-

Jurij Kupchynskyj (a.k.a. "Kuba"), Olexa Bilaniuk ("Trubka") are founding members of the Burlaky fraternity. Roman Hawrylak ("Svat") was a member of the Peredovi fraternity, and is also a long-time Burlaka. For more information about Burlaky, readers may visit their web page at <http://soma.crl.mcmaster.ca/ukes/plast/burlaky>.

ing, camping and skiing. Within a short time after the fraternity was established, its members acquired a reputation for being experts in these areas of scouting endeavor, and many initiated and organized various Plast youth camps, hikes and tours, both in summer and winter.

Burlaky were instrumental also in the reactivation of the Carpathian Ski Club (KLLK), and filled its membership rolls. They quickly achieved pre-eminence in skiing and swimming competitions, and registered a strong presence in track and field events.

In 1947, the fraternity participated in the World Scouting Jamboree near Paris, and from then on many of its members took on various tasks and positions of leadership within Plast.

As Ukrainians resettled from Europe's DP camps, mainly in Canada and the U.S., the Burlaky tried to hold together by settling in neighboring areas, in order to best maintain old friendships and community spirit; unfortunately, professional and family responsibilities largely thwarted this intent.

In order to maintain contact, a fraternity newsletter, Kometa (The Comet), was established in June 1950, and circulated, originally as a monthly, and recently as a biannual publication, whose editor was usually the fraternity's periodically elected "vatazhok" (chief).

From their arrival in their new countries of settlement, the Burlaky devoted themselves to their traditional endeavors: organizing hikes, tours, various youth camps for skiing and canoeing, and regular sporting events.

The fraternity's members also participated very actively in volunteer work for the benefit of Plast and a wide range of civic organizations. Many achieved prominent positions in their professional lives.

Three have been named members of Ukraine's National Academy of Sciences, two of the Ukrainian Academy of Engineering Sciences. The editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine (published by the University of Toronto Press) is a Burlaka.

Burlaky have served as leading corporate executives, technicians who participated in the U.S. moon landing effort, elite academics in the sciences and the humanities, senior law enforcement officials, and engineers who designed key elements in North America's transportation system.

As the years passed, the activity of the fraternity's older members naturally decreased. However, as senior members of Plast, they succeeded in rebuilding the junior troop of the Burlaky, the 1st Kurin of the senior order of Plast (USP).

Today, the senior members of the Burlaky look with great pride and satisfaction to the younger members, who continue to nurture the grand old ideas and traditions in new environments, both in the diaspora and in Ukraine, via new ways and methods.

Errata

In The Weekly's interview with Yoram Sheftel, John Demjanuk's Israeli attorney (July 21), the acronym ABA was deciphered as the American Bar Association. In fact, this ABA was the American Booksellers Association.

In last week's photo caption to the story on life in the Olympic Village, the bronze medalist in archery, Olena Sadovnycha, was incorrectly listed as the gold medalist. In another photo, the athletes trying on souvenir T-shirts were misidentified: the wrestler holding the T-shirt was Andriy Kalashnikov, the name of the wrestler wearing The Weekly T-shirt is not known.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Pressing issues for Ukraine

Dear Editor:

It is almost five years since independence and the situation in Ukraine still remains chaotic. Wages are low, prices are high, inflation is still not under control, the hryvnia has yet to be introduced, the International Monetary Fund appears to be most concerned with the state of the economy, privatization is slow, production of goods and their distribution are virtually at a standstill, the mafia and racketeers basically control the economy, Russian language dominates television and radio, and the teaching of the Ukrainian language is not expanding and is even being sabotaged.

Most Ukrainians and the people in the diaspora have become very pessimistic and disillusioned. Small businesses from the West, which are the backbone of any economy, are reluctant to invest in Ukraine in view of the above circumstances, and particularly because they don't want to get involved with the mafia and/or racketeers and the ever-expanding graft and corruption.

Since Ukrainian independence, I have been viewing the situation in the land of my birth with alarm and trepidation. I'm not a citizen of Ukraine and don't live there and could just sit idly by and ignore the plight of Ukraine and its people, but I can't. I know that I'm an outsider, one of the diaspora, living a good life in the West, but I also have a close affinity for my former homeland and its citizens.

The present conditions are unacceptable and cannot continue.

Something must be done and must be done quickly if Ukraine is to survive and prosper and take its full place in the family of nations.

The efforts, to date, to build a nation are not working. The people appear to be discontented with politicians, the stand-offs in Parliament, the too numerous political parties, the lack of meaningful progress and the fact that their standards of living are eroding. The common people don't know whom to turn to for their salvation.

Even the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is splintered, and the various factions are warring among themselves aimlessly and without any real leadership and setting a terrible example for the people and especially the children. Churches are being hijacked by other branches in the name of religion. World religious cults and zealots are trekking to Ukraine in droves to save the souls of the poor, down-trodden and the disillusioned.

I don't profess to have the answers to Ukraine's problems, but only know that these problems must be tackled head on and rapidly by the president, by the prime minister, by the chairman of Parliament, by Parliament and most important of all, by the citizens of Ukraine, who must pull up their shirt sleeves, shed the Soviet mentality ("what can I take from the state") and get to work, and demand that elected politicians and Church leaders work with them to build a strong, freedom-loving, tolerant, cohesive, patriotic, proud and prosperous nation.

To this end, I would advocate the following actions.

- A forceful campaign must be undertaken to eradicate the mafia and racketeers and the existing and rampant bribery, corruption and graft, and that this campaign be pursued at all times with all due diligence and without let-up as this criminality and rot must be stamped out if the nation is to be just and equitable.

- An impartial, fair and completely independent judicial system must be

implemented with well-trained judges. Also, police forces must be re-trained and well-paid and bribes to police officers strictly outlawed.

- The Ukrainian language must be the only state language, without any exceptions, and all schools must be Ukrainian schools where other languages could be taught as a voluntary subject as part of the school curriculum. High-calibre television programs and radio productions in the Ukrainian language must be a top priority, and, in this regard, and as a stop-gap measure, top quality Western programming should be sought from Western governments in order that they could be translated to Ukrainian and broadcast throughout Ukraine to encourage people, and especially the young, to watch programs televised in the Ukrainian language instead of being subjected to the present poor Ukrainian programming, which puts people to sleep and encourages them to turn to Russian programming. Ukraine cannot turn to Canada's example of two languages, an experience that is tearing Canada apart.

The Ukrainian culture is rich and is known throughout the world; and it must be encouraged and preserved at all costs, as culture and language will ensure Ukraine's preservation forever.

Ukrainian pop music and festivals like the Chervona Ruta must be given a very high priority as they embolden the teenagers of Ukraine.

- The three separate Ukrainian Orthodox Churches must be united as they are tearing apart the Ukrainian religious fabric and make a mockery of religion. A respected mediator must be appointed with all due haste to attempt to patch up the differences and unite the three groups into one Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

- As obviously the present economic situation in Ukraine is a disaster, my boldest suggestion would be that the president and government of Ukraine hire the best talented person in the world at a top salary as manager or chairman of the board of Ukraine with extraordinary powers on a contract basis renewable from year to year and answerable only to the president of Ukraine until the present birthing difficulties are overcome. One name that comes to mind quickly is George Soros of the Soros Foundations.

I am not aware of any such precedent except in British Columbia, where in 1986 the government was committed to stage a world's fair and was most concerned with ensuring that it was a triumph and that it be constructed on time and on budget. They appealed to the top businessperson in the province to take on the job of chairman. He accepted on the condition that he would be a virtual dictator, did a superb job and the fair was an immense success. It is my contention that the Ukrainian experiment in nation-building is not working too well and that Ukraine has nothing to lose in engaging a top-notch world business figure with an impeccable reputation as a virtual "benevolent dictator."

I am very very much encouraged that a new Constitution has finally been adopted for Ukraine. This is a significant step on the democratic path. However, the matters that I have set out must also be addressed at once in order for Ukraine to attain prominence and prosperity.

Mir Huculak
Vancouver

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

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

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



Finding the missing link

In 1989, Dr. Bohdan Rostyslav Bociurkiw had completed the final draft of the book, "The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State (1939-1950)."

Though its publishers, the University of Alberta Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press (CIUS) in Edmonton, wanted to release it, Dr. Bociurkiw said "no."

"I wanted to wait for more documentation, since the Church was given limited powers after [Mikhail] Gorbachev met with the pope [John Paul II] in 1989," said the now 70-year-old author.

It would take seven more years before the book – which, at press time, approached the 500-page mark in manuscript form – was finally released by the CIUS Press in Edmonton and Toronto in late July. It was well worth the wait.

In 1990, Dr. Bociurkiw returned to his native Lviv after being away since 1944, when he was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to a German concentration camp. He managed to obtain some rare photographs from Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky's November 5, 1944, funeral

and speak to some survivors.

A year later, Dr. Bociurkiw returned to Lviv and pored through Lviv's Central State Archives – bringing a stack of documents back home with him to Ottawa.

But in 1992 he fell gravely ill, suffering from congestive heart and kidney failure, and prostate cancer. When doctors inserted a catheter to clear the blocked arteries surrounding his heart, they inadvertently scraped the debris into his right leg. A diabetic, Dr. Bociurkiw lost circulation below the knee and almost lost it. "They had already taken measurements for amputation," he recalled.

But, like the people he chronicles in his new book, Dr. Bociurkiw proved to be a stubborn survivor. "I prayed to God to give me a sabbatical from my illness so that I could finish this book," said Dr. Bociurkiw, who still has difficulty walking and suffers from hearing loss.

During his convalescence, a researcher-friend from Ukraine continued

(Continued on page 18)



Dr. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw in front of St. George Cathedral in Lviv.

TEAM UKRAINE AT XXVI SUMMER OLYMPICS

Following are Team Ukraine's results at the XXVI Summer Olympics as of August 5 as compiled by Roman Woronowycz, staff editor on assignment in Atlanta. (Does not include results of fencing and canoe-kayak sprint.)

ARCHERY	
Olena Sadovnycha, women's individual	bronze
Women's team	5th place
Men's team	7th place
Stanislav Zabrodsky, men's individual	13th place
Lina Herasymenko, women's	23rd place*
Valeriy Yevetsky, men's individual	31st place
Nataliya Bilukha, women's individual	55th place
Oleksander Yatsenko, men's individual	57th place
ATHLETICS	
Inessa Kravets, women's triple jump	gold
Inha Babakova, women's high jump	bronze
Oleksiy Krykun, hammer throw	bronze
Oleksander Bahach, men's shot put	bronze
Andriy Skvaruk, hammer throw	4th place
Vita Pavlysh, women's shot put	4th place
Men's 4x100 m relay	4th place
Iryna Shekhovtsova, women's long jump	5th place
Roman Virastiuk, men's shot put	6th place
Vitaliy Sidorov, men's discus	7th place
Zhanna Pintusevych, women's 100 m	8th place
200 m	31st place
Anna Khlusovych, women's triple jump	9th place
Volodymyr Kravchenko, men's triple jump	10th place
Oleksander Klymenko, men's shotput	10th place
Women's 4x400 m relay	10th place
Valentyna Fediushyna, women's shot put	12th place
Tetiana Tereshchuk, women's 400 m hurdles	14th place
Vyacheslav Tyrtshnyk, men's high jump	14th place
Iryna Pukha, women's 100 m	19th place
Vika Stiopina, women's high jump	20th place
Natalia Grigorieva, women's 110 m hurdles	21st place
Vitaliy Kolpakov, decathlon	22nd place
Slava Dolohodin, men's 200 m	23rd place
Viktoriya Fomenko, women's 200 m	24th place
Vitaliy Kyrylenko, men's long jump	26th place
Olena Ovcharova, women's 110 m hurdles	28th place
Andriy Kokhanovsky, men's discus	28th place
Olena Antonova, women's discus	29th place
Tetiana Rohozyna, women's 10 k walk	30th place
Serhiy Osovysh, men's 100 m	31st place
Nadiya Bodrova, women's 110 m hurdles	32nd place
Olena Rurak, women's 400 m	34th place
Kostia Rurak, men's 100 m	39th place
Petro Sarafiniuk, men's marathon	43rd place
Andriy Bulkovsky, men's 1500 m	52nd
Liubov Klochko, women's marathon	74th place (dnf)
Lev Lobodyn, decathlon	dnf
Sergey Bubka, pole vault	withdrew
BADMINTON	
Vladyslav Druzhenko, men's singles	def. 2nd round
Olena Nozdran, women's singles	def. 1st round
Women's doubles	def. 1st round
Mixed doubles	def. 1st round
Viktoriya Yevtushenko, women's singles	withdrew
BASKETBALL	
Women's	4th place
BOXING	
Oleksander Klichko, +91 kg	gold
Oleh Kiriukhin, 48 kg	bronze
Serhiy Kovhanko, 51 kg	def. in prelim.
Yevhen Shestakov, 57 kg	def. in prelim.
Serhiy Dzyndzyruk, 67 kg	def. in prelim.
Serhiy Horodnichov, 71 kg	def. in prelim.
Rostyslav Zaulichny, 81 kg	def. in prelim.
CYCLING	
Vasyl Yakovliev, men's points race	4th place
Andriy Yatsenko, men's individual pursuit	7th place
Men's team pursuit	7th place
Serhiy Ushakov, men's road race	14th place
Natalia Kishchuk, women's road race,	30th place
Andriy Khmil, men's road race	33rd place
Oleh Pankov, men's road race	43rd place
DIVING	
Olena Zhupyna, women's 3 m springboard	5th place
10 m platform	6th place
Roman Volodkov, men's 3 m springboard	11th place
10 m platform	20th place
Iryna Pisarjieva, women's springboard	12th place
Svitlana Serbina, women's 10 m platform	14th place
Maksym Lapyn, men's 3 m springboard	23rd place
Oleh Yanchenko, men's 10 m platform	26th place
GYMNASTICS, ARTISTIC	
Liliya Podkopayeva, women's individual all-around	gold
floor exercise	gold
balance beam	silver
uneven bars	4th place
Rustam Sharipov, parallel bars	gold
Men's team gymnastics	bronze
(Ihor Korobchynsky, Hryhoriy Misiutin, Volodymyr Shamenko, Rustam Sharipov, Oleksander Svitlychny, Yuriy Yermakov)	
Women's team gymnastics	5th place
Ihor Korobchynsky, men's vault	7th place
Hryhoriy Misiutin, men's floor exercise	8th place
Liubov Sheremeta, women's individual all-around	22nd place
Svitlana Zieliepkina, women's individual all-around	23rd place
GYMNASTICS, RHYTHMIC	
Kateryna Serebrianska	gold
Olena Vitrychenko	bronze

JUDO

Tetiana Bieliayeva, women's 72 kg	5th place
Ruslan Mashurenko, men's 86 kg	def. 2nd round
Karen Balayan, men's 78 kg	def. 1st round

ROWING

Women's quadruple sculls (Olena Ronzhina, Inna Frolova, Svitlana Maziy, Diana Miftakhudinova)	silver
Men's quadruple sculls	7th place
Women's double sculls	8th place
Men's eight	10th place
Oleksander Khimich, men's single sculls	19th place

SHOOTING

Tetiana Nesterova, women's 50 m standard rifle	8th place
Lesia Leskiv, women's 50 m standard rifle	9th place
Oleh Mykhailov, men's 50 m free rifle	32nd place

SWIMMING

Ihor Snitko, men's 400 m freestyle	4th place
1,500 m freestyle	15th place
Svitlana Bondarenko, women's 100 m breaststroke	4th place
200 m breaststroke	16th place
Pavlo Khnykin, men's 100 m freestyle	6th place**
100 m butterfly	8th place
50 m freestyle	17th place
Denys Sylantiev, men's 200 m butterfly	6th place
100 m butterfly	18th place
Men's 4 x 100 m relay	9th place
Yuriy Vlasov, men's 50 m freestyle	11th place
Oleksander Dzhaburiya, men's 100 m breaststroke	13th place
Rostyslav Svanidze, men's 100 m freestyle	16th place
Volodymyr Nikolaichuk, men's 100 m backstroke	19th place
200 m backstroke	dns
Nataliya Zolotukhina, women's 100 m butterfly	20th place
200 m butterfly	20th place
Olena Lapunova, women's 200 m freestyle	21st place
200 m individual medley	29th place
Dmytro Ivanusa, men's 200 m breaststroke	22nd place
Serhiy Serheyev, men's 200 m individual medley	23rd place
Denys Zavorodnyy, men's 200 m freestyle	42nd place

TENNIS

Natalia Medvedeva, Olga Lupina, women's doubles	def. 1st round
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VOLLEYBALL

Women's	12th place
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WEIGHTLIFTING

Timur Taimazov, 108 kg	gold ***
Denys Gotfrid, 99 kg	bronze
Stanislav Rybalchenko, 99 kg	4th place
Oleh Chumak, 91 kg	7th place
Oleksiy Khizhniak, 70 kg	15th place
Oleksander Blyshchuk, 83 kg	18th place
Ihor Razorionov, 108 kg	withdrew

WRESTLING, GRECO-ROMAN

Viacheslav Oliynyk, 90 kg	gold
Andriy Kalashnikov, 52 kg	bronze
Ruslan Khakymov, 57 kg	4th place
Petro Kotok, 130 kg	4th place
Hryhoriy Kamyshechenko, 62 kg	6th place
Heorhiy Soldadze, 130 kg	7th place
Rustam Adzhi, 68 kg	13th place
Artur Dzhasov, 74 kg	dns

WRESTLING, FREESTYLE

Elbrus Tedeyev, 62 kg	bronze
Zaza Zazirov, 67 kg	bronze
Viktor Yefteni, 48 kg	4th place
Dzambolat Tedeyev, 90 kg	5th place
Sahid Murtazaliyev, 100kg	7th place
Merabi Valiyev, 130 kg	7th place
Volodymyr Tohuzov, 52 kg	10th place
Serhiy Gubryniuk, 82 kg	16th place
Aslanbek Fidarov, 57 kg	18th place

YACHTING

Men's 470 (Yevhen Braslavets, Ihor Matviyenko)	gold
Women's 470 (Ruslana Taran, Olena Pakholchuk)	bronze
Fleet/match race keelboat	7th place
Mixed Tornado	16th place
Yuriy Tokovy, men's Finn	17th place
Maksym Oberemko, men's Mistral (board)	25th place
Rodion Luka, men's Laser	35th place

*Olympic record composite score, 673 points
**Ukrainian national record time: 49.65 seconds
***World and Olympic record 236 kg



Olena Sadovnycha of Kyiv, bronze medalist in archery.

Petro Leiko

Four medals in track/field, but none for injured Bubka

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Ukraine took home four medals in Olympic track and field during 10 days of competition here — a successful effort. Only Sergey Bubka's withdrawal from the pole vault event took some of the luster off of the outcome.

Bubka, considered by most the greatest pole-vaulter ever, withdrew from Olympic competition just before the pole vault competition was to begin on July 31 due to an Achilles' tendon problem. He is the only person to clear 20 feet and holds both the indoor and outdoor world records. He vaulted the best in the world this year when he cleared 19 feet 9 inches on this same track in May and was considered the Olympic gold medal favorite.

After he withdrew he said he had been taking cortisone shots for the inflammation, and that had worked until now. He said that during his warm-ups before the qualification round he had felt the pain return. "It was painful jogging," said Bubka. "There was no chance for me. Normally I feel I am a good fighter, but this was a really dangerous situation. This is very painful in the local place and in the heart."

Valentyn Oganovsky, a representative of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, said Bubka had been having problems with his heel for awhile. "It became inflamed last April and has been bothering him on and off since then," he explained. Mr. Oganovsky said the Achilles' tendon had acted up again and this time Bubka opted to have it checked out, at which time, he said, doctors informed Bubka that the tendon needed three to four months of complete rest.

Bubka's unexpected withdrawal has caused some controversy and wild speculation. Fencer Serhiy Holubytzky said that evening at a party given for the Ukrainian athletes that he had heard Bubka had been caught in a battle between Donetsk and Dnipropetrovske gangsters and it had been suggested that he not compete.

The next day a member of the Ukrainian press said that Bubka withdrew because he realized he could not pass a doping test. Thus far both rumors remain unsubstantiated.

What is known is that this is the second time Bubka has had major problems in the Olympics. In Barcelona, he was bothered by the swirling wind during preliminaries and failed to qualify. The 32-year-old, who has homes in Donetsk and Monaco, won the gold in 1988 in Seoul.

In Bubka's absence, Jean Galfiore of France won the gold with a pole vault of 5.92 meters, followed by Igor Trandekov of Russia. Okkert Brits of South Africa, another favorite, failed to qualify.

What was for Bubka a sad and frustrating day was for Inessa Kravets the day of her life. She won the only gold for Ukraine in track and field on July 31 with a come-from-behind win against primary rival, Russian Inna Laskovskaya.

After the qualifying round Kravets was only fourth, behind Laskovskaya, Bulgarian Iva Prandzheva and fellow Ukrainian Olena Hovorova. The world record holder would not be stopped in the finals, however, posting a 15.33 in her third attempt, which bested Laskovskaya by .35 meters. The jump is a new American record and was only .17 short of the world record Kravets set in August 1995 in Gothenburg, Sweden, which brought her to world attention.

She said that she thought of Gothenburg on her final attempt. "It inspired me a lot because I did it in one jump in Gothenburg," explained Kravets.

Until last week, Laskovskaya had been undefeated this year and had claim to the longest jump of the year.

Hovorova, Kravets' teammate, failed to continue her first-round effort, in which she had placed third, stepping over the board on her first jump and then getting no better than a 14.09 in her other two, which dropped her to 10th. Another Ukrainian, Olena Khlusovych, finished 12th.

After her triple jump victory Kravets withdrew from the long jump, in which she was a favorite, citing the short one-day interval between the triple jump and the long jump. "The triple jump is very difficult on your legs and feet — there is not enough time to recuperate," she said.

Ukraine's other track and field medalists are Inha Babakova, who took third in the high jump when she cleared the bar at 2.01 meters behind Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria and Niki Bagogianni of Greece; shotputter Oleksander Bahach; and hammer thrower Oleksiy Krykun, both bronze medalists (see last week's story).

Kuchma offers congrats

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma addressed a telegram of congratulations to the Ukrainian delegation participating in the Olympic Games in Atlanta, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

He addressed cordial greetings to the Olympic team and to wrestler Vyacheslav Oliynyk on the first gold medal to have been won at the Olympic Games.

"The official hoisting of the national flag of Ukraine, the sounds of the national anthem of Ukraine, which resounded for the whole world to hear, has filled the hearts of millions of our compatriots with pride for their state and its representatives at the highest forum of vigor and beauty," the telegram said.



Inessa Kravets, gold medalist in the triple jump, hits the pit.



Inha Babakova celebrates after winning the bronze in the high jump.



Sergey Bubka receives treatment from his brother Vasylii, also a pole vaulter, before he withdrew from the competition.

Super heavyweight Klichko wins gold, marking major upset in boxing world

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — On the last day of the Olympics, in one of the very last events, Volodymyr Klichko put the exclamation point on Ukraine's Olympic competition by taking the gold medal in boxing in the super heavyweight division.

The 6-foot-5-inch Klichko opened the third round with a series of combinations, outscoring his opponent, Paea Wolfgramm of Tonga, 5-0, which gave him a 7-3 victory.

Klichko said afterwards that he felt he was dominating the fight even as the bout went on, and was confident that he had won. "I already felt that I won, he explained. "I gave 110 percent. I exerted the minimum energy and didn't take any risks that might keep me from winning."

Indeed the first two rounds were very slow. In the opening round, Klichko and Wolfgramm circled each other, measuring punches but throwing very few. Both boxers had trouble finding scoring opportunities. With 34 seconds left, Wolfgramm, who outweighed Klichko by 79 pounds, landed a left hook for the only point of the round.

The second started the same until Klichko found his aim, landing two

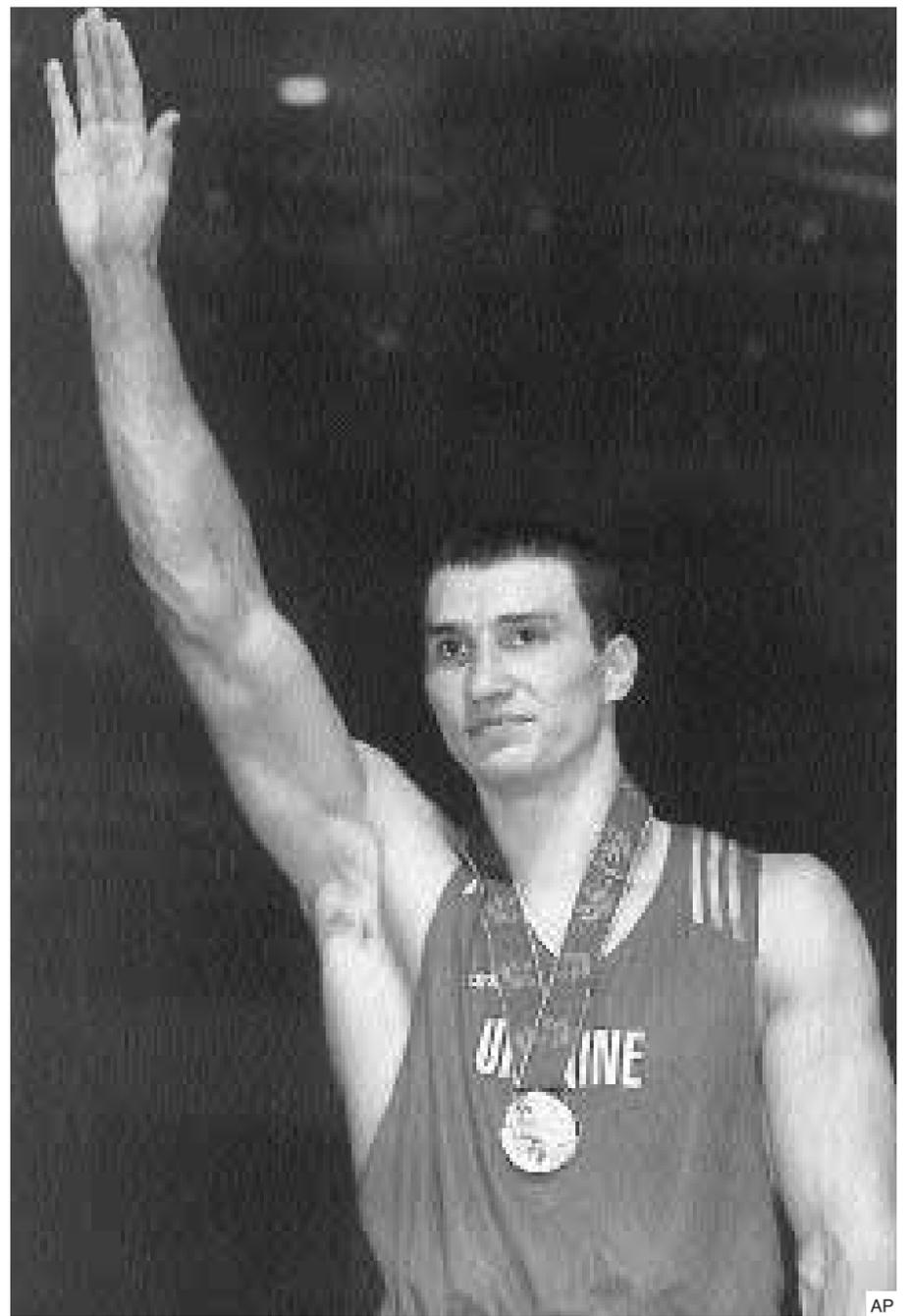
rights. But Wolfgramm saw an opening when Klichko dropped his left guard and landed a right cross that seemed to stun Klichko. At the end of the round the Tongan still led by a slim 3-2 margin.

In the final round Kyiv-born Klichko began taking advantage of his superior speed. He stiffened his jab and used it effectively to bloody Wolfgramm's nose. He weaved in and out and landed several rights and convincingly dominated the round for the victory.

Wolfgramm said he wasn't used to the Ukrainian boxer's style. "They have a different style. Tonight he outboxed me," said Wolfgramm.

Days before Klichko had stunned the boxing world and made himself the favorite when he beat Laurence Clay-Bey, the U.S. hopeful in the second round of the tournament. He followed that performance with a whipping of Attila Levin of Switzerland and Alexei Lezin of Russia, another favorite.

He said the victory over Lezin was almost as satisfying as his gold medal win. Lezin had beaten Klichko in the finals of the 1996 European Championships. He also beat Klichko's brother, Vitaliy, in the super heavyweight class in the 1995 World Boxing Championships.



Volodymyr Klichko on the podium after receiving his gold medal.

Ukraine's over-all medal count

Following is a listing of the number of medals won by Ukraine at the XXVI Summer Olympics.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Total	9	2	12	23
Men	5	0	8	13
Women	4	2	4	10
Open/Mixed	0	0	0	0

Sadovnycha takes bronze in close competition in archery

by Roman Woronowycz

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga. — Maybe it was the borsch she yearned for but couldn't find in the Olympic Village the week before that deprived her of the gold, or maybe she did so well because she had eaten some of the soup. But on July 31, Olena Sadovnycha fell 2 points shy of what could have become gold and ended up with the bronze in the women's individual archery competition.

She lost to eventual champion, Kim Kyung Wook of South Korea, but not without giving her the fight of the competition. After round two of the four-round final, Sadovnycha was down by four arrows, largely because she had begun the match missing badly. She came back strong, however, and hit the bull's eye on three consecutive shots, leaving her behind by two. But Kim responded with the same, and her two 10-pointers, which sandwiched another one by Sadovnycha, were the difference.

Shaking his head, Sadovnycha's coach, Ivan Sayko, said, "See how she finished, that's her. But she had the jitters at the beginning, that's always been her problem."

Still the Kyivan's strong showing in the finals left her with the second highest point total after gold-medalist Kim. Because the results are determined by match-ups and the luck of the draw, she finished in third. In the bronze medal match she handily defeated Elif Altinkaynak of Turkey, 109-102. Silver-medalist He Ying of China was destroyed by Kim, 113-107. Kim finished with six consecutive bull's eyes.

A week ago when asked what she thought about life in the Olympic Village, Sadovnycha and fellow archer Lina

Herasymenko of Chernivtsi responded in unison, "There is no borscht and пампшкы!" Whether they found it is not known, but at these Games Sadovnycha put on her best performance to date. Prior to this she had been ranked 52nd in the world and had qualified in fifth place in

the ranking round of the Olympic competition. In the 1996 European Indoor Championships she took the silver.

Meanwhile her borsch-deprived fellow archer Herasymenko set an Olympic record composite score of 673 points and finished first in the ranking round but

then was defeated in the second round of competition. Perhaps on the night before her record-setting day she had found a single bowl of borsch somewhere deep in the bowels of the Olympic Village cafeteria, but not enough to sustain her beyond that second round.



Olena Sadovnycha waves to the crowd during the medals ceremony. Also on the stand are gold medalist Kim Kyung Wook of South Korea and silver medalist He Ying of China.

Serebrianska is golden in rhythmic gymnastics; Vitrychenko takes bronze

by Roman Woronowycz

ATHENS, Ga. — Kateryna Serebrianska and Yelena Vitrychenko became the only Ukrainian athletes to medal in the same event when on August 4 they won the gold and bronze in rhythmic gymnastics.

Gold medal winner Serebrianska dominated the event throughout. She was first after the preliminaries, and in the finals overwhelmed her opponents with perfect 5.0s for composition in all four of the rotations. Her over-all score for composition and execution came to 39.683, a comfortable .310 ahead of silver medalist Ianina Batyrchina from Russia.

After three rotations, in the rope, the ball and the clubs, Serebrianska, the tallest competitor at 5 feet 10 inches, had control of first place, having scored 9.95 in each of the events. The 18-year-old 1995 world champion, who resides in Symferopil, then almost blew it in the ribbon exercise, the prettiest of the events.

Moving towards the close of her performance, she tossed the ribbon skyward and did several somersaults, but she overreached on her recatch of the ribbon and fumbled it momentarily, still catching it. (The worst mistake a competitor can make in rhythmic gymnastics is dropping an apparatus during an exercise.) Although the score she received, 9.833, was the lowest of her four, it was still the highest given by the judges for that rotation.

As for her 5.0s, Serebrianska did it with no frills, utilizing basic technique, gracefulness, steadiness and using her long legs to create artistically pleasing movements. She didn't try to amaze the judges with unusual contortions or acrobatics.

Serebrianska might have been the judge's favorite, but the audience responded to Vitrychenko, who took the bronze. The charismatic 19-year-old wowed them with her flamboyance. After two of her performances, a group in the crowd chanted, "Vi-trychenko, Vi-trychenko, Vi-trychenko!" It was not enough, for the best she could muster in her four rotations was a 9.886.

Rhythmic gymnastics is a sport that is far more popular in Eastern Europe and the countries once within the Soviet Union than in the West. Seven of the top



Roman Woronowycz

Gold-medalist Kateryna Serebrianska acknowledges the crowd's cheers. She is flanked by teammate and bronze medalist Olena Vitrychenko (right) and silver-medalist Ianina Batyrchina of Russia.

10 finishers here were from that part of the world. France's Eva Serrano finished highest among the Westerners in sixth position.

It is a competition which, unlike artistic gymnastics, uses four apparatus in four separate rotations: a ball, a rope, a ribbon and a club.

Rhythmic gymnastics is similar to other gymnastics only in that it is done like a floor exercise. However, in rhythmic gymnastics, tumbling and leaping take second place to creating an artistry with the apparatus in hand, by tossing or maneuvering it around the body while contorting and tumbling.

Fifty percent of the score is based on composition and 50 percent on execution.

Ukraine's medal total by sport

Following is a listing by sport of the medals won by Ukraine at the XXVI Summer Olympics.

Sport	Medals			Total
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
Archery	0	0	1	1
Athletics	1	0	3	4
Boxing	1	0	1	2
Gymnastics – Artistic	3	1	1	5
Gymnastics – Rhythmic	1	0	1	2
Rowing	0	1	0	1
Wrestling – Freestyle	0	0	2	2
Wrestling – Greco-Roman	1	0	1	2
Weightlifting	1	0	1	2
Yachting	1	0	1	2

Gymnastics gold medalist says Ukrainians were looking past team competition

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Rustam Sharipov, the 24-year-old gymnast who won the men's individual gold medal in the parallel bars, suggested on August 1 that winning the bronze in team gymnastics had not been the Ukrainians' main objective.

He explained that he and others prepared more for the individual competitions, although they thought all along that they were good enough for at least a bronze in the team portion.

"Before the Olympics I decided I was going to concentrate on individual rounds," he said. "I had one plan: to repeat my win on the parallel bars." Mr. Sharipov took the gold in the parallel bars the first time in Barcelona in 1992 with the Unified Team.

He also explained why Ukraine's leading gymnast, Hryhoriy Misiutin, qualified for only four of the six men's events, which hindered any chances the team had to rise above the bronze.

"He only trained for four events. He learned compulsories only for four events (floor exercise, the rings, the vault and the pommel horse). You have to understand

that it is tough to maintain your training."

He said that Misiutin also had geared himself to the individual rounds, specifically for the floor exercise, where he ended up in eighth place. In 1992, Misiutin won the men's all-around individual silver with the Unified Team.

Sharipov, an ethnic Tadjik who has lived in Kharkiv since 1986, also shed light on a story that appeared in The New York Times a day after the men's team competition, which said he will be moving to Australia. "I am not sure yet," said the husband and father of an infant daughter. "I have an offer. It's an athletic opportunity. The National Federation of Australia said they will take care of me. But I am not sure. I need to think about it."

He said his most immediate interest is to take the best possible care of his family.

He also said that he and Liliya Podkopayeva are very close friends, who have a sibling-type relationship. "I am like her older brother. Sometimes I have to explain to her about life," he said. "For her it is the first time receiving so much attention. It is difficult. I love her like a sister. Inside she is still like a kid."



AP

Rustam Sharipov (center) after winning the gold medal in the parallel bars. Next to him on the podium are bronze medalist Vitaliy Shcherbo of Belarus (left) and silver medalist Jair Lynch.

Athletes honored at soirée sponsored by Atlanta Ukrainians

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Nearly 300 sponsors, guests and organizers of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine joined with some of the athletes to honor their commitment and success at the Atlanta Centennial Games on July 31.

The athletes who attended were those who had completed their part in the Olympics and could afford to relax and enjoy the ambiance within the splendid surroundings of a luxurious Georgia estate, before their return to Ukraine the following day. They included those who had competed in artistic gymnastics, judo, Greco-Roman wrestling, women's volleyball and fencing.

Munching on canapés and sipping wine or beer, athletes mingled with the guests, signing autographs, posing for photos and giving personal accounts of their accomplishments and setbacks, and some hawking their "wears."

Fencer Serhiy Holubytsky, sitting under a parachute tent where the buffet dinner filled with traditional Ukrainian fare was served, said he had thoroughly enjoyed himself during the Olympics. "I only regret we didn't win a medal," he said. Now, he explained, he wanted to sell his blue-yellow warm-up suit so that he could go back to Ukraine with some money. He was asking \$150.

Liliya Podkopayeva, who won three medals in gymnastics, including two gold, seemed a little overwhelmed by the attention and put off by it. At one point, as she was signing autographs, more out of responsibility than enjoyment it seemed, a guest blurted out, "You'd better get used to it," to which she responded with a scowl.

Ms. Podkopayeva's good friend, fellow gymnast Rustam Sharipov, who won his second consecutive Olympic gold in the parallel bars, felt none of the pressure. He posed happily for photographs, signed autographs and mingled easily with the guests, as did most everyone of the athletes.

The next day Mr. Sharipov was quick to come to Ms. Podkopayeva's defense. He told *The Weekly* that people should not jump to criticize Ms. Podkopayeva. "She is a little overcome by all the attention," he explained. "She thought that the world championships is what she should expect. She really didn't realize that this would

Olympians rest...

(Continued from page 1)

Perhaps the most moving of several such moments during the festivities came at a point in the program when the youth of the United States, represented by scores of youngsters dressed in white roaming the field, sang an accolade to the athletes and of the hopes of those who will follow them. In the stands, strangers joined hands and gently swayed to the melody.

After three weeks of controversy and tragedy, it was clear that all anybody wanted to do, finally, was to remember the competitions, the feats and the heroes. If anything, these Olympics were about overcoming obstacles and adversity — for the athletes, the organizers and the people too.

In his closing speech, Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games Chairman William "Billy" Payne referred to just that. He mentioned the tragic bombing that killed an innocent bystander in Olympic Centennial Park at the close of the first week of the Games and said, "Called to action when our celebration was interrupted, the people have themselves chosen to reclaim that which is theirs — their city, and their beloved Olympic movement."

Then International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch opened his speech with the words, "Well done, Atlanta," and tempered his acclamation by not making the statement he has at past Olympics, that the current Games were the best ever (which caused a tiny uproar in Atlanta's press the next day). He asked for a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the bombing and then closed the XXVI Olympiad with the words, "I call upon the youth of the world to assemble four years from now at Sydney, Australia, to celebrate with us the Games of the XXVII Olympiad, the first Games of the new millennium."

With the formal part of the celebration over, the party atmosphere went up a notch further as the athletes, unable to contain themselves, streamed onto the field to dance to the music of live performances by such well-known artists as Stevie Wonder, Gloria Estefan, the Pointer Sisters, Wynton Marsalis, Tito Puente, Little Richard, Faith Hill, Al Green and B.B. King.



Roman Woronowycz

The home of Ihor Prockow, where the athletes were feted on July 31.

be so much more. Remember, she is only 17 years old."

She probably would rather have been with her gymnastics teammate, 16-year-old Liubov Sheremeta, who made several appearances during the evening, but spent much of the time in the children's bedroom of the house playing with stuffed animals.

The guests were like buzzing bees, excitedly trying to figure out who was who, and when one did, it was off for a picture or an autograph.

Wolodymyr Dyhdalo of Detroit, who was there with his granddaughter, Laryssa, had bought her an autograph book, and kept pushing her to get yet another autograph of a Ukrainian Olympian. He seemed more excited than she. At one point she asked her grandfather to identify the athlete he was pointing her towards. He replied, "It doesn't matter sweetheart, ask them, they'll tell you."

Olha Stefansky of New Jersey proudly held her granddaughter, 11-month-old Amanda Derr, in her arms as she came up to athletes and introduced the infant.

The fete was held on the three-acre estate of a beautiful Georgian Colonial mansion built in 1907, home to the family of Ihor (Eric) Prockow, 43, majority owner of Sun Data Co. of Atlanta, and his wife, Diana Stawnychy, both formerly of Montreal but now firmly entrenched Atlantans. The beautifully landscaped estate features a waterfall, swimming pool and tennis courts, and is located in the exclusive Buckhead area of northern Atlanta.

The event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Association of Georgia, of which Mr. Prockow is a founding member, and which today has approximately 150 members.

Mr. Prockow explained that he first came to Atlanta in 1979, while working for a multi-national communications firm and settled in Atlanta after joining Sun Data, into which he eventually bought. Today he owns 90 percent of the firm.

On July 20, another party had been held at the Prockow estate, this one for Ukrainian government functionaries and VIPs, including Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Yuri Shcherbak, Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov (who was also present at the second function), and a host of VIPs from the International Olympic Committee and the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, and even a diplomat from Saudi Arabia. Mr. Prockow said that although the affair went off without a hitch, it was unpleasant only because it was a suit and tie affair on what was a particularly hot and humid evening.

At this evening's end, everyone left happy, except, perhaps, for a couple from the area who had been hired to give an exhibition of southern dance and a few lessons as well, a tutorial that never occurred because as quickly as the athletes had arrived, they were gone, off to the Olympic Village and then a last evening in the hot and festive Atlanta night.



Roman Woronowycz

Fencers (from left) Serhiy Holubytsky, Volodymyr Kaliuzhny and Oleksiy Bryzhalov enjoying the evening party at the Prockow estate.

Ukrainian women lose to Brazil in battle for the medals round

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — The Ukrainian women's basketball team that showed up for the semifinals on August 2 to play Brazil was a different team than the one that upset Australia earlier in the week. In fact, if you look at the statistics, you might say they did not show up.

The team took a whipping from the Brazilians, who did not look particularly tough, losing 81-60. The Ukrainian team just seemed plum tuckered out, to use a Southern expression.

They did not get back on defense. They did not rebound. They did not move the ball inside. Forward Oksana Dovhaliuk, whom Assistant Coach Volodymyr Kovionov had praised in the victory over Australia, which got them into the semifinals, did not respond to the challenge this time and ended up with four points, although she did manage 10 rebounds.

Maryna Tkachenko, who had led all the women's hoopsters in scoring until Australia limited her to 10 points, was again held in check, managing only three points against the Brazilians. Ukraine's two centers, Liudmyla Nazarenko and Diana Sadovnikova, were held to eight

points and managed merely six rebounds between them. The 6-foot-4-inch Nazarenko had a total of two rebounds and none in the first half.

About the only players who did anything were Viktoriya Burenok and Olena Zhyrko, who combined for 21 of the team's 31 first half points, which kept Ukraine in the game.

After the half, the Brazilian team adjusted its strategy to stop the two forwards, and it was all but over except for the clock.

Brazil played tough defense from start to finish. Marta de Sooja Sobral blocked the driving lanes and forced the Ukrainians to shoot from the outside. When she got into foul trouble late in the first half, Alessandra Oliveira took over and kept the heat on.

On offense it was either Oliveira or Sobral getting easy lay-ups off rebounds, or guard Maria Paula Silva hitting from the outside. She led the Brazilians with 24 points, connecting on nine of her 16 shots, including five three-pointers.

Two days after this semifinal match-up, the winner, Brazil, went on to play for the gold against the U.S., losing 111-87; while Ukraine played Australia, which won the game for the bronze, 66-56.



Ukraine's Maryna Tkachenko fights for the ball with Australia's Michele Timms during the bronze medal game of the basketball competition on August 4.

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The final medal count

Following is a list of the countries that won 15 medals or more at the XXVI Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	44	32	25	101
Germany	20	18	27	65
Russia	26	21	16	63
China	16	22	12	50
Australia	9	9	23	41
France	15	7	15	37
Italy	13	10	12	35
South Korea	7	15	5	27
Cuba	9	8	8	25
Ukraine	9	2	12	23
Canada	3	11	8	22
Hungary	7	4	10	21
Romania	4	7	9	20
Netherlands	4	5	10	19
Poland	7	5	5	17
Spain	5	6	6	17
Britain	1	8	7	16
Bulgaria	3	7	5	15
Belarus	1	6	8	15
Brazil	3	2	10	15

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The Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 2)

with tremendous opposition and was later dropped from his official agenda. The new Constitution approved on June 28 by the Parliament preserves the special status of Ukrainian in Ukraine. Ukrainian alone is named specifically in Article 10 as the state language, parenthetically defined as "official" ("ofitsiyna"). This is a fact of great moment.

Despite cries from Communists and Socialists for a two-language policy, the existing policy has had the beneficial effect of elevating the status of Ukrainian in affairs of state, in the Ukrainian mass media, and in Ukrainian culture in general. Official government documents are increasingly printed in Ukrainian. More and more television and radio programs are broadcast in Ukrainian. Slowly but surely, Ukrainian is being established as an indispensable means of communication in Ukraine. At the same time, the policy in Ukraine has avoided the threatening gestures against Russian characteristic of extreme language policies such as those in the Baltic countries, which have issued a demand to learn the state language or leave. Such hostility creates fear, resistance and retaliation.

Although the original language law contains broad temporal limits on the establishment of Ukrainian as the state language in specific areas — for example, three to five years in government administration and technology, five to 10 years in higher education — strict enforcement has not been the order of the day.

Apparently, the best way to ensure the vitality and growth of Ukrainian in Ukraine is to concentrate energies on the creation of a living culture of great quality and broad appeal, one whose benefits will attract the interest of all of Ukraine's citizens, despite their self-identified ethnicity. Begin the broadcasting of "Dynasty" and "Santa Barbara" in Ukrainian, and the government permits Ukraine to join a goodly portion of the rest of the world in watching popular soap operas in the official state language. Produce excellent Ukrainian financial journals and newspa-

pers such as the Lviv-based Halytski Kontrakty, and they will compete seriously with their Russian-language counterparts such as Finansovaia Ukraina. Publish high-quality translations of great books of Western civilization into Ukrainian such as those in the Osnovy series, and the runs will be sold out almost immediately. The cultural and commercial elites of Ukraine have an unprecedented opportunity to play major roles in promoting the use of Ukrainian.

The debate that has raged over Ukrainian-Russian hegemony in Ukraine, especially since President Kuchma's inaugural speech, will continue for some time. But the Ukrainian language, now strengthened on a legal, constitutional basis, has the opportunity to root itself more firmly in modern Ukrainian politics, culture and everyday life. Success will be measured in decades, however, not years. The passing of the new Constitution is a major early milestone in this gradual process. It is the new generations of speakers, best able to free themselves from some of the ethnic biases of the past, who will command the future of the Ukrainian language.

A promising sign for such a future is seen in the statistics on primary education and the introduction of Ukrainian-language schools into the school systems across Ukraine. Dr. Arel (Nationalities Papers, Vol. 23, No. 3, 1995) cites figures from the Ministry of Education claiming that in one year, between 1991-1992 and 1992-1993, the proportion of children in Ukrainian schools jumped from 45.1 percent to 51.4 percent. In Kyiv, the transformation was even more dramatic: whereas in 1988-1989, four-fifths of the students were enrolled in Russian schools, by 1993-1994, more than four-fifths of the first graders (88 percent) were being instructed in Ukrainian. Even in an eastern city such as Kharkiv, 24 schools out of roughly 160 in 1993 admitted students to Ukrainian-based classes. In contrast, only two such schools existed in 1991. The emergence of Ukrainian schools is also a fact in such Russian strongholds as Donetsk, Dnipropetrovske and Odessa.

The government policy on upgrading

(Continued on page 15)

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The Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 14)

the status and privileges of Ukrainian schools has also persuaded the authorities in some Russian schools to change their format to Ukrainian, especially in the western and central regions of Ukraine. Furthermore, in accordance with current language policy, all institutions of higher education will have to shift to exclusive use of Ukrainian by the year 2000. If such an educational policy continues, there will presumably be less consternation about Ukrainian as the state language of Ukraine, especially among those speakers now educated in Ukrainian who typically use Russian in their private life.

It is not only through policies on the mass media and education that the government must act to help the cause of Ukrainian in Ukraine. It is vital that high grammatical and stylistic standards be maintained as well, and this can only come from government investment in the development of linguistic expertise and the promulgation of literary Ukrainian throughout the land.

In Literaturna Ukraina (June 13), Oleksandr Tarenko recently called for government aid to sustain the Ukrainian linguistic enterprise. As the director of the Ukrainian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences, he lamented that salaries have gone unpaid for over a half a year and that scholars who should be producing the handbooks and dictionaries that promote the use of proper Ukrainian are instead working at other jobs to make ends meet. The government must not abandon the cause of literary Ukrainian at this important juncture in the history of Ukraine.

What makes the Ukrainian linguistic situation unusual and theoretically interesting is that the two languages, Ukrainian and Russian, are genetically so close, thus providing great opportunity for mutual interference, although for cultural and political reasons the influence in the modern period has typically come from Russian. Linguistic similarity suggests that the Ukrainian-Russian juxtaposition cannot be meaningfully compared with English and French in Canada, or

the more ominous Irish and English in Ireland, where Gaelic has been reduced to a provincial status and is only lately being resuscitated among some groups as a mark of heritage and linguistic pride.

Adult speakers of Ukrainian or Russian with some knowledge of the other are often lulled into thinking that because of the similarity, they understand more than they actually do, or can speak better than they actually can. If unsure of a particular word or construction in one language, such speakers face the clear temptation of assuming identity and reproducing the word or construction they already know with the necessary changes in sound and form.

A vivid instance of such linguistic calquing is reported by a reader in a strongly worded letter sent to Literaturna Ukraina (September 15, 1994). The author notes that a public radio announcer used "V Kyievi visim hodyn" — "the time in Kyiv is eight o'clock" [literally, eight hours] instead of the grammatically correct "V Kyievi vos'ma hodyna" [literally, the eighth hour]. The writer laments:

"The fabric of our state is eaten away by corruption, bribery, drunkenness, narcomania, cultural betrayal and depravity. Impediments emerge in the most unexpected places, now in the form of ideas about an official Russian language, federalism or transparent borders, now in the form of interconfessional confrontations, a flood of pornography, vulgar eroticism, the 'White Brotherhood' or covert Russianizing."

If the state radio announcers are only trying to win the favor of the new president [Kuchma], he opines, "they might as well bypass the Uke (khokhliatskyi) surzhyk form "visim hodyn" and go directly to the Russian "vosem chasov."

It is time that the government show as much passion about the correct use of Ukrainian in Ukraine by establishing a comprehensive policy that supports the standardization (an enormous but necessary task) and the spread of literary Ukrainian throughout the nation. With such government effort supplementing the active growth of Ukrainian in all aspects of life and culture, the Ukrainian language will have a brighter future than some political prognosticators might think. It is time to make that commitment.

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UNA executives...

(Continued from page 5)

March to June: Detroit, Chicago, Montreal, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Shamokin, Pa. In addition, she represented the UNA at the Educational Council convention in New Jersey on June 22, and addressed the UNA Seniors' Association meeting at Soyuzivka.

In May the New Jersey State Department of Insurance began its customary three-year audit at the UNA Home Office; we are cooperating with their efforts and providing all documents necessary for the completion of the audit, reported Mrs. Lysko.

A course for secretaries and organizers was held as planned on June 6-8 at the UNA Home Office. Nine new secretaries and secretarial candidates participated in the three-day course taught by President Diachuk, Secretary Lysko and Treasurer Blahitka. This was the first time this course was held at the UNA headquarters, and this gave the secretaries an opportunity to observe the Home Office at work as well as to understand the interaction between their own jobs and that of the Home Office.

Report of vice-presidentess

During the period from March to July, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko reported that she was busy with the final preparations for Soyuzivka's summer entertainment programs. Bookings are completed (except for Sunday night of Labor Day weekend - the vice-presidentess said she always hopes something extraordinary comes along and sometimes it does), ads have been published, and both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly run weekly highlights of upcoming events. Scheduling 10 concerts and dealing diplomatically but firmly with Ukrainian stars tends to get complicated and occasionally runs into difficulties, she noted.

The vice-presidentess extended thanks to the management of Soyuzivka (primarily to the office manager, Sonia Semanyshyn) and to the editors-in-chief of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly for their patience and enormous help.

Unfortunately, due to a planned vacation in Arizona, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko said she was not able to attend the annual meeting of the UNA Baltimore District; she did speak to District Chairman Bohdan Yasinsky afterwards.

Report of Canadian director

Dr. Savaryn reported on how he maintains contacts with branch secretaries, and is helping to find younger secretaries to take over branches when longtime officers retire. He also spoke of his contacts with the UNA's insurance office in Etobicoke, outside of Toronto, and said he considers it a good sign that the office is growing.

Dr. Savaryn noted that, from his conversations with UNA'ers and other Ukrainian community members in Canada, it is evident the public is interested in and supports the proposed merger with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

The director for Canada reported as well that he represented the UNA at the funeral of Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk, former metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

Vice-president's report

Vice-President Olesnycky began his report by noting that during the report period he had been immersed in the matters of the two mergers, those involving the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, as well as other legal matters concerning the UNA.

Mr. Olesnycky also noted that he had become a member of the UNA Investment Committee, and, on the mortgage loan, he said he is setting up a delinquent loan poli-

cy for purposes of establishing a procedure and timetable on warnings and foreclosures in situations of delinquency.

The vice-president reported that in June he attended the annual meeting of National Fraternal Insurance Counsels on Sanibel Island, Fla., where the topics were mergers, investments and regulatory matters. He added that he has established a networking relationship with attorneys representing large and small fraternal of both religious and ethnic types. Mr. Olesnycky said he plans to attend the National Fraternal Congress in Nashville in September.

Mr. Olesnycky reported as well that he was part of the UNA team that visited the Office of the Insurance Commissioner of the State of New Jersey in connection with the proposed mergers, the sale of the building and other matters of concern to the commissioner, and that he is in the process of preparing some employment contracts for key employees at the request of the president.

During the July 4 weekend Mr. Olesnycky said he was at Soyuzivka for the opening concert and dance of the season, which appears to be heading for a successful start.

Mr. Olesnycky reported that he had traveled to Soyuzivka on March 22 to discuss the upcoming season with the resort's manager, John A. Flis, along with some plans for a Soyuzivka golf tournament. He represented the UNA executive at the March 23 meeting of the Albany District Committee and on March 24 he attended the meeting of Branch 27 in Newark, N.J.

Report of the president

As of the end of June, Mrs. Diachuk reported, 440 new members insured for nearly \$9 million were enrolled into the UNA; this is 90 members and \$417,172 of insurance less than during the same six-month period in 1995. Last year 147 secretaries took part in the organizing campaign; this year, thus far only 135 have enrolled new members.

Last year, UNA secretaries enrolled 445 new members insured for \$4,339,000, while this year they have organized 293 members insured for \$2,092,000.

The professional insurance salespersons thus far this year have enrolled 147 new members insured for \$6,783,000. In the previous year they had signed up 134 new members insured for \$5,199,000. Annuities sold this year totaled \$141,731.

Looking at the organizing campaign in terms of districts, Mrs. Diachuk reported that Toronto leads the way with 81 new members; Newark, N.J., has 53 and Philadelphia, 41.

She also listed the top branch organizers, as Mrs. Lysko had done in her report as secretary.

Regarding UNA publications, the president reported that income during the first six months of 1996 was \$666,368, while disbursements were \$783,916. The difference is a deficit of \$117,548 plus social security payments of \$27,914, which adds up to \$145,462.

The number of subscribers to Svoboda fell by 917 to 8,663, while the number of Weekly subscribers fell by 853 to 7,836, Mrs. Diachuk reported.

Thanks to nearly a year's worth of efforts, The Ukrainian Weekly will have an accredited correspondent, Staff Editor Roman Woronowycz, at the Summer Olympic Games. The Weekly received its accreditation via the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, and as a result, readers of that paper and Svoboda will have reports about Ukraine's athletes direct from Atlanta, Mrs. Diachuk explained.

She went on to note that Weekly Editor-in-Chief Hadzewycz had prepared a proposal for publication of a book dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the

(Continued on page 17)

UNA executives...

(Continued from page 16)

Chornobyl nuclear accident. The Executive Committee approved the idea of this commemorative book.

Regarding Soyuzivka, the UNA president said that income at the resort during the first six months of this year was \$194,652, whereas last year during the same period it was \$196,096. Expenses for this half year totaled \$496,872, a sum greater by \$62,000 from that disbursed by the same time last year. Costs of utilities alone had increased by \$13,000 due to the severe winter and a cold spring, Mrs. Diachuk noted. Costs of employee salaries remained nearly the same as last year, while the purchase of food and refreshments increased by \$25,000 from last year.

In other news at the resort, Mrs. Diachuk reported that the Q-Café had been completed and is already functioning, and that the annual Father's Day program was successful. She also reported on Soyuzivka camps: the pre-schoolers' camp ("Tabir Ptashat") had over 100 children enrolled during its two one-week sessions; the tennis camp had 43 participants; the children's camp had 50 children enrolled; while the dance workshop was filled to capacity.

The Soyuzivka kitchen, directed by the resort's new chef, Andriy Soneyvsky, has received compliments from many guests, Mrs. Diachuk noted. She then presented a new color brochure that publicizes the resort.

At the conclusion of her report Mrs. Diachuk turned to the editor-in-chief of Svoboda and asked him to report on the 1997 UNA Almanac. Mr. Snylyk noted that the volume would be dedicated to the 50th anniversary of Akcja Wisla, the forced resettlement by the Polish government of Ukrainians from ethnically

Ukrainian territory in eastern Poland to western Polish territory; the 70th anniversary of the historic first three "universals" that led to the Fourth Universal, which proclaimed an independent Ukrainian National Republic in 1918; and the 50th anniversary of the beginning of post-World War II emigration of Ukrainians.

Miscellaneous

The Executive Committee named a By-Laws Committee that will be activated for the special convention to be called to approve a merger of the UNA and UFA. Its members are: Advisor Alexander Serafyn (chairperson), Auditor Anatole Doroshenko, Advisor Walter Korchynsky and Honorary Members of the General Assembly Anne Chopek and John O. Flis.

The matter of the merger between these two fraternal benefit societies is now in the hands of the State Insurance Department of New Jersey. UNA officers traveled to Trenton, N.J., in late June, but officials there were not ready to discuss specific issues regarding the merger. The UNA now has to prepare projections on how the new merged entity would stand in terms of finances, surplus, etc., for presentation to the state authorities.

Three UNA officials, President Diachuk, Secretary Lysko and Mr. Sochan, who is on the special UNA committee created to conduct negotiations with the UFA, attended the recent meeting of the UFA Assembly at which the organization's directors voted to proceed with the merger with the UNA.

At the conclusion of the quarterly meeting, the officers voted to give a \$1,000 donation from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine to help schools in the Donbas and Luhanske regions of Ukraine. The grant was solicited by Prof. Vitaliy Keis, who has taught courses in eastern Ukraine.

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Please be advised that Branch 87 has merged with Branch 360 as of August 1, 1996.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to

Mr. Joseph B. Hawryluk, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Joseph B. Hawryluk

79 Southridge Drive

West Seneca, NY 14224

(716) 674-5185

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 174

In Detroit, MI

As of August 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 174 in Detroit, MI.

have been assumed by Mrs. Vira Krywyj.

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

Mrs. Vira Krywyj

932 Highlander

Lake Orion, MI 48362

(810) 693-4548

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Finding...

(Continued from page 7)

to send Dr. Bociurkiw copies of documents from the Lviv archives, which were hidden during the failed Soviet coup attempt in August 1991.

Contained within them was something that quickly revived the Ottawa-based political scientist. Dr. Bociurkiw fingered the man responsible for conducting the liquidation campaign against the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"His name was Karin," said Dr. Bociurkiw, his voice defiantly rising as he spells out each letter of the man's name. "Serhiy Tarasevych Karin."

Karin was Ukrainian, and his name was actually Danylenko. Karin was his NKVB code name.

Dr. Bociurkiw said that Danylenko's campaign against Christianity was ruthless. In the late 1920s, he was Joseph Stalin's agent to wipe out the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (the subject of Dr. Bociurkiw's next book). After serving a four-year stint as a Soviet spy overseas during the 1930s, Danylenko returned to the Soviet Union and became head of Stalin's special operations on state security to fight Ukrainian nationalists and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in 1944.

Danylenko, who died blind in 1989 at the age of 91, wrote scathing vitriol against the Church - as late as 1972, 25 years after his retirement - but Dr. Bociurkiw said Stalin was the brains behind the Soviets' anti-Catholic campaign.

"Stalin issued the order to liquidate and launch an open attack" against the Catholic Church in the Soviet Union and its satellites in mid-March 1945, after the Yalta Conference, he noted.

No sooner had the Soviets acquired Catholic-dominated western Ukraine, than they began closing churches and arresting clergy. By 1946, the Ukrainian

Catholic Church in Ukraine was officially dead, as far as the Soviets were concerned.

Dr. Bociurkiw explained that few Ukrainian Catholic bishops, including Sheptytsky's successor, future-Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, would have been surprised by Stalin's vendetta. Ever since the Church united with Rome in 1596, Russian tsars were out to suppress it - from Peter the Great to Nicholas I.

"Stalin's objective was the same," said Dr. Bociurkiw. "It wasn't Marxist-Leninist philosophy, but rather a kind of new, Soviet-Russian nationalism which really aimed to assimilate Ukrainians."

For Stalin, the heavily nationalistic western Ukraine, especially Galicia, was the trouble zone. Ever since Austria annexed it in 1772, Ukrainians living there had enjoyed a sense of autonomy from the Russians that was foreign to those living in the East.

But even before Stalin officially acquired Galicia, his disdain for western Ukrainians was palpable.

Dr. Bociurkiw's family felt Stalin's sting. Dr. Bociurkiw's brother, Taras, was accused of anti-Soviet underground activity and shot in 1941. He was only 18 years old.

Dr. Bociurkiw's mother, Halya, and his sister, Marusia, now 76 and living in Ukraine, were arrested in 1945 under similar charges and spent 10 years in a Siberian prison.

A family photograph, taken in 1937 and in which all three appear, sits prominently on a living room end table in the Bociurkiw home. Dr. Bociurkiw said it was carefully hidden when the Red Army entered western Ukraine in 1939. It's probably worth a touch more to him than the documentation revealing the Karin link. Certainly, the yellowed photograph personalizes Dr. Bociurkiw's lifelong research into Soviet oppression.

"Oh yes, it's very valuable," he said, the tone of his voice lowering.

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Named VP, counsel for regional AAA

PITTSBURGH – Raymond M. Komichak was named vice-president and general counsel for the AAA West Penn/West Virginia Club. The announcement was made by Richard Hamilton, president and CEO of AAA West Penn/West Virginia.

Mr. Komichak is a 1970 graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and a 1973 graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center, where he earned his juris doctor. He comes to AAA from the Pittsburgh law firm of Tucker Arensberg P.C., where he was a shareholder practicing in the corporate, securities, tax and employee benefits areas.

He holds membership in the American, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and Ukrainian American Bar Associations.

He is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, Military Intelligence Branch, and is a member of the Reserve Officers Association.

Mr. Komichak is a director of the Ukrainian Selfreliance of Western Pennsylvania Federal Credit Union and serves as secretary for the Ukrainian Nationality Room Committee at the



Raymond M. Komichak

University of Pittsburgh.

He and his wife, Slava, live in Upper St. Clair, Pa., with their daughter Alexandra. Mr. Komichak is a member of UNA Branch 96 in Pittsburgh, where his wife is branch secretary. He is the son of Michael Komichak, the director of the Ukrainian radio program in Pittsburgh, which is co-sponsored by the UNA.

Graduates from Wharton School

CLIFTON, N.J. – John M. Zawada graduated from the Wharton School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania on May 21. The 240th commencement was held at the Philadelphia Convention Hall and Civic Center.

The Wharton School – founded in 1881 as the first collegiate business school in the nation – is recognized around the world for its innovative lead-

ership and broad academic strengths across every level of business education.

Mr. Zawada graduated cum laude, receiving a bachelor of science degree in economics with a dual concentration in accounting and finance. He was an active member and officer of the business fraternity Delta Sigma Pi and served on the board of directors of the school's credit union. He is a 1992 graduate of Clifton High School.

Mr. Zawada will begin working for the public accounting firm of Ernst and Young in New York City in the fall. He is a member of UNA Branch 182.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

Manor supports Chornobyl relief



Manor College President Sister May Cecilia Jurasinski OSBM (second from right) presents Roksolana Luciw (second from left), president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Branch 88), with a check for \$44,000 raised from a benefit concert held at the college for the children of Chornobyl. A portion of the funds was donated by St. Basil Academy and Sister Germanine Senita OSBM (right). Also pictured is Sister Marie Francis OSBM (left).



Summer programs 1996

August 16-18

Exhibition of paintings by EKO YAREMA and GEORGE KOZAK

Saturday, August 17

8:30 pm CONCERT – ROMAN TSYMBALA
LESIA HRABOVA

10:00 pm DANCE – music provided by BURLAKY

11:45 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1997"

Sunday, August 18 UNWLA DAY

2:00 pm An afternoon with "EKO KOZAK"

Saturday, August 24 UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

afternoon UNA photo exhibit

Announcement of winners and presentation of awards

8:30 pm CONCERT – SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday-Sunday, August 17-18

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: A Ukrainian Freedom and Folk Festival, celebrating the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence through lively Ukrainian dance, music, art and foods, will be held at the Ukrainian Homestead, just off Route 209. This year's festival features performances by the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Parma, Ohio, the Oberehy Music Ensemble of Lviv, the Kazka Ukrainian Song and Dance Ensemble of Pottsville, Pa., and the Hajdamaky Male Vocal Ensemble of Philadelphia. Festival activities run from noon to 7 p.m. on Saturday and 11:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Main stage performances will begin at 3 p.m. on Saturday and noon on Sunday. Saturday evening's activities conclude with a dance from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. featuring the music of the Oberehy Orchestra from Ukraine. In addition to song and dance, the festivities will include traditional Ukrainian and Eastern European foods and refreshments. The public will also be treated to displays by local and Ukrainian artists and vendors. Admission is \$5 per person with a special two-day admission price of \$7. Children 14 and under are admitted free of charge. Parking is free. For festival information or directions call (610) 377-4621 or (610) 432-0734.

Friday, August 23

PHILADELPHIA: The "Echoes of Ukraine" Ukrainian Festival of Music, Song and Dance will take place in Fairmount Park at Dell East at 8 p.m. The concert will feature performers Yaroslav Hnatiuk, baritone, Kyiv Opera; Alexandra Hrabova, soprano, Lviv Opera; Svitlana Hnatiuk, piano accompaniment; Volodymyr Vynnytsky, concert pianist; Myroslav Skoryk, pianist and composer of modern music; Marianna Vynnytsky, mezzo-soprano; and the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. The concert is sponsored by the Philadelphia Department of Recreation and the Ukrainian Festival Committee of the Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia. Admission is free. Robin Hood Dell East is located on Ridge Avenue at 33rd and Dauphin streets. Free parking is available. For information call (215) 455-8751.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Ellen Davenport and members of the Maplewood Township Committee will preside over the

commemoration of the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence at Maplewood Town Hall, Valley Street, at 9 a.m. Following the event, the outdoor memorial program will include flag-raising ceremonies and the singing of the Ukrainian and American national anthems. The public is invited to participate. For further information call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

Saturday, August 24

EAST MEADOW, N.Y.: An evening of free entertainment under the stars featuring the Voloshky Dancers of Philadelphia, the musical group The Wave from Long Island and singing sensation Olya. The master of ceremonies for the evening will be Bob Petrowsky. The program is at the Harry Chapin Lakeside Theater at 8 p.m. All attendees are urged to bring lawn chairs. This date is special because it will mark the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The evening is sponsored by the Long Island branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Nassau County Department of Parks and Recreation. Rain date: Sunday, August 25, at 8 p.m.

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: The Ukrainian American community in Perth Amboy and Mayor Joseph Vas will commemorate the fifth anniversary of independence for modern Ukraine with a flag-raising ceremony at 10 a.m. Coordinated by the American Ukrainian Veterans of the Ukrainian Assumption Church of Perth Amboy, the ceremony will be held on the circle in front of City Hall. During the event, Mayor Vas will present a proclamation designating August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day. The public is invited to join this celebration of freedom. For information contact Charles Stek, (908) 738-7349.

Sunday, August 25

YONKERS, N.Y.: The fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be celebrated at a one-day festival at Tibbetts Brook Park at 1-7 p.m. A show featuring the vocal and dance ensemble Holubka and the vocal ensemble Dyvo Tsvit will begin at 3 p.m. The Na Zdorovya band will be playing throughout the festival. Ethnic Ukrainian food and vendors will be available. Admission is free. For further information call Walter Kozicky, (914) 969-4200.

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.

At Soyuzivka: August 16-18

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The weekend of August 16-18 will be a special one at the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, as this is the weekend of the annual Miss Soyuzivka pageant.

On Saturday, August 17, just before the magic hour of midnight, guests will have the opportunity to witness the crowning of Miss Soyuzivka 1997 — whoever she may be — by her predecessor, Miss Soyuzivka 1996 Tania Sawa, 23, of Livingston, N.J. Before that moment, of course, guests

will be amply entertained during the concert program featuring operatic singers Roman Tsymbala and Lesia Hrabova, and at the dance to the music of Burlaky.

Other highlights of the weekend include the traditional Friday night dance to the music of Soyuzivka's house band, Lviviany, and on Sunday at 2 p.m. there will be a special art exhibit dubbed "An Afternoon with Eko Kozak."

For further information about Soyuzivka programs or to make reservations call the resort at (914) 626-5641.

Marta Shmigel...

(Continued from page 4)

save the lives of infants in Kyiv and Krasniy Luch, Luhanske."

She was convinced that setting and meeting high expectations, living by your convictions and maintaining personal dignity would prevail over obstacles. An intelligent woman, she lived her life with ambition, and found it incomprehensible that others would not want to do the same.

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Marta Shmigel is survived by her husband of 30 years, Borys; her parents, Ivan and Maria Kramarchuk; a younger brother, Oleh, and his family.

Memorial donations may be sent to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund via a local account established at the Ukrainian credit union in Rochester (Account No. 107123).