

INSIDE:

- House-Senate conferees approve earmark for Ukraine — page 3.
- Zaporizhia oak is witness to 700 years of history — page 4.
- Horbulin's independence anniversary address — page 8.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXIV

No. 39

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine's independence anniversary marked on Capitol Hill

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly



Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security Council, acknowledges applause after his keynote address, with Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (left) and Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the Ukrainian National Information Service (right).

WASHINGTON — The fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence was marked in the U.S. Congress on September 18 with warm praise for its accomplishments and assurances of support from the U.S. lawmakers who addressed the anniversary luncheon reception in the Senate Russell Office Building.

The more than 250 people attending the event also heard a progress report on Ukraine's development from Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security Council of Ukraine, who was the luncheon's keynote speaker.

The reception was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC), the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) as well some 30 other U.S. senators and representatives.

Mr. Horbulin, who was visiting Washington for talks with Clinton administration officials, said Ukraine has laid down a "sound foundation" for a market economy. It has a "clear economic reform strategy," brought into effect soon after President Leonid Kuchma's election in 1994, which seeks to achieve and maintain financial stability, control inflation, denationalize and develop a private sector, and create a favorable climate for foreign investment.

The process was helped by the adoption of Ukraine's new Constitution, which, among other things, ensures various economic and ownership rights, including the right to private property, to own land and the right of entrepreneurship. Mr. Horbulin said that Ukraine "could hardly have been able to achieve such changes" without the assistance of other countries, including the United States.

(Continued on page 9)

GM may enter Ukraine market via auto joint production effort

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — In a move that may signal the entrance into the Ukrainian market of the largest corporation in the world, General Motors Corp. on September 12 signed an agreement to do a feasibility study for a joint auto production effort with AutoZAZ, Ukraine's only car manufacturing outfit, located in Zaporizhia.

The feasibility study, which is being spurred by a \$143,800 grant from the U.S. Trade and Development Agency and to which the automotive giant is contributing \$370,000 of its own money, is intended to determine if AutoZAZ has the facilities and corporate structure that GM requires for partnership.

U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller, in announcing the grant, listed three requirements GM has before moving into Ukraine: "It depends on the market, the facilities and whether they can work together," said Ambassador Miller.

General Motors Vice-President Louis Sande explained that General Motors needs several questions answered to

determine whether it can work with AutoZAZ. "Can we agree on the product to be manufactured in Ukraine? How can we both utilize the facilities that AutoZAZ has today? How will the manufacturing marriage take place?"

He added, "I'll be frank, I do not see any major obstacles today. The study is merely to see whether AutoZAZ and GM can work together."

Discussions between the Ukrainian and U.S. car manufacturers began in early 1996 when AutoZAZ contacted GM to inquire about their interest in a joint venture that would manufacture passenger cars and light commercial vehicles for Ukraine. Since then both sides have paid visits to the facilities of their respective companies.

Mykola Lastovecky, deputy director of AutoZAZ, underscored that the move must be viewed as simply a study, not a commitment. "AutoZAZ is looking at many foreign investors. Right now GM is the one, but this is all preliminary," said Mr. Lastovecky.

Mr. Sande agreed that right now

(Continued on page 3)

Ukrainian Security Council official visits D.C. to bolster bilateral ties

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Volodymyr Horbulin, the secretary of the National Security Council of Ukraine, on September 19 concluded four days of talks with senior Clinton administration officials, as the two countries announced the creation of a U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission.

The commission, to be chaired by President Leonid Kuchma and Vice-President Al Gore, according to the joint statement, "will build even closer ties between Ukraine and the United States and will deepen our strategic partnership" in the areas of foreign policy, security, trade and investment, and sustainable economic cooperation. The details of the structure of the new commission, which was agreed to during President Kuchma's last visit to Washington, were finalized during Mr. Horbulin's meeting with Mr. Gore's advisors early in his visit.

Mr. Horbulin also had discussions with Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, Defense Secretary William

Perry, President Clinton's National Security Advisor Anthony Lake as well as with Central Intelligence Agency Director John Deutch and Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation William Esposito. While in Washington Mr. Horbulin was the featured speaker at the congressional luncheon reception commemorating the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence (see story on page 1).

The Ukrainian Embassy in Washington characterized Mr. Horbulin's official discussions as "exceptionally productive and beneficial ... constituting an important step forward in the development of the bilateral relationship, which now has reached the level of a strategic partnership."

In his meeting with Mr. Lake, Mr. Horbulin discussed the future of the bilateral relationship, the creation of a collective security system in Europe, Ukraine's relations with NATO, the planned expansion of the Western alliance, and Ukraine's relations with Russia. During the meeting, Mr.

(Continued on page 9)

COMMENTARY: International Congress of Ukrainian Studies held against the odds

by Yaroslav Bilinsky

PART I

KHARKIV — For four days, August 26-29, the third International Congress of Ukrainian Studies, met in the capital of Slobidsky Kray, which is also the ex-capital of the Ukrainian SSR (1920-1934).

"Kharkiv Has Drawn Scholars from Australia to Japan," proclaimed the first-page headline in the regional newspaper Slobidsky Kray of August 29.

Citing Prof. Yaroslav Isaievych, president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies and director of the Lviv-based Krypyakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the paper proudly noted that over 600 scholars from 24 countries had participated in the congress.

(The reference to Australia and Japan in the headline is an elegant Ukrainian rendering of "A to Z," for in the Ukrainian alphabet "Avstraliya" was the first foreign country, and "Yaponiya" or Japan, the last.) Solid scholarship apart, it was a public event to celebrate the fifth anniversary of Ukrainian independence in almost completely Russian-speaking Kharkiv.

As anyone who has put together a scholarly gathering knows, there is an organizational underside to all the long speeches and papers. Didn't Napoleon say that an army marches on its stomach? What follows is an unofficial and completely unauthorized account by an active participant (paper-giver), who had no organizational responsibilities. Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly may accept it with the proverbial grain of salt, for I have tried to bring out things that are of broader than purely academic interest. Yes, in the end the congress was a great success; but initially the odds were stacked heavily against it. And some of the shadows ought not to have been there at all, or should have been lightened, immediately.

As requested by the extremely efficient and genuinely helpful Dr. Zenovia Sochor, associate professor of government at Clark University and one of the two scholarly (i.e., executive) secretaries of the IAUS, this writer submitted a paper proposal for the Kharkiv Congress by September 30, 1995, which was accepted by MAU's President Isaievych on December 20, 1995.

Unpleasantness No. 1 followed soon thereafter. In the early spring of 1996, just after I had obtained a commitment of funds from my university, the University of Delaware, a "whispering campaign" began in Ukraine; it reached my colleagues and me via the State of Illinois and a knowledgeable librarian of Congress. Rumor No. 1 had it that the Congress had been cancelled altogether for lack of funds in Kyiv and lack of political support in the Kharkiv city and oblast administrations. Rumor No. 2 said that the congress would be held — not in Kharkiv, but in Kyiv.

Unpleasantness No. 2: As soon as I had picked up my railroad ticket in Kyiv to go to Kharkiv, a member of the Kyiv intelligentsia, with good ties to national democratic politics, asked me: "What on earth are you going to Kharkiv for? Kharkiv is thoroughly polarized, with Russians holding the upper hand." My interlocutor hinted very broadly that true

Ukrainian national intelligentsia and culture were to be found only in Kyiv — who in his right mind would even temporarily leave Kyiv for Kharkiv?!

I bit my tongue and decided that I would not mind the Kyiv intelligentsia giving themselves the airs of Parisians, provided only that they did not start imitating the Muscovites and the St. Petersburgers. The Russians' contempt for Ukrainian independence is almost palpable. This, of course, does not faze most Americans, especially those who discovered Ukraine only in 1994. They continue to regard the Russian intelligentsia as great democrats. But a surprising number of Ukrainian Ukrainians in Kyiv do the same. I have had an earful (and a bellyful) of factually plausible but, oh so demoralizing, accounts of "the most intelligent Ukrainians" having stayed in Moscow in 1991 to support Boris Yeltsin against Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma.

Monday, August 26, was the opening day of the Congress in Kharkiv. It drizzled, rained drizzled again, all day long. We emerged from the Kyiv night train and did not quite know what to do. Finally I recognized Prof. Isaievych, with his small name tag, as well as the sentimental favorite of the congress, the intellectually vigorous but physically frail Prof. George Y. Shevelov.

Dr. Shevelov had started his academic and public career at Kharkiv University in the late 1930s. He "came home" to flowers and embraces from his now middle-aged disciples and admirers, ostensibly to give a paper at the congress.

Equally happy was the president of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, Prof. Assya Humesky, who teaches Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Michigan. Friends of her late father, a Ukrainian poet and public figure who had lived in Kharkiv, were dedicating a memorial in his honor, a ceremony to which all the participants at the congress were invited.

My train compartment-mate, however, was less ecstatic. Prof. Orest Subtelny, an American citizen teaching in Canada and the author of the standard history of Ukraine, had vainly spent part of the night trying to persuade the congress organizers to let him speak the first day of the Congress, for he had already bought a return plane ticket from Kyiv for the next day.

Prof. Subtelny had long ago advised the program chairman of his tight schedule, at the time when organizers had solicited from participants any requests for special treatment. But, though the historian had gotten the impression that his request would be honored, when the program was finally established August 20, it was clear that it had not been taken into account — of which, somehow, Prof. Subtelny was not notified in time. For a while it started raining heavily, almost cats and dogs, and I had my share of dark thoughts. Would the program chair have given the same treatment to a distinguished professional colleague from Germany or Japan?

Prof. Subtelny's contribution to Ukrainian historiography is paramount, but does he not suffer from being a "diaspora Ukrainian," for whom the establishment Ukrainian Ukrainians hold a great deal of affection, much familiarity — and contempt. Prof. Subtelny briefly registered at the congress, but did not stay to present his paper.

Buses drove our entire group to Yaroslav the Wise National Juridical Academy (henceforth: law school), where the registration and all the sessions were

Yaroslav Bilinsky is professor of political science and international relations at the University of Delaware.

(Continued on page 18)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kostenko says reactor No. 4 could explode

KYIV — Ukrainian Environment Minister Yuri Kostenko said radiation releases at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant indicate that a dangerous chemical chain reaction is taking place inside the sarcophagus-encased reactor No. 4. Ukrainian and Western news agencies reported on September 24. Mr. Kostenko said that spent nuclear fuel inside the enclosed reactor is undergoing chemical reactions that could cause further radiation increases or an explosion at any time. Releases of radiation were recorded at reactor No. 4 on September 12 and 16. An examination of the exterior of the sarcophagus did not reveal what had caused the radiation releases; an internal examination is not possible. Similar unexplained increases in radiation had occurred at reactor no. 4 in June 1990 and January 1996. The environment minister said that the latest releases of radiation prove that the planned construction of a new sarcophagus is not sufficient to contain radioactivity and that Ukraine must consider removing the spent fuel. He once again complained that Kyiv has not received any of the funding promised by the Group of Seven industrial states to shut down Chernobyl. (OMRI Daily Digest)

NATO developing 'super' PFP program

HELSINKI — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is developing a "super" Partnership for Peace program for those countries not invited to join the alliance in the first wave of its expansion. The new "PFP Plus" would aim to boost military cooperation and political contacts between NATO and non-members of the alliance. U.S. Ambassador to Finland Derek Shearer estimated that 15 to 20 of the current 27 participants of the PFP program, including Russia, could join the "super" group. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Parliament chair cracks down on deputies

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz has threatened to appeal to the Kyiv City Court to strip the mandates of those people's deputies who have failed to give up their government or private-sector jobs. Mr. Moroz said he will follow through on his threat if deputies fail to quit their second jobs by September 20 and has informed the employers of the 32 deputies of his intentions. Meanwhile, a new faction called Constitutional Center has registered in the Ukrainian legislature. The new faction, headed by Mykhailo Syrota, calls itself "progressive and reformist," and plans to work on legislation aimed at implementing Ukraine's

new Constitution. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Kuchma outlines crime-fighting program

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma outlined a four-year program to combat crime in Ukraine. The program provides the legal, technical and organizational conditions to carry out the administration's crime-fighting plan. In related news, Ukrainian agencies reported on September 18 that bombs exploded in two shops owned by Akar Ltd. in downtown Sevastopol. There were no reported injuries. In another development, a popular correspondent for the weekly current affairs television show "Pisliamova" was beaten and robbed on September 14. Volodymyr Skachko, the program's chief political reporter, suffered bruises and cuts when several youths forced their way into his apartment, tied and gagged him, and ransacked his flat. (OMRI Daily Digest)

New consulates to open in Latin America

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada has decided to open consulates and diplomatic representations in Uruguay, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Columbia. Deputy Foreign Minister Volodymyr Khandohy said those Central and South American countries could become economic partners for Ukraine, and are potential markets for Ukrainian goods such as machinery, chemical products, military hardware, airplanes, equipment for port facilities, and energy storage and transport facilities. The Verkhovna Rada has also ratified an agreement on friendship and cooperation with Brazil. (OMRI Daily Digest)

More on Kuchma-Gore Commission

KYIV — Four joint committees will be established within the framework of the newly created Kuchma-Gore Commission for bilateral cooperation, said Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security Council of Ukraine, at a press conference held in the Ukrainian capital upon his return from a visit to Washington. The four bodies are: the Committee on Foreign Policy, co-chaired by First Deputy Anton Buteiko; Committee on Economic Cooperation, co-chaired by Viktor Pynzenyk; Defense Committee, co-chaired by Deputy Defense Minister Vasyl Sobkov; and the Committee on Trade and Investment to be co-chaired by Foreign Trade Minister Serhiy Osyka and Director of the National Reconstruction and Development Agency Roman Shpek. The Ukrainian officials will co-chair the four bodies along with U.S. representatives, who will be named after the U.S. presidential elections. (Kyiv Press Bureau)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, September 29, 1996, No. 39, Vol. LXIV

Copyright © 1996 The Ukrainian Weekly

Senate-House conferees approve \$225 million earmark for Ukraine

by Eugene Iwanciw
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The House-Senate Conference Committee on the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act met on September 17 and resolved all, save one, of the differences between the two versions of the bill. The conference agreed to an appropriation of \$625 million for the new independent states (NIS). The administration's request and Senate level were \$640 million, while the House funded the program at \$590 million.

Despite the opposition of the Clinton administration, the conference agreed to the Senate earmarks (mandates) of \$225 million for Ukraine and \$95 million for Armenia. (The administration's request for Ukraine, contingent on a \$640 million NIS budget, was \$167 million.)

The conference also agreed to the Senate-approved subearmarks for Ukraine, including \$25 million for the U.S. obligation toward the decommissioning of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, \$35 million for agricultural projects, \$5 million for a small business incubator project, \$5 million for screening and treatment of childhood mental and physical illnesses related to Chernobyl, \$50 million to improve safety at nuclear reactors, \$5 million for a land and resource management institute, and \$15 million for commercial law reform.

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman, included the subearmarks in the bill after receiving requests for funding of particular programs from

Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Ukrainian National Association President Ulana Diachuk and Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Askold Lozynskyj. The Clinton administration strongly opposed the subearmarks.

During the conference, Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.) offered an amendment to allow the administration to waive the earmarks. Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee, responded that while he opposed earmarks on principle, he had agreed to these earmarks as a compromise for funding of programs supported by the House.

The compromise was negotiated in a pre-conference meeting of Sens. McConnell and Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), ranking minority member of the Senate subcommittee, and Reps. Callahan and Charles Wilson (D-Texas), ranking minority member of the House Subcommittee.)

Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) added her support to Rep. Obey's motion. Referring to a previously defeated motion regarding allocation of resources to Africa, she argued that she supported the previous motion because Ukraine had earmarks.

In spirited remarks, Rep. Wilson stated that "if there is anyplace where earmarks are justified, it's Ukraine." He went on to point out that "Ukraine is under constant pressure from Russia," that "the independence of Ukraine is vital to U.S. national security," and that "Ukraine has progressed substantially in building a democratic, free market nation."

In a vote among House conferees the Obey amendment was overwhelmingly defeated, with only Reps. Obey and Pelosi voting for the motion.

The Conference Committee also provided \$208 million for the Peace Corps, an important and successful program in Ukraine, and granted the administration the authority to transfer \$12 million from the Freedom Support Act to the Peace Corps, bringing the potential budget to \$220 million.

GM may enter...

(Continued from page 1)

everything is wide open. He would not speculate on what type of agreement might be made or the amount of GM's potential investment. He said the U.S. auto manufacturer has many types of agreements with countries and foreign firms around the world. He characterized GM participation as flexible. "In some areas it is 10 percent, other places 100 percent," he explained.

For Ukraine, a union between the world's largest auto manufacturer and its own would help Ukraine in all the obvious ways and more — the obvious being that large amounts of GM dollars would flow into Ukraine. In addition, Ukraine could begin to use its high-tech resources in manpower and machinery, which today are sorely underutilized. Finally, in-country manufacture of high quality automobiles would reduce the large demand for imports that exists today in the Ukrainian auto market.

But Ambassador Miller said there are benefits for the U.S. as well, and this is why he and Senior Commercial Officer Andrew Bihun worked so diligently to bring the parties together. "The U.S. Embassy policy is to assist Ukraine in every way possible to become a stable and independent country with a strong economy," he explained. "A strong economy in Ukraine will assist in a strong economy in the U.S. It is a simple equation."

AutoZAZ currently produces the only two cars made in Ukraine, the popular Tavria, a compact, and a two-seater subcompact, the 968. A Luhansk firm produces a jeep-like truck called a Volyn.

The two auto manufacturers have also discussed expansion and improvement in the production of the Tavria. GM said it hopes to have the feasibility study completed by the end of the year.

Rumors about Kravchuk abound as press reports on German story

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — When rumors fly in Ukraine they zoom. When they involve politicians they go supersonic. The latest one involves Leonid Kravchuk, first president of Ukraine and now a deputy in Parliament.

The rumor is that in December 1995 Mr. Kravchuk flew into Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv, Israel, and while going through customs was found to have \$30 million in greenbacks in a suitcase that belonged to him. He is alleged to have told Israeli customs officials that it was his own cash. It is not known what happened to the cash or whether he was allowed into the coun

Press has field day

The press here has had a field day trying to get more information. Nothing has turned up. It has reached a point that the Procurator General's Office has started an investigation. For his part Mr. Kravchuk has denied all allegations and has stated that he has not been in Israel since 1993, when he traveled to the country as president of Ukraine on an official visit.

The newspaper *Vechirniy Kyiv* stated in an article dated September 19 that it has on good source found evidence to support the former president's claim. Of course, it could not reveal that source.

This latest controversy surrounding a Ukrainian politician began with an article printed in the German magazine *Focus*, and did not become a controversy until the Russian newspaper *Izvestia* reprinted it on September 18, some four months after the German magazine released the original story.

Sources not revealed

The *Focus* article makes no effort to reveal its source for the accusation, nor does it bring forth substantiating facts for the allegations. The article, according to *Vechirniy Kyiv* and *Holos Ukrainy*, the

official newspaper of the Parliament, was a piece on corruption at the highest levels of Ukraine's government. The story discloses that, allegedly, Yukhym Zviatkovskiy, Ukraine's former prime minister, siphoned \$5 million in funds from oil sales into his private bank accounts and describes the allegedly criminal financial dealings of the Black Sea Shipping Co. of Odessa.

In the story, Mr. Kravchuk becomes a player as another example of political corruption. His close association with Pavlo Kudiukyn, head of BLASCO, is the basis for asserting the likelihood of the suitcase incident.

Focus published the piece in the spring and has admitted that the article is based on a book printed in April 1996 by Jurgen Rota, "The Russian Mafia." The author and the book are now in litigation. *Vechirniy Kyiv* does ask one very relevant question: Why did *Izvestia* wait until now to publish a story on the matter and the book?

Mr. Kravchuk maintains that the whole matter is just another effort to "give Ukraine a certain face before the world," that is, to discredit the country. He blamed the secret services of certain countries for releasing disinformation, although he could not name the country or countries.

Where's the beef?

Thus far, few facts exist to discredit the *Focus* story, on the one hand, or Mr. Kravchuk's claims of innocence and that he is being used as a vehicle to discredit Ukraine, on the other.

Ukraine's Procurator General, however, has not put away the file on the issue. His only remarks to this point, given on Ukrainian TV, are that "I have not seen any hard evidence, but there does exist some information, which we are reviewing." Probably the dozen or so articles that have been written on the allegation, all full of conjecture and presumption, but none with any additional information.

OBITUARY: Dr. Alex Cybriwsky, research physicist

MILWAUKEE, Wisc. — Dr. Alex Cybriwsky, a research physicist and prominent member of the Ukrainian community, died here of a heart attack on September 3. He was 82.

Dr. Cybriwsky was born in the village of Pidsosniv, in western Ukraine on March 26, 1914. He was the second youngest of eight children. He studied in Lviv, receiving a master's degree in mathematics from the University of Lviv in 1940. He continued his education in Austria, receiving a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Vienna in 1945. His dissertation was in nuclear physics.

That same year Dr. Cybriwsky married Myroslava Bachynsky, who had completed a master's degree in pharmacy. They emigrated to the United States in 1949, initially settling in Louisville, Ky. After his first job as a gift wrapper in a department store, Dr. Cybriwsky received his first professional job as a chemist at Archer Chemical Co., where he rose to the position of chief chemist.

He later worked as a research scientist at Reynolds Metals Co., developing advancements in aluminum technology. He received nine patents during his years at Reynolds Metals. From 1960 to 1962 Dr. Cybriwsky worked for General Electric as a research physicist.

In 1962, Dr. Cybriwsky took a job as a

research physicist with Allis-Chalmers in Milwaukee, partly so his family could enjoy the larger Ukrainian community in Milwaukee and be near the even larger Ukrainian population in Chicago. At Allis-Chalmers, he was initially a solid state physicist working on fuel-cell technology and eventually rose to project director for energy conversion and coal gasification projects. He retired in 1985.

Dr. Cybriwsky's most significant achievement at Allis-Chalmers was to develop an innovative and more efficient approach to converting coal to natural gas. Dr. Cybriwsky received an additional patent for this process and a consortium of 20 utilities has committed to commercializing this process.

Dr. Cybriwsky was active in the Ukrainian community of Milwaukee. He served as president of the Ukrainian Credit Union, and was head of the local committee overseeing the celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. He was also past president of the St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church committee, overseeing major church renovations, including the construction of the iconostasis, and was a cantor at the church.

He was a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the International

Institute in Milwaukee, and former president of the Milwaukee Physics Club.

Dr. Cybriwsky was named the 1983 Milwaukee Citizen of the Year.

During his retirement, Dr. Cybriwsky returned twice to his homeland. In the spring of 1992, he returned to his native village with his son, Roman, on which occasion he donated generously to the old village church, which under the Soviet regime had been turned into a grain collection depot and was being rebuilt.

Dr. Cybriwsky was member of UNA Branch 417.

Dr. Cybriwsky is survived by his wife, Myroslava of Greenfield, Wisc.; son, Roman of Fort Washington, Pa., with his wife, Olga, and children, Adrian, Alex and Mary; daughter, Anna Skubiak of Glen Ellyn, Ill., with her husband, Ihor, and children, Taya and Marko; daughter, Christina Jermihov of Edina, Minn., with her husband, Nick, and children, Kattie, Paul and Ann; son, Zenon of Marlborough, Mass., with his wife, Olenka, and children, Melanie and Andrey; and brother, Ilko, of Louisville, Ky., with his wife, Olga, and children, Wolodymyr and Bohdan.

Burial was on Saturday, September 7, at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Chicago.

Dying Zaporizhian oak is guardian of 700 years of history

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

ZAPORIZHIA — Legend has it that in 1648 Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and his Kozak army rested under this mighty oak before he began his military campaign against the Poles.

Tales are told of how the Zaporizhian oak's branches swayed and leaves fluttered when the Kozaks wrote their famous letter to the Turkish sultan centuries ago.

Another story tells of how Alexander Pushkin was inspired to write "Ruslan and Ludmila," while relaxing under the old oak tree in 1820 as he traveled down the Dnipro River for a holiday in Crimea.

And, if this 700-year-old oak — nestled in the quiet valley near the Verkhnya Khortytsia River, just a stone's throw away from the Khortytsia isle on the Dnipro — could talk, it would tell tales of Kozak glory and Sich grandeur.

Its rustling leaves would also wail of the destruction of this Kozak stronghold by Russian Empress Catherine II in 1775.

It would describe the last days of Kyivan Rus', it would recount the era of the Kozaks, and the Russians and Tatars and the Turks, who battled in the steppes of this vast region. It would also tell of the German Mennonites, the colonists from Danzig (Gdansk) who settled in this region after the Sich was destroyed at the end of the 18th century.

And it would spin yarns from modern times, describing the thousands of tourists from all around the Soviet Union who would come see the robust oak dressed in greenery during the summer months, in colors of fiery red and golden yellow in the fall, and walk away with handfuls of acorns scattered on the ground. It would also describe the long winters, covered with white snow and crackling frost, and how it would eagerly await the spring, when again it would sprout buds, bringing in a new year.

But, the mighty oak — which measures 118.8 feet in height and 21 feet in width at the base, and has a 142-foot branch span — is dying. And, it can no longer tell tales of bygone days, years, centuries and eras.

What is left of the glory of this once-vigorous oak is but one small live branch, rustling with green leaves. Curiosity-seekers still make their way to the site, which bears a stone marker describing the oak as a symbol of the vast oak forests of Zaporizhia that flourished until the end of the 18th century.

No one quite remembers when the oak, situated at the end of a path at the edge of a city park, started dying, but many who still come to pay it homage agree that it was anywhere from 10 to 11 years ago that it started losing its leaves.



A granite marker notes the Zaporizhian oak's vital statistics.



The dying 700-year-old Zaporizhian oak stands more than 118 feet tall and has a branch span of 142 feet.

Specialists agree that after the Dnipro Hydroelectric (Dnirohes) plant was built in the 1932 and the Zaporizhia nuclear power plant was built in the 1980s in close proximity, Mother Nature reacted unfavorably. A drainage system implemented to redirect water and residue caused damage to the tree's root system, which contributed to its demise.

"The one live branch can survive for another two years — maximum," announced Borys Stupachenko, a modern-day Kozak, who belongs to a unit of the Zaporizhian Kish (regiment) totaling 450 kozaks.

He comes by every week and has his kozaks guard the old oak tree to keep vandals away from this national treasure. Just last year, he and his friends called in tree doctors (arborists) from Moscow, who charged over 100 million karbovantsi for their services.

They planted oak saplings near the base of the giant, and the Kozaks live with the hope that one of the saplings will graft onto the tree and revive it.

"The oak was always a symbol of strength to the Kozaks," says Kozak historian Olena Apanovych, 77, the author of numerous works about the Zaporizhian Sich, including a volume titled "The Armed Forces of Ukraine in the First Half of the 18th Century" (1969), which got her expelled from the Institute of History for more than 23 years.

"It also inspired Ukrainians who came to see it. It was a reminder of the past, of the strength of the Kozak Sich. It was, in its own way, a spiritual treasure," she added.

"When the Soviet system tried to destroy our past by manipulating the beauty of nature in this region with its modern technologies, when it disregarded our past — both our historic and environmental past — it disturbed the balance," said the historian, who explained that during the Kozak era there were more than 49,000 oak trees on Khortytsia alone. Kozaks often used the wood to build their vessels, the lightweight "chaiky."

She also explained that most of these oak forests were destroyed by the German Mennonites resettled in the region by Russian tsars, who gave away lands at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries so that the Kozaks would have nowhere to rebuild their destroyed Sich.

"This is my inspiration," exclaimed Hryhoriy Ripka, 53, who comes once or twice a month to the Zaporizhian oak to think and relax. He watches his goat graze near the oak, now surrounded by barbed wire to keep hoodlums away.

"I've been coming here since 1965," he said, as he reminisced about the café that used to exist on the territory, and the tens of schoolchildren who used to come and admire the sturdy tree in all its glory.

"There used to be an old bard, a descendant of the Zaporizhian Kozaks, who would spend hours in the 1960s and 1970s sitting around the tree, singing songs and telling stories of Kozak adventures," added Kozak Stupachenko, who is in his 40s and claims to be a descendant of one of the mighty Zaporizhian warriors.

The bard has long since died and few remember his name, but many remember the name of Mykola Kytzenko, who in the mid-1960s was the deputy chairman of the Zaporizhia Oblast Administration.

"It was his love for Ukraine's past that allowed the revival of Khortytsia and Kozak traditions," recalls Ms. Apanovych, who went on various archeological and historical expeditions to the site of the Sich.

It was Mr. Kytzenko who was able to cordon off Khortytsia and build a museum dedicated to the Kozaks, making the territory a historic reserve. He was able to secure the same kind of honor for the Zaporizhian oak, placing a granite marker near the tree.

Although he passed away in the early 1980s, his cause has now been revived by modern-day Kozaks, many of whom have been inspired by Ukraine's independence.

A few years ago, Mr. Stupachenko and his unit decided to combine their heritage with business, and planned to build a tourist complex, including a hotel, Kozak speciality cafe, bookstore and amusement park near the old oak, making it the focal point of their plans.

They had even been promised 30 billion karbovantsi from a local Ukrainian bank, but it folded before they ever received the money.

He still remains hopeful, however, that the Kozaks will maintain this site for future generations.

"If the oak can't be revived, we have plans to sculpt the faces of the heroes of the Sich into this oak, including Sahaidachnyi Kryvonis, Sirko, Nalyvaiko, Nechay, Bohun. It will then be a lasting monument," he added, as a few boys from the neighborhood gathered to hear his stories.

"See this branch," he said pointing to the sole survivor of its 700-year history. "It's pointing to the West, to western Ukraine, where our strength lies," he said.

"The oak may be dying, but our glory continues to grow," he concluded.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Winners are selected from 80 entries in Soyuzivka Amateur Photo Contest



Victoria Kuritza by Theresa Kuritza.

by Oksana Trytjak

The Ukrainian National Association's recent Soyuzivka Amateur Photo Contest was a huge success based on the number of entries received – over 80. Thanks to

are due all who participated, with a special "thank you" to the judges, Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Roman Iwasiwka and George Kozak. The judges had a difficult time choosing winners from among all the interesting photos.

With this article, the Ukrainian National Association and Soyuzivka are proud to present the winners of the Soyuzivka Amateur Photo Contest: Theresa Kuritza, Talia Lenec and Roman Semczuk.

Honorable mention goes to the following: Marusia Chopivsky by Sophia Chopivsky; Baiba Dubovska by John Pletenecky; Marko Lieber by Ms. Kuritza; Lalia Chopivsky Benson by Sophia Chopivsky.

The wonderful colors of fall are approaching, providing the perfect setting for you to enjoy some of the best things in life: family, friends, fresh air, good food and good times. Pack the kids, call some friends and visit Soyuzivka for the weekend. Don't forget to take your camera. The second Soyuzivka Amateur Photo Contest is beginning now. More information about the contest will appear in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda.

Oksana Trytiak is the UNA's



Andrew Lenec by Talia Lenec.



Natalka and Nina Semczuk by Roman Semczuk.

The UNA and you

Home sales surge as stocks fall

by Stephan Welhasch

This is a great time for many home buyers to be shopping for a mortgage. Home sales in many parts of the country have jumped by more than 10 percent this summer, as housing sales reached their highest level since the boom years of the mid-1980s, reported the National Association of Realtors.

Surprisingly strong economic readings have upset Wall Street's newfound optimism on inflation, sending stocks plummeting – leaving many investors quite nervous this Labor Day weekend. What does this mean for the new home buyer looking for a mortgage or home owner who is thinking about refinancing? Fixed-rate mortgage interest rates are still quite low – they are floating at around 8 percent, therefore, it is a good time for anyone shopping for a mortgage.

"Low interest rates, confidence in the economy and employment stability are combining to increase home sales," explained Orest Mostowy, owner of Desna Realty in Newark, N.J. Some realtors have claimed that home owners in some cases have received multiple offers for fairly priced homes, although nobody has bid over the asking price.

If you are looking to buy a new home or are looking to refinance your existing mortgage, as a member of the Ukrainian National Association, you are entitled to participate in the UNA's special First Mortgage Program, designed to meet the specific needs of members. The UNA offers financing for owner-occupied one-, two- and three-family homes throughout the United States and Canada.

Loans available from the UNA are offered at low interest rates that very competitive with prevailing rates in your area. As members, you are entitled to a special rate.

The UNA offers its members five-year adjustable and 15-year fixed-rate balloon mortgage loan with 15-through 25-year payouts. And, they come with an option to refinance at maturity.

The maximum amount of a loan is 66 percent of the purchase price or appraised value, whichever is lower. However, if the loan exceeds \$100,000 then the maximum loan amount is 50 percent of the purchase price or appraised value, whichever is lower.

Those applying for a first mortgage loan must be insured with the UNA. To qualify for the First Mortgage Loan Program, members must each be insured for at least 50 percent (Term Life, a minimum requirement) of the loan amount applied for.

The UNA also provides a Jumbo Mortgage Loan Program, also at very good rates, to Ukrainian churches and organizations. Over the years the UNA has helped thousands of members and organizations. The UNA is always ready to help its members determine what kind of mortgage loan best suits their needs. UNA members can enjoy peace of mind in knowing they are getting the best loan value available, along with first-class service. "Good Service" is our motto.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program, refinancing your existing loan, or about becoming a member, call Stephan Welhasch at 1 (800) 253-9862.

Stephan Welhasch is investment manager at the UNA Home Office.

Pennsylvania branches join forces to hold golf tournament and picnic



On Saturday, July 20, 66 golfers and 10 volunteers comprising guests from UNA Branches 120 and 161 gathered at the Rolling Acres Golf Course in Beaver Falls, Pa., for a golf tournament followed by a picnic. The event was organized by James T. Helm, Mark Szedny and Eli Matiash. Seen in the photo above are: (from left) Mr. Szedny, Leonard Poppo, Mr. Matiash, Ron Evushak, Carl Moskala and Mr. Helm.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Expressing appreciation

The Capitol Hill celebration of the fifth anniversary of the independence of Ukraine brought home a few salient points. One was that, in the eyes of Washington, Ukraine had made it through its difficult first years as a fledgling independent state and is now a full-fledged player on the international scene. Another — delivered via National Security Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin's speech cum "progress report" — was that Ukraine truly is well on its way to reform — political, economic, social, etc.

The reception and other recent developments in Washington reaffirmed also the fact that Ukraine enjoys the support of numerous members of Congress, both on the Senate and House sides, and on both sides of the political aisle.

That message came through loud and clear in the near unanimous passage on September 4 in the House of Representatives of House Concurrent Resolution 120, introduced last December by Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and co-sponsored by 17 other representatives. "Supporting the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and the progress of its political and economic reforms," the resolution was passed two weeks later by the Senate's unanimous consent.

As well, there was movement on the foreign aid bill, as House and Senate conferees on September 17 agreed to \$225 million in earmarks, or mandates (including several notable subearmarks) for Ukraine. That achievement was the work of another staunch supporter of Ukraine, Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), who last year also was the main promoter of such earmarks.

Sen. McConnell, Rep. Gilman and other supporters of Ukraine in Congress were recognized in Mr. Horbulin's independence anniversary address, as he underlined that Ukraine "could hardly be able to achieve" what it has without assistance from the U.S. and other countries. "We appreciate the role the U.S. Congress plays in regard to the development of Ukrainian-American relations," and "are very glad to learn that the leadership in Washington reaffirms support for further development of bilateral relations between our two countries," he said.

We Ukrainian Americans, too, can express our appreciation to members of Congress who support our issues, who work on our behalf. The best way, of course, is for us to support the election campaigns of these leaders and to vote. So, as election season is upon us, we urge our readers to take a close look at the candidates' records and backgrounds. Then go to the voting book and make an informed choice.

Sept.
29
1991

Turning the pages back...

On September 29, 1991, newly independent Ukraine remembered Babyn Yar. A weeklong series of events ended 50 years of official Soviet silence on the mass killings of Jews, Ukrainians

and others by the Nazis, and began a new phase in Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

Fifty years after the first day of mass shootings in a ravine on the outskirts of Kyiv, thousands gathered near a new monument — a menorah erected in memory of Babyn Yar's Jewish victims — the primary victims of that Nazi massacre. Among the mourners were official delegations from the U.S., Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany and Ukraine, as well as survivors and eyewitnesses.

Following are excerpts of The Weekly's editorial titled "Babyn Yar: a shared tragedy," which appeared on the eve of the solemn commemorations.

* * *

In an attempt to set the historical record straight, Ukrainian government officials have designated the week beginning September 29 as "Days of Memory and Sorrow" in Kyiv. For it was in the capital city of Ukraine 50 years ago that the Nazis began a most gruesome episode of mass slaughter as part of Hitler's "Final Solution."

An official German report notes that all the Jews of Kyiv were ordered to appear on Monday, September 29, 1941, at a designated place. There, on the outskirts of the city, during a 36-hour period, Einsatzgruppe C, Sonderkommando 4A murdered 33,771 Jews. These children, women and men were stripped naked, shot and pushed into a ravine.

After this first mass execution in the ravine, known as Babyn Yar, was sealed off with barbed wire and declared a restricted zone. But the killings did not end. During the next two years — until the German retreat from Kyiv — an additional 170,000 persons were massacred at the ravine. Thus, Babyn Yar became a mass grave for 100,000 Jews, some 70,000 to 80,000 Ukrainians and 30,000 others — Russians, Poles, Gypsies, both prisoners of war and the civilian population of Kyiv.

For decades, official Soviet propaganda and anti-Semitism would not let the truth be told about Babyn Yar. Even once a monument was erected at the site in 1976, the memorial plaque noted only that residents of Kyiv and prisoners of war had been executed there by fascists; the monument itself did not depict Jewish victims.

Some blamed the Ukrainian people and government for the silence, not, realizing it was Moscow that determined how history was presented. Others unjustly stated that this was yet another example of Ukrainians trying to cover up collaboration with the Nazis — an absurd statement given the number of Ukrainian victims at Babyn Yar, among them Kyiv Mayor Oleksa Bahazyi, poetess Olena Teliha and thousands who resisted the Nazi occupation.

We welcome the Ukrainian government's initiative in marking the 50th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre and the pledge by Serhiy Komisarenko, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Babyn Yar Commemorative Committee, that "This official tribute marks the start of a new era in our republic, an era of freedom and respect for all peoples."

Furthermore, we hope that the legacy of Babyn Yar, a tragedy shared by the Jewish and Ukrainian people, shall be one of overcoming stereotypes and hatred, and building a new relationship based on mutual understanding and good will.

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 22, 1991, Vol. LIX, No. 38; October 13, 1991, Vol. LIX, No. 41.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine and the media: a question of image?

by David R. Marples

About a year ago, a CBS "60 Minutes" program focused on Ukraine. Narrated by Morley Safer, it portrayed the newly independent republic as a hotbed of extreme, anti-Semitic nationalism, about to erupt into ethnic tension and violence. Ukrainians in North America reacted with anger and disbelief. The program was subsequently denounced, inter alia, by the chief rabbi of Kyiv, Yaakov Bleich. Subsequently, much of the Western media has seemed willing to acknowledge the progress made by the country formerly known as the "breadbasket of Europe."

On September 9, however, the prestigious Forbes magazine published an article by associate editor Paul Klebnikov, ostensibly after a visit to Ukraine. The article portrays a country from the perspective of 1991 rather than the present. It describes the city of Kyiv as being bereft of new businesses and foreign cars. Clearly the author has not been caught in a traffic jam in the Ukrainian capital in the past few months, at which time one could freely discern the BMWs and Mercedes on all sides.

More importantly, it once again describes a nation on the edge of civil strife, with a population torn between nationalists dominated by a paramilitary extreme nationalist political group (UNA-UNSO) and a powerful pro-Russian element in the eastern industrial zone. The author then claims paradoxically that there are no significant differences between Russians and Ukrainians, that they are like the Spanish and Portuguese (a comparison incidentally that would cause some amusement in Madrid or Lisbon). When considering Ukraine, "think Bosnia," writes the author. Ukraine, he declares, is an unstable element in the new Europe. Ethnic conflict appears to be imminent.

This reader is puzzled rather than shocked by such an article. The question is why a magazine with a solid reputation among the international business community should indulge in what is manifestly disinformation. At whom is the article aimed? Is it a warning to potential investors not to consider Ukraine as a new market? And if so, why?

The answer might lie in a misperception of the nature of the former Soviet Union, and specifically the relationship between Russia and Ukraine that could derive originally from the academic community. In November 1991 the keynote speech of a scholarly conference in Miami was given by Prof. Jerry Hough of Duke University. He informed some 600 academics that the Soviet Union was essentially a united country under the firm control of Mikhail Gorbachev (Boris Yeltsin was described as a "puppet") and that the declarations of independence by the Soviet republics were not to be taken seriously. Particularly that of Ukraine. Were Ukraine to become independent, he added, it would turn into another Yugoslavia.

After more than 90 percent of Ukraine's citizens declared their approval of the independence vote, on December 1, 1991, speculation was rife among Western academics — particularly

David R. Marples is professor of history at the University of Alberta and director of the Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Americans — as to which parts of Ukraine would choose to join Russia first. One 1992 article in *Foreign Affairs*, a journal equal in standing to *Forbes* but aimed at a political rather than a business audience, noted that were Crimea to secede from Ukraine, the United States should not intervene. Rather this would be a specifically Russian concern. Klebnikov, incidentally, tells his readers that the Russian Premier [sic] Nikita Khrushchev gave Crimea as a gift to Ukraine in 1954. Focus on Crimea was logical in the case of this article. It is after all the only part of Ukraine in which Russians are in a majority.

The Crimean crisis — fostered by the comic figure of Russophile President Yuriy Meshkov — petered out once Kyev took a firm hand, but Ukraine was beset with economic problems. The naysayers forecast a complete collapse unless Ukraine linked its interests with those of its giant neighbor. To many Sovietologists, former Soviet leader Gorbachev's statement that a Russia without Ukraine was unthinkable was simply a statement of fact. Ukraine, in their view, had no place in the new Europe. The nuclear weapons issue exacerbated their anger; here was a new republic acting irresponsibly. It posed danger to the entire world, not just Central and Eastern Europe.

Ukraine, however, has weathered the storm. It chose to give up its weapons, to sign the START I Treaty as the first of several that committed it to the NATO Partnership for Peace program. It is far from healthy economically, but it has made substantial steps on the road to reform. It is today a member of the Council of Europe, and has distanced itself both from the NATO alliance and the CIS. It has been described as a buffer or security zone in Central Europe. This month Ukraine introduced its new currency, the hryvnia. Contrary to some fears, there was no collapse against the U.S. dollar.

Ukraine can even make some proud claims vis-à-vis its Russian neighbor. There is no civil conflict in Ukraine such as the Chechnya war within Russia. Its leadership is stable. It has resolved the disputes between the executive and the legislature without resorting to arms. It enjoys a better relationship with the United States and NATO today than does Russia. And though regionalism indubitably exists, it pales beside the rift that has developed between, for example, Moscow and the Russian Far East.

The same claims can be made when comparing the country to many of its former Soviet neighbors. Belarus has evolved into a presidential dictatorship while committing itself formally to reunion with Russia. Kazakstan and Kyrgyzstan have also signed an agreement for a new economic union. Moldova still retains, at least formally, two existing governments, though the Transdnister republic seems to be faltering. Georgia and Tajikistan have remained virtual war zones. Armenia has been devastated by its war with Azerbaijan.

Why then does a perception of Ukraine as an unstable country on the verge of war still pervade some of the Western media? The answer lies partly in the close relationship between the media and the academic world in the United States. That link was symbolized during the Russian presidential elections when the professor of Russian politics at

(Continued on page 13)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Check the books at your libraries

Dear Editor:

How many of you have been to your local library recently?

How many of you have checked to see what is available about Ukraine? Have you checked to see if the information is current?

You may be satisfied with your findings, but chances are you may not.

You will find many books about the USSR, Russia and other countries. But what is there about Ukraine?

The time is "ripe" to spread the word, so to speak, about Ukraine. Now, when the world is aware of Ukraine's existence. Ukraine has been in the headlines more than once so far this year – the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, and the outstanding achievements of the Ukrainian athletes in the recent Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

The world is very much aware of Ukraine and Ukrainians now. To keep this awareness alive there should be information about Ukraine available in our libraries.

Check your local library. Request material about Ukraine from the librarian.

We in the Cherry Hill, N.J., area have gone one step farther. In conjunction with our observance of the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, our Committee to Aid Ukraine is making a donation of several volumes on current Ukraine to our county library as a start of a much-needed collection.

Recently Prime Minister Pavlo Lazrenko said, "Team Ukraine's performance at the Olympic Games in Atlanta is the best gift for the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence."

Our best anniversary gift is the donation of books to the Camden County Library. Our selection includes: Taras Kuzio and Andrew Wilson, "Ukraine: Perestroika to Independence"; David Marples, "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster"; Orest Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History" 2nd ed.; "Ukraine: A Tourist Guide." Private donations include Robert Conquest, "Harvest of Sorrow," and Luciw and Kmit, "Eggs Beautiful."

We intend to remind and encourage readers to keep the books in circulation. Only then will the library be willing to enlarge the collection.

In the future we plan to include other libraries.

Olga Prychka
Stratford, N.J.

Clinton understands Ukraine's vital role

Dear Editor:

In a recent letter to The Ukrainian Weekly, it was pointed out that the Reagan State Department – not President Ronald Reagan himself – made the decision to deny Myroslav Medvid his bid for freedom a decade ago. This is an important point. In all likelihood, the same officials who advised President

Reagan to return Mr. Medvid to Soviet custody also made the decision to fight the creation of the Ukraine Famine Commission and to use the Russian language only on USIA missions to Ukraine. Probably the same group of foreign policy experts later counseled President Bush to personally intervene to try to block Ukrainian independence.

So even though the Reagan-Bush foreign policy was decidedly anti-Soviet, it was not the least bit pro-Ukrainian. It is important for Ukrainian Americans to keep this in mind, because the same people who advised against the independence of Ukraine, are now hoping for a Republican victory in November so they can get their old jobs back.

This is not a trivial matter, nor is it one that should interest Ukrainian only. The Clinton foreign policy team has made Ukraine a cornerstone of its global strategy. President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore continue to affirm the critical importance the United States attaches to an independent, democratic and prosperous Ukraine. They do this, not to please our community, but because it makes sense for the United States and for global peace.

The Bush initiative to save the Soviet Union five years ago has been proven to be wrong for Ukraine and wrong for America. An independent Ukraine serves as a strategic counterbalance to Russia, blocking that country's historic aspirations for empire. The architects of the policy that tried to block Ukrainian aspirations on "minor" matters like the Famine Commission or a major one like independence showed extremely poor judgment and should not be given renewed access to power.

President Clinton, on the other hand, has demonstrated a profound understanding of Ukraine's role in the world and in history. As a result, he is the most pro-Ukrainian president we have ever had. President Clinton and his foreign policy team have the right approach toward Ukraine, and he deserves our wholehearted support in the upcoming presidential campaign.

Andrew Ripecky
Chicago

About the congress of Ukrainianists

Dear Editor:

The article "Ukrainianists hold third congress in Kharkiv" (September 8) did not specify that Prof. Assya Humesky, president of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, also spoke at the opening ceremonies. This is an important fact not only because she heads our American association, but also because she was especially singled out several times as a native Kharkivite.

In her remarks at the congress, Prof. Humesky pointed out American scholars' dedication to the field of Ukrainian studies. The American delegation, comprising 30 members, was the largest one at the congress (save for the one from Ukraine, of course).

Larissa Onyshkevych
Lawrenceville, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Can our churches save themselves?

Ukrainian community life in the United States began in 1884 when the first Ukrainian parish was established in Shenandoah, Pa., by the Rev. Ivan Wolansky.

If it hadn't been for that parish and the hundreds of parishes that followed, there would be no Ukrainian American community today. For decades our churches served our community by meeting the needs of all of its parishioners, the elderly, the middle-aged and the young.

There were church battles, to be sure. Changes ranging from confessionals and rosary recitations to revisions of the church calendar were resisted vehemently. Members of the same family didn't speak to each other for years because of differing views regarding some church ritual or tradition.

The Church survived it all. Its European roots and character were preserved. But today the Church is serving only a small segment of the larger community, the elderly. People like me. Others, practically everyone under the age of 40 it seems, have turned their backs on our Church. The Ukrainian immigrant Church is stagnating. We saved our church traditions and rituals. But can we save our Church community?

The Ukrainian Church is not alone. Other denominations have experienced losses as well. Between 1965 and 1989 Lutherans lost 8 percent of their members. Methodists went down by 19 percent. Episcopalians were down by 29 percent. Presbyterians decreased by 32 percent.

During the same period, however, more conservative Churches increased their flocks. Catholic membership increased 23 percent between 1965 and 1989, despite growing complaints about Pope John Paul's "rigidity" among liberal Catholics. Southern Baptists saw their membership increase by 38 percent. Seventh Day Adventists went up by 92 percent, Mormons by 133 percent and the Church of God by 183 percent.

The most phenomenal growth today is occurring among non-denominational "new Churches." They are winning millions of converts with a seeker-friendly approach that combines spirituality with sound management techniques. "The Next Church, as the independent and entrepreneurial congregations that are adopting these new forms might collectively be called, is drawing lots of people, including many Americans with patchy or blank histories of church-going," writes Charles Trueheart in The Atlantic Monthly. Most are Protestant and many have congregations in the thousands.

What is it that makes these mega-Churches so attractive to both the baby-boomers and the baby busters (for the post-boom baby bust, born after 1964)? Most have found the answer to three questions: "What is our business? Who is our customer? What does the customer consider of value?" In the words of one pastor, "We give them what they want; and we give them what they didn't know they wanted – a life change."

How can anyone find spiritual renewal in a huge auditorium-like church? Through small group activities that offer opportunities to serve God in a variety of ministries. In one such church there are seminars on effective single parenting, 12-step recovery programs for alcohol and drug abuse, classes for premarital couples, a men's retreat, grief support ministries, programs

for teens, as well as seminars for parents of teens. It is in these smaller groups and seminars that people achieve connectedness and experience a sense of community. In the words of the pastor, "we're the big church with the little church inside."

The Roman Catholic Church has a variety of lay programs such as TECH (Teens Encountering Christ), Engaged Encounter, Marriage Encounter, Retrovaile (for couples with serious marital problems), as well as programs for singles and the divorced, separated and widowed. Parish ministries include Bible study coordinator, baptism host couple, catechist/teacher, family retreat team, volunteer coordinator, religious education board member, and Eucharistic minister to the sick and elderly.

An important element within parishes that are thriving, writes Mr. Trueheart, is identifying the "gifts" of people in order to fit them to various ministries and give them a chance to change the lives of others."

Another feature of successful Churches is their willingness to evangelize. They are "intentional" in their approach to others. One pastor sermonized on the topic "Enclaves and Community," citing the scripture passage: "I will build my church and the gates of hell will not stand against it." He explained that the devil wants to build walls around God's Church so that the world cannot see the love, friendship and unity which resides within.

Another pastor declared: "We exist to reach up – which is worship (expressing love to God); to reach out – which is evangelism (or sharing Christ with others); and to reach in – which is discipleship (becoming fully devoted followers of Christ)."

Contrary to conventional wisdom, the United States is a nation founded by believers and sustained by believers. According to a 1994 U.S. News & World Report poll, 93 percent of the American people believe in God or a universal spirit. The same poll showed that 76 percent of the respondents believed God was a heavenly father who could be reached by prayer; 62 percent answered that religion was an increasing influence in their lives. And an amazing 77 percent answered "yes" to the question: "Has God ever led or guided you in making any kind of decision in your life?"

Do Ukrainian Americans need Church? Absolutely. According to the September 9 issue of U.S. News & World Report, the two most reliable predictors of teenage drug avoidance are optimism and regular church attendance. Other good news: the divorce rate for regular church-goers is 18 percent; frequent church-goers are about 50 percent less likely to report psychological problems and 71 percent less likely to be alcoholics.

The Ukrainian Church has always been an integral part of the Ukrainian community. It has survived for over 100 years because of lay involvement and because it addressed both the spiritual and secular needs of its parishioners. For years our churches were the center of Ukrainian cultural life, sponsoring reading rooms, Saturday schools, prize-winning choirs, dance groups, bands, concerts, picnics, balls and banquets. Our churches literally saved our community from extinction.

Today the question is: Can our churches save themselves? On September 27, 28 and 30, in Warren, Mich., the Chicago Eparchy will hold its second eparchial conference. That and related questions will be discussed. The theme is "We Are Parish." Lesia and I will be there. Will you?

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:

Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

FOR THE RECORD: Horbulin's independence anniversary address

Following are excerpts of the address delivered on September 18 by Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security Council of Ukraine, at the Capitol Hill reception commemorating the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

Today I have the honor of representing Ukraine in the U.S. Congress, a state reborn only five years ago, on August 24, 1991. The proclamation of independence brought to life the age-old yearning of our ancestors to be the masters of their own land, the creators of their destiny. ...

In the just words of Thomas Paine, stated shortly after the United States won its independence, "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must undergo the fatigue of supporting it." We Ukrainians in our own experience had a chance to fully appreciate the wisdom of this maxim.

The first five years of our existence were characterized by the consolidation of the Ukrainian state, and the formation of a reliable basis for reforming all spheres of life.

The self-determination of the Ukrainian people was most clearly evidenced by the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine last June. Thus, we have shown to ourselves and the whole world our ability to pursue balanced, far-sighted and consistent policies.

The Constitution has provided to Ukrainian society and the entire world a clear and comprehensive answer to the question of where we are going: towards a sovereign and independent, democratic, socially oriented, law-governing state, where an individual and his or her life and health, dignity, immunity and security, are recognized as the highest social value.

As Ukraine's statehood is a reality today, we have a chance to prioritize our further policies in the following order: person, family, society, state.

Much attention is paid to shaping the political system of our country and forming a civil society. For that reason, the president of Ukraine attaches personal importance to the drafting of new laws on elections, and legal regulation of the activities of political parties, trade unions, and other public and political organizations.

An undoubted gain of the Ukrainian nation is liberty of conscience, and restoration of the Church and religion's proper place in society. This becomes especially evident if we compare the current situation with decades of state atheism. For instance, the number of clergymen has increased by 5,000 persons since 1991 now totaling 18,000. The spectrum of religions has expanded from 37 to 65 confessions and sects. About 3,000 houses of worship and 8,000 religious artifacts have been returned to religious groups and institutions. To date, 1,165 churches have been built and 1,868 are under construction.

It should be pointed out that we have determined strategic approaches to reforms in the societal sphere in general – in the first place culture, education, science and health care. The role in the country's life of these basic values of statehood, social consciousness and national security requires a comprehensive national system of humanitarian policy, which should be determined not on the basis of existing social and economic realities, but rather on the future prospects and goals of our development.

Ukraine is a state with a multi-ethnic population consisting of more than 100 nationalities. And we are proud that since gaining our independence we managed to establish a harmonious state-regulated system of interethnic processes, which is on par with international standards and which can ensure a full-fledged revival of all peoples, guarantee them universally recognized human rights and assure social peace. ...

The country has laid down the sound

foundations of a market economy, which is the basis for economic stabilization and growth. It is evident that transforming the economy requires difficult and complicated work, but there is no other way out. This is understood at all levels – from state leadership to the social masses. ...

Today we have a clear economic reform strategy, determined by the president of Ukraine in 1994 soon after his election. Its principal points are: to achieve and maintain financial stability; to control inflation; to restructure, denationalize and develop the private sector of the economy; and to create favorable conditions for foreign investments.

The adoption of the new Constitution is a favorable factor in this respect, which guarantees the equality of subjects before the law and governmental protection of ownership and economic rights. It also guarantees the right to own land, and makes inviolable the right to private property and entrepreneurship. ...

There have been positive changes in the budgetary policy and budgetary discipline. There is no other way to overcome the budget crisis than to be strict, and not spend what is not allocated in the budget. And, although part of the population bears the burden, as there are delays in wages, salaries and social payments, while governmental enterprises and institutions are not adequately funded, we make this sacrifice to preserve the budget, to maintain financial stability, and thus to support conditions for normal economic processes.

At the moment we have already had concrete achievements in financial stabilization and the strengthening of the national monetary unit.

Strict control over the money in circulation by the government and the National Bank of Ukraine has enabled us to overcome inflation. The achievement of financial stabilization has given us a chance to start monetary reform – to introduce a full-fledged national currency. We consider its success to be a catalyst for some national fund-holders to be much more active in investing.

Priority investment spheres should be determined, for the financial resources of Ukraine are limited now. First and foremost, we take care of the primary means of production, which give finished products, satiate domestic demand, have significant export potential and contribute to the employment of people. Such sectors, in particular, are light manufacturing, machine-building, engineering, metallurgy, and the food and chemical industries. In the agrarian sector these are technologies for processing and storing agricultural produce. This sector is especially promising for us, for about 40 percent of the world's black soil is concentrated in Ukraine. ...

Small-scale privatization has been completed in Ukraine and large- and medium-scale privatization has been considerably accelerated. More than a half of all industrial production is manufactured now by the non-governmental sector.

I think it is imperative to stress this point in this respect: we could hardly be able to achieve such changes without respective assistance from other countries, including the U.S.A. Ukraine appreciates your support in the development of the banking and energy sector, environmental protection, and the training of staff required for implementing such reforms.

We count on U.S. assistance in mobilizing financial resources for decommissioning the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Ukraine cannot solve this global problem alone.

The existence of political forces, mainly of the extreme left, should also be noted as one of Ukraine's realities. Such factions try to use the complicated economic situation and they have an interest in the failure of

reforms, in order to restore the former USSR with its political and economic system and foreign political orientation.

I would like to point out in this respect that five years of the establishment of independent Ukraine were at the same time the years of establishing and strengthening the national security of our state. ...

Establishment of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine in accordance with the new Constitution has proved to be an important development. We see its main function in organizing and unceasingly improving the national security system, which is able to identify in time and evaluate objectively threats to the national interests, to plan and take efficient, even military, measures adequate in response to these threats. ...

My strict time limit does not enable me to specify the hardships Ukraine had to overcome while establishing itself in the world community. However, I would like to emphasize one such concrete step, especially important for the future of the Ukrainian nation.

I am referring to the signing of the Trilateral Statement on nuclear weapons deployed in Ukraine by the presidents of Ukraine, the U.S.A. and the Russian Federation, and, later, Ukraine's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. ...

The Ukrainian state has entered the second five-year period of its existence without deadly nuclear weapons on its territory. It was the first nuclear power to voluntarily give up its nuclear arsenal – the third largest in the world. We, therefore, are confident that this step can and shall serve the world community as an example and stimulus for universal nuclear disarmament.

I would also like to remind you of our proposals to establish a nuclear-free zone as well as a zone of peace and stability in Central and Eastern Europe. We also proposed to work out confidence-building measures for security and cooperation in naval activities of the Black Sea countries.

Ukraine is active in drafting the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and completing the agreement on conventional arms in Europe.

Ukraine has become a member of the Council of Europe, acceded to the Central European initiative and actively cooperates with the IMF [International Monetary Fund], the World Bank, the EBRD [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development], and the EU [European Union], which has recognized Ukraine as a country with an economy in transition.

Ukraine's relationship with NATO has reached a qualitatively new level, one of "profound and extended" collaboration. Ukraine's vision of security risks, evaluation of their nature, and some other points are similar to NATO's to a great extent.

At the same time, we believe that gradual evolutionary enlargement of the alliance should be parallel to the development and extension of ties between NATO and Ukraine on the basis of special partnership principles. Such partnership relations would embellish the existing forms of cooperation in the framework of the NACC [North Atlantic Cooperation Council] and the Partnership for Peace. These institutions, in our opinion, can become important elements of European security.

... relations between Ukraine and Russia are of particular importance, which we consider as the most sensitive component of our national interests. One priority is to move our bilateral relationship into a stable good-neighbor partnership, and to agree finally on the division of the Black Sea Fleet, with fixed conditions and terms for basing the Russian part of the fleet on the territory of Ukraine. ...

With respect to our foreign policy, I would like to stress that the U.S.-

Ukrainian relationship is of top importance. In general, we are satisfied with the present state of this relationship and are ready to extend our contact at all levels.

Nunn-Lugar Program assistance is of great importance to us. In general, this program is being implemented as planned, and Sen. Lugar witnessed it during his recent visit to our country.

The U.S. State Department has taken the decision to exclude Ukraine from the list of countries to which it is forbidden to deliver American weapons and military equipment. We hope that this decision will not be objected to by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Normalization of Ukrainian-U.S. relations in this sphere would no doubt contribute to further development of a special partnership between our countries.

We appreciate the role the U.S. Congress plays in regard to the development of Ukrainian-American relations.

In this context, I should mention that according to legislation adopted by the U.S. Congress, Ukraine received \$225 million this year, and became the third largest recipient country of U.S. foreign assistance. We recognize the efforts of Sen. [Mitch] McConnell in securing Ukraine's fair share of U.S. foreign aid.

Ukrainians are very glad to learn that the leadership in Washington reaffirms the support for further development of bilateral relations between our two countries. We appreciate the positive attitude shown toward our state through bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress of House Resolution 120, which was backed by representatives of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has practically unanimously endorsed the resolution in support of Ukraine sponsored by Congressman Benjamin Gilman ... and many other members of the House. We were pleased that Ukraine's progress in political transformations, as well as its role in reducing the global nuclear threat were highly praised. It is extremely important for us that the resolution declared support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and that it called on the U.S. president to render assistance to Ukraine in the sphere of security and support Ukraine in its efforts against USSR reanimators.

We believe that today there is an urgent need for practical implementation of the political and economic agreements reached during the state visits of the president of Ukraine to the U.S.A. in November 1994, and the U.S. president to Ukraine in May 1995, as well as the working visit to the U.S.A. of the president of Ukraine last February. ...

Ukraine stands to benefit greatly from the decisions of the U.S. administration, whom I urge to promote the further shaping of relations between our states.

We live in a complex transformation period, but we are confident in our future. I am extremely grateful to your country, for it substantially helps us to bring this future closer.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to those Americans who always regarded Ukraine as their second homeland – to those who never lost the dream of an independent Ukraine.

In this regard, I wish to extend a greeting from Leonid Kuchma, the president of Ukraine, and recall his words addressed to our kinsmen in the U.S.A.: "You considered the struggle of Ukraine for independence as the main purpose of your life, despite all hazards, material losses and threats to your lives related to this struggle. You never separated yourselves from your roots and always strove to become united with your fellow people."

God Bless America! Slava Ukraini!

Ukraine's independence...

(Continued from page 1)

On foreign relations, Mr. Horbulin stressed that Ukraine is striving to maintain friendly relations with all countries. "We have no territorial claims on anyone and at the same time we decisively reject any attempts to question the existing frontiers of our state." Having rid itself of its nuclear weapons, he said, Ukraine is proposing the establishment of a nuclear-free Central and Eastern Europe. Ukraine's relations with NATO have reached a "qualitatively new level, one of profound and extended collaboration," he said, and suggested that the "gradual evolutionary enlargement of the alliance should be parallel to the development and extension of ties between NATO and Ukraine on the basis of special partnership principles."

Mr. Horbulin said Ukraine is satisfied with the state of the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship, which he characterized as being "of top importance" to Ukraine. He expressed Ukraine's gratitude for assistance through the Nunn-Lugar program, for the \$225 million of U.S. economic aid this year, and for the almost-unanimous passage in the House of Representatives of House Concurrent Resolution 120, supporting Ukraine's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. (The Senate passed the resolution later that evening.)

As did many lawmakers who spoke after him, Mr. Horbulin expressed his gratitude and that of President Kuchma to Ukrainian Americans, "who never lost the dream of an independent Ukraine" and continued working on its behalf after independence.

Sen. Levin noted in his remarks that Ukraine has much to celebrate on its fifth anniversary: it has a new democratic Constitution and it plays an important role in European and world security. He pointed out that Ukraine has become the third largest recipient of U.S. foreign assistance. "And that is not a coincidence - it represents the tremendous work of the Ukrainian American community in bringing to our attention the security needs of Ukraine."

UCCA President Askold Lozynsky; said that, since achieving its independence in 1991, "Ukraine has managed to make the most of it," pointing out that some 40,000 enterprises have been privatized, that inflation is at 1 percent per month, and that the Ukrainian currency - the old karbovanets and the new hryvnia - have been stable vis-à-vis the dollar. "Clearly, the Ukrainian people would never have been able to do this alone. It is precisely because of our friends on the Hill and within the administration that the Ukrainian people have persevered and are now building a democratic and just society," he said.

Mr. Lozynsky said it was largely because of the efforts of people like Sens. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Carl Levin, and Reps. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) and others, that Ukraine has been able to make it through the period between President George Bush's so-called "Chicken Kiev" speech in 1991 and President Clinton concluding his speech in Kyiv with the words "Slava Ukraini!" "In observing today the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, we need to manifest our heartfelt gratitude to those staunch supporters of the Ukrainian state," Mr. Lozynsky said.

UACC President Ulana M. Diachuk could not attend the luncheon, but in a written statement read by UACC Washington Bureau Director Ihor Gawdiak she noted that over the past five years Ukraine assumed a leadership posi-



Melanne Verveer

tion in promoting democracy and peace, successfully began its integration into international and European structures, and changed the geopolitical character of Europe. "Ukraine is poised to play a pivotal role in an evolving new Europe," she said.

Ukraine needs assistance, however, and she called on the world community and international organizations to help Ukraine. "It is vital," she said, adding that the United States, "as the world's pillar of democracy should play a leading role in giving Ukraine the friendly support it needs, particularly at this critical time as the five-year-old democratic state of Ukraine searches for its place among the free and democratic nations of the world."

Sen. McConnell, who chairs the Senate Foreign Appropriations Subcommittee largely responsible for earmarking \$225 million in aid for Ukraine, said his panel also earmarked an additional \$35 million for Ukraine's agriculture, \$5 million to treat the children of Chernobyl, \$5 million for small business development, \$25 million to help decommission the Chernobyl nuclear plant and \$50 million for nuclear safety. He thanked the Ukrainian American community "for all that you do for America, and for the Ukrainian-American bilateral relationship, which is one of the most important bilateral relationships that we have in the entire world."

Sen. Lautenberg, who received a warm welcome from his many constituents in the audience, in his brief remarks commended Sen. McConnell for his leadership in "trying to honor a commitment that we have to a freedom-loving society."

Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), a longtime member of the Helsinki Commission, compared Ukraine's first five years of independence to that of the United States and added: "Frankly, my friends, if they had a ceremony like this, a luncheon, on July 4th, 1781, they would have found that there was not really as much progress as there has been in Ukraine in the last five years."

Commenting on Rep. Hoyer's comparison, Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) pointed out that Ukraine "has taken major steps to both political and economic reform, realizing that its future peace and prosperity depend on the success of those efforts." By ridding itself of nuclear arms, he said, "Ukraine is setting a very fitting and appropriate example for the rest of the world, moving into the forefront in terms of showing leadership on the world scene."

Rep. Gilman said he had received a letter from President Kuchma, thanking the House for passing the resolution on Ukraine and expressing the hope that it will promote "a deeper partnership interest between our two countries." The



Sen. Frank Lautenberg

future development of these relations will depend on the future Congresses and administrations as well as on the Ukrainian American community, which must continue to let the Congress - especially its new members - know about Ukraine and its importance.

It is also important, he added, for Ukrainian Americans to serve as a "bridge" between the U.S. and Ukraine - "to speak frankly to Ukrainians from an American perspective" about the problems they need to focus on such as developing energy self-sufficiency, a vibrant market economy and in fighting corruption. The two countries have resolved to build a stronger bilateral relationship, Rep. Gilman said, and Ukraine "does have a good friend in the United States."

Speaking on behalf of President Clinton and his administration, Melanne Verveer, deputy assistant to the President and deputy chief of staff to the first lady, reaffirmed "America's strong support and commitment to a free and prosperous Ukraine." Ms. Verveer, a granddaughter of Ukrainian immigrants, quoted from a recent letter to President Kuchma in which President Clinton noted that Ukraine's recent actions advanced its sovereignty and prosperity and positioned it as a "stabilizing force in an



Sen. Carl Levin

evolving and undivided Europe."

"In its five years of independence, Ukraine has emerged as a leader for peace and democracy," the president wrote. "We respect your achievement. We remain committed to supporting Ukraine through its ambitious and far-sighted reforms and to working with you with our European partners to promote Ukraine's integration into the European family."

Also expressing their greetings during the luncheon were Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), the former chairman and now ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and U.S. Reps. Levin, Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.), John Dingell (D-Mich.), Dave Weldon (R-Fla.) and Constance Morella (R-Md.).

Archbishop Anthony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America began the reception with an invocation. The Rev. John Bura, rector of the St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, concluded with a benediction. Michael Sawkiw, Jr., the director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, was the master of ceremonies, while the Jubilate String Quartet performed the national anthems and musical interludes.

Ukrainian Security...

(Continued from page 1)

Horbulin reiterated Ukraine's wish to integrate with the West, but suggested that the European security system should not be limited to a one-bloc model. Rather, it would be better to seek bilateral and multilateral variations, he said.

Ukraine's proposal for a nuclear-free Central and Eastern Europe was among the subjects discussed during Mr. Horbulin's meeting with Deputy Secretary Talbott. According to the Ukrainian Embassy, the proposal "was received with understanding by the American side."

NATO expansion and Ukraine's relationship with NATO was at the center of Mr. Horbulin's talks with Defense Secretary Perry. The also discussed bilateral military cooperation and Ukraine's military reform program. Both sides gave the bilateral military relationship high marks and looked at new proposals to further enhance those ties, the Embassy said.

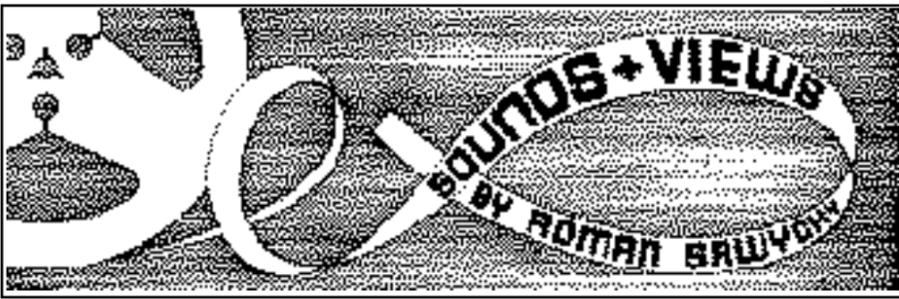
Mr. Horbulin also had an agenda-packed meeting with Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs Lynn Davis. Among other security-related items, the two discussed Ukraine's joining the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). That issue, according to a report in the September 23 Washington Times, is at

the center of an "intense bureaucratic fight" within the Clinton administration, between the anti-proliferation forces and those that "would weaken the missile control regime in the interest of improved U.S.-Ukraine ties." The Times places Undersecretary Davis and Deputy Secretary Talbott in the latter group.

Mr. Horbulin also had a number of meetings with non-government experts, such as former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Republican presidential candidate Robert Dole's foreign policy adviser, Paula Dobriansky.

Commenting on Mr. Horbulin's talks in Washington, Volodymyr Shevchenko, a member of the Verkhovna Rada and the Rukh Party whose Washington visit coincided with Mr. Horbulin's, said that his party applauds the results of his visit. "We give him and his efforts very high marks. We know that his meetings have resulted in agreements that really make us strategic partners of the United States. Ukraine has now entered a wider political arena," Mr. Shevchenko said.

Sen. Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) had this comment on the creation of the Kuchma-Gore Commission: "This is a very important step by the Clinton administration to develop a framework and a process for a closer relationship between our two countries, and is something many of us have pressed very hard for and I think is very much to be welcomed."



Premieres to remember

PART III

The distinguished opera and concert singer, heroic tenor Modest Menzinsky (1875-1935) did the lion's share of important first performances. For 22 years (1904-1926) he excelled as first tenor of the Stockholm and the Cologne (Köln) opera theaters. His epic successes with Wagnerian roles in Germany brought Menzinsky to the attention of Austrian composer Franz Schreker (1878-1934).

Schreker led the neo-romantic movement in the direction of expressionism, emphasizing psychological conflicts in his operas. His harmonic palette expanded the basically Wagnerian sonorities to include many devices associated with impressionism. Schreker exerted a marked influence on German and Austrian (Viennese) music schools of his time. Interested in having his operas mounted successfully, he turned to Menzinsky, who was a solid draw at Cologne.

German premieres

The resulting association led to the world premieres of three operas by Schreker, namely "Die Gezeichneten" (The Stigmatized), produced in Frankfurt am Main on April 25, 1918; "Der Schatzgräber" (The Treasure Digger), also premiered in Frankfurt on January 21, 1920; and "Irrelohe," mounted in Cologne on March 27, 1924, where Menzinsky was on home turf.

Menzinsky's fate seems to have been similar to that of Alchevsky. After initial success, the Schreker operas could not be revived. Some believed to hear their death knell with the passing of Schreker in 1934 and of Menzinsky in 1935. Such fears proved groundless as evidenced by a Schreker retrospective held in 1976 at the annual Styrian Autumn Festival in Graz, Austria. Moreover, since the late 1980s the operas first performed by Menzinsky are being issued on CD in new recordings.

No Menzinsky recording of the Schreker parts survives, but the heroic tenor should be credited with heroism for his other firsts. This singer was ahead of other recording artists in that he was the first to introduce to the West arrangements of Taras Shevchenko's poems by various Ukrainian composers, among them, Mykola Lysenko, via live performances and in recordings for the prestigious Gramophone Company (1910-1911).

Menzinsky is the subject of three books in Ukrainian, the latest one edited by Mykhailo Holovashchenko (Kyiv, 1995). Aside from Roman Sawycky's discography, titled "Tracking Menzinsky Records," which appeared in the journal "Record Collector" (England, October 1978, pp. 216-237), there is no significant material in English.

A word about another tenor. His voice was of the gentle and sweet variety (very much like Ivanov's) and so Alexander Myshuha never performed or recorded the Shevchenko/Lysenko masterpieces and other highly dramatic repertory delivered so convincingly by the big voice of Menzinsky. And for all his fame there seems to be no evidence suggesting Myshuha ever sang a world premier.

Still, his fame includes kudos from Ruggero Leoncavallo. When this noted Italian composer heard and saw Myshuha's

portrayal of Canio in his own masterpiece "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo practically sang praises himself to the Ukrainian tenor. His opera was staged September 20, 1892, in Milan at the season's opening, after which the composer presented the star singer with a score of the opera, complete with an inscription noting his "boundless satisfaction with Myshuha's magical singing." (Documentation on this is available from several sources.)

We have already noted that Alchevsky was one of Sain-Saëns's favorite tenors. Twenty years before him, Myshuha profoundly moved Leoncavallo. Both tenors became top exponents of the then new operatic music. (While visiting Lviv; western Ukraine, Leoncavallo went on record as praising an early work by composer Stanyslav Liudkevych.)

Georges Bizet returns

He had good looks, as well as many talents and virtues as an artist, educator and as a man: Myroslav Starytsky (1909-1969), with a musical stage name of Miro-Skala, was a recognized opera and concert singer (lyrico-dramatic tenor). His international reputation was established on the continents where he was heard. In the 1950s he was "premier tenor" at the La Monnaie Royal Theater in Brussels, while perennially holding a key to the City of Lights, Paris. Starytsky likewise enjoyed honorary membership at the Ukrainian Music Institute of America, under the auspices of which he appeared in concert.

His commitments had to be scheduled closely since the late 1940s, which introduced a sensation into the world of music. A relatively unknown score (long believed lost), by a major composer, suddenly materialized. The four-act opera "Ivan IV" (also titled "Ivan the Terrible") by Georges Bizet, after some retouching by Henri Busser, was finally ready for the footlights. Not to be outdone by Bizet's universal and temperamental "Carmen," the work offered the modern mass-media public such elements as conspiracy, arson, pillage, rape and the loftiest sentiments.⁹

And so, Starytsky premiered the role of Prince Igor in what turned out to be an impressive "Ivan IV," based on the poems of F.H. Leroy and H. Trianon. The place was Le Grand Theater de Bordeaux and the exact date - October 12, 1951. Miro-Skala's star was ascending early. Reviews praised the presence and metallic sheen of his voice. The score, promptly published, bore his name prominently. The Bizet grand opera was soon to be heard in Germany, Switzerland and England.

Although Starytsky never did record the part of Prince Igor, he left other fine examples of his vocal prowess, which included brilliance and complete control of the high register. Musicologist and composer Ihor Sonevsky has to his credit an unpublished monograph on the tenor written in Ukrainian (New York, 1974).

From a dynasty

Oleg de Nyzhankivsky (b. 1924), opera and concert singer (tenor, with baritone hues), is a descendent of composers and conductors. Although he sang in France and Germany since the 1960s, Oleg de (so he prefaces his family name) appears

mostly in Switzerland in recital or as soloist of orchestral concerts, as well as on radio or television. Nyzhankivsky has sung successfully in the world premiere of Frank Martin's opera "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" (based on Molière), staged in Geneva, April 23, 1963, and broadcast live throughout Europe.

This production included some of the top French singers but only this one Ukrainian soloist. Nyzhankivsky's strong and supple voice won an enthusiastic commendation from the composer Martin (1890-1974), a greatly admired Swiss musician, influenced by the modernist Arnold Schönberg, whose approach Martin had adapted to his own needs with, certainly, very fine results.

Song without words

Star vocalists of the "weaker sex" likewise delivered powerful performances in world premieres. One must not forget soprano Antonina Nezhdanova (1873-1950), a top artist of her day. Usually billed as a Russian singer and teacher, she had Ukrainian roots and a sizable repertory of art and folksongs from Ukraine (partially surviving in treasured recordings).

Composer-pianist Sergei Rachmaninoff wrote his hauntingly beautiful song without words, "Vocalise" Op. 34 (1912) for Nezhdanova. Since then the work also could be heard-augmented, orchestral garb.

Ukrainian-Canadian

Opera singer (lyric soprano) Roxolana Roslak (b. 1940) came to Canada at age 8, graduated from the University of Toronto and has been featured on Canadian stage, radio and television.

Early in her career, (in Toronto, on September 23, 1967), she created the role of Marguerite in the world premiere of Harry Somers' (b. 1925) prominent historical opera "Louis Riel," in which the composer brought into play synthetic, electronic sound. (The opera was later performed during the American Bicentennial celebrations.)

Roslak also sang in the world premiere recordings of recent works by Harry Somers, Violet Archer, Jean Coulthard and Lothar Klein - all on the Canadian Centrediscs label. The issue was well received by critics, one of which, writing in "Fanfare," a magazine for record collectors, thought Roslak's voice a "grand instrument, with a wide, sure range capable of coloristic variety."

Perhaps her greatest claim to fame is the fact that together with pianist Glenn Gould Roxolana Roslak recorded Paul Hindemith's "Das Marienleben" for Columbia Records (1976).

Saved by a soprano

I would like to close this chapter on a special note, that of a lyrico-dramatic soprano, perhaps the greatest of them all. Besides famous firsts she is also known for a great second.

On that memorable May 28, 1904 Giacomo Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" received its second, adjusted performance, having been rejected at the world premiere three months earlier by the hostile public of the Teatro alla Scala in Milan. Musicologist Eduardo Arnsi later recalled that the revised version was triumphant; the place was Brescia's Teatro Grande and

the star, already a bright one on the Italian firmament, was Solomiya Krushelnytska (1873-1952).¹⁰

She had assumed the mission of resurrecting the opera on the pleas of Puccini, who for the rest of his life was grateful to Krushelnytska for having assured the immortality of "Butterfly." The thankful composer, therefore, presented the soprano with his photograph, inscribed: "To the most beautiful and charming Madama Butterfly, from Giacomo Puccini, Torre del Lago, 1904."

Subsequently Krushelnytska appeared in the world premieres of T. Montfiore's opera "Caecilia" (Ravenna, the Alighieri Theater, May 15, 1905) and Vittorio Gneccchi's (1876-1954) "Cassandra" (Bologna, December 5, 1905).

Although the soprano did not lend her dramatic voice to the world premieres of the Richard Strauss operas, namely "Salome" and "Elektra," she created these roles for their first Italian performances at La Scala in Milan (1906 and 1909, respectively).

All in all, Krushelnytska's successes at La Scala were legion. She inspired superlatives from Strauss, who thought her "perfect both as Salome and as Elektra,"¹¹ while her peer, Enrico Caruso, described the singer/actress as "divine." And it was this "divine creature," "divinity" who sub-

(Continued on page 14)

⁹ See "Bizet" by Winton Dean (Westport, Conn., 1979), pp. 144-150.

¹⁰ This is the correct spelling although other lettering had been used in Italy (Salomea Krusceniski), Poland (Kruszelnicka) or Russia (Kruszelnickaya).

¹¹ See William Mann's "Richard Strauss: A Critical Study of the Operas" (New York, 1966), p. 73. R. Strauss' enthusiastic letter to his librettist, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, dated April 21, 1909, has also been published with his other correspondence (New York: A.A. Knopf, 1927), p. 32.



Solomiya Krushelnytska as Salome in the "Dance of the Seven Veils" at La Scala.

The Ukrainians (the rock band, that is) arrive in Canada

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO – There are Ukrainians sleeping in my house. Not just any Ukrainians, but the U.K. rock band The Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians were in Toronto promoting their latest CD "Kultura" (Culture), released in Canada under True North Records. They played in Toronto at the reggae/world music club the Bamboo on August 7 to a packed house. Other dates on their first tour outside Europe were in Calgary at the Calgary Folk-Festival, in Edmonton at the Sidetrack Cafe, Saskatoon at Amigos and Ottawa/Hull playing at the Museum of Civilization.

What is a band, from the U.K., with a name of an Eastern European nation, doing playing adaptations of that nation's folk music? They answer that they play music they enjoy. The Ukrainians play a highly intense and original mixture of Ukrainian folk music and rock music. They chose to call themselves The Ukrainians because it is easily recognizable and immediately identifiable what the music is like.

A comparison could be made between The Ukrainians and the Pogues. Both bands play a "too the wall" version of traditional folk melodies. The Pogues play an Irish/Celtic mix, while The Ukrainians play an inspired Ukrainian. The difference between the two bands would be that The Ukrainians sing in Ukrainian while the Pogues sing the greater majority of their songs in English instead of Gaelic.

The Ukrainians say they appreciate the comparison to the legendary Pogues but would rather fans appreciate them on their own merit.

The highly charged nature of the group's music was evident in the one-and-a-half hour set at the Bamboo. There was no rest in their driving rhythm and melodies. A prominent British music magazine, Melody Maker, called The Ukrainians a "seriously excellent dance band" and that was in evidence at the Bamboo. Even though it was the hottest day of this rather miserable summer, and humid to boot, the dance floor was packed with gyrating and sweat-covered humans.

The most remarkable fact about The Ukrainians is that few of its members have Ukrainian roots. Roman Rewkniw, the mandolinist, is the only member of the band who boasts both parents being of Ukrainian origin. Peter Solowka, the guitarist, is half Ukrainian, and Len Liggins, the lead singer and violinist, is of Irish and English ancestry.

Of the rhythm section (the ones in my basement), only accordionist Stefan Tymruk has Ukrainian roots. Bassist Alan Dawson is Irish-English, while drummer Steven Wood ("Woody") is Scottish-English.

Mr. Liggins says that although he has no Ukrainian roots he feels Ukrainian because of the music he plays.

Most of the people in the crowd at the Bamboo also were not of Ukrainian ethnic descent. Mr. Solowka said "most of the crowds we play to are not at all Ukrainian. In Canada there were more Ukrainians at our show than usual." Their biggest fan bases outside England are in Austria, Germany and Switzerland. There they play to predominantly non-Ukrainian audiences at festivals and at solo concerts.

In Canada The Ukrainians received a great reception wherever they played.

The genesis of the band came when legendary British disc-jockey John Peel invited the alternative rock band Wedding Present to record a session for him. Mr. Solowka, the guitarist for Wedding Present and now The Ukrainians, suggested recording some traditional Ukrainian folk melodies. He invited Messrs. Liggins and Rewkniw to

these sessions. The album "Vesilny Podarunok" (Wedding Present) was released in March 1990. It met with widespread acclaim and quickly sold out.

Mr. Solowka left Wedding Present and formed The Ukrainians, which released a self-titled album in 1991. In 1993 they released "Vorony" (Crows), which garnered them the VOX Album of the Month in Britain and the World Music Album of the Year in Germany. They also recorded an EP "Pisni iz The Smiths" (Songs from The Smiths) featuring four Ukrainian-language versions of The Smiths' songs. "Kultura", which has these four songs, has again won critical praise in Europe.

Now back in England, The Ukrainians feel the tour has been an unqualified success. For the limited scope of the tour, playing only five Canadian cities, they feel they received a measure of exposure: they appeared on Canada's equivalent of MTV, "Much Music," and have won a number of new fans.



David Maud

The British rock band The Ukrainians.

Pianist from Ukraine is top finisher at Montreal's International Music Competition

by Claudette Berthiaume-Zavada

MONTREAL – "From Ukraine – Vitaliy Samoshko!" Not so long ago, the same candidate would have been presented as "From the USSR – Vitaliy Samoshko!" Indeed, four years ago, in 1992, Mr. Samoshko, 18 years old at the time, not only was the youngest candidate and finalist at the Sydney (Australia) International Piano Competition, but was the first to represent Ukraine in the history of that competition.

After the competition in Australia, Mr. Samoshko had a wonderful time meeting Ukrainians in Sydney; he was surprised to meet so many of them and to notice their enthusiasm and support.

On May 27-June 8, Montreal's musical life was focused on the 26th International Music Competition, devoted this year to the piano. Forty-two candidates from 17 countries were enrolled in the competition. Of the 26 participants in the first round, 12 were selected for the second round and six were accepted for the final round. The 22-year-old Mr. Samoshko ranked first among the most talented pianists in the world, all in their 20s.

The jury was composed of six renowned pianists and pedagogues: Idil Biret (Turkey), Sergei Dorensky (Russia),

Marc Durand (Canada), Valentin Gheorghiu (Romania), Israela Margalit (Israel) and Julian Martin (United States).

For the 11th time in the history of this prestigious competition, no first prize had been awarded this year. Therefore, Mr. Samoshko, who obtained the highest marks, was awarded the second prize of \$10,000 (Canadian), followed by the Australian Duncan Gifford and the Russian Anton Mordasov.

Mr. Samoshko's superb interpretation of Rachmanoff's third Concerto Op. 30 in D minor was the highlight of the entire competition, revealing the marvelous potential of this young pianist, who gives life and emotion to every note he plays.

Excerpts of Mr. Samoshko's concert performances at Place des Arts in Montreal were aired on CBC Radio across Canada.

Born in Kharkiv, Mr. Samoshko began his musical studies at the age of 5 and was accepted into a music school for gifted children. From grade 5, he studied piano with Prof. Leonid Margarius and pursued his musical studies with the same teacher at the Institute of Arts in Kharkiv. Prof. Margarius was one of the best students of Regina Horowitz (sister of Vladimir Horowitz), who lived in Kharkiv and made her career as a pianist and piano teacher.

A laureate of the Lysenko National Competition in Kyiv in 1989 and finalist at the Sydney (Australia) International Piano Competition in 1992, Mr. Samoshko won

the second prize of the prestigious Busoni International Competition in Italy, where he also received three special awards for the best interpretations of the Beethoven Sonata, the Concerto and the Liszt Études. More recently, he was laureate of the Pretoria International Music Competition in South Africa (1994) and won second prize in the Senigalia International Piano Competition in Italy (1995).

To win the prize at the Montreal Competition (highly quoted and one of the most difficult among the international music competitions), Mr. Samoshko had to perform 16 masterpieces of the piano repertoire, ranging from Bach to contemporary music and including one by a composer of his country (he performed Zolotuhin's prelude in the "blues" style), a mandatory piece by a Canadian composer especially written for the competition that had to be learned that within one month, and two concertos.

Mr. Samoshko's affinity for romantic music is obvious. His repertoire also includes works by Mykola Lysenko, Viktor Kosenko and other Ukrainian composers.

Modest and unpretentious, Mr. Samoshko has a pleasant personality. He loves to participate in international competitions and meet with other pianists and people from around the world. Although he likes to travel, he likes to return home often to be with his parents, family and friends. His favorite hobbies are soccer and fishing. When asked to express a wish, he said he would like to give

concerts in Canada and the United States and play for the Ukrainians there.

Currently, Mr. Samoshko is continuing his music studies at the prestigious Accademia Pianistica in Imola, Italy, under the direction of Prof. Margarius and Lazar Berman. This institution also offers him the opportunity to participate in master classes with the most prominent pianists of the world.



Vitaliy Samoshko

Dr. Claudette Berthiaume-Zavada is on the faculty of music at the University of Montreal.

MARKING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

Maplewood residents gather at Town



Vice-Mayor Gerry Ryan presents a proclamation to Andrew Keybida at Maplewood Town Hall.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. – Mayor Ellen Davenport signed and read a proclamation at Maplewood Town Hall on August 6. Approved by the entire Township Committee, the proclamation designated August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in honor of the fifth anniversary of modern Ukraine's independence.

Mayor Davenport cheerfully greeted the assembled Ukrainian Americans and stated that she wants to pay tribute to Americans of Ukrainian birth and heritage who have made important contributions to political, economic and cultural life in Maplewood.

After reading and signing the proclamation, Mayor Davenport presented the document to Andrew Keybida and ordered that the Ukrainian flag fly in front of Town Hall on August 24 alongside the American flag, to "pay tribute to the Ukrainian people for their courage in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine."

Mr. Keybida, who is an advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, accepted the proclamation and stated: "The Ukrainian American community in Maplewood is very grateful for the proclamation issued. I extend my persons thanks to all who have supported Ukraine's cry for freedom in this Town Hall during these past 31 years. Your generous endorsement of Ukraine's independence helped to bring to fruition the joyous freedom that 52 million Ukrainians are enjoying today."

On August 23, members of Maplewood's Ukrainian American community met at Town Hall to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The Rev. Frank Szadiak, pastor of St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., opened the ceremonies with a prayer and asked God's blessings for the people of Ukraine.

Vice-Mayor Gerry Ryan greeted over 100 community leaders and friends, many of them in Ukrainian folk attire, and stated that he is happy to sign and read the proclamation commemorating Ukrainian independence.

After accepting the proclamation from Mr. Ryan, Mr. Keybida reviewed Ukraine's conditions prior to the declaration of independence on August 24, 1991. He stated that Ukraine today confronts the twin tasks of buttressing its independence and forging a democratic state under the dire conditions of post-Soviet reality.

He said: "On February 21, President Bill Clinton welcomed Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to the White House and reaffirmed the critical importance the

United States attaches to an independent, democratic and prosperous Ukraine. President Kuchma reaffirmed his strong commitment to economic reform, highlighting low inflation and accelerated privatization as key conditions for renewed economic growth. President Clinton assured President Kuchma that the United States will continue to mobilize international support as Ukraine continues its bold advance toward a market democracy."

(Continued on page 17)

North Port commemorates date with ceremonies, services

NORTH PORT, Fla. – The Ukrainian community of Florida's "Golden Coast," i.e. North Port and vicinity, continues to maintain contacts with the centers of Ukrainian American life (Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia) and does not fall behind all other communities in observances of national holidays and of significant historical events. Every effort is being made to publicize the events among non-Ukrainian neighbors.

The observance of the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence was initiated earlier this year, but the full-fledged activities to plan the events started in June. A committee was formed under the leadership of Dr. Wolodymyr Korol. Membership consists of individuals belonging to various local organizations, including the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, sponsors of the Anniversary Committee, as well as the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and others.

The observances began on August 12, at the North Port City Council Chambers. In the presence of many representatives of the Ukrainian community as well as many non-Ukrainians, the chairperson of the City Commission of North Port, George D. Mullen, read a proclamation designating August 24, "Ukrainian Independence Commemoration Day."

He then presented the proclamation to Mychajlo Lysak, vice-chairman of the

United Citizens' Committee, who accepted it on behalf of Dr. Korol, who was out of the area, and to Atanas Kobryn, past national commander of Ukrainian American Veterans and a member of the committee.

The local newspaper, North Port Sun Herald, ran a column by Mr. Kobryn on August 14, titled "A Long, Hard Struggle for Independence" and a photograph of a group of Ukrainians who attended the proclamation ceremony. A group of children, some of them recent arrivals from Ukraine, captured the hearts of both the Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians present at the ceremony. These children (plus several others) took part in an official observance of Ukraine's independence on August 24 at the "Oseredok," i.e. at St. Andrew's Religious and Cultural Center in North Port.

An ecumenical moleben preceded the observance, which featured a main address by Vasyl Palahniuk, and recitations by Nadia Wanshula and Halyna Korol.

In addition to the aforementioned children's choir under the direction of Lucy Harasymiv, there was a reading of the North Port City proclamation and of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine issued by the Ukrainian Parliament on August 24, 1991.

On August 25 there were thanksgiving services in all Ukrainian churches and houses of worship in North Port and surrounding communities.

Not to be outdone, Wildwood crowd celebrates

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J. – Perhaps a trend was started last year by Ukrainian Americans vacationing in Wildwood. As the week of August 19 began, young Ukrainians started asking "are we celebrating?" Ukrainians celebrate in many ways while vacationing in Wildwood, but Thursday and Friday, August 22-23, all became involved in planning Saturday's Independence Day celebration.

This year is the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Not to be outdone by their home communities, vacationing Ukrainians celebrated this joyous occasion as best they could while wear-

ing bathing suits.

Michael Koziupa (president of SUM-A Whippany, N.J.) and Bozena Polanskyj (president of Plast-Newark/Morris County, N.J.), with the help of Steve Tatarenko, organized the motel residents and marched toward the beach holding the Ukrainian flag. (Last year a blue-and-yellow umbrella was used.) Behind them were volleyball players and the horseshoe crowd, plus the assortment of mom and dads, grandparents and little children with American flags. On the beach Zenia Brozyna and Zenko Halkowycz organized the sun worshippers, swimmers and

others to join the celebration.

It was a simple affair Mr. Halkowycz asked everyone present to honor Ukraine on its fifth anniversary. He then introduced Ms. Brozyna, who read the last stanza of Hanna Cherin's poem "Fifth Anniversary." All sang the Ukrainian national anthem and the other Ukrainian song that all of us know the words to – it was the loudest "Mnohaya Lita" Wildwood ever heard.

P.S.: Dear participants of the "Wildwood Ukrainian Week," next year our assembly will be at 1 p.m., on Sunday, August, 24, directly in front of the Pan Am Hotel. Look for a sea of blue-and-yellow flags.



Steve Smotrycz

Ukrainian Independence Day on the beach at Wildwood, N.J., during "Ukrainian Week."

Ukraine and the...

(Continued from page 6)

Princeton University, Dr. Stephen Cohen, reported from Moscow as a CBS correspondent. The media relies heavily on the scholarly community for its information. Yet the latter has operated and researched in a Russocentric environment.

They should not be universally condemned for such an approach. During the Soviet period it was possible to discern republican policies merely by examining the Moscow press and journals. Occasional dissent from centralized decrees was quickly quashed. Under such circumstances there was less scope for new scholars to study the non-Russian republics. Yet it was overdone. Moscow became the focus of foreign journalism. With a few notable exceptions, most foreign correspondents operated from their enclave in the Russian capital. During the Gorbachev period there was little incentive to venture outside Moscow and St. Petersburg (Leningrad). The changes in these two centers were so stupendous that foreign observers could barely keep pace.

Yet all Russian leaders, including Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin, pursued a form of Russian nationalism. The Soviet Union may have deprived the Russian branch of the Communist Party of its own Politburo, but that seemed immaterial given Russia's predominance in the ruling bodies of the union. Soviet history in the post-war period began to portray even the tsars as essentially benevolent rulers who "civilized" barbarian regions such as Central Asia, bringing prosperity, literacy and economic development. It was all but forgotten that the Russian/Soviet period in their respective histories occupied but a page in a vast volume of events.

When the Baltic states began to take steps to leave the Soviet Union, the silence among the Western media camp — outside the small diaspora — was deafening. Lithuania's declaration of independence in March 1990 was ignored by the United States, despite the fact that the Americans had never formally recognized its annexation by Stalin's USSR in 1940. The issue at hand was the survival of the Gorbachev regime. Mr. Gorbachev's achievement was to lift the threat of repression from secessionist republics (though as the Lithuanians discovered, that threat still remained to some extent). Having taken that step, Mr. Gorbachev could only watch the course of events that were beyond his control.

Western scholars to some extent still refused to see the writing on the wall. It was stated recently in a Western journal that no one foretold the end of the Soviet Union. This is a myth. Even such a maligned figure as the Rev. Sun Yung Moon, leader of a religious cult, predicted the end of the Soviet Union as early as 1987. No one listened to him or to academics outside the Russophile sphere who warned continually that the union was essentially unstable.

In the Brezhnev period, most academics were convinced and indeed continued to write that the situation was stable; that Brezhnev lived up to his Russian name "bereznyi" (careful). Thus was established the theory that from 1964 to 1982 the Soviet Union became a super power with a virtually unchanged leadership, a period of sustained economic growth, prosperity and, above all, lack of change. In fact that period was rife with political factionalism, corruption and crimes. In this period, Ukraine and Belarus attempted to forge their own political paths. The Communist leadership of both states had to be ruthlessly purged as a result.

Many Western academics also ignored the national question in Mr. Gorbachev's

USSR, just as Mr. Gorbachev himself did. This is why they fail to comprehend the post-Soviet world; one in which some newly independent republics, including Ukraine, have opted to choose a political path different from that of Russia. It is not entirely an illogical approach. Matters would be much simpler if the former Soviet Union were somehow a single political entity. On a foreign policy level, a single state would be much easier to deal with. And we have grown accustomed to negotiating with Russia and Russians.

The world today, however, is much more complex. Ukraine is a nation of paradoxes and contradictions. The coal miner in the Donbas may not see life from the same perspective as the farmer in Ternopil. He does not speak the same language and he does not have the same history. Ukraine would surely be unique, however, were it unicultural and homogenous. Neither the Kravchuk nor the Kuchma regimes have attempted to attain such a status. Rather, existing differences are recognized and tolerated. Nation-building has just begun. The Ukraine of tomorrow may look very different from the Ukraine of today. Western observers should recognize this fact. Having two or more cultures, two or more languages does not necessarily weaken a nation or hamper its resolve. Russians and Russian speakers in Ukraine are not citizens of Russia constantly casting their eyes eastward for succor and guidance. Far from it.

The Western media, particularly that of the U.S., prides itself on its objectivity, its detachment from politics, its ability to solicit information even in restrictive situations. Thus far, it has not always achieved such dispassion in the case of the former Soviet Union. There remains a tendency to perceive matters from a Moscow perspective, to associate democratic reform and its prospects for future success exclusively with the Russian Federation.

Transgressions in this huge and pulsating state are often overlooked. The astonishing tank attack on the Russian Parliament in December 1993 would have received outright condemnation had it occurred in Kyiv or Chisinau. In Moscow, in general, it was tolerated as essential for the safeguarding of the democratic process, a form of double-speak that would have delighted the late George Orwell.

Yet there cannot be one law for reforming Russia and another for the non-Russian states of the former Soviet Union. Most Russians in Russia feel something for Ukraine, it is fair to say. They do not generally look on Ukraine as a foreign country. Conversely, most Ukrainians today regard Russia as a foreign state, albeit one to which Ukrainian history has been tied in the recent past. Western observers have no right to link themselves to one perspective or another. But as the Klebnikov article has shown, little has been learned from past mistakes. Occasionally, even after five years of Ukrainian independence, reputable Western journals issue articles and TV programs are broadcast that replicate the perspective that Ukraine is in reality part of Russia (or at least is spiritually linked with Russia) and that any form of self-assertion in Ukraine is, ipso facto, extreme nationalism, chauvinistic and intolerant in outlook, holding up as examples tiny minority groups on the very fringes of society.

The reality is otherwise. And such articles and programs constitute propaganda that in form and content is as disreputable as the Soviet propaganda of the past, which sought to disseminate the view that the old union was nothing less than a happy family of peoples content to dwell and work under the hammer-and-sickle flag, and with portraits of Lenin on every street corner and factory wall.

Planning a trip to UKRAINE? Personalized Travel Service at Reasonable Rates

•VISAS•HOTELS•MEALS•
•TRANSFERS•GUIDES•
•AIR TICKETS•
•CARS WITH DRIVERS•
•INTERPRETERS•
•SIGHTSEEING•

LANDMARK, LTD
toll free (800) 832-1789
DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
fax (703) 941-7587

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
Landmark, Ltd.

GOV'T FORECLOSED homes for pennies on
\$1. Delinquent Tax, Repo's, REO's. Your Area.
Toll Free 1-800-898-9778
Ext. H-6945 for current listings.

**\$1,000'S POSSIBLE READING
BOOKS**
Part time. At Home.
Toll Free 1-800-898-9778
Ext. R-6945 for listings.

HOUSE FOR SALE
7 room ranch with fireplace in living room
located on 8+ acres. Only 2 miles from
Soyuzivka! Has a stream and a 2 bedroom
guest house with a \$500 monthly income!!
\$179,000
If interested call 914-626-8187

**FIRST QUALITY
UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS**
SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
**OBLAST
MEMORIALS**
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

**STEINWAY or MASON-HAMLIN
GRAND PIANO WANTED!**
Any age, any condition.
Will pay CASH and pick up.
Call 1-800-449-3850 anytime.

FOR SALE BY OWNER
51 wooded, secluded acres
Ulster County, NY, bordering Ukrainian estate.
Private 3/4-mile double-lane gravel road. Best view in the
Shawangunk Mts, overlooking Catskills. 5% mortgage
available. \$190,000. Terms. Videotape on request.
Call 914-626-4001

UKRAINIAN VIDEO TAPES
Select from 32 different titles \$39.00 each
70 different Audio cassettes \$7.98 each
NEW VIDEO DOCUMENT - HISTORY OF UKRAINE
80 MINUTES LONG
СХОМЬ ОМЬ СІНЬ
New Magazine from Ukraine:
UKRAINSKE VJESKO
Call or write for catalogue:
Apex Record Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 1082 Long Island City, NY 11103
Tel. 718-721-8599

WEST ARKA
2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9
Gifts
Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Ceramics, Jewellery **A. CHORNY**
Books, Newspapers
Cassettes, CDs, Videos
Embroidery Supplies
Packages and Services to Ukraine
Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

UKRAINE-PAC
(201) 831-1499
PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 2

Please be advised that Branch 2 will merge with Branch 7 as of October 1, 1996.
All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to
Mrs. Helen Slovik, Branch Secretary:

Mrs. Helen Slovik
33 S. Hancock Street
McAdoo, PA 18237-1424
(717) 929-2301

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 28 In Houston, TX

As of October 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 28 in Houston, TX
will be assumed by Mr. Mychajlo Danylyk.

We ask all members of Branch 28 to direct all correspondence regarding membership
and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mr. Mychajlo Danylyk
3906 Ascot Lane
Houston, TX 77092
(713) 686-5923



FREE PICKUP VIA UPS FROM ANYWHERE IN THE STATES

RUSSIA **UKRAINE** **BELARUS** **MOLDOVA**

SEA PARCELS **AIR PARCELS**

\$0.99/lb **\$1.99/lb**

CALL NOW MEEST AMERICA
817 Pennsylvania Ave.
Linden, N.J. 07036

ДЗВОНІТЬ ЗАРАЗ
1-800-288-9949
Orders are accepted by phone, by mail or through MEEST authorized dealers.

БЕЗКОШТОВНО ПІДБИРАЄМО ПОСИЛКИ З КОЖНОЇ ХАТИ

ATTENTION!
THERE IS A NEW FREE 1996 MEEST FOOD CATALOGUE AVAILABLE.
ORDER IT TODAY!
Call our toll free number:
1-800-288-9949
or visit our nearest dealer.



Cius Press
352 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8
tel 403 492-2972 FAX 403 492-4967
e-mail: cius@ualberta.ca

ON THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION OF BREST

The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State (1939-1950)

Bohdan R. Bociurkiw

The definitive study of Stalin's suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the leading authority in the field!
320 pp. 12 pp. of photographs
ISBN 1-895571-12-X
Cloth \$39.95
Add \$4.00 for Shipping and Handling
FAX credit card orders to (403) 492-4967
Ask for it at your local bookstore!



<http://www.chase.sidermto.ca/0000/~tarnz/projects/prans.html>

Veterans meet with New Jersey governor



Officers of the Ukrainian American Veterans met with New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman at a recent veterans' gathering held at Fort Dix Army Base. From left are: Post 30 Commander Bernard Krawczuk, N.J. State Commander George A. Miziuk, Gov. Whitman, Post 25 Commander John Tymash and Maj. Gen. Paul Glazar, adjutant general of the N.J. National Guard.

Premieres...

(Continued from page 10)

squently sang with emphatic success the title role in Francesco Cilea's last opera, "Gloria" (La Scala, April 15, 1907).

Her final bow took place at La Scala in a world premiere on March 20, 1915. At that time, still another important Italian composer, Ilderbrando Pizzetti (1880-1968), who created the modern counterpart to traditional music drama, gave Krushelnyska the title role in his tragic opera, "Fedra." The work premiered with much success and promise, but according to Krushelnyska herself, the complicated opera was too big to mount properly and too difficult to perform accurately; therefore, it could not be part of the regular repertory.¹² using average singers.

But, course, Krushelnyska was well above average. Writing in the July 26, 1964, issue of The New York Times, Raymond Ericson, evaluating just the recordings, concluded that she was "... obviously a superb singer, considering the beauty of voice, secure technique and dramatic phrasing. The vocal timbre was clear and silvery, with a touch of wiriness to suggest its effectiveness in cutting through the heavy Strauss and Wagner orchestrations."

Shortly before his death in 1957, the legendary Toscanini recalled Italy's original "Salome" in a way that, in turn, made her a legend: "She was an unsurpassable singer, a charming woman... how kind and beautiful she was..." According to the conductor, Krushelnyska was the only woman with whom he was madly in love who refused him.¹³

The literature on legends, even elusive ones, tends to be numerous. Since 1956 several books in Ukrainian have been issued on our Salome. No serious bibliography has ever been attempted, but there have been studies on her recordings (Stefan Maksymiuk's 1964 effort was the first and is still the best); articles and concert reviews number in the thousands and music encyclopedias in several countries continue their praises. Even a docudrama film, produced in Ukraine, was premiered in Lviv sometime ago with much appreciation from the spectators.

—Those premieres keep coming...

¹² See Valeria Vrublevska's biography on Krushelnyska, p. 315, as well as G.M. Gatti's "Ilderbrando Pizzetti" (London, 1951), an analysis of "Fedra," and other sources on Pizzetti.

¹³ Toscanini's amorous overtures are mentioned by Filippo Sacchi in his book, "The Magic Baton" (New York, 1957), p. 209; pub-

SAVINGS

SECURITY & GROWTH

Whether you are saving for a new computer, your first home or retirement, you can enjoy both security and growth when you open a savings account at

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

3.77% APY*

Main Office: 168 Seneca Avenue New York, NY 10025 Tel: 212 475-7410 Fax: 212 475-1054
Branch Offices: 23 Main Street Kew-Forest, NY 11469 Tel: 914 626-2936 Fax: 914 626-9036

*Annual Percentage Yield, based on 3.75 percent percentage rate, compounded daily, calculated differently for regular share (savings) account. Subject to change.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Camillus, N.Y., woman named "top mom"

CAMILLUS, N.Y. — "Wanted: Someone who is available seven days a week, 24 hours a day. Must be skilled as a chauffeur, nurse, chef, psychologist and money loaner. Pay is minimal."

These words, written by Orysia Duplak, won her mother, Helen, the title of national top mom in the 1996 Mom USA contest. The contest chose Mrs. Duplak as one of the 16 best moms in the U.S. More than 10,000 children wrote essays about their mothers to enter the contest.

Mrs. Duplak and her husband, Nicholas, raised three daughters; Orysia is the youngest. "Time with family has to be the most important thing in your life, especially when the children are growing up," said Mrs. Duplak.

Orysia agrees: "My friends kid me about having a Brady Bunch family... but taking time out for your family is so important, and my mother has



Helen Duplak with her daughter Orysia.

always done that for us." The Duplaks are members of UNA Branch 39.

Completes credit union school

NEWINGTON, Conn. — Myron Paul Kolinsky recently completed the Credit Union National Association Management School held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He studied on a scholarship from the Connecticut Credit Union League.

Mr. Kolinsky is currently the assistant manager of the Meridan School Employees

Federal Credit Union in Connecticut.

He is active in the Ukrainian community as well, as president of the Hartford branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA), and organizational director of the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford. Mr. Kolinsky is president of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford.

Honored for World War II service

DEPEW, N.Y. — A member of UNA Branch 127 since 1934, Michael Kinal was recently honored by the legislature of Erie County for his military service during World War II.

A veteran of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Kinal enlisted in 1940 and was discharged in 1945. He was awarded the Good Conduct Medal, American Service Defense Medal with foreign service clasp, Asiatic-Pacific Campaign

Medal, World War II Victory Medal and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

In 1991 he returned to Hawaii for the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and in 1992 he received the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal.

Mr. Kinal said that he learned from Pearl Harbor that Americans must always be vigilant, quoting the motto of that battle's survivors: "Remember Pearl Harbor — Keep Alert."

Couples ties the knot in Erie, Pa.

OIL CITY, Pa. — Anastasia M. Staruch was married to James J. Gahr on May 4 at St. George Catholic Church in Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Gahr graduated from Mary Washington College in Fredricksburg, Va., with a B.A. in Russian studies in 1988 and went on to work as a press assistant at the American Embassy in Moscow. She met Mr. Gahr while he was stationed as a Marine Security Guard at the Embassy.

The couple currently lives in Oil City, Pa., where Mrs. Gahr is studying speech pathology at Clarion University and Mr. Gahr works at OMG (Mooney Chemicals).

Mrs. Gahr and her parents, Theophil and Aristida Staruch, are members of UNA Branch 172.



Anastasia and James Gahr

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.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION



HOME LOAN

FOR PURCHASE OR REFINANCE

PROGRAM*

Call now for immediate service and complete program details...

(800) 253-9862

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- Available Nationwide
- Single-Family Residence or Condominium
- Conventional and Jumbo Loans
- Fixed or Adjustable Rates
- Fast, Efficient Service
- Free Pre-Qualification

LOW COST INTERNATIONAL CALLING

CYBERLINK, a full-service telecommunications provider, gives you cost-effective high-quality services.

Other carriers provide their services over inferior microwave or satellite networks, while CYBERLINK uses the most technologically advanced transmission medium in the industry:

DIGITAL FIBER OPTICS.

CALL THE WORLD AND SAVE

	Cost per minute		Cost per minute
UKRAINE	\$0.73	U.K.	\$0.27
RUSSIA	\$0.79	AUSTRALIA	\$0.32
POLAND	\$0.61	GERMANY	\$0.42
BELARUS	\$0.85	CANADA	\$0.22

For rates to other countries, please call.

No monthly minimum

Flat rate charges - 24 hours a day - 7 days a week

No need to switch your long distance carrier

International Call Back

Calling Cards

Inbound 800 Service

Call now and start saving

1 - 800 - 466 - 4678 Ext. UTE

UTE is a master agent of CYBERLINK

BROADCASTING OPPORTUNITY

A new, dynamic, aggressive Ukrainian American radio and television company is looking for professional individuals to fill the following positions:

- Marketing
- Advertising sales
- Regional subscription sales
- Administrative assistant
- News
- Audio engineering
- Bookkeeper

Applicants must show professional achievements and self-motivation, demonstrate an ability to work with superiors and subordinates, be graduates of an American university, be bilingual (English-Ukrainian), conduct themselves and dress in a businesslike manner, and be computer literate.

Interested individuals are urged to send a cover letter, salary history, resume and three references to:

Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co.

One Bridge Plaza, Suite 145

Fort Lee, N.J. 07024

Telephone inquiries will not be accepted.



Air Ukraine

National Airlines

NON-STOP FLIGHTS

NEW YORK - KYIV — Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays

NEW YORK - LVIV — Tuesdays

CHICAGO - LVIV - KYIV — Thursdays

For information and reservations, please call:

**1-800-UKRAINE
(1-800-857-2463)**

or our corporate offices:

**New York - (212) 557-3077
(212) 599-0555**

Chicago - (312) 640-0222

Arrival and departure information:

JFK - (718) 656-9896

- (718) 632-6909

O'HARE - (312) 894-3451

Air Ukraine

551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1002, 1005
New York, NY 10176

For cargo shipments call to:

Air Ukraine - Cargo

Tel. 718-376-1023, FAX 718-376-1073

2307 Coney Island Ave. (Ave.T), Brooklyn, NY 11223



Congratulations Ukraine



As the official ticket agent for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine International Sports Corporation would like to congratulate all Ukrainians athletes who competed in the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.

9 Gold 2 Silver 12 Bronze
World ranking position 9th place from 197 nations

To mark Ukraine's first participation in the Summer Olympic Games we have produced "Going for Gold" a limited edition 64 page, full color souvenir booklet in Ukrainian and English.

collectors item for all ages

Official merchandise of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine

Book Price	USA	Canada
1 book	\$4.00	\$4.95
25 books	\$80.75	\$107.75

10% commission per book on 25 books or more ordered. Distributors welcome.

For a quotation on 30 books or more

fax, toll-free on 1198 964 3333 or E-mail info@spars.u-ua.com

Name

Address

Country Zip/Postal Code

Amount of books required

I enclose a check for \$ made payable to "InterCash Ltd"

Send to InterCash, 39 Clayton House, Piccadilly, Manchester, M1 2AQ, England.
NR. 1% US postal orders; all other checks or money orders acceptable

SPORTSLINE

Soccer

According to the Belfast Telegraph daily, the Ukrainian national team executed "a classic smash and grab raid" at Belfast's Windsor Park stadium on August 31, coming away with a 1-0 win over their counterparts from Northern Ireland.

This was Ukraine's first match of the first round in World Cup qualifying for the championship that is slated to take place in 1998 in France.

Nine groups of five or six teams were formed. Nine winners and best runner-up qualify directly for the championship final in France. The other eight runners-up will be drawn in pairs and play home and away matches. Four winners of those pairs will also qualify for the World Cup final.

In the lottery assigning nations to competitive pools, Ukraine drew Group 9, where the country also faces stiff opposition from Germany, this year's European champions, and Portugal, which have a very strong team. Armenia and Albania, considered relatively weaker sides, round out the group.

In the August 31 match, the two sides traded opportunities in the early going, with Viktor Leonenko, the 25-year-old striker from Kyiv Dynamo, creating many chances for the blue-and-yellow side.

In the second half, Northern Ireland almost went ahead when Keith Gillespie blazed past two Ukrainian backs, then lifted a delicate chip shot over goalie Oleksander Shovkovsky, but Sergei Popov raced back in time to clear the ball off the line.

At the 79th minute, Kyiv Dynamo's Sergei Rebrov struck the killer blow, shedding the coverage of two defenders to head the ball beyond Northern Irish goalkeeper Alan Fettes, on a cross from Viktor Skrypnyk, who plays for the Werder team in Germany.

Ukraine's coach, Jozef Szabo, was particularly impressed with the play of Mr. Leonenko, although the latter did draw a yellow card for rough play five minutes from the end.

"We knew what to expect from Northern Ireland. We denied them space on

the flanks, and the plan worked perfectly," Mr. Szabo told the Belfast Telegraph.

Also on August 31, Armenia shocked Portugal in Yerevan by holding it to a 0-0 draw. Ukraine's next match is at home against Portugal, on October 5.

Tennis

Andrei Medvedev, plagued by a return of his service problems (so to speak), was knocked out of the U.S. Open on September 3, after getting to the fourth round of the tournament to face fourth seed Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia. Mr. Ivanisevic, defeated Mr. Medvedev by a score of 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-2).

Mr. Medvedev got there in stunning fashion, advancing through his side of the draw without dropping a set. Granted, he had a rather easier go of it, drawing all unseeded players.

He defeated Petr Korda of the Czech Republic 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Jan Krosiak of Slovakia 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; and Jean-Phillipe Fleurian of France 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Since late 1995, Bob Brett, a new coach, had been working on Mr. Medvedev's service motion, and this appeared to have unsettled the controversial Kyivan. He fell to 44th in the world rankings (from a high of 13th in 1995), and in July the ethnic Russian from Ukraine was bounced out of Wimbledon in the first round.

However, by the time he arrived at the U.S. Tennis Center in Flushing Meadows, the problems seemed to have been ironed out. The week after the English-based Grand Slam, Mr. Medvedev reached the finals of a tournament in Bastad, Germany, and then, on August 19, Mr. Medvedev won a tournament in Hamlet, Conn., his first in a year.

At the U.S. Open, in the fourth-round match against Mr. Ivanisevic, the Kyivan's creativity, fluid motion around the court and emotional play even got the crowd on his side.

The crucial moment came in the fourth set. The score was 5-4 in Mr. Medvedev's favor, the paid audience was pulling for

(Continued on page 17)



BACK TO SCHOOL!

Now is the time to begin
saving for your child's
college education!!

Don't wait until its too late!

CALL UNA TODAY

(800) 253-9862

Sportsline

(Continued from page 16)

him, and the Croatian was serving at break point. The Kyivan could have taken the set with one swing of the racket.

Instead, after a strong return of a serve that was sent back across by Mr. Ivanisevic, Mr. Medvedev netted a routine backhand. Two points later, Mr. Ivanisevic had evened the set at 5-5, and it was the beginning of the end.

Had he won his grandstand match, Mr. Medvedev would have faced this U.S. Open's sentimental favorite — Sweden's Stefan Edberg. After an illustrious career, the gentlemanly serve-and-volleyer played his final Grand Slam tournament. Mr. Edberg announced at the beginning of this year's season that he will retire.

Mr. Ivanisevic eventually beat the Swede, too.

Athletics

The pro season in track and field competition is still on, hardly missing a beat after the Olympics. The finals of the Grand Prix series were held in Milan, Italy, on September 7.

Ukraine's best performance came from Inessa Kravets, who won the long jump competition with a leap of 7.07 meters, beating Germany's Heike Drechsler by a comfortable margin. Larisa Berezhna also placed in the event, finishing eighth with a jump of 6.30 meters.

Oleksander Bahach came seventh in the men's shot put, while Zhanna Pintusevych was eighth in the women's 100-meter sprint (a race that perpetual Olympic bridesmaid Merlene Ottey of Jamaica won).

Other notes

This year's World Trampoline Championships were held August 23-25 in Vancouver, British Columbia, and gold medals were won by Ukrainians from both sides of the ocean.

Chris Mitruk, 22, of Burlington, Ontario, won gold in the men's double-mini trampoline event and shared in a gold in the team double-mini competition.

The Ukrainian team of Olena Movchan and Oksana Tsyguleva won the gold in the women's synchronized event, then joined Oksana Verbytska and Larysa Hreshchuk to take the silver medal in the individual team competition. (Ukrainian World Congress Sports Commission)

Maplewood residents...

(Continued from page 12)

He continued: "Perhaps the most historic moment in the short life of independent Ukraine was the Parliament's adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28, which proved not only to the citizens of Ukraine but to the world that this nation of 52 million is slowly and steadily emerging as a major player alongside the member-states of the democratic European community. How justly proud we feel for this recent development."

The Rev. Szadiak detailed his recent trip to Ukraine and said he was happy to find great warmth and compassion in those Ukrainians he encountered. He visited a church under construction in Ternopil that is being funded in part by parishioners of St. John Church.

The Rev. Szadiak concluded the indoor ceremony with a solemn prayer for those gathered in Maplewood and for the people in Ukraine, and gave thanks to the Almighty for leading Ukraine to freedom.

The delegation proceeded outdoors to witness the flag-raising ceremony. During the solemn moment when Mr. Ryan hoisted the Ukrainian and American flags, the assembled sang both national anthems.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 275

Please be advised that Branch 275 will merge with Branch 287 as of October 1, 1996. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mrs. Dana A. Jasinsky, Branch Secretary:

Mrs. Dana Jasinsky
1 Opatut Court
Morganville, NJ 07751
(908) 972-3545

SEND THE WEEKLY TO UKRAINE

To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 1996	16,940	39,103	4,960	61,003
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1996				
Total new members	22	200	0	222
New members UL	0	0	0	0
Reinstated	37	91	1	129
Transferred in	0	17	0	17
Change class in	0	1	0	1
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	6	0	6
TOTAL GAINS:	59	315	1	375
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1996				
Suspended	17	18	15	50
Transferred out	0	17	0	17
Change of class out	0	1	0	1
Transferred to adults	6	0	0	6
Died	3	89	0	92
Cash surrender	35	60	0	95
Endowment matured	23	25	0	48
Fully paid-up	21	45	0	66
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	3	4	7
TOTAL LOSSES	105	258	19	382
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN FEBRUARY 1996				
Paid-up	21	45	0	66
Extended insurance	11	7	0	18
TOTAL GAINS	32	52	0	84
LOSSES IN FEBRUARY 1996				
Died	2	35	0	37
Cash surrender	24	32	0	56
Reinstated	1	4	0	5
AIP	48	127	0	175
TOTAL LOSSES	75	198	0	273
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF FEBRUARY 1996	16,851	39,014	4,942	60,807

MARTHA LYSKO
Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR FEBRUARY 1996

Dues From Members	\$	607,331.72
Annuity Premiums From Members		40,411.50
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		120,678.72
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	264.60
Bonds		399,186.22
Certificate Loans		3,117.40
Mortgage Loans		36,024.68
Real Estate		17,862.58
Short Term Investments		13,775.79
Stocks		8,321.42
	\$	478,552.69
Total	\$	1,246,974.6
Refunds:		
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	\$	1,339.25
General Office Maintenance		95.10
Investment Expense		335.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"		20,000.00
Operating Expenses Washington Office		58.34
Printing & Stationery		35.00
Rent		151.10
Reward To Special Organizer		39.00
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		38,788.73
Telephone		33.42
Total	\$	60,874.9
Miscellaneous:		
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$	7,525.00
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		5,344.09
Exchange Account-UNURC		461,135.65
Transfer Account		850,344.45
Total	\$	1,324,349.1
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	1,033,833.62
Certificate Loans Repaid		4,569.29
Mortgages Repaid		27,909.54
Short Term Investments Sold		3,441,820.20
Total	\$	4,508,132.6
Income For February, 1996	\$	7,140,331.4

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1996

Paid To Or For Members:		
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$	10,973.90

Cash Surrenders		433,194.44
Death Benefits		60,474.58
Dividend Accumulations		384.63
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned		40,000.00
Endowments Matured		68,416.72
Indigent Benefits Disbursed		950.00
Interest On Death Benefits		13.65
Payor Death Benefits		45.73
Reinsurance Premiums Paid		4,595.80
Total	\$	619,049.4
Operating Expenses:		
Real Estate	\$	54,069.14
Svoboda Operation		131,926.80
Washington Office		7,639.09
Official Publication-Svoboda		56,211.20
Organizing Expenses:		
Advertising		11,388.98
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life		1,719.53
Field Conferences		1,294.54
Lodge Supplies Purchased		447.68
Medical Inspections		136.50
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses		803.52
Reward To Organizers		1,728.95
Reward To Special Organizers		5,188.56
	\$	22,708.26
Total	\$	272,554.4
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:		
Employee Benefit Plan	\$	39,854.26
Insurance-General		16,850.00
Salaries Of Executive Officers		17,470.56
Salaries Of Office Employees		77,455.03
Tax On Canadian Investments and Business		1,635.65
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages		49,118.68
Total	\$	202,384.1
General Expenses:		
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$	7,221.00
Bank Charges		1,394.01
Bank Charges For Custodian Account		810.72
Books And Periodicals		970.00
Furniture & Equipment		936.56
General Office Maintenance		1,670.81
Insurance Department Fees		1,345.19
Legal Expenses-General		1,455.00
Operating Expense of Canadian Office		175.00
Postage		4,140.83
Printing and Stationery		3,519.16
Rental Of Equipment And Services		6,176.36
Telephone, Telegraph		6,032.20
Traveling Expenses-General		702.37
Total	\$	36,549.2
Miscellaneous:		
Accrued Interest On Bonds	\$	22,900.11
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		16,346.84
Exchange Account-UNURC		458,206.70
Fraternal Activities		191.27
Professional Fees		9,320.00
Rent		1,636.00
Transfer Account		850,000.00
Total	\$	1,358,600.9
Investments:		
Bonds	\$	980,150.00
Certificate Loans		5,617.40
Mortgages		36,225.00
Short Term Investments		3,406,996.98
Stock		5,435.12
Total	\$	4,434,424.5
Disbursements For February, 1996	\$	6,923,562.7

BALANCE

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash	Life Insurance
\$ 1,218,811.16	\$ 73,087,864.09
Short Term	
Investments	
3,236,455.35	
Bonds	
45,351,453.71	
Mortgage Loans	
7,275,490.32	
Certificate Loan	
672,612.59	
Real Estate	Accidental D.D.
3,115,108.34	2,196,828.65
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	
Equipment	Fraternal
535,823.05	0.00
Stocks	Orphans
1,495,328.56	442,538.48
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A	
	Old Age Home
	0.00
Housing Corp.	Loan To U.N.U.R.C.
104,551.04	53,131.79
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	
12,774,728.89	
Total	Total
\$ 75,780,363.01	\$ 75,780,363.01

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Treasurer

In Memoriam

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association and the Philadelphia District Committee of UNA Branches are saddened to announce the death of the longtime secretary of Branch 383 in Bridgeport, Pa.

Joseph Homa passed away on August 30, 1996, at the age of 73. He is survived by his son, Dr. George Homa; daughters Donna Dunlap and Anna King; six grandchildren and other family members.

Vichnaya Pamiat

The Executive Committee of the UNA

ATTENTION

ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 109

Please be advised that Branch 109 will merge with Branch 338 as of October 1, 1996.

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

Mrs. Olga; Pishko, Branch Secretary:

Mrs. Olga Pishko
344 Helen Ave.
Monessen, PA 15062
(412) 684-3421

TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume.

By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

HOME OFFICE OF UNA.

International Congress...

(Continued from page 2)

held beginning the second day of the congress. (The buses were a feature of the congress that were both necessary and worked pretty well – if, by osmosis, you learned where they would be stationed and where they would be going. The marking on the buses was very artistic but somehow indistinct, which did not help an American visitor and even confused native Kharkivites, whose regular city buses used nearby spaces for regular stops.)

Registration at the law school was bedlam. Over 100 people at one time lined up inside or just outside a stiffling hot room, without any clear idea where they should go and what they should do to pick up their registration packets and be given provisional hotel assignments. At one time, the desperate registration staff requested the "Canadian delegation" to please leave the room because there were so many of them that the room was overcrowded. Only when the room was partly cleared did one notice that there was a single desk for the large "Ukrainian delegation" [from Ukraine] and separate desks for Canadians, Americans, West Europeans and Israelis.

An interesting and somewhat misleading organizational premise of the congress was that the individual paper-givers belonged to "country delegations." On the one hand, one saw the somewhat resentful Ukrainian Ukrainians, many of whom had not been paid their academic or institutional salaries for seven months or longer, who wanted to participate in the congress and who were finally able to do so with Ukrainian government subsidies, but who were almost discriminated against in hotel assignments and excessively long lines for railroad tickets. On the other hand, there were the favored "foreigners," who paid their own way or most of

their own way in dollars, etc., and who got better treatment from the service personnel.

Apart from the Chinese, the "foreigners" did not represent their governments, but independent professional associations within their countries. But to impress the government of Ukraine and the media, the congress organizers used the polite fiction of "country delegations," with only country names printed on badges and in the official program. This did not facilitate collegial discussion, unless you broke the "country barrier" by exchanging business cards or attended individual sessions, in which the narrower institutional affiliation of the participants were announced by the session chairmen during the introductions.

I will spare the reader the details of the "foreign delegates' " search for hot water, from hotel to hotel. Some were successful, and some were not. But, to quote British political scientist Andrew Wilson, the newly appointed senior reader in Ukrainian studies (for Americans, an associate professor with tenure) at the University of London: "Four days of cold showers makes you feel grungy."

Almost pre-independence style, there were official greetings from a huge presidium at the opening session in the Kharkiv Opera Theater, followed by several substantive speeches, and then a good part-classical, part-popular, part-folkloric entertainment program. The line-up of country association chairmen on the "presidium" was very impressive. One of the most noticeable was the chairman of the Chinese Ukraine Research Circle in Beijing, Dzian Chianbing, who had come despite the diplomatic flap between Ukraine and the People's Republic of China over Kyiv University's giving an honorary doctorate to a high official, the

(Continued on page 19)

The Washington Group 1996 Leadership Conference

Ukraine at Five: A Progress Report

October 11 - 13 at the Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, VA

Co-sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine, the U.S. - Ukraine Foundation, and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America

Featuring **Strobe Talbott**, Deputy Secretary of State (invited); **Yuri Kostenko**, Ukraine's Minister of the Environment and Nuclear safety (invited); **Viktor Yushchenko**, Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine (invited); **Yuri Shcherbak**, Ukraine's Ambassador to The United States; **Roman Popadiuk**, First U.S. ambassador to Ukraine; **Sherman Garnett**, Carnegie Endowment for Peace; **Ilya Prizel**, Professor at Johns Hopkins University; **Valeriy Kuchinsky**, Minister Counsellor at Embassy of Ukraine; **Andrew Bihun**, Commercial attache at the U.S. embassy in Kyiv; **Yuri Yakusha**, Alternate Director of the IMF; **Orest Deychakiwsky**, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe; **Bohdan Futey**, judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims; **Steve Nix**, Kyiv Office of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems; and **Rostyk Chomiak**, Grant Administrator for the International Media Center in Kyiv.

Friday Reception at the Ukrainian Embassy • Saturday Evening Dance to the music of TEMPO • Sunday Performance by the Yara Arts Group

Friday, October 11

7:30 - 9:30 Reception at the Embassy of Ukraine

Saturday, October 12

8:00 - 9:00 Registration
9:00 - 9:30 Welcome and Introductory remarks
9:30 - 10:15 Keynote address
10:30 - 12:00 Panel 1: *Ukraine's Geostrategic Position*
12:00 - 2:00 Lunch and major address
2:00 - 3:30 Panel 2: *Ukraine's Progress in Implementing Economic Reform*
3:45 - 5:00 Panel 3: *Ukraine's Progress in Building Democracy and Rule of Law*

7:00 - 8:00 Cocktail hour
8:00 - 10:00 Awards Banquet; Friend of Ukraine Award presentation to Hobart Earle
10:00 - 1:30 Dance: to the music of TEMPO

Sunday, October 13

8:30 - 10:00 Federation of Ukr.-Am. Business & Professional Associations Meeting
9:00-10:00 Ukraine's Road to Independence - Oral History
10:00 - 11:30 Ukraine's Progress in Health Care Reform
11:30 - 2:00 Brunch and Yara Arts Group performance
2:15 - 3:30 Ukraine's Progress in Energy Sector Reform

Name _____ Profession _____
Home Address _____
Business Address _____
Homephone _____ Business phone _____
Fax _____ E-mail _____

Conference Package - admission to all conference events and all meals

	Before 9/30	After 9/30
UMANA and TWG members (dues paid through Oct. 1996)	_____ x \$195	\$215 _____
All others	_____ x \$225	\$245 _____

Renew your membership or join TWG to take advantage of lower rates!

Individually Priced Conference Events

Conference and Lunch	_____ x \$120 _____
Friday Evening Reception	_____ x \$35 _____
Banquet and Dance	_____ x \$60 _____
Danceonly	_____ x \$30 _____
Dance only (student rate)	_____ x \$20 _____
Brunch and Yara Arts Group performance	_____ x \$30 _____

ENCLOSED SUM

Check _____ or VISA # _____ Exp.date: _____
Signature _____

Conference Registration:

By Phone: Lida Bihun @ US-Ukraine
202-347-4264 (daytime) or
George Masiuk @ TWG
703-960-0043 (evening)

By Fax: 703-960-7459

By E-mail: gmasiuk@aol.com

By Mail: TWG Leadership
Conference, P.O. Box 11248,
Washington, DC 20008.

Hotel Registration:

Call 1-800 327-9789 and ask for
special \$105/night TWG rate
(guaranteed through September 20).

Note: All times are tentative

International Congress...

(Continued from page 18)

vice president no less, from Taiwan, during what was purportedly a purely private visit. As befits the representative of a major power of over a billion people, Dr. Chianbing spoke in Chinese, with his remarks being translated into Ukrainian by a charming Chinese woman interpreter.

On the other hand, an unnecessary shadow was cast on the presidium by the inadvertent absence of Prof. Wolf Moskowitz of Israel. Prof. Moskowitz was not only a vice-president of IAUS and chair of the Israeli Association for Ukrainian Studies, he also turned out to be the most resolute defender of speaking Ukrainian, and only Ukrainian, in Kharkiv – even to his American colleagues. (A linguist, Dr. Moskowitz could easily have spoken English, Russian, whatever, but he chose to speak Ukrainian.) Since I happen to think that there is a deep organic connection between Israel and independent Ukraine, I found Prof. Moskowitz's absence from the presidium particularly inappropriate, but mistakes do happen, and in all the confusion Prof. Isaievych may have honestly thought that Prof. Moskowitz was not present in the hall. In any case, Academician Isaievych publicly apologized.

One of the three substantive or scholarly opening addresses was by Kazuo Nakai, professor of social and internation-

al relations at the University of Tokyo, who in nearly flawless Ukrainian brilliantly analyzed "Independent Ukraine in the Contemporary World." He was critical of Russia's policy toward Ukraine; among other things, he characterized President Boris Yeltsin's policy toward the "near abroad" (from 1992 to date) as a restatement of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" of 1968. I only wish I had thought of that.

Later, a strikingly pretty, long-legged television reporter from Ukrainian Channel No. 2, who introduced herself as Svitlana, told a group of us foreigners – or not-quite-foreigners – that Dr. Nakai, a disciple of Prof. Omeljan Pritsak of Harvard University, saw to it that year-in, year-out, six or seven Japanese students took up studying Ukrainian subjects at the prestigious Tokyo University.

Somewhat earlier, a middle-aged Ukrainian Ukrainian, who did not wear a name tag, but carried a very important-looking big briefcase, grumbled aloud that he did not mind a Ukrainian presentation with a Japanese accent, but the speaker had not provided any new "kontseptsiya" or conceptual framework. I wanted to tell him how in the 1960s American political science had spent much time and intellectual energy in the vain pursuit of a grand theory to end all small theories – the equivalent of his "kontseptsiya" – but, frankly, I was tired and found his briefcase too intimidating.

"20 more years 'til retirement!"

"I HOPE"



**WILL YOU BE ABLE TO
RETIRE AT AGE 65?**

Think about it....

DON'T WORK "OVERTIME"

Call UNA today!!!

(800) 253-9862

* PLAN NOT AVAILABLE IN CANADA *

TRIDENT
Асоціація Дружби
Торонто — М. Колчаків
Бул'вару

Українська Асоціація
"ТРИЗУБ"
Торонто — Ст. Нейтралі
Бул'вару

Toll Free 1-800-821-6034 - Fax: (714) 691-4532
UKRAINIAN PRINTERS
Our Specialty:
Ukrainian Engraved wedding invitations
Books • Journals • Newsletters • Magazines
Ribbons • Tickets • Program Books

Family History – Western Ukraine

Ukrainian Genealogical Research Service
P.O. Box 4914, Station E
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5J1

Please Come and Meet

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

Candidate for United States Senate from New Jersey

Monday, October 14, 1996

7:30-9:30 pm

Ramada Inn and Conference Center

Route 10

East Hanover, New Jersey

Congressman Torricelli is the Democratic Party candidate for United States Senate.

Please take this opportunity to meet with Congressman Torricelli and discuss issues of importance to you as a resident of New Jersey and as a member of the Ukrainian-American community.

"As dean of the Ukrainian-American Democrats in the state of New Jersey, I have seen many candidates appeal for support from our community. Congressman Torricelli has a sophisticated understanding of international relations and the role that Ukraine should play in the next few decades. I encourage you to come and listen to his views." – Honorable Joseph Lesawyer

"Ukraine is undergoing a profound public health crisis as a consequence of Chernobyl and decades of environmental abuse. Congressman Torricelli has acknowledged that not enough of the aid being provided to Ukraine is directed at improvements to the medical infrastructure. He understands that foreign aid to Ukraine must be better focused to directly improve people's lives." – Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky

This ad is sponsored by the Ukrainian American Democratic Association of New Jersey

