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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Ukraine sees itself as central player in new oil transportation route

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine looks positioned to become a central part of a major transportation route for oil from the Caspian Sea to Europe, after a two-day conference in Baku, Azerbaijan, held to develop a transportation corridor from Asia to Europe through the Caucasus.

A Ukrainian delegation headed by President Leonid Kuchma returned from the conference of 32 European and Central Asian nations regarding an Asia-Caucasus-Europe transportation route waxing confident that by the end of the year Ukraine will have convinced Azerbaijan that Caspian oil should flow to Europe through Odesa and a Ukrainian pipeline into Poland and Western Europe.

The September 7-8 conference sponsored by the European Union was called "The Return to the Historic Silk Road," an allusion to the ancient trade route by which Asian goods were brought to European markets. Although the attendees of the Baku conference were there to review routes for all types of transportation from Asia through the Caucasus to Europe, the overwhelming emphasis was on oil routing.

Ukraine's First Vice-Prime Minister Anatolii Holubchenko said at a news conference after the delegation's return that Ukraine had demonstrated that it was most ready to step in as a player in oil transportation, "The most specific and practical plan, and the best prepared, was the Ukrainian one."

Transportation Minister Ivan Dankeych, who was also present in Baku added, "I can assure you that the majority of

## Ukrainian rocket explodes after liftoff

KYIV — As The Weekly was going to press, news agencies in Ukraine reported that a Ukrainian-made Zenit 2 rocket launched just after midnight on September 10 from Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakstan exploded after liftoff and crashed to the ground.

The rocket was carrying 12 commercial satellites owned by the international consortium Globalstar Telecommunications Ltd. Additional launches, which were scheduled for October and December, are expected to proceed, but perhaps will be delayed.

Russian aerospace officials, who run the Baikonur facility, informed Ukrainian officials about the incident. The cause of the explosion was not known at press time.

Zenit rockets are made in Dnipropetrovsk.

European countries present supported our initiative."

President Kuchma told reporters in Baku on September 8, after his meeting with President Gaidar Aliyev that the Azerbaijani head of state also supports the Ukrainian pipeline proposal "in principle," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

Trying not to sow seeds of conflict among the nations competing for the oil pipeline, President Kuchma added that he believes several routes are needed and that the Ukrainian pipeline would be "the golden middle."

In his official presentation to the delegates President Kuchma said that a Ukrainian pipeline was most practical and least expensive. He explained that the Ukrainian route is the shortest way to Europe, by means of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea and that by utilizing such a route, \$8 to \$10 could be saved per ton of crude. In addition, part of the Ukrainian line is already finished, he said.

President Aliyev will decide by the end of the year by which route Azerbaijan's Caspian oil will flow to Western Europe.

Ukraine is proposing that Caspian oil be

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## IMF approves \$2.226 billion loan, releases first tranche to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — After resolving last-minute concerns, the International Monetary Fund board of directors on September 4 formally approved a \$2.226 billion, three-year loan program for Ukraine which is tied to Ukraine maintaining a strict economic reform regime.

Ukraine's Vice-Prime Minister for Economic Reform Serhii Tyhypko said on September 10, after Ukraine received the first tranche of \$257 million, that Ukraine would use the money to cover the national budget deficit and replenish foreign currency reserves.

Ukraine's foreign reserves have been severely depleted as the country has tried to prop up its national currency, the hryvnia, which has fallen 18 percent against the U.S. dollar in the aftershocks of the Russian ruble collapse.

The approval for the Extended Fund Facility (EFF), as the loan is called, came only after the IMF board of directors sent its Ukraine mission chief, Mohammed Shadman Valavi, back to Kyiv earlier that week in an unscheduled visit to fine-tune the package and review some of the

requirements.

Mr. Valavi's visit was linked to IMF concerns about the government's restructuring of the debt of its Government Domestic Loan Bonds, as well as its obligations before the investment house Merrill Lynch International.

Ukraine has received some \$500 million in stand-by loans from the IMF until early this year, when the IMF halted the program because it felt that Ukraine was not moving with sufficient vigor in its economic reform effort. After several failed attempts to receive additional stand-by credits, Kyiv abandoned that strategy and moved to get the long-term EFF.

Just before IMF approved the loan, President Leonid Kuchma had personally stepped into the negotiation process on the EFF with members of the IMF mission, usually the domain of Vice-Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko and Ukraine's ministries of finance and the economy.

The president had also contacted the heads of state of major players on the IMF executive board, including the U.S., Germany, Canada and Great Britain, personally asking them for their support. All of

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## President and Congress differ on amount of funding for NIS

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Though the president of the United States has requested increased funding for the new independent states (NIS) in his budget for 1999, the House of Representatives and Senate subcommittees that deliberate these proposals have different views: the House of Representatives has suggested a decrease in foreign aid, including assistance to the NIS, while the Senate has proposed a slight drop from the previous year's levels of assistance to the NIS.

President Bill Clinton's request for foreign aid for fiscal year (FY) 1999, which begins on October 1, was \$20.2 billion, which does not include a supplemental International Monetary Fund (IMF) payment by the U.S. The president requested expanded funding for the NIS, proposing an increase from last year's appropriated level of \$770 million to \$925 million, with a designated amount (though not an earmark) of \$223.5 million for Ukraine.

Following several hearings in the Senate and House of Representatives, the Foreign Operations Subcommittees of both houses held their respective mark-up sessions in late July.

House recommends cuts

On July 15, the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee agreed on a total of \$16.2 billion (which includes \$3.4 billion for IMF payments) for overseas spending. The House proposal also reduces assistance to the NIS by \$180 million below last year's levels and \$335 million below the president's request, bringing the FY 1999 funding level to \$590 million.

Furthermore, the House Foreign Operations Bill limits the amount of assistance to any one country of the NIS to \$147.5 million — a devastating drop in suggested levels of aid to Ukraine.

The language in the House version of the bill addresses many of the issues affecting the NIS, specifically Ukraine. The subcommittee carefully examined funding levels for the NIS and reported its findings in the bill language as follows: "Because of the overall budget situation and specific negative developments in several nations [of the NIS], the committee [on Appropriations] is unable to recommend the 20 percent increase in this account [the NIS] requested by the president."

Commenting on the certification process for the continuance of foreign

assistance to Ukraine in this fiscal year (FY 1998), the subcommittee "recommended language that withheld one-half of Ukraine's assistance and made it available for obligation only when the secretary of state had certified certain actions by the government of Ukraine. Strenuous efforts by senior administration officials to resolve the cases [U.S. investor business disputes] of primary concern to the committee were unsuccessful, but the certification was made." In this fiscal year, however, the subcommittee will continue to support humanitarian assistance aimed at improving the lives of the Ukrainian citizens.

Agricultural development in Ukraine was highlighted in the House bill as fundamental to regional stability and economic prosperity. In its comments, the committee directed "USAID [United States Agency for International Development] and the Peace Corps to expand technical exchanges in agriculture, making use of experienced American private farmers, land-grant colleges and other agricultural experts. These exchanges should focus on helping individual private smallholders, fledgling commercial farmers, private village farmers' associations and agri-

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

**Russia: a state nation among nation states**

by Paul Goble

Underlying all of Russia's current problems – the collapse of its currency, stock markets and public confidence in its government – is a special feature of Russian history: the Russian state became an empire long before the Russian people became a nation.

Russia is a state nation rather than a nation state: the Russian people define themselves in terms of the state rather than the state being defined by the people. This pattern undermines the state's ability to maintain authority when its power is weak.

In contrast to most of its neighbors, the Russian state lacks the authenticity that states rooted in a nation generally have. Consequently, Russia cannot count on either the authority that such rooting often gives or on popular willingness to go along with the state when it has to make tough choices.

In turn, whenever it finds itself weakened the Russian state finds itself predisposed to try to demonstrate its effectiveness either by relying, as now, on outside support or by using coercive measures to compel its population to go along.

Neither of these means represents a full solution to its political dilemmas, but the absence of the kind of natural deference to the political authorities provided by a nation state gives the Russian state nation few alternatives. This helps to explain why historically it has been so difficult for Russia to escape from one of its periodic times of troubles.

Beginning half a millennium ago, the Russian state began a rapid expansion across an enormous territory coming to embrace dozens of different peoples and cultures. But because the central authorities, first tsarist and then Soviet, defined the diverse population as Russia's, the ethnographic group known as the Russians was left in an extremely difficult position.

On the one hand, their identities were defined by the state, leaving them at the mercy of its strength and also with no clear definition of who they were and equally important who they were not. They seldom were clear about the borders around them-

*Paul Goble is publisher of RFE/RL Newsline.*

**Greek-Catholics hold Marian celebrations**

by O. Dudych

*Agency of Religious Information*

LVIV – Ukrainians from the region of Peremyshl in eastern Poland for centuries have held pilgrimages to the village of Kalwaria Paslawska, where a large Franciscan monastery constructed like Jerusalem's Calvary with Stations of the Cross was located. Still, the main object of their attention has always been the miraculous icon of the Mother of God of Paslawska, which had been kept in the church nearby.

Since the Feast of the Holy Cross on September 15 coincides with the solemn Roman Catholic celebration of Mary's Assumption, Greek-Catholics started celebrating the Assumption according to the Gregorian calendar. Following Akcja Wisla, the deportation of Ukrainians from eastern Poland in 1947, almost no Greek-Catholics were left in the region. Poland's then Communist government deported Ukrainians to the newly acquired western territories, while the miraculous icon was taken from the church in Kalwaria Paslawska to the Franciscan church in Krakow.

For the time being, the icon is restored

and kept in the Greek-Catholic Cathedral in Peremyshl. It is to be returned to the traditional place of its veneration only on September 15.

After a 40-year hiatus, pilgrimages to the icon of the Mother of God of Paslawska resumed in the 1980s. A church for the icon was built in the nearby village of Novy Sad, and traditional pilgrimages there gather both Polish Christians of the Byzantine rite and Greek-Catholics from the Eparchy of Drohobych and Sambir of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

This year on August 20, at the request of Metropolitan Ivan Martyniak of Warsaw and Peremyshl of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Auxiliary Bishop Julian Gbur, assisted by nine priests, celebrated divine liturgy in the church in Novy Sad. Pilgrims arrived by buses and other vehicles; some of them came on foot.

Solemnities started with a moleben to the Mother of God and confessions of thousands of the faithful. Afterwards, a pontifical divine liturgy was celebrated, and some 300 people received holy communion. Since the small church could not house all those attending, the religious services were held outdoors.

Sometimes their relative success is explained by the fact that these countries generally view the collapse of the Soviet empire as a gain rather than – as do most Russians – a loss.

However in many of these countries there is a bond of loyalty present between the state and the nation, a bond that is inevitably complicated and imperfect but one that allows the state to count on at least some support even when it is relatively weak and when it cannot deliver everything it promises.

To take the most dramatic example, the Estonian state immediately after the recovery of independence was able to ask its nation to make some extraordinary sacrifices in order to allow the country to escape the consequences of Soviet domination.

Despite economic measures that hurt many people in that country, Estonians generally supported the state precisely because they saw an identity between its interests and their own.

Since 1991, the Russian state has not been able to draw on such a reserve of support. And while that does not explain all of Russia's current difficulties, it does help to explain why they are as large as they are and why both the Russian state and the Russian people are having a far more difficult time than other states and nations in the region.

**NEWSBRIEFS****Ukraine cracks down on "mafia"**

ODESA – In a large-scale operation undertaken in Odesa, the Ukrainian police and security service have arrested 48 people who had intended to hold a "Mafia conference," Ukrainian Television reported on September 8. Interfax reported that a total of 109 people were arrested, including underground leaders from 30 regions of Ukraine, as well as from Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakstan and the Transcaucasus. According to law enforcement agencies, those arrested had planned to meet in Odessa on September 5 to re-divide spheres of influence and plan future joint operations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Ukraine, UNICEF sign agreement**

KYIV – Ezio Murzi, UNICEF special representative in Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus, praised a recent agreement between the Ukrainian government and the United Nations Children's Fund. Mr. Murzi said that UNICEF's program will include special training for specialists in the social sector to address the needs of homeless children. Family and Health Minister Valentyna Dovzhenko signed the agreement on behalf of Ukraine, saying it will help "improve the condition of children in Ukraine" and expand cooperation with UNICEF, thereby increasing the flow of financial, humanitarian and other forms of aid geared toward addressing the needs of the country's children. (Eastern Economist)

**Kyiv denies banning Romanian language**

KYIV – The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has rejected claims voiced recently in the Romanian press that the Ukrainian authorities have banned the use of Romanian (called Moldovan in Ukraine) in schools in Odesa Oblast, the DPA news agency reported on September 8. According to the ministry, there has been no change in the status of Romanian schools or in language policies in Ukraine since 1991. The ministry says that the Romanian claims are "absolutely groundless" and can be attributed to a "political and propaganda campaign" launched against Ukraine in the Romanian press. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Leader may be charged over Chernobyl**

KYIV – Lubomir Strougal may face charges over having withheld information on the danger posed by the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe in 1986, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Strougal, now 74, is suspected of having intentionally provided false or incomplete information on radiation levels measured on former Czechoslovak territory shortly after the explosion in

Chernobyl. The Office for Investigation and Documentation of Communist Crimes, which has the power to prosecute, is investigating the case. A spokesman for the office said investigators hope to decide within a month whether to press charges. Mr. Strougal has denied the accusations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Teachers start school year with strike**

KYIV – According to the Education Ministry of Ukraine, more than 320 schools did not reopen in Ukraine on September 1 as teachers launched a strike over unpaid wages, the DPA news service reported. The teachers' trade union claimed that some 450 Ukrainian schools remain closed. Ukrainian Television reported that total wage arrears to teachers exceed 400 million hryvni (\$177 million U.S.). Most affected by the teachers' action are Ternopil, Chernihiv and Kirovohrad oblasts, where teachers have not been paid for some six months. Teachers in Kherson are proposing a "forced job pause" to allow them to find temporary employment at collective farms to earn money for the winter, Ukrainian Television reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Lithuania forms war crimes commission**

VILNIUS – Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus has officially established an international commission to examine war crimes committed during the Nazi and Soviet occupations of Lithuania. Presidential adviser Julius Shmulsktis told Reuters on September 7 that the commission's main function is "to investigate the World War II period and the immediate aftermath in order to come up with answers to various questions concerning Jewish and Lithuanian genocide." The commission will be headed by Parliament Deputy Emanuelis Zingeris. Earlier this year, the presidents of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia agreed to set up commissions in their countries to investigate the events of 1939-1991, especially during and after World War II. (RFE/RL Newsline)

**Kharkiv to send tractors to South America**

KHARKIV – The Kharkiv Tractor Plant has manufactured the first batch of tractors in its XT3-170 series. The equipment will be supplied to Uruguay unassembled and without engines, in accord with a contract signed between the plant and the Uruguayan firm Dinavol. The Latin American firm assumed responsibility for assembling the tractors for sale at markets in Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Uruguay and Columbia. According to the plant's

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## Newsbriefs

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deputy director, Dmytro Serhienko, by the end of the year Kharkiv Tractor is obligated to supply 50 tractors equipped with Volvo engines to Dinavol. He added that the plant has the capability to install its tractors with engines from a variety of different firms. (Eastern Economist)

### Peacekeepers headed for Transdnister

KYIV – The Joint Control Commission, which is observing the truce in the security zone in the Transdnister, has approved bringing 10 Ukrainian peacekeepers to the security zone, Infotag reported on August 26. The decision to bring the Ukrainian peacekeepers was made in March, but Chisinau and Tiraspol both failed to approve the plan until now. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### New consumer NGO founded

KYIV – The Ukrainian Consumers and Producers League, headed by National Deputy Viktor Bilous, was founded on August 19. The NGO has over 300 members, including citizens and dozens of enterprises. The league's goal is to protect the social, economic, educational and cultural interests of consumers buying, ordering or using goods and services. It is geared exclusively to the domestic market and aims to unite the interests of domestic consumers and producers. (Eastern Economist)

### Last SS-19 silo to be destroyed shortly

KYIV – Ukraine's last SS-19 nuclear missile silo will be destroyed this November, according to the Defense Ministry's Verification Center chief, Gen. Mykola Honcharenko. "Ukraine has destroyed 122 silos under the START I treaty," he said. Earlier this month Ukraine also began to destroy its more up-to-date SS-24 missiles together with their silos, of which 46 remain. Ukrainian and U.S. officials had destroyed the first weapons silo in a special ceremony in January 1996 at a military base near the small town of Pervomaisk in southern Ukraine. Ukraine accepted non-nuclear status in July 1996, sending all its 1,900 nuclear warheads to neighboring Russia in exchange for around \$1 billion worth of fuel for Ukraine's five nuclear power plants. According to Ukrainian officials, the U.S. has already granted about \$300 million for the destruction of missiles and silos. (Eastern Economist)

### Recruits ready for military academy

KYIV – According to the press service of the Ministry of Defense, the Kyiv branch of the Ivan Bohun Military Lyceum has admitted its first 200 students for the coming school year. The institution was established at the Central Clinic Sanatorium in Boiarka, a Kyiv suburb. Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk visited Boiarka on August 20 to inspect preparations for the new lyceum. The academic year began on August 25. (Eastern Economist)

### Ternopil dig uncovers ancient graves

NEVSKE, Ukraine – In the valley of the Zherebets River near the village of Nevske, Ternopil Oblast, archeological excavations in catacombs have uncovered more than 30 Bronze Age graves. An unusually large number of children's artifacts have been found. Specialists are continuing excavations. Earlier excavations had discovered the well-preserved sword of Kyiv Prince Ihor. (Eastern Economist)

## Quebec premier speaks out against province's ethnics

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

*Toronto Press Bureau*

TORONTO — Québec's Deputy Premier Bernard Landry has weighed in with another thrust at his province's non-French population.

As widely reported in the Canadian media, in a broadcast on Montréal's radio station CKAC, on August 31, Mr. Landry said if a majority of more than 50 percent were required in a future referendum on whether Québec should separate from Canada and form an independent state, this would hand the province's non-French community a veto.

"Everyone knows well that if we put the bar too high it's like giving a right of veto to our compatriots, brothers and sisters from the cultural communities [ethnic minorities, such as English, Greek, Italian, Jewish and Ukrainian], on our national project. That can't be done," Mr. Landry said.

Reached at his law office in Montréal on September 3, Evhen Czolij, national vice-president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and president of the local UCC branch, said: "I'm highly disappointed that the deputy premier made a statement in which he divides Québec society along ethnic lines."

"I believe and will continue to believe that each member of society has equal rights," Mr. Czolij added, "and that each vote has equal weight. I can't agree with anyone who divides society into any categories, anywhere in the world."

Reached at his law office in Winnipeg, UCC President Oleh Romaniw said he had no comment about Mr. Landry's remarks.

Immanuel Dick, president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, told The Weekly on September 8 that he found the entire debate over referendum numbers "very disheartening."

"I wouldn't have thought that Canada

consists of provinces that are divided along ethnic and cultural lines," Mr. Dick continued. "Does this mean that Quebec is the only entity in Canada that is characterized by an ethnic majority? [It appears that] Québec is not a province of Québeckers, but of some people who immigrated first and others who migrated there according to some ethnic definition," the CEC president added.

"If [Québec] ever does become independent with its current leadership as it is," Mr. Dick said, "we have been given a very clear indication of how respectful they would be to the rights of visible and other minorities."

The CEC president asked pointedly: "If a senior official such as Mr. Landry can make such a remark, calling into question the basic rights of individuals to vote, then what can we expect in term of his government's attitudes to

(Continued on page 4)

## IMF approves...

(Continued from page 1)

those countries eventually voted to approve the loan, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

Jacques Chirac, president of France, who is another important board member, had expressed his support for an IMF loan for Ukraine to President Kuchma while on a state visit here on September 2-3, days before approval was given.

### Meanwhile, the hryvnia slides

Whether the influx of money will stop the steady if not dramatic slide of the hryvnia is yet to be seen, but the government and the National Bank of Ukraine continue to cooperate in crisis mode.

The same day the IMF approved the EFF, the hryvnia experienced a defacto devaluation as the National Bank of Ukraine allowed Ukraine's national currency to slide below the currency band it had set to assure investors and banks the monetary policy would remain tight.

NBU Chairman Viktor Yuschenko had predicted two weeks ago that if Russia's financial crisis continued and the hryvnia continued to take a beating, the band within which the hryvnia could fluctuate would have to be loosened.

On September 4 the NBU announced

that a new currency band had been established, allowing the hryvnia to float between 2.5 hrv and 3.5 hrv to the dollar. Earlier the band had been set at 1.8-2.5 hrv to the dollar.

Ukraine has spent millions in foreign currency trying to keep the hryvnia stable as first the Asian crisis and now the Russian emergency have made it tumble in value. By September 9 Ukraine's foreign currency reserves, which had stood at \$2.34 billion in January, had fallen to between \$860 million and \$890 million (U.S.).

Ukraine's executive branch has also introduced legislation to avert a financial meltdown in Ukraine. On September 7 President Kuchma sent an economic anti-crisis package of 36 bills to the Parliament, asking that it be approved immediately.

Two days later he called a special anti-crisis meeting of top economic officials, including Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reform Tyhypko NBU Chairman Yuschenko, the administration's economic aides, the economy and finance ministers, as well as Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko.

The meeting examined those areas of Ukraine's economic and financial growth affected by the latest world financial crisis, along with government anti-crisis measures needed to ensure economic and banking

sector stability.

Minister Kravchenko was directed to "ensure strict control over the legitimacy of operations with foreign currency and crediting resources," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

Earlier that day Mr. Yuschenko announced that a presidential decree would be issued within a few days giving government guarantees for depositors' monies held in bank accounts. He explained that Ukraine's banking system remains healthy with the average liquidity of Ukrainian banks rising in August by 154 million hrv to more than 750 million hrv. He also noted that mandatory bank reserves had risen by between 300 million and 400 million hrv.

Next week Ukraine may receive another respite from its financial problems. On September 7 Paul Siegelbaum, the World Bank's director for Ukraine and Belarus, said the international financial organization was looking at a loan for Ukraine that could reach \$900 million. The loan is scheduled to be considered by the board of governors sometime next week.

The money, which many financial experts have said will be approved if the IMF loan was extended to Ukraine, would be used in four projects, including work on small and medium business development and financial sector reform.

## Ukraine sees...

(Continued from page 1)

hailed from the Caspian Sea to the Georgian Black Sea port of Supsa, and then transported via tanker across the Black Sea to Odesa. There oil could be stored at the mostly completed Odesa oil terminal before being transported via rail to the Ukrainian city of Brody. From there the crude would move on to Poland and Western Europe.

Several other plans were pitched at the conference. A Turkish plan would have Caspian oil transported through Georgia and the Black Sea to the Turkish port of Samsun. There it would go overland to the Mediterranean and on to European markets. Another, rather vague plan called for oil to be shipped across the Black Sea to Romania and then to Bulgaria and into Central Europe.

The Russian delegation proposed that the oil go to the giant Russian oil terminal at Novorosiisk.

According to First Vice-Prime Minister Holubchenko, that plan did not go over well with the conferees because high-grade Caspian oil would then be mixed with low-grade Russian crude, thus lowering its market value.

However, the head of the Russian delegation at Baku, Deputy Transport Minister Yevgenii Kazantsev argued that the Russian proposal is the cheapest.

Ukraine surprised many at the Baku conference not only by coming well-prepared but with the news that more than one-third of the oil pipeline is completed.

Ukraine has already invested 158 million hrv (about \$90 million U.S.) for the pipeline from Odesa to Brody and needs an additional \$140 million or so to complete it. Mr. Holubchenko said that 32 kilometers of pipeline are buried and complete, 351 kilometers are nearing completion, and that the additional pipeline materials to complete the project have been purchased.

He also gave assurances that the completion of the Odesa oil terminal, which has lain dormant for several years for lack of financing, would proceed with or without the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The EBRD has withheld financial aid for the Odesa oil terminal until Ukraine could show that the project had economic viability.

"In October the EBRD and Azerbaijan's president will be shown the oil terminal and the pipeline to get a first-hand look at what we have done," said Mr. Holubchenko.

Ukraine has said that it can complete all aspects of the oil transportation route without foreign investment, but has underscored that it would like financial support. President Kuchma is working to form an international consortium that would include multinational corporations with stakes in Caspian oil.

Oil was not the only thing on the minds of government leaders and official observers at the Baku conference, the idea for which came after a 1993 meeting in Brussels, Belgium, between European Union and CIS leaders during which the Commonwealth of Independent States proposed an Asia-Caucasus-Europe transportation corridor. At that time the EU agreed to fund the TRASECA project, as it is called. The project calls for the development of all forms of transportation along the corridor, including rail, motor and maritime transportation.

After two days of deliberations in Baku, a multilateral agreement and four technical documents were signed to develop the transportation corridor and a customs regime for it. The agreement also provides for the creation of an interstate commission and a leading body for the implementation of the TRASECA project, whose headquarters are to be in Baku.

## Canada's justice minister elaborates on shift in approach to prosecution of war crimes

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – The Canadian government appears to have completed its shift in approach to prosecuting alleged war criminals found in this country, from a “made-in-Canada solution” to a policy of “ship the problem elsewhere.”

On August 26, in an address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association (CBA) in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canadian Justice Minister and Attorney General Anne McLellan said that a bill she introduced in May, which merged the country's Extradition Act with the Fugitive Offenders Act, will “enable Canada to meet its international obligations to hand over suspected war criminals to an international tribunal such as that in the Hague, or to the new international court, which Canada played a very key role in creating.”

The International Criminal Court was established this year by a special international convention, sponsored by the United Nations, held in Rome in May-June.

Following the Deschênes Commission of inquiry into the presence of war criminals in Canada in the mid-1980s, the federal government of the day passed legislation enabling it to initiate criminal proceedings in Canadian courts against people suspected of war crimes perpetrated elsewhere.

Subsequently, a series of courtroom reversals, including acquittals upheld by the Supreme Court, prompted the current Liberal government, with Allan Rock serving as justice minister, to switch in

January 1995 to a policy of denaturalization and deportation in prosecuting war crimes (also among the approaches identified by Justice Jules Deschênes in his final report).

In her speech to the CBA, Ms. McLellan highlighted the recently announced five-fold increase in funding of the war crimes effort, which provides for \$46.8 million (Canadian) over the next three years. The minister said these monies “will enable the Department of Justice to initiate some 14 new World War II cases” and enable cooperation between various government agencies pursuing alleged war criminals.

The attorney general then told her audience that “three priority areas” had been identified to “deal with the problem of declining confidence in our justice system,” namely: “crime prevention, youth justice and concerns of victims.” Ms. McLellan also identified “the timely access to justice” as an area of concern.

In addressing the third priority, concerns of victims, the justice minister said that “traditionally, in criminal justice matters, our system has supported the interests of the accused over those of the victim. The principles underpinning this approach are understandable, but in practice it has been painful for victims of crime.”

However, no overt connection was made between the war crimes issue and the abovementioned priorities in Ms. McLellan's speech. In fact, she appeared to differentiate between these priorities and “other important initiatives,” which included her department's approach to war crimes.

## Cleveland student completes internship at Embassy of Ukraine

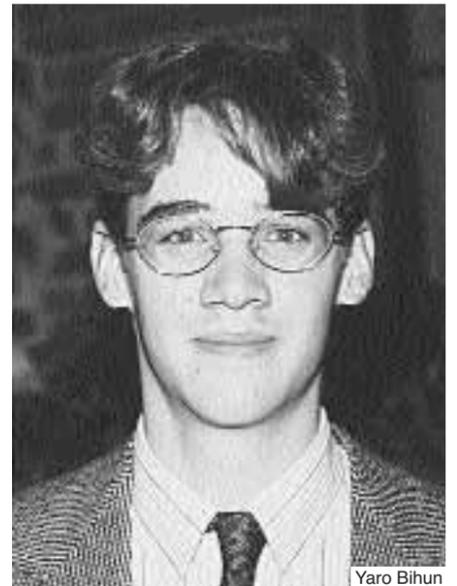
WASHINGTON – Taras Seryy of Cleveland recently completed a two-month internship at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, which was sponsored by the The Washington Group's Fellowship Fund.

Mr. Seryy is beginning his junior year at John Carroll University in Cleveland, where he is majoring in finance and accounting. He is interested in pursuing a career that will allow him to apply American business practices in the former Soviet Union.

During his internship Mr. Seryy helped the Embassy with preparations for such events as the Washington visit of Borys Tarasyuk, Ukraine's foreign affairs minister, and the July meeting of the Kuchma-Gore Binational Commission. On a daily basis he helped out with translations, general office work and the Embassy's website.

Mr. Seryy said he applied for the internship because he saw it as “an opportunity to go abroad without leaving the country.” By this he meant that he wanted to gain exposure to how the Embassy works and how it interacts with the international community based in Washington. He noted that it was a “positive experience” that taught him a lot about relations between people and how the diplomatic world works.

Mr. Seryy is an immigrant – sort of. He was actually born in New York City, where his father worked in the Soviet Union's Mission to the United Nations. As Mr. Seryy tells it, his father fell out of favor with his superiors, because of his growing close ties with local Ukrainian Americans. His diplomatic tour of duty was cut short and the family returned to Moscow (when Taras was about a year old).



Taras Seryy

Mr. Seryy spent the next 13 years in Moscow, before “immigrating” to the U.S. with his family. He also said he spent his summers in the village with his grandmother, in the family's native Sumy Oblast.

His father was a co-founder of the Slavutych Society in Moscow, an association of Ukrainians in the Soviet capital, and of the Moscow Ukrainian Studies School which held classes on Sundays.

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Those interested in supporting a future intern may send contributions made out to “TWG Fellowship Fund” to: The Washington Group, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.

## President and Congress...

(Continued from page 1)

credit union institutions.” Also high on the list of priorities for U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine are cooperative programs in law enforcement to combat international organized crime and narcotics trafficking.

Given the devastating economic and financial crisis in Russia and its ramifications worldwide, the minuscule level of funding for the IMF is causing several leaders in the House of Representatives to re-examine the foreign aid bill. Thus, a vote on the House floor is not expected until a consensus can be reached regarding IMF funding levels. Members of the House of Representatives returned to Washington on Wednesday, September 9, following their August recess.

## Quebec premier...

(Continued from page 3)

other human and civil rights?”

In the past two referenda, in 1980 and 1995, people of non-French background in Québec, who constitute about 16 percent of its population, have been virtually unanimous in voting “no” to any move towards separation.

The current debate over numbers flared recently after the country's Supreme Court decided on August 20 that the Canadian government would be enjoined to negotiate Québec's separation if “a clear majority” of the population voted in favor. The issue of what constitutes a “clear majority” has thus become a matter of contention.

Some Canadian federalists have recently suggested that a two-thirds (66.7 percent) majority should be required to provide a mandate for independence.

According to calculations that appeared

## Senate for maintaining aid

The Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee, under the leadership of Sen. Mitch McConnell, held its mark-up meeting on July 21. The Senate's version of the bill recognizes the strategic importance of maintaining assistance to the new independent states (NIS), particularly Ukraine, and has suggested a funding level of \$740 million to the NIS, with a \$210 million earmark for Ukraine.

The Senate foreign aid bill also stipulates that “50 percent of the amount made available in this subsection, exclusive of funds available for nuclear safety, free market democracy fund activities and law enforcement reforms, shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure until the secretary of state reports to the Committee on Appropriations that Ukraine has undertaken significant eco-

economic reforms.” According to the bill, the secretary of state shall report to the Congress within 120 days from the enactment of the proviso.

The Senate version also provides funding for “comprehensive legal reform in Ukraine necessary to support a decentralized market-oriented economic system, and the implementation of reforms necessary to establish an independent judiciary, including the education of judges, attorneys and law students”; the support of law enforcement programs; nuclear reactor safety issues; and the establishment of a “Free Market Democracy Fund” to be administered by the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine.

Like the House, the Senate expressed firm support for innovative methods of agricultural development in Ukraine. The Senate bill language reported that, “the committee directs [US] AID to report within 60 days on prospects for developing a small farm business initiative ... to generate local reforms and agricultural growth and income.”

Economic and military-type support is provided in the Senate bill for other countries in Central and East Europe, as well as the NIS. Of the \$740 million allocated for the NIS, \$95 million and \$90 million, respectively, have been earmarked for Georgia and Armenia. Countries classified within Central and East Europe are provided \$432.5 million in assistance, of which not more than \$200 million is designated for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Baltic republics were accorded security assistance in the amount of \$15.3 million “to accelerate the Baltic states’

integration into NATO.” This particular line item supplements assistance to the three democratic states as they enhance their military structures and modernize to attain NATO defense standards.

On September 2, following floor amendments offered by several senators, the Senate voted 90-3 in an overwhelming show of support for U.S. programs abroad. The bill remains tabled until the House of Representatives votes on its respective bill; then both subcommittees will meet in conference to resolve any differences.

## Caucus supports Ukraine

The co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus (CUC) also penned a letter to the chairmen of the respective Foreign Operations Subcommittees to express their support for continued assistance to Ukraine in view of the strategic partnership formed.

“Congress has played a key role in the positive development [of U.S.-Ukrainian relations] through its stewardship of U.S. foreign assistance,” wrote the co-chairs of the CUC, Reps. Jon Fox (R-Pa.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.), and Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.).

The caucus co-chairs further stated: “As the Ukrainian government continues to reform its internal structures and introduce further economic reforms, it is vital for U.S. foreign assistance to continue. The U.S. is well-positioned to play a key leadership role in assisting Ukraine to further establish a pluralistic and democratic society based upon the principles of law and on the free-market system.”

## 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, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

## INDEPENDENT UKRAINE: CELEBRATIONS OF THE 7th ANNIVERSARY

### Maplewood, N.J.

by Andrew Keybida

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. – Mayor Gerard W. Ryan issued a proclamation that designated August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in honor of the seventh anniversary of modern Ukraine's independence.

The Maplewood mayor greeted the assembled Ukrainian Americans at town hall and presented the document to Andrew Keybida, coordinator and recipient of the Maplewood Civic Association's Maple Leaf Award, and then ordered that the Ukrainian flag be raised in front of the Municipal Building on August 24, alongside the American flag to "pay tribute to the Ukrainian people for their courage and fortitude in the struggle for freedom and independence of Ukraine."

Approximately 50 members of Maplewood's Ukrainian American community gathered a 9 a.m. at the Municipal Building on August 24 to commemorate the anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

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

people of Ukraine.

Mr. Keybida introduced the main speaker of the morning, Dr. Roman Voronka, professor of the New Jersey Institute of Technology, who stated that he has had the opportunity to visit Ukraine over 30 times and the joy of living and working there for a year. He noted that Ukraine's independence is no longer in question, that Ukraine is blessed with relative political tranquility, churches and schools are being built and the Ukrainian language is being used throughout Ukraine.

Dr. Voronka told his audience that "what is good in Ukraine is due to our Western diaspora. We kept the faith, we kept the torch of free Ukraine alive and passed much of what we preserved back to Ukraine." He urged everyone to support the many organizations that channel aid to Ukraine and to send their relatives clothing, books and money to help sustain their freedom.

The delegation proceeded outdoors, carrying the Ukrainian flag. During the solemn moment when Mayor Ryan hoisted the Ukrainian and American flags, the assembled sang the Ukrainian and American national anthems.

### Clifton, N.J.



Tom Hawrylko

CLIFTON, N.J. – Congressman Bill Pascrell Jr. (D-N.J.) praised the "richness and vitality of [Ukraine's] people and traditions" and said that his participation in the raising of the Ukrainian flag at Clifton City Hall on August 23 "was one of the most memorable things I have done as a congressman." The congressman (left) holds the city's Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation with (from left) recently elected Clifton Councilman Stefan Tatarenko, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America representative Theodore Marsch, and Passaic County Freeholder, Director and Clifton Councilman Peter Eagler. Over 200 people attended the event.

### Chicago

by Marta Farion

CHICAGO – Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley sponsored a reception on August 20, for the Ukrainian American community to mark Ukraine's independence. The gathering, which was attended by approximately 350 people, took place in the Preston Bradley Hall at the Chicago Cultural Center.

This was the first celebration for the Ukrainian American community, where the commemorative occasion was initiated by the mayor's office and held at one of Chicago's premier historical buildings.

The mayor proclaimed the day as Ukrainian Independence Day in Chicago and the event underscored the Ukrainian community's standing as an integral and important component of the city.

Attending the ceremony were Archbishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Bishop Innocent Lotocky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, many members of the clergy of the Ukrainian Churches, State Sen. Walter Dudyecz, who is of Ukrainian descent, many city aldermen, leaders of Ukrainian American community organizations and approximately 350 members of the community.

The Ukrainian flag was displayed alongside the flags of the U.S. and the city of Chicago, which then served as a backdrop on stage for the program that followed.

The program included a moving prayer by Archbishop Vsevolod, a speech by the mayor, who spoke about the contributions of the Ukrainian community to the cultural and economic stability of the city, the many exchanges between Chicago and Kyiv as part of the successful sister cities relationship and the stability of the city's neighborhood known as the Ukrainian Village.

Acting Consul General of Ukraine Liudmyla Protasova greeted the mayor and members of the Ukrainian community on her first public appearance in Chicago.

Marta Farion, chairman of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee, stressed that Ukraine's independence presented new opportunities were for the development of

cultural, business and educational opportunities that will benefit both Ukraine and the U.S. Ms. Farion thanked Mayor Daley for his strong support of these exchanges.

The mayor presented Merit Awards to Sviatoslav Lychyk, president of the parish council of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Bohdan Watral, president of Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, and Julian Kulas, president of First Security Federal Savings Bank, for their many years of service to the Ukrainian community.

Ms. Protasova received a Certificate of Recognition for her new appointment at the Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago. Mykola Domashevsky was recognized for his contribution to the event.

Mayor Daley announced that the event will become a yearly celebration and received enthusiastic applause from the audience for his support of Ukraine as an independent country and his recognition of the Ukrainian community in the city of Chicago.

### Connecticut

by Michael S. Mowchan

HARTFORD, Conn. – In 1987 State Sen. Joseph Harper submitted a bill to introduce an act that established January 22 of each year as Ukrainian American Day in the state of Connecticut. The bill passed both houses and was signed by the governor.

After Ukraine gained its independence in 1991, this writer turned to the state capital to change Ukrainian American Day from January 22 to August 24. With the assistance of Rep. Theresa B. Gerratana from the 23rd District, in 1995 the first August 24 proclamation was issued by the Governor's Office.

This year, Gov. John G. Rowland issued the annual proclamation declaring August 24 as Ukrainian American Day in which he praised Ukraine's "extraordinary efforts and commitment to peace" [and] "achievements in ethnic tolerance and stability."



Maplewood Mayor Gerard W. Ryan (left) presents his Ukrainian Independence Day proclamation to Andrew Keybida.

### Northern New Jersey

by Kristina Rak Locascio

UNION, N.J. – The seventh anniversary of the independence of Ukraine was remembered by Ukrainian Americans in the North Jersey area at several events on August 23 and 24.

A large group of Ukrainian Americans gathered for a ceremony on August 23 where the mayor issued a proclamation in support of the occasion and raised the Ukrainian flag. In addition, Ukrainian flags and a banner announcing the anniversary were hung on two main streets in Union.

After the official ceremony, attendees were invited to the Ukrainian Evangelical Church for a banquet. A committee headed by Wolodymyr Waskiw and Pavlo Batkiw organized the events.

On August 24, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, members of both the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches jointly participated in a moleben offered by priests from both faiths. The Rev. Frank Szadiak and Wolodymyr Baran from St. John's, the

Rev. Oleh Hutsul from Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Rev. Petro Hotrovych from Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church were concelebrants. Members of local Ukrainian church, cultural, political and veterans' organizations represented their groups bearing flags.

The Rev. Baran delivered a sermon in Ukrainian in which he noted that Ukrainians' struggle for independence was a battle for God's virtues of faith and freedom, love and fairness. Ukraine's success depends on the development of a civic and religious environment that fosters patriotism rooted in a deep religious foundation, he added.

Speaking in English, the Rev. Szadiak remembered the many individuals, including members of the clergy, who gave their lives in the battle for Ukraine's freedom.

Also on August 24, through the efforts of Roman J. Pyndus, Essex County Executive James W. Treffinger issued a proclamation declaring that day Ukrainian Independence Day in Essex County.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Shoddy journalism (revisited)

Two years ago this week Forbes Magazine published a sensationalistic article titled "Tinderbox" in which the author, Paul Klebnikov, predicted that Ukraine was on the brink of explosive ethnic turmoil.

The so-called news feature was replete with Mr. Klebnikov's personal opinions, such as "Reintegration with Russia would alleviate many of [Ukraine's economic] problems," (sheesh, right now, even the Russians don't want to be part of the Russian economy) and unsubstantiated claims, such as "For Russian speakers economic injury is being added to political insult. The coal mines, steel mills and engineering companies of Russian-speaking eastern Ukraine may be inefficient, but they account for the vast majority of the country's export earnings and tax revenues. Where does the money go? To subsidize the poorer, Ukrainian-speaking regions of the west." He predicted that Ukraine would become another Chechnya or Bosnia, or would be overrun with "messianic" extremists as happened in Iran.

Yeah, right.

In a short accompanying article, Mr. Klebnikov wrote about Dmytro Korchytsky, the then-head of the tiny radical nationalist fringe group UNSO, as supposedly being a representative example of the general Ukrainian-speaking population. Mr. Klebnikov offered up his taxi-driver in Odesa, Sergei, as typical of the disgruntled Russian-speaking population. Sergei's biggest complaint, according to Mr. Klebnikov, was the fact that he could no longer watch Russian-language television broadcasts from Moscow. From this, Mr. Klebnikov leapt to the conclusion that "Ukrainian nationalists ... push President Kuchma to suppress Russian speakers. ... The Ukrainian language has, since independence, become dominant in television, radio and the schools."

Uh, huh.

The Forbes Magazine article, malicious speculation that tried to pass for journalism, falls into a familiar pattern: a sensationalistic piece that appears concurrently with an important political moment for Ukraine. Mr. Klebnikov's article in a major U.S. business magazine, though dated September 9, nonetheless hit the newsstands as early as September 2, the day Ukraine introduced its new currency, the hryvnia.

The now infamous October 23, 1994, broadcast of the CBS "60 Minutes" segment "The Ugly Face of Freedom," was aired throughout all of North America only days before then-newly elected President Leonid Kuchma's trip to Canada – his first major state visit to a Western democracy.

And then there was the one-two-three punch in April 1997 in The New York Times: an April 4 article about links between foreign investors and organized crime in Ukraine; April 9, about official government corruption; and April 14, about the sale by the government of Ukraine of turbines for nuclear reactors in Iran. All the articles were filled with unsourced quotes, unsubstantiated claims, speculations, innuendoes, generalizations and flat-out lies. All were shoddy journalism. All appeared several days before, or even on the day of, a major event: congressional hearings to increase U.S. funding for Ukraine; the first visit of Ukraine's Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk to the U.S.; President Kuchma's visit with Vice-President Al Gore.

The use of media as a political weapon, unfortunately, is a time-honored tradition. The purpose of planting a slanted article works like a blow below the belt in boxing: it causes pain even as you yell foul. And though these media pieces were intended as direct attacks on Ukraine, they nonetheless also stung the Ukrainian American community. No doubt there will be more in the future.

All the pieces provoked official protests from the government of Ukraine; the CBS piece, which was slanderous, provoked legal action in the U.S. The Ukrainian American community should remember these attacks. And when Steve Forbes, publisher of Forbes Magazine and presidential hopeful, begins his campaign for the U.S. presidency next term, let's remember to be sure to ask him: is your foreign policy going to be as shoddy as is your magazine's journalism?

Sept.  
16  
1924

### Turning the pages back...

Tatarbunary, a town located about 100 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Odesa, not far from the Black Sea coast, was founded in the 16th century while the area was under Turkish rule. Early in

the 19th century the Russian empire annexed the region, and subsequently it became a haven for Bulgarian colonists and Ukrainian (even some Russian) peasants fleeing serfdom.

In 1918 the town, along with all of Bessarabia, was claimed by Romania. In 1921 the Romanian government imposed an onerous program of agrarian reforms that caused widespread dissatisfaction. Soon after, a famine raged through the area and in 1924 a drought hit. The resulting hardships amplified the anger the Romanian regime aroused with its policy of social and ethnic discrimination against the Bessarabian population. It was only a matter of time before this powder keg exploded.

On September 16, 1924, a pro-Soviet revolutionary committee formally launched an uprising of about 4,000 to 6,000 peasants, issuing slogans calling for the region's unification with the Ukrainian SSR and an end to Romanian occupation. The revolt spread to the districts of Akkerman, Bendery, Cahul and Izmail, but after three days of fighting with Romania's army, artillery and navy, the uprising was suppressed.

Many perished and about 500 were arrested by Romanian authorities. After a three-and-a-half month trial in Kishinev, 86 of the insurrectionists were sentenced to terms ranging from one to 15 years in jail. The trial attracted international attention, and intellectuals such as Louis Aragon, Theodore Dreiser, Albert Einstein and Paul Eluard spoke out on the plight of the defendants.

Tatarbunary was annexed to the Ukrainian SSR in 1940 by Stalin, who took advantage of Hitler's embroilment in western Europe to march the Red Army into Bessarabia.

Sources: "Tatarbunary," "Tatarbunary uprising of 1924," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Paul R. Magocsi, "A History of Ukraine" (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996).

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Seeking solutions for the diaspora

by Marko Stech

Having read Dr. Myron Kuropas' columns "The Grunts' Carry Us" and "Diaspora: Disconsolate Desperation?" (July 12 and July 26), I decided to respond to his invitation and add my voice to the discussion about the future of Ukrainian communities in North America. I agree with Dr. Kuropas that the time has come to seriously look at causes and solutions.

The first and fundamental issue, which will ultimately decide our communal fate, is the problem of a valuable, realistic, and fairly unified "mission" of the Ukrainian diaspora as a whole. The lack of the real sense of such a "mission" in almost all of our mainstream organizations is, to a large degree, responsible for the virtual loss of the younger generation, especially the movement away from the community of young aspiring professionals. (As a member of this age category, I can make this statement with conviction.) The same applies to the recent immigrants from Ukraine to whom the diaspora offers little with which they can relate to or identify.

It may seem utopian to presume that a sense of "mission" that is acceptable to the older generation and to young professionals, to recent immigrants and to second- and third-generation Ukrainian North Americans, to academics as well as to the uneducated – can ever be found. And yet, perhaps it is not as impossible as it seems. We can learn a lesson or two from the Jewish communities in North America, which, despite their overall linguistic assimilation, have been remarkably successful in running lively community centers, attracting young people to their ranks, and organizing highly effective local, national, and international campaigns and events.

A young Jewish professional once told me that he took an active part in the Jewish community life because he was proud to belong to the nation that had brought the world the highest number of Nobel Prize laureates, the world's most famous violinists, and the list went on. Would not a similar sense of pride to belong to an internationally prominent nation have a potential to unite Ukrainians from different generations, different ways of life and different political, cultural, business, religious, organizations?

We may not yet boast of such achievements, but nothing stops us from striving to build and improve the image of our nation and our community and from making this one of the cornerstones of our communal "mission." Not only that, but perhaps for the first time in our history, we have an opportunity to do this not for some semi-mythical "cause of our forefathers" (thank God, Ukraine is free), but directly for us, our children, and our national and communal sense of pride.

During the Soviet era, it was the diaspora that represented Ukrainian interests in the world and, against all odds, managed to "put Ukraine on the world map." Ukrainian academics, journalists, writers, philanthropists, community activists, the U.S. and Canadian politicians of Ukrainian descent – all contributed to this truly Herculean achievement. And it is a paradox that now, when possibilities to continue this work are greater than ever, this same community is on the verge of losing its sense of place and mission.

Dr. Marko Stech is managing director of the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation.

Now we have better than ever possibilities and resources to help the first Ukrainian to win the Nobel Prize or other prestigious awards, to support our politicians in international politics, or to help Ukrainian scholars, scientists, writers, and artists achieve international prominence. By doing this, we would not only help these particular individuals, but we would improve the image of all Ukrainians and make things Ukrainian more prestigious and sought after in the world.

With independent Ukraine ready to support our claims, now we have better than ever possibilities to promote the true image of our history and culture and to win back some of the "spiritual territory" we have lost through the centuries. Is it not an attractive idea to the old as well as to the young to be a part of the process of bringing Ukraine and all of us more international recognition? Is it not an area which could also unify constructive forces from the diaspora and Ukraine?

To me this idea is so simple and straightforward that I cannot understand why so little, relatively speaking, is being done in this area, especially by the mainstream Ukrainian organizations. Not only are such actions rare, but they tend to be poorly organized and ineffective. This brings me to my next point: the professionalism and efficiency of our organizations.

In the context of continually decreasing membership of our organizations, we have no choice, but to be more professional and cost-effective. Otherwise, our organizations will simply not survive.

Many organizations also have to win back the trust of our community as to their abilities to get things done. Too many times in the past funds raised from our community "for the liberation of Ukraine," "aid for Ukraine," or other nebulously described projects were spent without producing any real effects. In some cases, they were spent on unrelated activities. Also, too many times we have raised and continue to raise money for "hopeless" projects: to save for a year or two a building or some activity that is no longer relevant and cannot support itself. Ukrainian organizations must become ready to show results for every dollar they receive from their members and donors.

To give a positive example of how effective the combination of a far-sighted objective and efficient management can be, I would like to describe a close-to-home "success story" of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the University of Alberta. In 1989 Mr. Jacyk took advantage of the two-to-one matching program in Alberta and with a donation of \$1 million, created a \$3 million endowment fund for the center. Invested, this money has been constantly growing and only part of its annual interest is used to run the center's many programs. This guarantees that the center will exist and operate permanently. Initially, the center employed two permanent staff members. Today its full-time staff consists of five highly qualified professionals, while several other specialists are employed on contractual basis.

There are, of course, other positive examples. For instance, in response to my recent letter to The Ukrainian Weekly, I was contacted by Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevych representing the USA/USA – an organization that helps the best students from Ukraine to obtain full scholarships at American universities. I was

(Continued on page 12)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### We must save our Soyuzivka

Dear Editor:

Soyuzivka was built by our parents as our national home in the diaspora. Will we now take this away from our children under the guise of "savings"? How can we, in this rich country, give up so easily?

My father taught me many things, but one day he uttered a simple statement that stuck with me like a melody that won't leave: "You will spend half of your working life earning things, and you will spend the other half stopping others from taking it away."

What I can't understand is why our own people are trying to take away the home of the diaspora. What "siege mentality" financial accounting dictates that we must close our doors to survive? How many other ethnic centers have fallen to this false logic, only to slide down the slippery slope of "100 percent cost savings" – otherwise known as "closed forever."

Is Soyuzivka unsuccessful? Let me tell you that you have a better chance of getting Taras Shevchenko to sign his autograph at the front desk on a weekend in July then signing a reservation! It would seem that a place that is so heavily booked in the summer can certainly generate enough income to offset the cost of maintaining a small staff during the off season.

Exactly how much would be saved by closing the doors? The largest expenses will remain. Taxes don't go away, and neither does insurance. Roads must still be plowed in the winter in case of fire. There is no significant cut in heating. Buildings not used during the slow months are not heated now and any heating expense should be welcomed since it means paying customers.

Instead of cutting costs, we must develop business plans and budgets to increase, not decrease, the use of our Ukrainian home in the diaspora.

Understandably, the diaspora has lost some wind in its sails. For too long our

reason for living was to fight the outside Soviet menace. Our dreams have come true and now we have a free Ukraine which requires a proactive philosophy and not the old one. It's time to end the "circle the wagons" mentality.

The home of the diaspora is at Soyuzivka – not in the ledgers of insurance policies. Our home reaches every corner of the continent. If you doubt this, review the address of the hundreds of children who enjoyed summer camp this year. One family of three generations with Lemko roots came from Houston. Another family of three generations with roots in Poltava came from Canada. And guess what? Another family drove all the way from San Francisco on the Pacific coast so that one son could learn his first Ukrainian words and appreciate Ukrainian culture with other Ukrainian children.

To repeat, too many have worked too long to make our national home in the diaspora, and it cannot be taken away. Closing it for six months will further reduce revenues and this will result in its closing forever.

We must plan for the success of our home in the diaspora just as free Ukraine has now reversed its fall and is rising from the ashes. Otherwise, we Ukrainians in the diaspora are our own worst enemy.

**Yaroslav Chelak  
Karen Chelak  
Morristown, N.J.**

P.S.: UNA members recently received a plea to purchase the new UNA Blue/Gold discount policy. If you want to help, please purchase this one even if you already have a policy. It will help generate revenues for the UNA and Soyuzivka. Call 1-800-253-9862.

And to those readers with children, let us tell you that, thanks to multiculturalism, our two daughters have more daily exposure to everything but our own culture. Send your children to camp at Soyuzivka (we did), and plan your vacation there also. No long lines, no ridiculous prices, plenty of time to relax, and no need to "take a vacation after your vacation."

rites to serve immigrants in the U.S. This year's Polish bishops' conference based its request on the American precedent of 1929.

Catholics in the U.S., indeed all Christians concerned with ecumenism, can express dissatisfaction with the Vatican secretary of state's decree expelling married Ukrainian priests from Poland, by sending letters to or phoning/faxing the nunciature in Washington: His Excellency, The Most Rev. Agostino Cacciavillan, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to the U.S., 3339 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20008-3687; telephone, (202) 333-7121; fax, (202) 337-4036.

Latin Rite bishops in the U.S. should be asked to officially reverse their position of 1929, as was recently done by the Australian Catholic bishops' conference with regard to their position of 1949. To support a reversal in the U.S., write or phone/fax: The Most Rev. Anthony M. Pilla, President, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, 3211 Fourth St., NE Washington, DC 20017-1194; telephone, (202) 541-3000; fax, (202) 541-3166.

Send copies of correspondence to: The Most Rev. Stephen Sulyk, Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia, 827 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, PA 19123.

**Oles Cheren  
Mansfield, Ohio**

## PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



### A letter to the chairman

Dear Chairman Tkachenko:

Please accept my congratulations on assuming the chairmanship of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada. This is an extremely important position and the leadership you provide will have a historic impact. Few people ever have that opportunity, and my prayers are with you to make the right decisions for Ukraine and the world. Allow me now to offer a few thoughts about your Independence Day speech on August 23. I wasn't there, but I read about it in *The Ukrainian Weekly*. According to reporter Roman Woronowycz, you asked the people at the Ukraina Palace of Culture not to be ashamed of the 70-plus Soviet years and called for a return to closer ties with Russia. You praised Volodymyr Scherbytsky, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine in the 1970s and 1980s, and condemned those who counseled a policy of "Away from Moscow!"

Before I go on, you should know that I'm not a citizen of Ukraine; I'm a Ukrainian American. I must also let you know that my family has bitter feelings toward the Soviet government you once served and whose legacy you now praise. My mother and father were both Ukrainian patriots who made the painful but unavoidable decision after World War II to leave the country they loved. Like hundreds of thousands of others, they left because they couldn't live with the policies of the Soviet government. I mean that literally.

Like every other Ukrainian, my parents lost family members and friends to the NKVD (secret police). My father's brother, for example, was murdered in 1940 or 1941 – no one knows exactly when or how he died or where his body was tossed. He was studying for the priesthood. To the Soviets that was a crime and they killed him for it.

Because Polish authorities had arrested my father in 1934 for distributing pro-Ukrainian leaflets, he would certainly have been executed by the Soviets in the 1945 had they been able to arrest him. So, really, my parents had no choice but to become political refugees.

It was painful: for the rest of their lives, they were filled with an aching sense of longing and loss for the land they loved. Life in America was good, but still they hoped someday to be able to go home. I regret they didn't live to see the glorious day of Ukraine's declaration of independence in 1991.

So what did I think of your speech? The great American political leader, Tip O'Neill is remembered for saying, "All politics is local." (Like you, he was a parliamentary leader, in his case, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.) I have to admit, therefore, that my reaction to your Independence Day speech is "local," a reflection of my family's tragic experience. In short, I didn't like your speech.

But it's not just about my family. Just consider: during the 70-plus Soviet years, the Cheka, OGPU, NKVD, KGB, MVD and other criminal organizations murdered millions of Ukrainians. The people know. Go to any city in Ukraine and ask where the torture chambers were, where the people were murdered and where the bodies are buried. They'll

tell you. In Kyiv, it's in the Bykivnia woods.

In the countryside, where millions died in the artificial Famine of 1932-1933 that forced the peasantry from their land onto collective farms, it's different. There the killing fields were everywhere.

This is a shameful legacy that only the Nazis, the Khmer Rouge and Mao Tse Tung's Communists can match.

It's harsh, I know, but it's the truth. In the desperate straits Ukraine finds itself today, there is no room for lies. Yes, the legacy of Soviet rule is shameful, but shame can be a healthy emotion, provided it's accompanied by a resolve to change course and make amends.

In your speech you mentioned your admiration for Volodymyr Scherbytsky. I met Mr. Scherbytsky in 1985 at a reception at the U.S. Capitol hosted by the same speaker, Rep. O'Neill. I was probably the only American there who spoke Ukrainian.

In the reception line I took the opportunity to challenge Mr. Scherbytsky about his language policy. How can it be, I asked, that you as leader of Ukraine would promote a policy that will inexorably lead to the death of your own language? To my mind, he seemed embarrassed and annoyed, but he stood his ground and said this was a "normal process." Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin was standing by his side, monitoring his every word, so what else was Mr. Scherbytsky going to say? But then he probably believed what he said.

Today, Ukraine's language and culture have barely begun to recover from the Russification that Moscow ordered and Scherbytsky carried out. There are even members of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada who speak Russian during official deliberations. This is Volodymyr Scherbytsky's legacy. For the leader of one of Europe's oldest and largest nations, it's a shameful way to be remembered.

I must admit, Mr. Chairman, that there is one part of your speech I agree with. That was your praise for the New Economic Policy (NEP) of the 1920s.

As you'll recall from history, the new Bolshevik regime headed by Lenin nationalized industries and implemented wholesale grain requisitions. The result, not surprisingly, was economic depression and famine.

Under the NEP in 1921, small and medium-sized businesses were denationalized, private trade was legalized and the beginnings of foreign trade were initiated. Very soon, shops began opening, goods became available and people had food to eat. Lenin called it a New Economic Policy. Today, we call it the free market, and it's what Ukraine needs.

Collectivization and a whole series of Five-Year Plans, of course, wiped out all the progress of the NEP, and Stalin proceeded to build communism with the same methods the pharaohs used to build the pyramids.

Now in its eighth year of independence, Ukraine has enormous prospects, the country must look within for a solution to its problems. With vast expanses of fertile land, natural resources and people willing to work if they're rewarded,

(Continued on page 12)

### Catholics should protest decree

Dear Editor:

On March 4, Cardinal Angelo Sodano, secretary of state, Vatican, addressed to the apostolic nuncio in Warsaw a decree that married priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland will have to return to Ukraine. Orthodox Churches, the Church of England with its communion Churches, the 124-member Churches of the Lutheran World Federation and others have expressed ecumenical concern about this odd development.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church was to deliberate the decree at its Sobor in Lviv this August, and its synod of bishops will act on the conciliar findings when they meet the following month. Cardinal Edward Idris Cassidy, president of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, has expressed disappointment at the expulsion decree and called it ecumenically harmful.

Catholics in the United States have a special obligation as regards this decree. In 1929 the Holy See acceded to repeated requests by Latin Rite bishops in the U.S. to forbid the ordination of married men to the priesthood in the Eastern Rites in the U.S., or the sending of married priests from the native regions of these

## BOOK REVIEW

## Norwegian author's study focuses on Ukraine and European security

*Ukraine and European Security, Chatham House Papers* by Tor Bukkvoll. London: The Royal Institute of International Affairs and Pinter, 1997. ISBN 1-85567-465-3 and 1-85567-464-5. ix + 129 pgs.

by Taras Kuzio

This important and elucidating contribution to Ukrainian studies is conveniently divided into an introduction and three chapters. It is a testament to the growing interest in Ukrainian affairs among a broad section of journalists, policy-makers, governments, think tanks and academia. Tor Bukkvoll is a lecturer at the Norwegian Military Academy, and the book was written with the financial sponsorship of the Norwegian Ministry of Defense and the German-based Volkswagen Foundation.

In the introduction Mr. Bukkvoll provides three reasons that Ukraine is central to European security. First, a Ukrainian independent state is a "defining feature of the future European security architecture." Second, Ukraine will help determine Russia's future transformation. Finally, there have been exaggerated claims about the alleged fragility of the Ukrainian state that could be a potential threat to regional security.

Chapter 2 discusses domestic threats to Ukrainian security within the realm of its democratization, marketization, civil-military relations and center-periphery relations. The author concludes that Ukraine has made tremendous strides in its democratization process, that reformist parties and parliamentary factions are moving closer to the national democrats on questions of statehood and that the military has not become involved in politics. Mr. Bukkvoll does point to a problem area; namely, that the armed forces still include within the top ranks of the officer corps many Russians whose loyalty is questioned by Ukrainian nationalists.

Chapter 3 surveys ethnic mobilization and separatism. This chapter is probably the best in this study because it rejects the traditional analysis found in most Western studies of a Ukraine allegedly divided into a "nationalist West" and a "pro-Russian East." In fact there are no political parties in eastern Ukraine that advocate separatism.

In southern Ukraine, meanwhile, "little or no organized anti-independence political activity exists" and, "since Ukraine became independent in 1991, attempts at mobilization against its independence in ESU [eastern-southern Ukraine] have been few and scattered." Left-wing and inter-front parties and groups demand "reunification" with the other former Soviet republics or with the eastern Slavs; they do not advocate separatism. The local elites in eastern-southern Ukraine are pro-Ukrainian, while among the population at large, Mr. Bukkvoll rightly points out, there is an identity transition under way.

Regionalism, which exists in this region in the form of demands for economic decentralization and local self-government, should not be confused as separatism. The only example of separatism that Mr. Bukkvoll points to is that in Crimea, where he believes that it only suffered a "temporary defeat" in 1995, a region where the Tatars could become a threat to stability.

Chapter 4 discusses Ukrainian-Russian relations within the context of ongoing problems that exist between the countries, as well as Russia's inability to accept Ukrainian independence as a permanent feature. Mr. Bukkvoll points to the similari-

ties in the foreign policies of Ukraine's two post-Soviet presidents. Ironically, the administration of Leonid Kuchma is adopting more concrete measures to return Ukraine to "Europe" than that of Leonid Kravchuk, during whose presidency there were more "declamations" than "real achievements."

Mr. Bukkvoll looks at the various scenarios that could unfold if certain types of leaders are in power in Russia and Ukraine. The most likely, in this reviewer's view, is scenario three, "moderates in Ukraine and nationalists in Russia." A moderate Ukrainian leadership would still value good relations with Russia, including it within its definition of "Europe." Nevertheless, "the Ukrainian moderates will also keep a certain distance from Russia." This seems to sum up nicely the Kuchma leadership.

The study, though well written, does suffer from some mistakes. The 1994 parliamentary elections did not bring a "left-wing majority" to power, a claim made by many

(Continued on page 14)

## BOOK NOTES

### Publication covers old Rus' monetary systems

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Prof. Omeljan Pritsak's "The Origins of the Old Rus' Weights and Monetary Systems," has recently been published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and distributed by Harvard University Press.

In this sweeping work, Dr. Pritsak charts how the metrological and numismatic system of Western Europe, Arabia, Khazaro-Bulgaria and, later, Byzantium influenced the development of their counterparts in Kyivan Rus'.

Dr. Pritsak begins with a survey of the weights and monetary systems extant in Eurasia in the seventh to 11th centuries and goes on to solve many fundamental, century-old problems in the study of Old Rus' metrology and numismatics.

Many of Dr. Pritsak's conclusions challenge conventional theories in this field. Students of the history of Ukraine, Russia and Eastern Europe in general will find this to be the most thoroughly researched and documented English-language study of the subject to date.

This book is the result of over 20 years of work by Dr. Pritsak, former director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. In 1990-1997 he served as director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

The 160-page book is available from: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone, 1-800-448-2242; fax, 1-800-962-4983. Price: \$29 (clothbound). Applicable taxes, shipping and handling charges are extra.

## A biography of Mykola Kostomarov, a leader in Ukraine's national awakening

*Mykola Kostomarov: A Biography* by Thomas M. Prymak. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996, 263 pp., \$60 cloth ISBN 0-8020-0758-9.

by Maria Hrycaika Zaputovich

A difficult feat for any biographer is to maintain objectivity, and Thomas Prymak has admirably achieved this with his well-written biography of Mykola Kostomarov (1817-1885).

Kostomarov was of Ukrainian and Russian parentage, and was known as a leading light of the Ukrainian national awakening of that period. A consummate scholar and intellectual, he was an unusual academic in that he empathized with the common people and championed the use of the Ukrainian language in education.

Kostomarov, who had access to many primary sources that are no longer available, dealt with issues which were as explosive then as they are today: the non-Slavic origins of the Russian people; the separate historical, cultural, and linguistic entities of

*Maria Hrycaiko Zaputovich lectured in Chinese and Russian history at the University of Guelph, and Chinese and Japanese history at the University of Toronto.*

Russia and Ukraine; and the assertion that Kyivan Rus' was the predecessor of Ukraine, not of Russia.

Kostomarov also documents Ukraine's suffering under Polish and Russian occupation. That his scholarship was impeccable and unbiased is strengthened by the fact that he had intimate friendships with members of the members of the Polish and Russian intelligentsia. He was also a loyal Russian subject.

A distraction for this reviewer, was the use of Russian spelling of Ukrainian place-names. If English speakers were able to make the leap from Wade-Giles transliteration to Pinyin with respect to China, surely a less radical change from Russian to Ukrainian spelling could be accommodated. Mr. Prymak has also confused the name of a territory "Slobidska Ukraine," with the name of its settlement "Sloboda." These points, however, can easily be corrected in the second printing.

This book is bound to generate much discussion, and should be included in every university's East European curriculum.

## New comprehensive study of Ukrainian musical elements

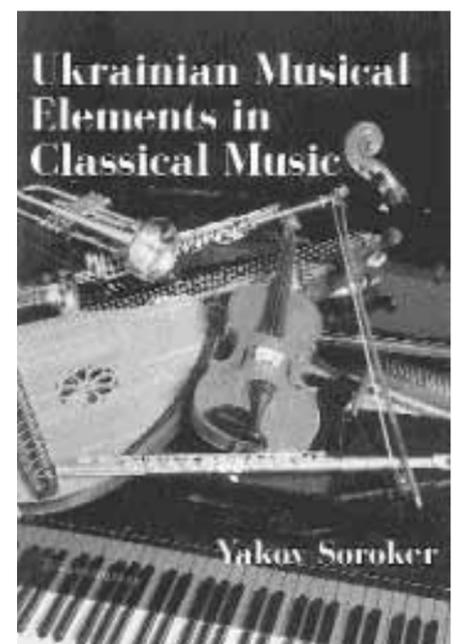
EDMONTON – "Ukrainian Musical Elements in Classical Music" by Yakov Soroker is the first comprehensive account of the influence of Ukrainian motifs on the classical music of Europe and Russia from the 18th century through the first half of the 20th.

Going beyond earlier, fragmentary treatments that considered direct Ukrainian borrowings by classical composers, Mr. Soroker analyzes Ukrainian elements in the musical language of the composers and regions under study.

Beginning with a survey of the modes, melodies and rhythms characteristic of Ukrainian folk music, the author discusses the role of these elements in the works of the Viennese classical school, 19th century German, Austrian and Hungarian composers, Frederic Chopin and later Polish composers, Bela Bartok, and Russian composers, including such major figures as Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rachmaninoff and Prokofiev, and lesser lights such as Khandoshkin, Serov and Kabalevsky.

Drawing on a vast musical literature and a lifetime of study, Mr. Soroker demonstrates the significant influence of Ukrainian themes – often wrongly identified as "Russian," "Hungarian," "Gypsy" or "Turkish" – on classical music. The text is enriched with 100 musical examples and a bibliography citing works in several languages. Offering a fresh analytical approach and a wealth of new information, this book, published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, is an important contribution to the literature on classical music.

Mr. Soroker was born in 1920 in Bessarabia; he studied in Chisinau, then at the Moscow Conservatory with David Oistrakh. He completed his studies at the



conservatory in 1955 with a dissertation on Beethoven's violin sonatas, going on to a career as a performer and pedagogue. From 1962 to 1976 he held the chair of music history and theory at the Ivan Franko Pedagogical Institute in Drohobych.

He has published more than 100 works, including monographs and articles, particularly on the works of Beethoven and Prokofiev and on the violinists Szigeti, Goldstein and Oistrakh. In 1976 he settled in Jerusalem, where he died in 1995.

The book may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8 Canada. Credit card orders may be faxed to (403) 492-4967.

The clothbound 161-page book costs \$26.70, including GST; add \$3 for shipping.

*The writer is research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, the University of Birmingham.*

## DATELINE NEW YORK: New Yorkers bring culture to Catskills

by Helen Smindak

In the good old summertime, when most city folk migrate to the shore and the countryside in search of cooler climes, artists and craftspeople hit the road, too. They're off to Ukrainian folk festivals, concert and opera series like those in Newport, R.I., and the Hamptons on Long Island, and Catskill resorts like Soyuzivka and Hunter, N.Y., where weekend cultural programs reign supreme.

Spending a few days in the northern Catskills recently, I visited the picturesque Hutsul-styled Grazhda concert hall on Route 23A in Jewett Center, N.Y., and found a Ukrainian artist in performance on a Saturday evening. Lyric coloratura soprano Oleksandra Hrabova, with Kyiv Conservatory graduate Maryna Rohozhyna at the piano, delighted the capacity audience with her scintillating voice, offering arias by Puccini, Gounod, Bellini and Donizetti, songs by Ukrainian composers Mykola Lysenko and Ihor Sonevtsky, and lilting Ukrainian folk songs. As an encore she sang Gershwin's touching "Summertime," her Ukrainian accent adding an especially endearing quality to the lullaby.

A native of Lviv who has been winning plaudits and prizes in this country for the past three years, Ms. Hrabova clearly enjoys singing and pleasing her listeners. Though petite in stature, she owns a strong voice that enables her to reach high notes effortlessly; she is equally adept as an actress, able to convey coquettish or sad feelings with her facial expressions and dark, soulful eyes.

This marvelous young singer is well on the way to becoming a successful performer on the American musical scene. Since coming to the U.S. after touring in Ukraine, Europe and Canada, she has won the 1997 National Opera Association Competition in Washington, (second prize) and Di Capo Opera Vocal Competition in New York (third prize). A winner of this year's Liederkrantz Foundation Award and the 1998 Metropolitan Opera National Council Regional Auditions (third prize), she is looking forward to portraying Violetta in the Di Capo Opera's 1999 production of Verdi's "La Traviata."

Appearing on the evening's bill as a replacement for ailing baritone Yaroslav Hnatiuk, formerly of the Lviv Opera, also was violinist Oleksander Abayev, who interpreted Ravel's tempestuous "Gypsy Rhapsody" with intensity and verve.

The concert was but one in the classical music series sponsored by the Music and Art Center of Greene County, whose president and music director is Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky of New York. The season opened with an anniversary concert for the prominent contemporary Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skotyk. Other concerts this year presented such outstanding artists as cellists Natalia Khoma and Nestor Cybriwsky, pianists Volodymyr Vynnytsky and Thomas Hrynkiw, violinist Anton Miller, soprano Luba Shchibchik, baritone Oleh Chmyr and the Leontovych String Quartet, which consists of Yuri Mazurkevych, Yuri Kharenko, Borys Deviatov and Volodymyr Panteleiev.

In addition to the musical felicities that have prompted area residents to dub this center "Little Tanglewood," the Grazhda hall offered a richly varied treat for the eyes and temptation for art collectors – over 100 works of Ukrainian artists, were arranged on the pale-blond log walls and in the adjoining hallway of the architecturally impressive building.

Included in the annual exhibit were, among others, oils by Ivan Trusz, Mychajlo Moroz, Luboslav Hutsaliuk, Mykola Nedilko, Myron Lewytsky, Ludmyla Morozova, Bohdan Domanyk, Yaroslav Wyznyckyj and Bohdan Tytla; watercolors and acrylics by Edward, George and Jerome Kozak; icons by Halyna Tytla, George Kozak and Bohdan Bozhemsky; as well as as tempera paintings by Sophia Lada and Taras Shumylowych.

Art works were also on display a few miles down the road at the Xenia Motel, now operated by Oksana and Oleh Cziselsky, formerly of Lviv, as well as at the home of Mr. Wyznyckyj, a former Brooklynite.

At the time of my visit, several workshops were being held as part of the music center's summer program. Anna Baczynsky of New York patiently coaxed and guided a group of youngsters through a folk singing class at the Grazhda, while pysanka and ceramics expert Sofia Zielyk, also from New York, instructed students in the intricacies of decorating Ukrainian Easter eggs and ceramics at the mountain-chalet summer home of her parents, Lubomyr and Larysa Zielyk. Mrs. Zielyk, an authority on Ukrainian embroidery and gerdany (bead-strung necklaces), was scheduled to conduct classes in her specialties the following week.

The Grazhda is part of a spiritual and cultural center for Ukrainians that includes St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, designed by architect Ivan Zhukovsky; a bell tower; and the parish hall (known as the grazhda) and



**Marta Bagratuni playing Suite No. 1 in G for solo violoncello by J.S. Bach. She performed in concert with her mother, cellist Natalia Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky at the Grazhda.**

parsonage, designed by architect Ivan Zajac. All are located on a pine-covered hilltop site between the Hunter ski area and Lexington, N.Y. The structures were built by master builder Jurij Kostiv in the timber block-work style that is traditional in Ukraine's Carpathian Mountains. Iconographer Petro Cholodny Jr. and sculptor/wood carver Mychailo Czereszniowskyj executed the decoration of the church interior.

A popular stop for tourists and summer vacationers, the complex is situated in an area that has attracted a number of year-round Ukrainian residents, among others Mr. and Mrs. Wyznyckyj, Clementine Szewczuk, who runs Karpatia House in Lexington, and painter/sculptor Natalia Pohrebinska, who lives in Lexington and commutes to nearby Saugerties, N.Y., where she operates an art and antiques shop, the Stone House Gallery.

### A comedy for Dzundza

George Dzundza has changed his occupation so often in the past 25 years that he could be called a chameleon. In reality, he's a versatile actor who has appeared on movie and TV screens as a police sergeant, bar owner, detective, bank robber, Russian KGB officer, American Nazi leader, proprietor of a 24-hour grocery store and a host of other characters.

He's been cast for the most part in tough guy and villain roles, but beginning on September 24, you'll find him doing comedy on NBC Thursday nights from 8:30 to 9. He is featured in "Jesse," a new romantic family comedy starring Christina Applegate ("Married ... With Children"). As Jesse's father, John Warner Sr., he will portray a gruff, plainspoken soul who owns Der Biergarten, the German-theme restaurant/bar where Jesse works as a waitress.

The sitcom revolves around Jesse, an attractive single mother whose life is a juggling act involving her job, her dreams and responsibilities to the men in her life – her father, two brothers (John Lehr of "Friends" and David DeLuise of "Third Rock from the Sun") and 10-year-old son (Eric Lloyd). The production is the creation of Bright/Kaufman/Crane, producers of "Friends," in association with Warner Bros. Television.

Mr. Dzundza sees his newest character as an Archie Bunker type. "He's a likable, somewhat clumsy and politically incorrect kind of a guy who's always putting his foot in his mouth," he says. "He's just a regular working Joe."

It's a role the actor will be able to interpret from first-hand experience, since he worked as a bartender and waiter in the 1970s while studying with renowned drama instructor Stella Adler in New York for six years. Part of that job experience included bartending at the Ukrainian National Home on Second Avenue and waiting on tables at the Orchidia Restaurant in New York and at Soyuzivka. Mr. Dzundza has been making a name for himself in the acting profession since 1973, when he got his first big break in the national touring company of the prize-winning play "That Championship Season." He returned to Broadway as the



**Cellist Natalia Khoma in a concert with pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky held at the Grazhda on August 1. They performed works by Baley, Schubert and Rachmaninoff.**

understudy to Jack Weston in "The Ritz"; when Mr. Weston left, Mr. Dzundza was bumped up to the lead.

In 1978 he starred in Thomas Babe's compelling play "A Prayer for My Daughter" at the New York Shakespeare Public Theater. His characterization of a blustering, overweight police sergeant won this critique from reviewer Mel Gussow of The New York Times: "(Mr. Dzundza's) personality is as imposing as his physique." Referring to the four-man cast, Mr. Gussow added: "The actors are superlative – in creating individual characters and in concert as an ensemble."

Interviewed that year following a performance of "A Prayer," Mr. Dzundza told me he gravitated towards the acting profession from his boyhood in Manhattan's East Village when he wrote skits for SUM (Ukrainian American Youth Association) bonfires. "I used to like making people laugh," he said.

Hollywood's doors opened for the New York actor after he appeared as a bar owner and one of Robert DeNiro's hometown buddies in the Vietnam movie "The Deer Hunter." Director Michael Cimino's story of young Ukrainian American steelworkers from Clairton, Pa., who

(Continued on page 14)



**George Dzundza as he appeared in the 1978 movie "The Deer Hunter."**

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## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Pastuszeks celebrate 50th wedding anniversary

SWARTHMORE, Pa. — Mr. and Mrs. William J. Pastuszek celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on August 29. They were married in 1948 at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Chester, Pa., by the bride's uncle, the Very Rev. Philip Halicke.

Mr. Pastuszek is a realtor with 51 years of experience in the real estate development and management business; his business is located in Swarthmore.

The Pastuszeks are the proud parents

of three children, William Jr. of Newtown, Mass., Lydia of Sudsbury, Mass., and Alexander of Swarthmore.

They have six grandchildren. The Pastuszeks were honored by family, friends and employees at a surprise party at their summer home in Beach Haven, N.J.

Mr. Pastuszek is president of Ukrainian National Association Branch 231 and chairman of the UNA Auditing Committee. All members of the family are UNA members.



William and Theodosia Pastuszek

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# NOTES ON PEOPLE

## Appointed to U. Mass. department of finance

AMHERST, Mass. — The University of Massachusetts board of trustees on August 5 approved the appointment of Anna B. Nagurney of the department of finance and operations management in the Isenberg School of Management as the John F. Smith Memorial Professor.

The endowed professorship is supported by a \$750,000 commitment to the management school from alumnus John F. Smith Jr., chairman of General Motors, to honor his father, a 1929 alumnus of the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at the university.

Thomas O'Brien, dean of the Isenberg School of Management, said Dr. Nagurney's appointment marks an important milestone for the school. "It is the first endowed professorship given to the school to help us reward and retain outstanding members of the current faculty," he noted. He added that Prof. Nagurney is a good choice because of her strong record of academic achievement at the university.

Prof. Nagurney has been at the University of Massachusetts since 1983 and is an internationally recognized scholar whose work includes constructing computer network models of large-scale financial, transportation and regional economic systems. She is the co-author of "Financial Networks: Statics and Dynamics," which has attracted much attention on Wall Street.

In 1996 Prof. Nagurney received a seven-month appointment for a Distinguished Guest Professorship at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden, where she taught and did research in transportation network theory. She also worked with the institute's president, Janne Carlsson, to enhance female education and research in Sweden.

In 1986 Prof. Nagurney was recognized as an outstanding young researcher by the University of Umea, also in Sweden, which presented her with the Erik Kempe prize, one of Sweden's highest honors.

Prof. Nagurney received a \$250,000 Faculty Award for Women from the



**Prof. Anna B. Nagurney**

National Science Foundation in 1991. She was one of 25 women in the U.S. to receive a Visiting Professorship for Women grant from the National Science Foundation in 1988. That \$138,828 grant supported a year of research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. Nagurney received a Distinguished Young Achiever Prize from the National Association of Women in 1987 sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

Born in Windsor, Ontario, Prof. Nagurney is the daughter of Roman and the late Iwanna (Jarosz) Bobiak. She was educated in St. Michael's Ukrainian Elementary School in Yonkers, N.Y., and Yonkers High School, and received an A.B., Sc.B., Sc.M. and Ph.D. from Brown University.

Prof. Nagurney resides in Amherst with her husband, Prof. Ladimer S. Nagurney of the electrical engineering department of the University of Hartford, and daughter, Alexandra. The family are members of UNA Branch 123 in Scranton, Pa.

*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.*

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### The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

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### Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

well-known author of the new book "Ukrainian American Citadel: The First Hundred Years of the Ukrainian National Association"

Meeting topic:

### "The Future of the Ukrainian American Community"

The meeting will be held on Sunday, October 11, 1998, at 3 p.m.

at the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.  
2200 Route 10  
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Also on the agenda: an exhibit of art works by Roman Demko. Admission is free. Refreshments will be served.



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## Ukrainian Youth Olympic Games held at SUM resort in Ellenville

by Christine Kozak-Prociuk

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Athletes of Chornomorska Sitch and SUM – 154 boys and girls – participated in the Ukrainian Youth Olympic Games held on August 15 here at the resort of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM).

Immediately following the opening ceremonies, which were conducted by I. Isajiw, president for the Eastern region of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian acronym as USCAK), rules were announced and the olympic flame was lit. The administrators of the games were: Myron Stebelsky, president of USCAK; Myroslaw Shmigel, SUM executive board member; Mr. Isajiw, president of USCAK-East; Anya Dashawec, SUM camp commandant; Roman Dashawec, manager; Roman Pyndus, secretary; Alexander Napora, treasurer; and Omelan Twardowsky, press correspondent. Sport chairpersons were: Roman Balash and Wolodymyr Kovalev, soccer; Christine Kozak-Prociuk, volleyball; Oleh Kolodiy, track and field; Albert Kolb and Yuriy Kolb, tennis; and Marika Bokalo, swimming.

The games began immediately after the athletes were greeted by Messrs. Stebelsky and Shmigel. Gold medal and ribbons, partially funded by the Self Reliance credit unions of New York, Newark, N.J., Clifton, N.J., Rochester, N.Y., and the Orthodox Federal Credit Union of New York, were presented to the winners of sports events.

The results were as follows.

### Soccer

Younger division: SUM – Chornomorska Sitch, 1:0.

Older division: SUM – Chornomorska Sitch, 2:1.

### Tennis

Girls 10 and younger: 1) C. Blaha (SUM), 2) A. Lesiuk (SUM).

Girls 14 and younger: 1) K. Farrell (Sitch), 2) T. Padko (SUM).

Girls 15 and older: 1) O. Korkunda (Sitch), 2) O. Kolb (Uzhorod, Ukraine).

Boys 10 and younger: 1) E. Kolb (Sitch), 2) M. Bobel (SUM).

Boys 12 and younger: 1) E. Rudawsky (Sitch), 2) W. Fedorko (SUM).

Boys 14 and younger: 1) D. Wasyluk (Sitch), 2) N. Prociuk (Sitch).

Boys 15 and older: 1) D. Lewycky (Sitch), 2) T. Kulynych (SUM).

### Volleyball

Girls: 1) Sitch, 2) SUM A Team, 3) SUM B Team.

Boys: 1) Sitch A Team, 2) SUM A Team, 3) Sitch B Team.

### Track and field

Gold medal winners:  
10 and younger: boys – S. Porada (SUM), girls – N. Kebalo (SUM).

12 and younger: boys – P. Kasyanenko (SUM), girls – U. Horodyskyj (Sitch).

14 and younger: boys – M. Blahi (SUM); girls – H. Padko (SUM).

15 and older: girls – T. Chirovsky (Sitch).

1-mile run: girls – N. Dubanowitz (Sitch); boys – P. Biddell (SUM).

### Swimming

Gold medal winners:  
Sitch: R. Dyachuk, W. Makar, E. Kolb, A. Wasyluk, M. Makar, S. O'Hare, T. Makar, D. Shembel, N. Colacci, S. Stoll and K. Farrell.

SUM: Y. Holowka, M. Harasymowycz, S. Ros, A. Leschuk, N. Kebalo, U. Blaha and K. Doliak.



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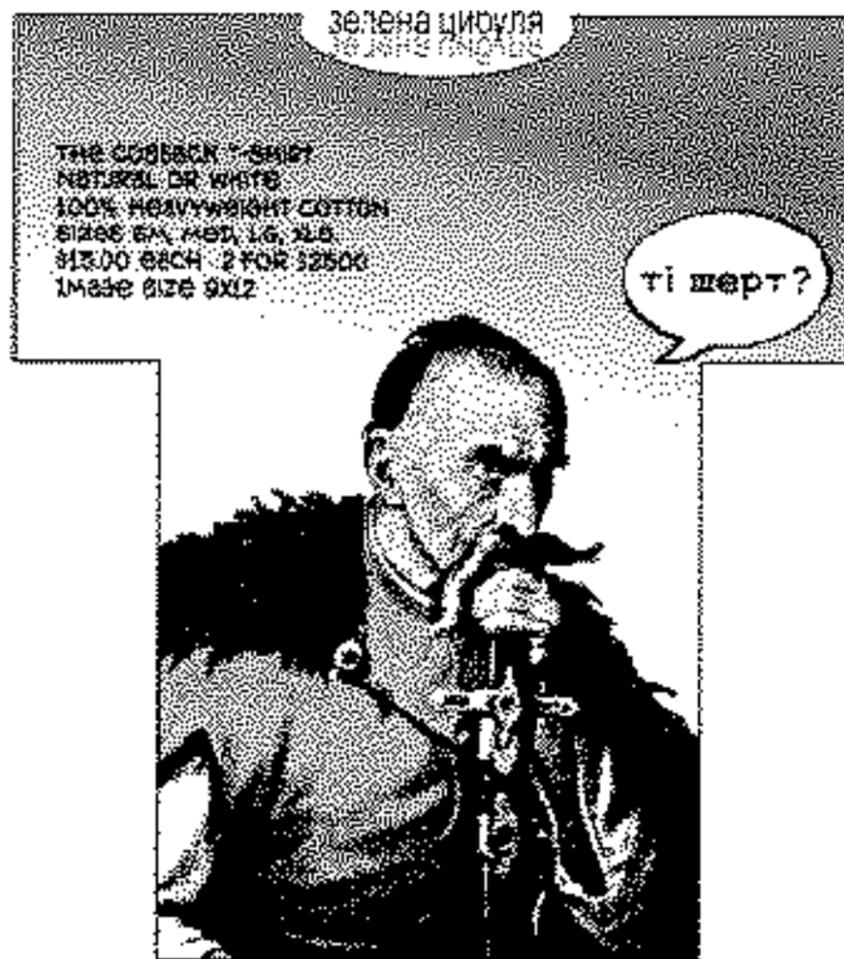
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**New Yorkers bring...**

(Continued from page 9)

play pool, drink beer, watch football on TV, get drunk at a wedding, hunt deer and then go off to fight the war in 1972 won five Oscars - including the Oscar for Best Picture of 1978.

Since moving to Los Angeles in 1981, Mr. Dzundza has been working with some of America's finest film and TV actors and directors. He has been starred with Clint Eastwood in "White Hunter, Black Heart," Kevin Costner in "No Way Out," Richard Gere in "No Mercy," Michael Douglas and Sharon Stone in "Basic Instinct," Gene Hackman in "Crimson Tide" and Demi Moore in "The Butcher's Wife." Coming up in the near future is the movie "Instinct."

Mr. Dzundza's numerous television credits include the movies "Skokie," "The Defection of Simas Kudirka," the two-part mini-series "Cross of Fire," depicting Ku Klux Klan doings in the '20s, "The Lost Honor of Kathryn Beck," "The Ryan White Story" and "The Babymaker." As the adoptive father of Timothy Hutton in "A Long Way Home," he drew this accolade from John J. O'Connor of The New York Times: "superbly etched."

In the first season of NBC's "Law & Order" he co-starred as Detective Sgt. Max Greevey. Later, in the hilarious NBC sitcom "Open All Night," he played Gordon Feester, the proprietor of a 24-hour grocery store. He has guest-starred on many shows, including "Starsky and Hutch," "Joe Forrester" and "The Waltons."

Born in a displaced persons' camp in Rosenheim, West Germany, he came to the U.S. with his Ukrainian father and Polish mother when he was 5 years old. The family lived in Amsterdam, N.Y., before settling in New York City, where the young Mr. Dzundza attended St. John's University as a student of speech and theater arts.

Now a resident of Tarzana, Calif., he devotes his time away from the set to his wife, daughter and two sons. He enjoys playing volleyball and walking, and is said to be a major fan of hockey legend Wayne Gretzky.

**Readers' questions**

Dateline often receives mail from readers with questions about upcoming events and Ukrainian-sounding names spotted in the media. We try to answer these with personal phone calls or notes, but here are a few of general interest.

Question: Will the Ukrainian State Bandurist Capella be touring the United States and Canada this fall, as reported in recent issues of Bandura magazine? - G.W.S., Stratford, Conn.

Answer: Unfortunately, the planned 1998 tour of the Ukrainian State Bandurist Capella of Kyiv has had to be called off. According to Nick Czorny-Dosinchuk, editor-in-chief of Bandura magazine, the untimely passing of the Ukrainian American gentleman who was in charge of tour arrangements has brought a stop to all plans for this year's tour. The capella, currently celebrating its 80th anniversary, and its director, Mykola Hvozdz, hope to come to the U.S. next year.

Question: The popular singer Milla Jovovich has a CD titled "The Divine Comedy" which includes the Ukrainian song "Oy u Hayu, pry Dunayu." It is very prettily sung in Ukrainian, although a couple of words like "hrayu" and "hnizdechka" are not pronounced perfectly. Do you know the ethnic background of Ms. Jovovich? - M.J.P., Hamilton, Ontario.

Answer: Milla Jovovich, who was born in Kyiv in 1975, started out as a model in her teens but turned her talents to singing and acting in recent years. She has appeared in several movies, including the 1997 Bruce Willis movie "The Fifth Element" and this year's Spike Lee Movie "He Got Game." According to the British magazine Frank, which featured a story on her in its June issue, Ms. Jovovich was married to director Luc Besson (of "Fifth Element") in December 1997. She is currently working on a new CD that is due to come out next year, "Dateline" attempted to reach Ms. Jovovich by phone and fax at her Manhattan apartment but got no response; she may be out of town on assignment or has moved to L.A.

Question: A review of the film "High Art," which appeared in The New York

Times on June 12, gave credit to a Lisa Cholodenko as the director. The reviewer, Janet Maslin, called the film "an attention-getting debut feature," and described Ms. Cholodenko as "the rare filmmaker to acknowledge Calvin Klein ads as part of her creative inspiration." Can you tell us whether Ms. Cholodenko is Ukrainian, as her name would indicate? - K. and S.G., New York City.

Answer: Ms. Cholodenko, who lives in Manhattan, told "Dateline" on the phone that her grandparents were Ukrainian. She asked to be contacted later since she was on another call at the time. However, attempts to reach her by phone and fax have been unsuccessful. The 90-minute film, "High Art," starring Ally Sheedy, was written and directed by Ms. Cholodenko. Released by October Films, it was shown last spring at the Angelika Film Center in Greenwich Village.

Question: The book "The Millionaire Next Door," which has been on The New York Times best-sellers list (non-fiction) for several months, was written by Thomas J. Stanley and William D. Danko. As far as I know, the name Danko is Ukrainian. Do you know whether Mr. Danko is Ukrainian? - J.S., Dayton, Ohio.

Answer: Reached at his home in the upstate New York town of Niskayuna, Mr. Danko was quite willing to discuss his ethnic background. He said he couldn't "vouch for his Ukrainian background," even though he is taken for Ukrainian whenever he visits Yugoslavia. Mr. Danko said his father's family came from Poland, but his father died when he was 5 and he was raised by his Lithuanian mother. A marketing researcher at the State University of New York in Albany, he attends a Lithuanian church. Mr. Danko and his colleague compiled the book "The Millionaire Next Door: The Surprising Secrets of America's Wealthy" (Longstreet Press) using two decades' worth of surveys, interviews and data. Their conclusion: wealth in this country is more often the result of hard work, diligent savings and living below you means. "Millionaire," Mr. Danko's first book, has sold about 1 million copies and is coming out in paperback this month.

**Norwegian author's study...**

(Continued from page 8)

Western authors. The three left-wing parties only obtained one-third of the parliamentary seats.

The Constitution of June 1996 did not deliberately exclude the text of the national anthem to appease the left. The lyrics in the national anthem are outdated ("Ukraine has not yet perished"), and therefore a public competition was launched for new lyrics to accompany the music.

The parliamentary faction Statehood (1994-1996) never included members of the two radical right parties represented in the Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian National Assembly and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists. Although the author wrote off the New Ukraine bloc, it is precisely this bloc that is slated to be President Kuchma's 1998-1999 election bloc. The last presidential elections took place in July 1994 (not 1995).

It is also difficult to see where Mr. Bukkvoll would draw the line within Ukraine when he talks about it unraveling "along ethnic lines" and where the "ethnic division of the country" would actually be. There are no "ethnic lines" in Ukraine, apart from that which separates it from the Crimean peninsula. If these "ethnic lines" existed, there would be more demands other than just those from Crimea for political autonomy within Ukraine.

Overall, Mr. Bukkvoll has produced a valuable contribution to the growing Western literature on contemporary Ukrainian security policy.

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# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 16)

munity and the Chicago public arts organization Community Architexts will hold a candlelight procession and multi-media presentation titled "Witnesses: Part 2" in commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933. The Great Famine of 1932-1933, implemented by Stalin under his five-year plan as part of a massive attempt to collectivize and industrialize farms under the central control of the USSR, killed at least 7 million Ukrainians. The Soviets repressed information of this genocide to such an extent that today, knowledge of this event is limited mainly to the survivors and their families. The procession, in which 10 community service organizations will participate, begins at 8 p.m. in front of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 2238 W. Cortez St. (Cortez and Oakley). Participants will walk to the intersection of Chicago Avenue and Leavitt Street, the site of the multi-media presentation. The presentation will begin at 8:30 p.m. with the projection of words and stories onto the facades of storefronts which face each other across Chicago Avenue, creating a changing sequence of large-scale historic billboards that will enliven the public space with important recovered history and community statements. The projected texts will represent the written voices of famine survivors, juxtaposed with Soviet propaganda, and the work of local seventh-grade students, who articulate their own empathic experience of urban survival. This event is supported by the Committee to Remember the Famine of 1932-1933, other Ukrainian American service organizations and Community Architexts. For more information call Jennifer Van Winkle at Community Architexts, (773) 506-7814.

### Monday, September 21

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group (TWG), in cooperation with the Kennan Institute, is hosting a roundtable with Oleksander Rodniansky, general director of

Studio 1+1 (Ukraine's largest independent TV and radio broadcast company), and Ilko Kucheriv, director, Democratic Initiatives Foundation, Kyiv. The roundtable will be held at the Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St. NW, at 7 p.m. Refreshments will be provided. Donations are welcome. Please RSVP by September 18 to the Embassy of Ukraine, (202) 333-0606. For more information, contact Orest Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-3964.

### Thursday, September 24

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Voloshky Ensemble will hold its annual audition for entrance into the ensemble's apprentice program. The audition will take place at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 6-7:15 p.m. Individuals who are age 14 (or will be 14 by January 1, 1999) and have a minimum of four years' dance experience are invited to participate in the audition. Classes for the apprentice program will begin on Thursday, October 29, at 6 p.m. For additional information contact Taras Lewyckyj, (215) 763-6443.

### Saturday, September 26

**LEHIGHTON, Pa.:** Veterans of the 1st Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Leighton Post, and the Ukrainian Homestead in Leighton, invite Ukrainian veterans and the general public to a traditional "potato bake" and a dance at the Ukrainian Homestead starting at 4 p.m. Dancing will begin at 9 p.m. to the sounds of the Mandry orchestra.

### Sunday, September 27

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Parish at 394 Blackstone St., invites the community to participate in the parish's 90th jubilee celebration. A pontifical divine liturgy will be celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten with the assistance of guest clergy at 2 p.m. A jubilee banquet will follow at Bocce Club at 4 p.m. Tickets are \$25 per person. For more information call (401) 353-6968.

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**Friday, September 18**

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The Passaic branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) will start the season's activities with an official gathering of members to be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., at 7 p.m. Registration of children will begin at 6:30 p.m. For further information about SUM or to register children call (201) 323-1703.

**PASSAIC, N.J.:** The 10th annual "Summer Ain't Over Bash" comes just in time to ease those end-of-summer blues. Beginning at 10 p.m., this year's party at the Ukrainian Center Downstairs Bar, 240 Hope Ave., will feature the Cache band as well as a buffet and drink specials. Cover charge: \$5 (18 to enter; 21 to drink; proper ID a must).

**Saturday-Sunday, September 19-20**

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** The KLK Ukrainian Ski Club's annual meeting will be held at Soyuzivka. Come take part in the tennis tournament, membership meeting/elections as well as a banquet and dancing to the tunes of Vidlunnia. Registration will begin at 10 a.m. on Saturday. For room availability

and banquet reservations, call Soyuzivka, (914) 626-5641. For additional information contact George Popel, (908) 297-0786.

**Saturday, September 19**

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., invites the public to its annual fall dance to be held at 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Music will be by Bobby Konopada and his orchestra. Tickets: \$10 per person. For more information call Mary, (201) 656-7755.

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** The Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, in celebration of its 45th anniversary, with support from 10 local community youth and religious organizations, will host a "Youthfest - Zabava." This activity will take place at St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 3176 St. Paul Blvd. In addition to providing a forum for youth to socialize with other young people in the community, the event will donate all ticket sale proceeds to the Children of Chornobyl Fund. Admission: \$5.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian American com-

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**PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:**

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

• To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

• Text should be double-spaced.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



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through  
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*For further information, please call 212.205.0660*

*Suggested Contribution: \$5.00*

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