Ukraine close to deal with IMF
by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine is very close to signing a memorandum with the International Monetary Fund that would release funds for economic restructuring, government officials said last week.

A memorandum, scheduled to be signed by the end of the month, could provide Ukraine with an initial $700 million to shore up the economy. Co-authored by the Ukrainian government and IMF officials, the program was initiated during a visit by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus in late July.

According to IMF officials, it will be a systemic transformation facility loan, or STF, a special type of loan providing softer terms of agreement. It was first used by the IMF in Russia, which also did not meet all of the fund’s requirements, but because of political pressures from the West, received the loan.

To meet IMF conditions, Ukraine must liberalize prices, speed up privatization and stabilize industrial production. It also must reform the currency, re-examine its policies on taxation and trade, as well as drastically reduce its budget deficit.

“We have a plan that will meet IMF conditions,” said Roman Shpek, minister of economy, who heads the Ukrainian delegation in talks with the fund. There is now enough political will to hold The Financial Times recently.

If the deal is signed, it will provide a signal to the West that Ukraine is serious about market reforms and thus open up more avenues for Western assistance.

“I just can’t believe that the West would miss this chance,” economist Jeffrey Sachs told The Financial Times. “You have a classic situation in Ukraine where you could have a very good program or the opportunity could be lost. But they need a push from President Clinton and Chancellor Kohl.”

Even Oleksander Moroz, the Socialist chairman of Parliament, told an IMF delegation on Saturday, September 17, that Ukraine, “with slight corrections,” accepts the loan requirements issued by the IMF.

However, he cautioned, during a meeting in Kyiv with John Odling-Smee, one of the European directors of the IMF, that “it is dangerous to sharply reduce funds set aside for social needs.” He said subsidies to industries and agriculture would not be entirely cut, and the immediate liberation of the karbovanets could lead to uncontrolled exports of raw materials out of the country.

President Leonid Kuchma, along with the Russian president, is up against a Communist-dominated Parliament, which voted to fast privatize in July. The Ukrainian IMF delegation is in opposition to the changes.

But Mr. Kuchma recently told reporters that Ukraine must turn to the IMF to achieve the desired results.

“You have a classic situation in Ukraine uncontrolled exports of raw materials out of the country,” he added. “This is the moment to try to attack all these difficulties,” saying that he saw reason why Ukraine could not be as successful as other countries in issues of economic reform.

“It is possible to work with the current Ukrainian government,” commented Mr. Odling-Smee during his visit last week. The $700 million loan, which must be approved by a special meeting at the next IMF session in Madrid in October, would be released in two, more or less equal, tranches. The first may be released as early as October or November of this year. It is aimed at increasing hard currency reserves at the National Bank of Ukraine.

The second will be released, conditionally, if the IMF sees progress in Ukraine’s commitment to economic reforms.

IMF officials in Washington are also in the process of reviewing their quotas for supporting republics of the former Soviet Union; Ukraine’s quota may increase from $700 million to $1.2 billion.

During his late July trip to Kyiv, Mr. Camdessus said “This country has suffered too much in the recent past from a succession of programs which were too piecemeal, incomplete – programs that addressed a few issues and ignored others.”

He added, “This is the moment to try to attack all these difficulties,” saying that he saw reason why Ukraine could not be as successful as other countries in issues of economic reform.

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Parliament Chairman Moroz calls for international conference on NPT
by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz has called for an international conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to be held in Kyiv early next year, thereby questioning whether Ukraine will accede to the treaty that would make it a non-nuclear state by the end of 1994.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma told reporters soon after his election that he would bring the NPT issue before the Parliament in October. He has hoped that he would be able to get the Parliament to approve Ukraine’s accession to the NPT before he travels to meet with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington on November 29.

“This is still the president’s wish,” said his press secretary, Mykhailo Doroshenko, during a regular weekly briefing on Wednesday, September 21.

“But what will happen only time will tell,” he added. Mr. Doroshenko also pointed out that plans for such an international conference do not mean Ukraine will not accede to the NPT.

“The tripartite agreement signed in Moscow earlier this year removed any fundamental questions as to Ukraine’s position,” he noted.

Mr. Moroz has also said that Ukraine will not renounce its earlier promises and that his call for an international conference does not imply that Ukraine will pull back from NPT accession.

But, on the first day of this new session of the Supreme Council, on Thursday, September 15, Mr. Moroz said the conference would help Ukraine find its position on accession to the NPT which expires in 1995.

According to a United Nations spokesperson based in Geneva, the question of whether the NPT should be extended indefinitely or just for a limited time is creating a split between those countries with nuclear stockpiles and those without nuclear weapons.

This split may mean a postponement of the renewal conference, which is scheduled to get under way in New York on April 17, 1995.

According to the Associated Press, the dispute over such declared nuclear states as the United States, Britain, Russia and France against smaller non-nuclear powers.

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine's Slusarczuk is honored as national fraternalist for 1994
by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. – Atanas “Tony” Slusarczuk, 86, of Warren, Mich., has been selected as 1994 “Fraternalist of the Year” by the National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA).

Mr. Slusarczuk was honored for outstanding volunteer efforts with several Ukrainian organizations as well as his local church. He was chosen from 40 candidates nominated by the nation’s fraternal benefit societies.

Mr. Slusarczuk was nominated by the Ukrainian National Association, of which he has been a member for 43 years. He received his award and a $500 check for his favorite charity – the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine – during ceremonies at the NFCA’s annual meeting September 7-10 in Scottsdale, Ariz.

The outbreak of World War II in 1939 changed Mr. Slusarczuk’s life. Both Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia invaded the agrarian-rich lands of Ukraine.

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(Continued on page 3)

Udovenko approved as foreign minister
by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Ukrainian Supreme Council voted 284-22 to approve the nomination of Gennady Udovenko to the post of Ukraine’s foreign minister on Thursday evening, September 15.

In his address to Parliament, Mr. Udovenko, a career diplomat, spoke of the need for stronger relations with other former Soviet republics and for increased diplomatic activity in relations with Western countries.

He also said Russia is a very important factor in Ukraine’s foreign policy, adding that the future of European security depends greatly on Ukrainian-Russian relations.

When asked about this attitude toward the restoration of the Soviet Union, or any other kind of union, Mr. Udovenko noted that Ukraine’s foreign policy complements the will of the Ukrainian people expressed on December 1, 1991.

“If there are any other proposals, the people must be asked to decide,” he said.
ANALYSIS: Energy priorities and alternatives for Ukraine

by David R. Marples

Oleksander Ostapenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Coal Commission, stated on August 15 that, as a result of a decline in production and lack of state financing, Ukraine will be forced to import coal from other countries, primarily from Russia and Poland. He pointed out that in the three years of independence, outdated technologies have not been replaced, and that a shortage of funds has rendered the coal mines increasingly dangerous, leading to the deaths of 213 workers, mainly in the Donetsk region alone in 1993.

Mr. Ostapenko’s remarks have drawn new attention to one of Ukraine’s oldest industrial dilemmas. The decline of the Donbas coalfield (which includes Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine, and the Rostov Oblast of Russia) in independent Ukraine has been precipitous. At its peak in the mid-1970s, the Ukrainian coal industry, consisting of this coalfield and the small Livvy-Don coal basin, was producing about 220 million metric tons annually. In the Gorbachev period, output fell to about 190 million tons, which was still the largest producer within the Soviet Union. By the early 1980s, however, investment was insufficient to allow the annual production of the Donbas coalfield from the Donbas, on the grounds that the coal was of better quality, more easily accessible, and that the eastern coalfield had a better economic future.

The Donbas coalfield has been maintained by state subsidies for a decade. The coal has a high ash content, is contained in thin and sloping seams, often 1,000 meters under ground (the deepest mine is more than 1,300 meters below ground). Ukrainian coal miners have proved to be among the most militant sectors of society, and have resisted government efforts to close down obsolete mines by strike and the formation of independent unions.

They have pointed out that there are plentiful coal reserves in Ukraine and more advanced technology could secure its extraction; that the cooking coal remaining is a valuable resource for the future of the steel industry; and that coal-fired thermal power stations still provide 60% of power for Ukraine (though coal is being frequently replaced by more flexible Russian oil and gas).

They also pointed out that frequencies that prices for coal in Ukraine have been kept artificially low. Between August 1993 and January 1994, for example, the price remained at 59,000 karbovantsiv per ton, at a time when inflation was rampant in the country. In 1993 in total, coal prices rose by 22 times, whereas those for electricity increased by 42 times.

In 1994, it was resolved to raise prices for coal by more than seven times to 430,000 karbovantsiv per ton, but this would have severely affected the viability of the area, there were protests and the price was reduced to 350,000 karbovantsiv.

Gazprom’s recent desire to increase financial losses incurred — since the costs of production have risen considerably regardless of coal output — has put the coal mining industry under considerable pressure to cut costs. The coal industry has become a serious drain on Ukraine’s finances.

In January, the decree on the economic and financial reconstruction of the coal industry, established by the Supreme Council anticipates coal output at a reduced annual level of 128 million metric tons.

David Marples, Ph.D., is associate professor of history, University of Alberta. This article was written for Oxford Analytica.
Lack of Constitution impedes Ukraine’s membership in CE

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV – Ukraine has moved one step closer to becoming a member of the Council of Europe, reported a high-level delegation of the European delegation led by Deputy Yuriy Karmazyn, chairman of the CE’s Parliamentary Assembly. The delegation was headed by deputy Yuriy Karmazyn, was to be led by Vice-President Gore, responded to a request from the document reportedly circulating in high levels of the CE.

"We have not had a case of accepting a country without a constitution for a long time, long time," he noted, explaining that this is because it is not in the best interest of Europe, yet it is not a member of the CE.

"We need the CE and the CE needs us," Parliamentary Assembly Chairman Solkon Moret said during meetings with the delegation.

"We hope this visit will be an important step in the accession process," said Mr. Tarschys, noting that Ukraine's membership chances are very good.

The Bulgarian foreign minister explained that in order to be a full-fledged member of the CE, a state has to show its commitment to pluralism and democracy, defense of human rights and respect for the rule of law.

The CE delegation noted that in the next stage, Ukraine will have to undertake a comprehensive legal reform, including new legislation on the freedom of speech, changes in the constitution, and an overhaul of the justice system.

Ukraine has proposed to integrate the CE into its legal system, and the CE has noted that the country's membership could be delayed due to the lack of a new Constitution.

The CE delegation warned that if Ukraine does not adopt a new Constitution, it could result in its exclusion from the European Union.

Parliament Chairman...

(Continued from page 1)

ers that maintain the big powers have failed to meet their treaty obligations to ensure peace.

To extend the NPT indefinitely would serve as a guarantee of disarmament and thus does not need to be re-ratified, because this is covered in an existing treaty.

To extend it for a limited time would mean that it would have to come up for re-ratification by all 165 states that have signed it.

Ukrainian Parliament Chairman during a news conference in Kyyiv on Tuesday, September 20, "We have a reason to believe that the CE is ready to adopt a new Constitution.

Crimean president resinds decrees

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV – As The Weekly was going to press, news reached the Ukrainian Parliament that the Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov had repealed his power-seizing decrees in an attempt to reach a compromise in the constitutional crisis that has developed between the legislative and executive branches in this autonomous region of Ukraine.

A Ukrainian government delegation, headed by deputy Yurii Karmazyn, was scheduled to issue a report to the Parliament on its findings regarding the situation in the Crimea. The delegation also was to introduce a resolution on further actions late on Thursday.

The Ukrainian Parliament, among other things, was going to demand that the Crimean government align itself with the current Ukrainian Constitution.

The Ukrainian Parliament also was going to propose measures to supply aid in the cholera epidemic that has swept the peninsula, killing seven people to date. It seems that the epidemic has now spread to the Zaporizhia region, where five patients have been hospitalized. Cases were also reported in Mykolayiv, Kherson, Donetsk, and Chernivtsi.

VP's office denies knowledge of policy

WASHINGTON (UPI) - A spokesman for Vice-President Gore has denied that a State Department document reportedly circulating in high diplomatic circles, which ode Russia an expanded sphere of influence extending to the eastern border of Poland "leaving the Baltics demographically unassailable," is genuine. Excerpts from the document appeared in a September 6 article by The Washington Times, as well as in the New York Times.

Richard Saunders, a military advisor to Vice-President Gore, responded to a request for the document from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) following a statement made by a senior administration official: "It's a mystery to me. No one at the Old Executive Office Building ever saw it. It's probably just a thin piece of paper that never saw the light of day."

UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj said he was "very surprised" at the security of an entire region for years to come, yet the administration's right to the Security Council to deal with the situation had been taken away.

"We hope the White House should immediately make clear that this document does not represent U.S. policy," he said.

"We strongly oppose this reorganization! Ukraine and other nations which emerge from the Soviet Union are part of Europe and should remain within the European Union. We believe that there is a clear understanding that the new independent states should move forward to economic integration."

The June 29, 1993, meeting of the group of the leaders of the former Soviet Union was held in Moscow, and it was announced that the CE would be divided into two regional offices, one covering Russia and the former Soviet Union, and the other covering all of Europe.

"More importantly, placing only the disarmament functions of the CE in a bureau separate from the one handling the security matters will further divide the CE. We hope that a separate bureau will not be able to conduct the negotiations that are to take place in the CE."

The July 27, 1993, meeting of the CE resulted in the creation of a new bureau to handle the CE's functions. The new bureau would cover the former Soviet Union and the other regions of Europe.

"We do not support this reorganization! Ukraine and other nations which emerge from the Soviet Union are part of Europe and should remain within the European Union. We believe that there is a clear understanding that the new independent states should move forward to economic integration."

"The CE delegation noted that the next stage for the CE's political observers witnessed Ukraine's spring and summer elections, which they officioally described as "free and democratic."

"We have not had a case of accepting a country without a constitution for a long time, long time," he noted, explaining that this is because it is not in the best interest of Europe, yet it is not a member of the CE.

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"This comment in light of U.S. granting the three letters Western Union will bill for.

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THIRD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Central organizations hold reception on Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON (UNIS) - A celebration on Capitol Hill to mark the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence was held on September 14 in the Senate Hart Office Building. The event was organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC).

It was co-sponsored by several prominent members of Congress including: Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Paul Simon (D-Ill.), and Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), and Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.), Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.), Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.), William Lipinski (D-Ill.), Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) and Rick Santorum (R-Pa.).

Several Congressional aides and representatives from the East European communities came out to celebrate this occasion with Ukrainian Americans, who hailed from Illinois by Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and the Washington Metropolitan area.

Oral Banaszak, executive vice-president of the UCCA, opened the brief program by introducing Sen. Simon, who congratulated not only Ukraine but the Ukrainian American community on the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The speaker recalled the difficulties his grandparents and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches who worked on Ukraine's behalf during the two countries.

Though he does not have a Ukrainian American constituency, Sen. Bob Bennett (R-Utah) came out in support of Ukraine's independence. He mentioned that several businesses in his state are owned by people of Ukrainian descent.

The second generation comes and goes, but the third one continues to define its role, it's a pretty familiar tale.

Our newcomers are a different story. Our newcomers are a different story.

In addition to these negative outside, on-site obstacles presented themselves.

The greatest percentage identify themselves as Evangelical-Protestants, mainly Baptist. A former member described the group as a "one of the choirs agreed to participate officially, and I believe this is a good sign."

The group is working on a way to make the most of their gift and their gift. The group is working on a way to make the most of their gift and their gift.

KENT, Wash. — It was a unique event. This year, the Ukrainian American Club of Washington state and the city of Kent jointly sponsored a celebration of the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence with members of the Kiev choir of the UCCA and Kent. This year, the Ukrainian American Club of Washington state and the city of Kent jointly sponsored a celebration of the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

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(Continued on page 13)

COMMENTS:

Washington state commemoration a study in unity

by Eugene E. Lemcio

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(Continued on page 14)
“Ukrainian Independence Week” commemorated Philly-style

by Petrusia Sawchuk

PHILADELPHIA — Home of the Liberty Bell, the first American flag and the birthplace of independence, Philadelphia has a long history of celebrating liberty, whether it’s American or Ukrainian. This year was no exception to the celebration. To commemorate the Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine planned events for the entire week of August 21-28, just like an old tradition, so that the entire community could find different ways to celebrate Ukrainian independence — Philly-style.

Dr. Igor Subtelny, chairman of the Community Acting Committee and president of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC), said, “We should celebrate this joyous day in unity and harmony. It is only an auspicious occasion when all our Ukrainian organizations can work together.” (Forty Ukrainian organizations in Philadelphia participated in the committee, represented by an Acting Committee of 17.)

The main activities took place right on August 24, the exact day of Ukrainian independence, in the Cacox Room at City Hall. Heads of civic organizations and representatives from the community met with Mayor Edward Rendell, who proclaimed August 21-28 as “Ukrainian American Week” and presented a proclamation in honor of the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence. Adding to the festivities was Councilman W. Thacher Longstreth, who presented the Philadelphia City Council citation to the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Zacharczuk, the head of the community committee, gave Mayor Rendell and Councilman Longstreth copies of the books “Ukraine and Ukrainians” and Dr. Orest Subtelny’s book “Ukraine: A History.”

Through the efforts of the UECC, the top of the PECO building (Philadelphia Electric Co.) in center city was lit with the words “Ukrainian Independence Day” for three nights so that visitors to the city would be aware of this historic day. During the day, the blue-and-yellow flag of Ukraine flew proudly throughout the city.

In the evening on August 24, a special VIP reception was held at the UECC for the various federal, state and municipal representatives, heads of Ukrainian community groups and leaders of other ethnic groups in the area. An independence day program was held afterwards in the main ballroom.

Following the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems by high school student Daria Knysh and 9-year-old Yuriy Pantyk, respectively, a reading of the Act of Independence was dramatically executed both in Ukrainian and English by Marko Klos.

Greetings from Sen. Harris Wofford were delivered by Todd Bornstein, chief of staff. U.S. Rep. Marjorie Margolis-Mezwinsky also addressed the assembly. Presentations were made by Ernest Preate Jr., attorney general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; State Sen. Stewart Greenleaf; State Rep. Martin Lash and Commissioner Jon Fox from Montgomery County.

Subtelny is keynote speaker

The keynote address was delivered by Dr. Subtelny, professor of history at York University and author of numerous books about Ukrainian history. He gave an analytical description of the most pressing problems facing Ukraine today.

“The situation is paradoxical,” he said. “On the one hand, Ukraine became independent without bloodshed. This was quite an accomplishment since no lives were lost. However, at the same time, there were no heroes or martyrs as is typical in the rise and fall of empires.”

He added, “Ukrainians questioned their leaders. No one has (earned) the right to lead. It is difficult to say who is the enemy. One can’t say it is the Russians, because there are too many of them. Under such conditions, it is difficult to solidify or build a nation.”

The second problem, according to Dr. Subtelny, is the lack of a clearly defined ideology. He said people want statehood but don’t know in which direction to go. “Economics is the third problem plaguing Ukraine,” he continued. “The Soviet Union was the first modern industrialized country in the world to collapse; most were agrarian.” He said Ukraine is a product of the Soviet Union. As a result, many Ukrainians have taken on the attitudes and work ethic of the Soviet state.

However, Dr. Subtelny was quick to add that the economic problems are not solely due to incompetence. In closing, Dr. Subtelny said, “Don’t misunderstand me. I’m an optimist. Ukraine will not accept control from Moscow (Ukraine and Russia) may help each other out, but that’s it.”

Musical program

Headlining the musical program were prominent soloists from Ukraine. Bartitone Yaroslav Hnatuk, “Meritied Artist of Ukraine,” presented w– by Ros-Anatolosky, Mayboroda and Bilash. S Maria Stefliuk from the Kyyiv Opera Theatre, an outstanding performance singing compositions by Seprony, Krushelnyska and Kropyvnytsky.

Together they gave a stunning duet, singing “My Ukraine” by Poklad. Accompanying them was internationally known pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky from Lviv, who also dazzled the audience with Chopin’s Scherzo No. 1.

On the lighter side, vocalist-guitarist Taras Chub presented contemporary Ukrainian poetry set to music. After the program, master of ceremonies Daniel Mayansuk invited guests to a gala reception held in the gallery and to view an exhibit of photographs depicting the role of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization, in the Ukrainian community from 1894 to 1994. The centennial exhibit was on display for the entire week.

Scholarly conference

Earlier that week, on Sunday, August 21, a symposium about the life and works of Oleh Olzhych, a renowned freedom fighter, was held at the UECC. The conference was sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Philadelphia branch, and by the Olzhych Research Foundation.

It was a very fitting topic for independence week since Dr. Olzhych devoted much of his energy to the freedom of his beloved Ukraine before he died tragically on June 10, 1944, tortured and killed for his political activities in a Nazi prison camp in Sachsenhausen, north of Berlin.

Dr. Natalia Pazuinski, professor at the University of Pennsylvania and active member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, said Dr. Olzhych fought against the Third Reich’s policy, which was to extend Nazi rule to the East and to ultimately enslave the Ukrainian population.

She added that although this political work was Dr. Olzhych’s primary passion, he was also a talented poet, having produced three collections of poetry. As a noted, he was a participant in the liberation of exploited and enslaved Ukrainian population. In the advent of archeological excavations in Europe and authored numerous scientific works.

During the conference, Dr. Zenon Horodysky, historian, presented a dissertation on Dr. Olzhych’s political activities and gave a literary critique of his poetry. Memoirs of Olzhych were shared by some of his friends and co-workers.

On Thursday evening, a premiere of the video interview with the Newly Elected President of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, and his Plans for the Future was held at the UECC for those interested in learning more about the new president. The event was sponsored by the Senior Citizens’ Society, whose president is Dr. Novosad.

Kyyiv Opera soloist Maria Stefliuk.

The vocal and instrumental group Lviviana entertain at the Freedom Festival.

(Continued on page 14)
The laity conference

Earlier this year, a group of Ukrainian Catholic laypersons issued "The North American Declaration of Ukrainian Catholic Concern." Citing "a growing anxiety over many concerns facing the Ukrainian Catholic Church," the Laity Council an advisory body to the Patriarchal Society, addressed ecclesi- sial, administrative and apostolic issues in that statement (which, readers may recall, ran in The Weekly in March). Among the topics touched upon were: relations with the Vatican and the status of the Patriarchate. Also noted was the steep decline in membership in the Ukrainian Catholic Church on Canadian soil, something the four-column Mykola Kyryuhas has pointed out has been happening for 20 years.

The declaration laid out the Church's position within the universal Church. It harbours hopes of "a more prominent role for the laity in the life of the Church, and even overall, as a strong patriarchal structure is the only appropriate vehicle for protecting the sui juris [particular] character of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, for consolidating all resources of the Church against misguided inroads into its pastoral and adminis- trative responsibilities." As well, the statement pointed to a "singular lack of aware- ness by Vatican curial decision-makers of the need to regard each Eastern Catholic Church as a separate integral unit." Underlined, "We believe it is essential that the jurisdiction of the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops be recognized through- out the world, wherever there exist eparchies or exarchates of this Church."

The above references, of course, are the recent developments whereby the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (as it is known in Ukraine) is being seriously curtailed.

Noting "we are the Church," the laity's declaration also addressed the role of the laypersons within the Ukrainian Catholic Church. "We believe that there must be a concerted effort to address the issues we have raised in a construc- tive fashion ... and we must all work together to find solutions." Thus, the Laity Council also issued a "call to action," and proposed that a Ukrainian Catholic laity conference be convened in the fall.

A few weeks later, Bishop Basil Loftus of the Stamford Eparchy reacted to the laity's declaration of concern. He noted that the Synod of Bishops "needs( )... the constructive support of the laity." He said the next Synod of Bishops was scheduled to be held in 1996 it is to succeed, "it needs all the support of our educated laity."

Bishop Loftus hailed the declaration as "a sign of popular awareness of our common responsibility for the welfare of our Church, both now and in the future. I pray and hope that the proposed conference ... will make a decisive new step towards a laity conference on the North American continent."

The Laity Conference has now been announced. It will take place November 11-13 in Philadelphia under the most fitting theme: "Towards a Fuller Understanding of the Church and the Word." What remains is for Ukrainian Catholics to heed the Laity Council's call to action and to take part in significant numbers. The future of their Church, indeed its very existence, is at stake.

A student intern's view of a stint in Ukraine

by Adriana Lesko

Waiting on a seemingly endless and extremely slow moving line in the swell- ing August heat, I journeyed into the capital of Ukraine, I felt none of the excitement and anticipation that had charactered the few weeks of pack- ing and planning that preceded my depar- ture. Instead I felt tired, anticipating only a chance to sleep, for a solid 24 hours if possible.

After managing to pass through a visa check, drag my luggage out of the many mountainous piles dotting the floor of the Kyiv airport, and convince a wary customs official that I was not transporting narcotics into his country, I stumbled gratefully towards the familiar face of Maria Kolomayets, whom I had met two years earlier in Kyiv and who was to be both host and boss to me dur- ing my month-long stay in Ukraine interning for The Ukrainian Weekly.

Before heading home, we stopped off at home on Karl Marx Street (some things haven't changed) and were met there by Lesia, a young woman who had worked with us the month before, and who immediately began talking to me about faxes and filing systems, while simultaneously conducting a tour of the office. Having been rendered incoherent by lack of sleep, I could only nod and smile, hoping fervently that this was not to be my first and last explanation of the way things were set up. Even in my dazed state I could sense Lesia's pride in her work here, her self-conscious compre- hension as she explained a personal trick she had come up with to speed the filing procedure. I was touched later that last month's work for The Weekly had been the 19-year-old's first real job.

As only children coming from acade- mic families, she and I had a lot in com- mon. But as we spent more time studying than gaining practical on-the- job experience - academics had always taken priority, I was going to spend the following afternoon with Lesia, and looked forward to the chance to see what else, beyond the superficial similarities, we had in common.

After sleeping from 8 p.m. to noon the next day, I felt refreshed myself, a dazed state I could sense Lesia's pride in her work here, her self-conscious compre- hension as she explained a personal trick she had come up with to speed the filing procedure. I was touched later that last month's work for The Weekly had been the 19-year-old's first real job.

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After leaving the office, we took a walk through the streets of Kyiv. The city was quiet and peaceful, a far cry from the noisy streets of Moscow. We talked about our experiences in Russia and Ukraine, and how much we enjoyed living here.

Lesia talked about her love for Kyiv, expressing concern for her friends from school, who, after graduating and leaving its rigorously intellectual environment, seemed totally unable to put together a life for herself in a country where, for now, knowing how to handle and get by is far more important than knowing literature, history or art.

I was tempted to say that confusion and a sort of life-paradoxes are natural by- products of being in a country a bit too old anywhere, but realized quickly that what she was talking about was not comparable to the malaise almost all my American contemporaries seem to be experiencing; here there are no allowances for "finding yourself," no comfort zone before real life begins.

Lesia was eager for me to meet her friends from school, and with a smile she told me she knew everyone about America, hav- ing done internships at two New York hospitals and traveling extensively subse- quently by Ukrainian standards. Her admiration for Vlad, and for her boyfriend Sasha, an engineer by trade (who now fixes the Mercedes and BMWs of Ukraine's new class of young "busi- nessmen" (practically a synonym for mafia here), was palpable and stemmed from their ability to navigate seemingly easily through the complex web of unwritten, unspoken laws that constitute real life here, the mastery of which takes a considerable amount of street smarts.

One evening at her apartment I met them both. Sasha (who speaks only Russian, but understands Ukrainian) and I somehow managed to hold a conversa- tion while Lesia moved busily through the kitchen preparing a meal for the four of us. It was a meal that we were familiarizing ourselves with by giving a play by play of the American film he had watched the night before. Lesia told me I should see the three of them interact, and to realize that with all my knowledge of the Ukrainian language, I would never fully understand Ukrainian as it is spoken in Ukraine; the innuendo and the always joking almost continuous conversation, espe- cially among young people, escapes me. My

(Continued on page 12)

ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS!
The Ukrainian Weekly is currently being delivered to Canada and overseas by the private courier TNT. Any comments on the change in service would be appreciated.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 19, the federal- organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, which had already received members with donations totaling $466,020.16. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of books, pamphlets and checks and inter- ests on promised monies. Please make checks payable to: UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.
Sudoplatov's book defames Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

Although Dr. Myron Koropas in his column “Special Tasks” reviewed mem-
ors of the KGB spy Pavel Sudoplatov, he has been misleading the Ukrainian Weekly readers certain defam-
ation claims made by Sudoplatov regarding the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Ukrainian Church Council, the Halychyna Division and Roman Shukheyevich. Since the book tends to be somewhat horrid, many readers might not get to the offensive parts. For this reason I would like to cite some of these defamatory passages. It is my hope that this will induce many readers to write letters to the publisher (Little, Brown and Co.) with copies to Robert Conquest, who wrote the introduction and thus added his famous name to this slanderous work.

On Sheptytsky (p. 250):

"...Alexander was headed by Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky [sic], a Polish count and former high-ranking officer of the Austrian army... During World War I, he collaborated with the Austrian intelligence service..."

"...in 1941, we were broke and Lvo [sic] was seized by the Germans, Sheptytsky went from a greeting from the Uniate church to Hitler, proclaiming the liberation of the Ukraine from bolshe-


vism. He went so far as to bless the for-
motion of war... We identified four of his

Gestapo officers, which took an oath of

loyalty to Hitler. The division was used

to monitor the impending U.S. invasion.

For this reason, I would like to cite some of these defamatory passages. It is my hope that this will induce many readers to write letters to the publisher (Little, Brown and Co.) with copies to Robert Conquest, who wrote the introduction and thus added his famous name to this slanderous work.

The lies, the innume-
dous, the mistakes

in the names and the outright errors in facts all make this a book of dubious quality. One would and could ignore it were it not for its definitive publication and the credence given to the work by Dr. Conquest’s introduction. One doubts that Dr. Conquest actually read the work. How could he have noticed the errors and the outright sinistrism infections? I would imagine that representatives of the former combatants of the “Dzyz’ya” and UPA as well as the Ukrainian Catholic Church would not have condoned the above. Perhaps it is time for Ukrainians to create an anti-defamation society that would react to such slander.

D.H. Struk

Toronto

The writer is editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

U.S. aid to Ukraine incomprehensible

Dear Editor:

The article on the UNA conference dealing with U.S. aid to Ukraine (August 28) accomplished an invaluable service by bringing to the attention of many the fact that the international community will have to be incomprehensible actions by gov-
ernment agencies regarding assistance to Ukraine.

As noted by Eugene Iwanciw, U.S. aid to Ukraine entails not only waste, but may have dire consequences for the very future of Ukraine. The projects spon-

sored by U.S. government agencies as described by Mr. Iwanciw appear to ignore a vast national resource: that part of the American population with ethnic, cultural and blood ties to Ukraine. This American population of Ukrainian descent desirous of preserving the language, cultures and national aspirations during the darkest hours of the cold war, and still plays an important role today in the renaissance of Ukrainian culture in the homeland.

Ukrainian Americans can provide sub-
stantial help to the U.S. government at this major turning point of world history. To ignore and exclude this national resource will result in a loss of more than just benefits in the future.

Questions begging answers are: Why are requests by Ukrainian participants in training programs (sponsored by U.S.) for contacts with Ukrainian American organizations rejected? Why is the train-
ing supported by the U.S. in Ukraine car-
ted out only in the Russian language? Why are requests for Ukrainian translators rejected? Is there a shortage of biling-
ual Americans in Ukrainian descent to assist in this matter? The dangers of such actions, as pointed out by Mr. Iwanciw, are real and will not go unnoticed. We cannot afford to be silent about this condition. The next congressional elections are less than two months away. This is an opportunity for all of us to remind our elected representatives how we feel about the actions of government agencies entrusted with U.S. aid to Ukraine. It should not be forgotten that those agencies are financed by our tax dollars. Thus, a letter or a telephone call to your repre-
sentative or senator addressing these issues is very much in order.

Ihor Lysyj

Canoga Park, Calif.

Faces and Places

By Myron B. Koropas

The most dangerous man in State

With Secretary of State Warren Christopher being ever closer to the exit door at Foggy Bottom, a number of names are being floated as his likely successor. Among these is Mr. Talbott, who was able to step smoothly from Time magazine where he had spent all 21 years of his career cover-

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Darkness at Dawn


Rakh's leaders in the novel, such as Roman Bondar (Vyacheslav Chornovil). Unquestionably, Russian military intelligence's other activities, Stepaniak increasingly goes "native" and begins to sympathize with his newly adopted state. Russian efforts at destabilization include murdering Russian generals and Jews by terrorists masquerading as Ukrainian nationalists.

John Hands is no stranger to writing about Ukrainian themes. His previous thrillers, Darkness at Dawn and The Kyiv Journal vsesvit, are about Ukrainian themes. His previous book, The Realms of Tomorrow's Headlines, and his previous book, "Darkness at Dawn," also dealt with Ukrainian themes. His previous book, "The Kyiv Journal vsesvit," is also about Ukrainian themes.

The current book, "Darkness at Dawn," is a well-researched, compellingly plausible thriller. It immerses the reader in the realist of tomorrow's headlines, and the suspense is as sharp as a scalpel. The suspense is as sharp as a scalpel.

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Focus on education: Teaching in Ukraine and the role of the diaspora

The comments below were offered by Dr. Oksana Wynnyckyj at the education forum of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians held last November in Toronto.

Oksana Wynnyckyj received her Ph.D. in modern languages at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, in September 1991. Her specialty, since earning a B.A. in linguistics from the University of Toronto, has been language learning. The topic of her Ph.D. dissertation was “Learning Ukrainian as a Second Language,” and part of her research was done in Kyiv, during the 1990-1991 school year, in a school that was then learning Ukrainian. The research was carried out under the Canada/USSR Academic Exchange program.

Dr. Wynnyckyj has worked as a Ukrainian language teacher at both the St. Sofia School in Mississauga and the C. Poltii School in Toronto. From 1984 to 1992 she was the coordinator of the Ukrainian program for the Ontario Durham-Peel Separate School Board.

Since going to Ukraine for the first time in the spring of 1990, Dr. Wynnyckyj has devoted increasingly more time to the organization of teacher-training courses in Ukraine. In 1992 she was invited by the Lviv Board of Education to teach teachers of primary grades in providing individualized instruction. She has repeated this course several times and has also organized and presented courses for teachers of English in Lviv.

Dr. Wynnyckyj has been an active participant in the programs organized by the Institute for the Professional Development of Teachers who are currently living in Lviv, where she continues to organize teacher development courses.

(Dev. Wynnyckyj’s comments were translated and edited by Oksana Zakydylskyy, a Toronto correspondent for The Weekly.)

The role of the school in society

In the type of society that believes in the concept of a future utopia, a plan to achieve the goal of the utopia is developed by the leaders of the society. The values of the leaders and the governing elites become paramount in the society. The public school is used to teach the ideology of the society’s wise men.

In practice, such a school has an exact program with standardized textbooks. The concept of “correctness” is part of the method of teaching. That which is relevant to the vision of the society is deemed to be “correct,” that which deviates from the predetermined program is “incorrect.” The role of the teacher is to go through the predetermined program, while teacher training is based on the premise that the teacher is a tool for the implementation of the ideology of the society through the teaching program.

A second type of society has no predetermined vision but also has high ambitions. A leader of the society individual has the right to an opinion. Leaders, in order to maintain their leadership positions, have to take into account the opinions of the students as well as the students’ parents and other social groups. In such a society the school is a factor in bringing about change. The role of the school is to develop the individual talents of the future society. It is the school that teaches the importance of taking into account the opinions of others.

In practice, the teaching program of such a school is made up of general guidelines on skills, knowledge and socialization. The choice of teaching materials lies mostly in the hands of teachers and students. In the teaching method there exists the concept of “appropriateness”; that which solves the relevant problem is considered to be “appropriate.” There is no precise program, there are no standardized textbooks. Teachers are encouraged to give the students materials that reflect various points of view.

The role of the teacher is to channel the interests and abilities of the students. Teachers are taught that material should be presented in such a way that the teacher’s own interest is not impaired. The role of the teacher remains the ultimate one to develop the skills of the future generation so that it is able to create a world that will satisfy its needs.

In practice, the teaching program of such a school is a series of Marx and Lenin, which proposed a deterministic ideology. The principle of “technical base” (tekhnichna baza) is widely used in Ukraine, and it refers to all the equipment that is found in schools, state institutions or factories. For schools, this term applies to all the computers, copiers, laboratory materials, etc.

Proponents of the first type of aid claim that, because Ukraine was a colony for 70 years, it could not develop its own “technical base” and therefore lags behind the rest of the world. In practice, this means that there is a need to buy equipment in the West and to take it to Ukraine. Those who support this form of aid believe that when Ukraine has a “technical base” on a “world-class level” (read “made in Western countries”), it will be able to move its “human potential” and come out of the crisis.

Proponents of the second type of aid, “technical assistance,” maintain that, because Ukraine was under a totalitarian regime for 70 years, its people did not have the opportunity to develop the ability to solve their own problems. In addition, the people of Ukraine (and of the entire Soviet Union) were cut off from ideas that were being discussed in the West. Therefore, today, Ukraine lags behind the rest of the world.

In practice, “technical assistance” is aimed at persons. A person from the West shares his or her experience, knowledge and skills with persons from Ukraine. Meetings take place over an extended period of time and involve discussions on how the new information can be applied to circumstances in Ukraine.

The teacher holds the view that once the people of Ukraine have access to the experience and knowledge of Western countries together with the ability to apply this information to their own needs, they will be able to resolve their problems creatively. They will have the ability to build their own computers, and write and publish their own books, which reflect the views of a modern society.

Aid to Ukraine of the first type presupposes the improvement of a “technical base,” that is, a form of aid that focuses attention on a product. Practice has shown that this form of aid is short-term. When the equipment breaks down, the aid terminates. Aid to Ukraine of the second type, which aims at raising the “technical” knowledge of the people through the exchange of experience, is focused on the process. Practice has shown that this type of aid, because it focuses on human potential, has a better chance of being long term.

Aid to Ukraine that aims at raising “technical” knowledge and skills through the exchange of experience is focused on the process. Practice has shown that this type of aid, because it focuses on human potential, has a better chance of being long term.

And here one finds one of the causes of the crisis in education in today’s Ukraine. Teachers, principals, administrators and lecturers in teacher training institutes and faculties of education were all brought up in an environment that taught them how to recreate a predetermined world. They were not allowed to be creative. Deviation from the program or the compulsory plan was not only forbidden but punished. Today these people have to throw out all the values of their former existence and embrace new ones.

Keeping this dilemma in mind, the question arises: What is the best way to go from a program that demands the total subservience of teachers to the “system” to an order under which teachers think for themselves and become creative?

Conclusion

Today, education in Ukraine stands before the fact that although the state has jettisoned the theories of Marx and Lenin, in practice the belief that the person is but a little cog in the state machinery continues. The conviction that the school has to “deliver the state’s order,” that is, instill ideas developed by someone else, continues to exist. The training of teachers still follows the recipe, and the textbook that has been certified for use in schools remains the ultimate authority.

In such a situation, aid whereby equipment from Western countries is sent to schools — e.g., computers, copiers, textbooks — reinforces the belief that someone, somewhere is “solving the problem,” that someone convinces organizations or donors to pay the costs of travel and expenses of experienced people to go to Ukraine. I understand the desire of individuals to “help” Ukraine — I count myself among them. From my own experience, and that of others, I see that the type of aid that is successful is that which gives recipients the opportunity to widen their interests and helps persons take charge of their own future — not the type of aid that supports dependence on someone else.
Labor Day tournaments climax Soyuzivka sports season

Swim meet

by Maria Bokalo

KHERNOKSON, N.Y. — Beautiful weather but frigid water greeted the 61 swimmers at the 38th annual swimming championship races of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) held the Soyuzivka this past Labor Day weekend. The races flowed very smoothly and swiftly due to the pre-registration of all swimmers and the cooperation of many parent volunteers.

The meet officials were: Marika Bokalo; director and announcer; Taras Midzak, starter; John Makar, stop and turn judge; Mary Makar, head timer; Mrs. Swyder, place judge; Oles Napora, Olena Halkowycz, Lydia Bokalo and Luba Kalyta, scorers.

Contributing to the successful meet as timers, runners, and trophy labelers were: Leda Ostafiachev-Kovlik, John Javorsky, Anna Javorsky, Jolanta Fedorjczuk, Daria Kravchuk, Nachalka Ryzhol, Julia Galonzka, Anna Nosal, Tomy Sobar, Mike Celuch, etc.

The meet consisted of 44 individual events and eight relays. The team championship was captured by Tryzub, with the following breakdown of points: Tryzub — 251, Chornomorska Sitch — 214, USCAK — 51, SUM-A — 35, Platt — 3.

At the awards ceremony Marika Bokalo, swimming director for USCAK, thanked Soyuzivka for hosting the meet and the UNA for donating the trophies. Special thanks were conveyed to all the officials and parent volunteers for their time and effort. She reminded all present that the 1994 swim meet was dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the UNA and the UNA for donating the trophies. Several new records were set this year in boy's and girl's swimming.

Boys 10 and under 25 m. freestyle

1. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 15.34
2. Mark Makar, Sitch, 15.55
3. Roman Petruniak, Sitch, 15.79

50 m. freestyle

1. Roman Petruniak, Sitch, 34.87
2. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 35.38
3. Mark Makar, Sitch, 35.76

25 m. backstroke

1. Taras Kulik, USCAK-Canada, 21.92
2. Dmytro Koval, Sitch, 23.05
3. William Makar, Sitch, 23.26

25 m. breaststroke

1. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 21.83
2. Dmytro Koval, Sitch, 27.67
3. Justin Was, Sitch, 29.24

25 m. butterfly

1. Roman Petruniak, Sitch, 17.46
2. Mark Makar, Sitch, 18.04
3. William Makar, Sitch, 29.29

Boys 11-12 25 m. freestyle

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 13.87
2. Andriy Galonzka, SUM-A, 13.91
3. Michael Cecel, Tryzub, 14.10

50 m. freestyle

1. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:16.04
2. Andrew Galonzka, SUM-A, 1:23.83
3. Michael Nosal, SUM-A, 1:26.28

25 m. breaststroke

1. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:19.00
2. Thomas Makar, Sitch, 1:19.81
3. Michael Celuch, Tryzub, 2:08.16

50 m. butterfly

1. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:14.87
2. Thomas Makar, Sitch, 2:10.16
3. Michael Cecel, Tryzub, 2:10.08

Boys 13-14 100 m. individual medley

1. Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:11.16
2. Michael Celuch, Tryzub, 1:45.25
3. Roman Petruniak, Tryzub, 1:50.00

50 m. freestyle

1. Michael Swider, Tryzub, 29.35
2. Alex Myronov, Sitch, 30.29
3. Adrian Korduba, Tryzub, 32.34

50 m. breaststroke

1. Alex Myronov, Sitch, 31.21
2. Andrew Korduba, Tryzub, 37.92

Several new records were set this year in boy's and girl's swimming.

Girls 10 and under 25 m. freestyle

1. Thomas Makar, Sitch, 36.29
2. Danylo Lewycky, Sitch, 46.68

50 m. freestyle

1. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:00.75
2. Michael Swider, Tryzub, 1:00.75
3. Roman Danyliw, Tryzub, 1:07.95

50 m. butterfly

1. Michael Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 29.67
2. Adrian Koruba, Tryzub, 37.89

Boys 15 and over 100 m. individual medley

1. Roman Danyliw, Tryzub, 1:25.54
2. Alex Myronov, Sitch, 1:33.67
3. Marian Karbin, Sitch, 1:34.75

50 m. breaststroke

1. Marko Kalyta, Tryzub, 27.38
2. Petro Halkowycz, SUM-A, 37.38
3. Philip Holowka, SUM-A, 35.70

50 m. backstroke

1. Marko Kalyta, Tryzub, 35.71
2. Philip Holowka, SUM-A, 45.22
3. Marian Karbin, Sitch, 46.20

50 m. butterfly

1. Roman Danyliw, Tryzub, 39.95
2. Taras Mazur, Sitch, 46.14
3. Marian Karbin, Sitch, 48.92

Boys 15 and over 100 m. freestyle

1. Marko Kalyta, Tryzub, 1:05.89
2. Marian Karbin, Sitch, 1:33.23

Relays

Boys 10 and under 4 x 25 m. freestyle: Makar, Justin Was, Dmytro Koval, Roman Petruniak, Sitch, 1:23.67

Boys 11-12 4 x 25 m. freestyle: Thomas Makar, Gary Goldan, Mark, Danylo Lewycky, Sitch, 1:15.6; 2. Michael Nosal, Michael Rockwell, Andrew Galonzka, Walter Wystra, SUM-A, 1:23.77

Boys 13-14 4 x 25 m. freestyle: Andrew Midzak, Robert Tokarchyk, Anthony Tokarchyk (Tryzub) 2:04.57

Boys 15 and over 4 x 50 m. freestyle: Paul Midzak, Andrew Midzak, Robert Tokarchyk, Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 2:04.57

Boys 15 and over 4 x 50 m. medley relay: Michael Celuch, Adrian Koruba, Roman Danyliw, Michael Swider, Tryzub, 2:37.99
2. Alex Myronov, Taras Mazur, Sitch, Peterson, Halkowycz, Philip Holowka, Sitch/SUM-A, 2:47.20

Girls 10 and under 25 m. freestyle

1. Sonia Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 16.69

(Continued on page 20)
by Helen Sminduk

At her wedding to Victor Pedenko in Canada this summer, Ivanna Perozak did not toss her bouquet to a group of female friends. Nor did Halyna Shepko, when she became the bride of Richard Hamilton at Soyuzivka, or Sofiya Shatkiwska, at the reception in Vermont celebrating her marriage to Jerome Bolkum.

Dispensing with slick limousines, frilly garters and, in some cases, the “something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue” adage, these brides chose such old-time Ukrainian customs as periwinkle wreaths for the “crowning” ceremony in the church service, parental blessing with bread and salt, exotic wedding breads, high-spirited Ukrainian dancing and group singing.

Their grooms, whether Ukrainian or not, went along with their selections, even when this included wearing an embroidered shirt, as in the cases of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bolkum.

Nowadays, a good many Ukrainian brides are playing down or completely bypassing conventional wedding tradi–

ons and opting for ethnic rituals and observances in wedding ceremonies and receptions.

Ukrainian embroidered attire for the entire wedding party was the order of the day at the Shepko-Hamilton wedding. That’s becoming a trend in Ukrainian weddings, at least those held at Soyuzivka, according to manager John A. Flis.

Portions of the church service for the Perozak-Pedenko and the Shepko–

Hamilton weddings were in English. Guess all of linguistic backgrounds, however, were able to understand and enjoy the complete ceremony by follow–

ing the English text in programs printed for the occasion, which explained the meaning of church rituals, such as the use of an embroidered ritual cloth (rush–

yk) to join the couple’s hands (symbol–

izing their oneness as they prepare to take their vows).

Although wedding styles differed — Ivanna’s was on the elegant side, Halyna’s informal and Sofiya’s casual and countri–

ed — all three brides agreed on one modern (and fairly new) custom. The three are keeping their maiden names, either for professional or ethnic reasons.

Perozak-Pedenko

Ivanna Helen Perozak became the bride of Victor Ihor Pedenko on June 12 at St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Hamilton, Ontario. The wedding was concelebrated by Bishop Jurij KaJistchuk and the Very Rev. Nicholas Czurak. The Rev. Roman Carkowskyj of St. Mary’s Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamilton, as guest clergy, offered a blessing for the bridal couple.

A graduate of York University’s Osgoode Hall Law School, the bride is working as an articled student for the Crown Attorney’s Office in Brampton, Ontario. She is the daughter of Judge M. J. Perozak of the Ontario Court of Justice (Provincial Division) and Stephanie Perozak, coordinator of the volunteer program for Amity Goodwill in Hamilton.

The groom holds a degree in history and politics from McMaster University and graduated in June from Queens’ University Teachers’ College. His father, Victor Pedenko, vice-president of the Yorkdale Secondary School Adult Education Center in Toronto, is the president of the Canadian Association for the Development of Ukraine. He is a founding father and former president of the Excaliating the Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association (ODUM) and a member of the Consistory of the Eastern Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada. The groom’s mother, Halina Pedenko, teaches English and French at Westview Secondary School in Toronto.

A recurring motif in the wedding was the use of “barvinok” (periwinkle), a symbol of youth and virtue. A barvinok–

wreath motif, used as a cover decoration on shower and wedding invitations, adorned the church program and the reception menu. The same motif, with two “prasinky” (tiny dough birds), graced the placards for the reception in the Royal Botanical Gardens banquet hall, where a special table displayed two prasinky-deco–

rated “korovai” wedding breads and the barvinok crowns worn in church by the bride and groom. Multiple strands of barvinok trailed gracefully over the sides of the white cloth-covered head table.

The dinner menu included Ukrainian–

style homemade cabbage rolls (holubci), and the reception took in some lively polka–

hopping and kolomyika dancing to the music of Ron Cahute’s Burya Band. Recalling the bride’s years as an out–

standing member of the Chaika Dance Ensemble of Hamilton, a Ukrainian folk–

dance was presented by a quartet of dancers, in full Poltava costume, that included the bride’s brother, Stephan, and cousins Katherine Sminduk and Marika and Andrew Samitz.

Shepko-Hamilton

The marriage of Halyna Maria Shepko and Richard Allen Hamilton was solemn–

ized on June 26 by the Rev. Ivan Kulish

(Continued on page 16)
A student...
(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian cousin Lida had the similar experience of sensing that something was funny but never fully getting the joke during her year in the U.S. It is the humor of a country that is the hardest to understand and that is taken for the most granted by its inhabitants.

After dinner Sasha and Lesia stayed behind and Vlad and I went out for a Kyyiv-style "night on the town." For us that consisted of walking, talking and sitting, in various combinations, for the rest of the night. Although restaurants, cafes and nightclubs have sprung up throughout Kyyiv, they offer entertainment at American-style prices accessible only to tourists and "businessmen," not to Vlad on the $13 a month young doctor's salary. For the average young Ukrainian, entertainment options are severely limited—almost a punishment for staying honest in increasingly corrupt times.

Vlad, as promised, knew a great deal about America. That night we talked about music, movies, Greenwich Village in New York, our favorite parts of San Francisco. His level of knowledge of American pop culture was sophisticated even by my college student standards, but the conversation seemed strange to me, it didn't fit with the reality of our surroundings, didn't make sense in Kyyiv, Ukraine. The next time I saw Vlad we talked about his life here, about young people, and the fact that nobody believes things here will ever change and the resulting inactivity and sense of disillusionment this creates among any Ukrainian youth.

We sat on the beach and watched as a young man alternately walked and fell along the shore. His face was waxy white, and he was sweating profusely. I asked Vlad what was wrong with him, and he answered that it was probably a mixture of drugs and alcohol and that this was typical. Indeed, my father's old girl, only to watch it be taken away by the girl's drug addicted young mother and her friends. Everyone in my extended family in LViv agrees that drug use is on the upswing in Ukraine among young people, not the relatively soft drugs like marijuana and various hallucinogens that are popular among America's youth, but strange toxic substances with unpronounceable names injected through plastic bags or injected by needles. Used to be you never heard about drugs, Roman explained. Now his residential neighborhood is overrun by "batraksyny" and "blokoyomy—(drug addicts)."

Between the extremes of expensive imitations of American-style night life and the grim picture painted by Roman lies the day-to-day reality of Ukrainian young people. Families are generally close knit, as are groups of friends. These two groups overlap considerably and evenings are often spent at home with cousins, friends, acquaintances. Young men self-conscious smoke and drink, while young women shake their heads jokingly, disapproving and fix something to eat. It all seems a version of their parent's social lives. Indeed, it often seems like young people in Ukraine are "playing grown-up." Excitement is found in group trips, to the seaside if one is lucky, but more likely to the lake near your grandmother's village. Both in Kyyiv and LViv, the young people I met seemed to know everyone and were constantly running into friends and classmates on the streets. As a result, gossip abounds, as do elaborate and innocent games of flirtation. It is a life created out of having little to do, as no malls or movie theaters exist to offer instant entertainment. Perhaps as a result there is a camaraderie and social ease among young people here that is missing in the media-saturated environment of America, an environment that produces instant entertainment, created, not provided, and maybe that is why many young people seem to be having fun despite their knowledge of a future in a country that, for now, can offer them only uncertainty.
Washington state...  
(Continued from page 4)
Concern to Kyiv, where it is distributed to needy children. Her colleague, Nick Sweeney, principal of King’s Middle School, leads choirs on tours to Ukraine and makes it possible for high school and college students to work in a summer camp for orphans.
And who can forget Jim Pemberton, a Boeing engineer who had used furniture and appliances to hundreds of families? On hand was Mark Foss, signer and translator of countless documents (and co-chair of Kent’s Sister-City Council). Rita Duncan represented local families who had been foster parents to Ukrainian kids brought to Seattle by Healing the Children for emergency medical care.
But this was not the end of plaudits and kudos. The newcomers wanted to acknowledge the labors of such people as Chrystyna Krynytsky, Orest and Nadia Danysh, and Victoria Klo who had been among the first from our established Ukrainian American community to help them. One recent arrival was moved to tears as she gazed at the “starenki baby” (grandmothers) who had preserved the heritage and passed it along to so many Ukrainians, most in embroiled shirts, in one place — their place.

Children for emergency medical care.

Ukrainian independence Day.

No. 39 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1994 13

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There is no place like SOYUZIVKA.
explained, "The purpose of the conference was to invite members of the community to get involved with issues concerning Ukrainians both here and abroad."

The three commentators on the panel were Dr. Albert Kipa, professor at Muhlenberg College, who also served as moderator; Dr. Volodymyr Baranetsky, president of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine; and Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, professor at Lassalle University. Dr. Kipa introduced the issues establishing a framework for the discussions to follow.

After prefacing his comments by saying that too many Ukrainians in the diaspora have the so-called "ghetto mentality," Dr. Kipa asked, "How many truly influential people do we have? How many Ukrainian Americans are successful in the American press, how many scholars do we have, and how many representatives do we have in government?"

He added that since our major goal has been fulfilled, we need to set priorities for the future, such as donating money to Ukrainian schools, providing for the needs of seniors, and defining the role of youth organizations, to name a few.

Dr. Rudnytzky responded to these questions by saying that inroads have been made in some of these areas: namely, in the area of sports and educational centers such as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. He also focused some of his comments on the conditions in Ukraine. One of his fundamental points was that the expectations of the Ukrainian community for Ukraine in both the United States and Canada far exceed what is realistically possible. Only governments can implement certain programs, not organizations, he said.

Dr. Baranetsky shared his information on the recent humanitarian efforts to help Ukraine, which include practical aid, educational materials, medical supplies as well as material assistance. Reactions and commentaries were given by Natalia Posiva, Mr. Zacharczuk, Dr. Chernyk and members of the audience.

The weeklong celebrations came to a fabulous finale at Tryzubivka, the Ukrainian Sports Center located in Horsham, Pa., with a Freedom Festival held on Sunday, August 28, sponsored by the Community Acting Committee. Divine Liturgy was held at noon, followed by a day filled with fun for everyone. The Ukrainian Arts Village provided fine arts, crafts, Ukrainian and American flags and other Independence Day souvenirs for sale.

At 2 p.m., master of ceremonies Dr. Volodymyr Karpinich introduced two representatives from the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, Consul Hychenko and Second Secretary/Consul Rouslan Demchenko. After introductions, State Sen. Greenleaf presented the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center with a grant of $16,000 to assist in further carrying out programs for the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia.

A stage program followed with another outstanding performance by Ms. Stefie, plus entertainment by Mr. Chabaj and the vocal-instrumental group L'viviany, whose lead singer is Volodymyr Cimura. For sport enthusiasts there was a soccer match between Tryzub and the Ukrainian Sports Association of New York, and volleyball competitions.

The day ended with dancing under the stars. The Community Acting Committee, which planned all of the activities for Ukrainian Independence Week, can rest assured that it had provided something for everyone.

Joint moleben...

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8-10 p.m.: Buffet, Beer & Wine included
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11 p.m. – ???: KARAOKE

Saturday, October 29th
8-10 a.m.: Coffee & Danish in Main House Lobby
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Mayor Ed Rendell of Philadelphia (second from left) presents an Ukrainian independence anniversary proclamation to Borys Zacharczuk. Looking on are Councilman Thacher Longstreth (left) and Daniel Maznyuk.
UNA'er Slusarczuk...

(Continued from page 1)

who have been married for 49 years – came to the United States in 1949, they had trouble getting on their feet.

"My first two years in the United States were very, very hard. I couldn't find a job. I didn't know English," Mr. Slusarczuk recalled. "Now I am very grateful. We give what we can back to others."

In 1952, the Slusarczuk's moved from New York City to the Detroit area, where Mr. Slusarczuk found work as a printer. He also discovered a thriving Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian National Association.

"I founded (UNA) Branch 174 in 1951," he recalled. "I called a meeting with 15 members. It was a very important organization for our people. They gave our people a lot of help."

He became a leader in the Ukrainian American community in the Motor City area. Mr. Slusarczuk's volunteer service has included:

- Leadership in Plast, a Ukrainian youth organization for boys and girls that is patterned after Scouting.
- Membership in the Ukrainian Cultural and Citizens Club, which promotes the Ukrainian heritage and culture.
- Involvement with the Friends of Rukh Society of Greater Detroit, which promotes democratic values in the post-Communist Ukraine.
- Work as an executive board member of Dibrova, a rural estate owned by the Ukrainian community and used by Plast and other groups for sports, cultural and recreational activities.

- Service over the years on two Detroit-area Ukrainian Catholic church councils (Immaculate Conception in Huntzick and St. Joseph in Warren). His nomination for the Fraternalist of the Year Award reads: "The community is so much richer for having a person like Atanas Slusarczuk working in their midst. Through his leadership, by his example of hard work, his sense of responsibility and dedication to fraternal work with no expectation of personal gain, he inspired others."

"It is very difficult to talk about myself," Mr. Slusarczuk said modestly. "That is someone's opinion of me. That is not for me to say."

Atanas and Zorelsava Slusarczuk prefer to take action rather than talk about their activities. Two years ago they heard about an 11-year-old boy in Ukraine who was suffering from complications caused by an open heart. They arranged to have the boy and his parents brought to the U.S. for medical attention. The boy's parents lived with the Slusarczuk's for several months during his hospitalization.

"We couldn't afford the surgery for him," said Mrs. Slusarczuk. "but we found somebody who paid for the surgery. We saw him last year in Ukraine and he is really in good health and doing wonderful."

Mr. Slusarczuk's heart has been open to others for more than 43 years. "Volunteering gives us a lot of personal satisfaction," Mr. Slusarczuk said. "They always say 'Ask the busy people. They will do it for you.'"

"Mr. Slusarczuk's warm heart and concern for others glows brightly in his church, family and community. He has earned the attention of the nation," Mr. Slusarczuk said. "We are very happy about the award," he said. "We are very happy to have it."

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Conference Program

Friday, October 14
8:00 p.m. Reception at Ukrainian Embassy
3350 M Street, NW,
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Saturday, October 15
at Georgetown Univ. Conference Center
8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Registration
9:00 - 9:15 Opening Remarks
9:15 - 10:00 Keynote Address
10:00 - 11:50 Panel 1: Worldwide Activities of Ukrainian Organizations
11:30 - 1:30 Luncheon
1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Panel 2: The Electronic Highway
3:30 - 5:30 Councils (Immaculate Conception in Detroit-area Ukrainian Catholic church
5:00 - 7:00 Cocktails
7:00 Banquet with Journalism Award Presentation; Dance with Fata Morgana

Sunday, October 16
10:30 - 12:00 Brunch
12:00 - 1:30 Panel 3: Effective Organizational Management
4:00 Chamber Recital: Vododymyr Vynnytsky, piano
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The bride’s bread, called the dyven, at the Shepko-Hamilton wedding.

The bride is working toward a master’s degree in English literature and plans a career in graphic design. She is the daughter of the late Thomas Shepko, who was art director of a New York advertising firm, and Anna Shepko, a senior editor for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in Munich.

Mr. Hamilton, who holds a master’s degree in English literature from the State University of New York at New Paltz, N.Y., is pursuing further studies for a Ph.D. to become a university professor. His parents, who live in Newark, N.Y., are Richard Hamilton, a retired accountant, and Jean Hamilton, a teacher’s aide at the Newburgh Free Academy.

The bride, in full Ukrainian garb from boots to beribboned vinok (flowered head wreath), and her groom, in embroidered shirt, were escorted by the bride’s mother and several attendants, all in embroidered shirts representing various regions of Ukraine. In the spirit of the occasion, some of the guests also wore embroidered shirts.

Leading the group from the rustic church in the west of the Voskod pavilion, the bride’s brother, Maksym Shepko, carried a gaily decorated “hiltse” (top of a pine tree), symbolic of the tree of life, of strength and good health.

Distinctive wedding breads drew guests’ admiration at the reception. A two-tier korovai, the circular, elaborately decorated bread that is the most significant of all Ukrainian wedding breads, was decorated with tiny dough birds and topped with stalks of wheat (a symbol of wealth) and field flowers. A “dyven,” a round loaf with two tall branches (derivative of the tree of life), which the bride brings to her new household, was intertwined with сорочинка and green ribbon. Flour for the dyven had been collected from many friends, a custom symbolizing unity, family and friends.

While guests dined on a varied selection of bountiful foods that included varenyky and holubtsi, a tapped musical background recaptured the musical talent of the bride’s father, who had enjoyed composing original melodies and playing the accordion. Mr. Shepko provided accompaniment for Ukrainian dance companies in New York and entertainment at the annual Kobanik Travel tour reunions.

Afficionados of Ukrainian dance showed off their skills when guests of all nationalities joined in a large circle on the dance floor for the traditional kolomyika, swirling around to the beat of Inesew Koval’s Temps orchestra. Later, following the words in song sheets that offered Ukrainian and phonetic versions, guests, blended voices in Ukrainian folk songs.

Shatkiwska-Bolkium

With a small group of friends and family members in attendance, Sofiya

(Continued on page 17)
Today’s weddings...

(Continued from page 16)

During their marriage ceremony, Sofiya Shatkiwska offers Jerome Bolkum a glass of wine.

Shatkiwska and Jerome C. Bolkum took their marriage vows on March 13 in the chapel of the Mary Theotokos Monastic Center in West Burke, Vt. The Rev. Stephen C. von Fauer celebrated the Ukrainian Byzantine-Rite ceremony in English, and the responses were given in Ukrainian by the guests.

Afterwards, the bridal party trooped through the snow (a Carpathian-like setting, according to the bride) to the monastery’s community room for an informal luncheon.

The bride, a native of Pochayiv, Ukraine, studied at the Ivan Trehosh School of Applied Decorative Arts in Lviv. Since her arrival in this country almost three years ago, she has exhibited her batik work, character sketches and icons in the U.S. and Canada and has collaborated with a colleague on the decoration of a New Jersey Ukrainian church. She is now doing etchings in granite for Beck and Beck and Garand in Barre, Vt.

Ms. Shatkiwska is the daughter of the late Vasyl Shatkiwska, a Pochayiv artist, and Lida Shatkiwska of Pochayiv, a specialist in Ukrainian folk medicine and herbs. Her great-great-great grandfather was a member of the Zaporozhian Sich.

Mr. Bolkum, a graduate of the University of Vermont, is the proprietor of Jerome The Florist, a Barre retail florist shop. He is the son of Forrest Bolkum, of Montpelier, Vt., a retired civil engineer. His mother, Gwendolyn Bolkum, who resides in Brisbane, Australia.

Mr. Bolkum’s tunic-length embroidered shirt was girded with a sash.

To celebrate their wedding officially, Ms. Shatkiwska and Mr. Bolkum invited some 100 Barre-area residents to a casual gathering at the Barre town picnic/recreation area on June 25. As requested, guests bore no gifts but brought their favorite cook-out creations to accompany the borshch, varenyky, grilled meat and keg of beer provided by the celebrants. The open-air pavilion where they ate and danced until midnight was adorned with flowers, humorous sketches (the bride’s contribution), Ukraine’s trident symbol and even a birch bough from Ukraine.

For this outdoor celebration, the newlyweds wore their wedding finery, although Mr. Bolkum substituted white linen trousers for the dark pants he had worn in March.

The picnic fare and national dress worn by many guests (who represented 14 different nationalities) gave the occasion an international ambiance, but Ukrainian culture turned out to be the leading topic of interest. Ms. Shatkiwska and Mr. Bolkum were kept busy throughout the evening providing answers for guests’ questions about Ukraine’s history and Ukrainian wedding traditions, costumes and customs.

A booklet on Ukrainian wedding traditions is currently being prepared by The Ukrainian Museum of New York and will be published around the end of the year.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION announces that an ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING will be held jointly for UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES of NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY - NEWARK PASSAIC - PERTH AMBOY on Saturday, October 8, 1994 at 12:30 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.

UNA, 30 Montgomery Street, 3rd floor, Jersey City, N.J.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 33rd Convention Delegates.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting. The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to the 1994 Membership Drive, and will update the information about the various insurance plans available through our Association.

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Jersey City — Wlodymyry Bilyk
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Energy priorities...
(Continued from page 2)
chairman of the State Atomic Energy Committee of Ukraine. Mr. Monz would comment only that Ukraine would review its policy carefully. But the decision will have repercussions for Ukrainian energy policy generally.
The full development of nuclear energy in Ukraine could conceivably offset the collapse of the Donbas coalfield in the energy sector. Yet Ukraine cannot be sure to ignore the advice of the world scientific community, which perceives Chernobyl as a highly dangerous enterprise and has made financial aid subject to its future closure and decommissioning.
There would thus appear to be three alternatives for the Energy Ministry:
1. The development of a nuclear power program that includes the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the gradual closure of the more dangerous coal mines.
2. The development of a nuclear power program without Chernobyl, which is regarded as a more expensive and economically inadvisable proposition. This would reduce the proportion of future nuclear-generated electricity from an optimal 60 percent to about 3,540 per-
cent by the year 2000. But it would entail new investment into the coalfields at least on a short-term basis and continuing imports of oil, gas and presumably coal from Russia or other sources.
3. The development of alternative energy sources to coal and nuclear power extensive resource saving, and a drastic reorientation of current state economic policy. There has been little indication thus far that the Kuchma regime or the present Parliament would resort to such a solution (one of President Leonid Kuchma’s main sources of support in the presidential election was the Donbas coalfield, nor is it clear how it would be possible to generate new energy on a scale broad enough to resolve the immediate electricity deficit. In such a scenario, the Ukrainian government also would have to ease laws on foreign investment and state control over the energy sector.
At present, the Ukrainian leadership seems inclined to opt for the first policy, which will once again fly in the face of international opinion. Ultimately it may be forced to pursue the second option, which would mean that even in its seri-
ous decline, the coal industry continues to play an important role in the country’s energy sector for the immediate future.

The heritage...
(Continued from page 8)
the non-belligerent civil population of the city: the progress of military operations is (for her) a problem of minor importance. Because of a lack of resources, the article presents only the life of Polish citizens. Naturally, research like this has never been carried out before. The author sug-
gests in her article that there should be further research carried out into November 1918 in eastern Galicia. The more recent history of Polish-Ukrainian relations is presented by W. Ronsiak in his article on “Programs of Underground Political Parties Active during World War II.” “Paradoxically, it was not the civilian politicians but the military ones that showed more initiative and more realism. They even tended to look for chances of agreement and com-
promise with the Ukrainians.” It should be pointed out that there are quite a few new references and data concerning Polish-Ukrainian relations during the turbulent history of Galicia. They have been presented sine ira et studio by scholars of high caliber and therefore deserve wide attention by researchers.

PERSONAL ADS
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, September 30

WARREN, Mich.: The EKO Gallery will present an exhibit of oil paintings by through October 12. Mr. Mayorchak has been neglected or ruined during the epoch in Lviv in 1989. Apart from work–will be held at 7:30 p.m. The exhibit runs throughout the former Soviet Union and of the Soviet regime. He has traveled involved in restoring churches that had

Saturday, October 1

LEIGHTON, P.a.: Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Leighton and Philadelphia branches, invite Ukrainian Veterans and the public to their traditional potato baked to be held at the Ukrainian Homestead, at 4 p.m. There will be dancing to the music of the Kosiv orchestra, starting 9 p.m.

Sunday, October 2

NEWARK, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, New Jersey Regional Branch invites the public to a luncheon celebrating the 35th anniversary of the council to be held at the Holiday Inn, Route 22 East, Bridgewater, N.J. Admission: $35. Reservations need to be made in advance. For additional information, call Ulana Kobzar, (201) 438-1252.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston will hold its annual meeting, with elections of a new board members and discussion of plans for the organization. The meeting will be held at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1531 Massachusetts Ave., at 4 p.m. All are welcomed for additional information call Natalie Paskonos, (617) 888-2017. Refreshments will be served.

Sunday, October 2

CLEVELAND: The United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Clevland will commemorate the 65th anniversary of the formation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the formation of the Ukrainian Supreme National Council with a banquet to be held at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 9672 State Road, North Roytan, Ohio, at 3 p.m. Key speaker at the banquet will be Gen. Volodymyr Mulyava of Kyiv. The entertainment program will feature the renowned Ohio Boychoir and the Kosiv Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. For further information call Wlodymyr Basladyzny, (216) 661-1700, or Dr. Bohdan Czepik, (216) 845-8600.

Sundays, October 2 and 9

CLEVELAND: The Cleveland District of the Ukrainian National Association invites the public to view the UNA centenary exhibition documenting a hundred years of service to the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and to Ukraine. The exhibit will be on display at the Ukrainian Museum, 1200 Kentwell Ave., 2-5 p.m. Street parking is available.

Saturday-Sunday, October 8-9

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) will host UKRAINEPX, an annual convention and exhibition, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. This year’s theme is the “100th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.” The exhibit will be a variety of Ukrainian postage stamp, currency, medals and pins. UPNS literature and other aids will be available. Dealers will also be on hand to assist beginners, as well as seasoned collectors. There will be U.S. and foreign postal services information call Natalie Paskonos, (617) 888-2017. Refreshments will be served.

Sunday, October 9

GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.: A Harvest Festival will be held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church Hall, Route 46, 1-7 p.m. There will be music by the Jolly Joe Timmer Orchestra, 3:7 p.m. Donations: $5; children under 13, free. For additional information call Helio Zwawycz, (908) 637-6316.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian National Association Branch 23, the Good Will Council, will host a luncheon and cocktails to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, the 60th anniversary of Branch 22 and 35 years of Helen OlekScott, Branch Secretary. The luncheon will be held at Lone Tree Inn, 7710 N. Milwaukee Ave., at noon. For further information call (312) 364-4306.

Swim meet (Continued from page 10)

Girls 13-14

Girls 10 and over

Girls 10 and over

100 m. backstroke

2. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 23.72

3. Natalia Popowicz, SUM-ST, 39.31

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79

2. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 16.45

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 24.21

1. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 46.22

2. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 53.84

3. Ira Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 29.13

1. Natalka Senenko, Tryzub, 43.35

2. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 46.22

3. Natalka Popowicz, Sitch, 63.49

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 53.50

3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 50.47

3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 39.31

3. Ira Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 32.29

50 m. freestyle

25 m. butterfly

2. Stephania Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 24.21

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 24.84

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79

2. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 16.45

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 18.74

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 62.50

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 73.23

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 53.90

3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79

2. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 19.78

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 24.21

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10

2. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 28.30

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 23.72

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 2.12.45

2. Natalika Senenko, Tryzub, 34.09

3. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 34.17

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10

2. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 28.30

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 23.72

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 34.09

2. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 34.17

3. Antonina Korduba, Tryzub, 36.29

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 35.71

2. Natalka Popowicz, Sitch, 50.49

3. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 50.47

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 1.27.98

2. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 1.27.98

3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 1.41.49

2. Nadia Stavdo, Sitch, 36.93

3. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 38.62

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 1.41.49

2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 36.93

3. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 1.27.98

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 1.27.98

2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 36.93

3. Nadia Stavdo, Sitch, 36.93

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 37.52

3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 37.52

2. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 18.74

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79

2. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 39.21

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 24.21

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 19.78

2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 30.44

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 28.30

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10

2. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 39.21

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 24.24

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10

2. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 24.24

3. Stephanie Fedorijczuk, SUM-A, 24.21

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10

2. Larissa Szczepak, Sitch, 39.21

3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 23.72