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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Ukraine close to deal with IMF Parliament Chairman Moroz calls for international conference on NPT

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — 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 preliminary agreement, scheduled to be signed by the end of the month, could provide Ukraine with an initial \$700 million loan to stabilize the economy. Co-authored by the Ukrainian government and IMF officials, the program was initiated during a visit to Kyiv 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 must also 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 Shepek, minister of economy, who heads the Ukrainian delegation in talks with the fund. There is now enough political will," he told *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 could not be entirely curbed, 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 Ukrainian government, is up against a Communist-dominated Parliament, which voted to halt privatization in July. The Ukrainian leader is sure to face opposition if he chooses to implement radical reforms.

But Mr. Kuchma recently told reporters that Ukraine must turn to the West for assistance if it is to build a healthy economy.

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.

"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, installments. 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.

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — 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 pits such declared nuclear states as the United States, Britain, Russia and France against smaller non-nuclear pow-

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## UNA'er Slusarczuk is honored as national fraternalist for 1994

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 coveted the agrarian-rich lands of Ukraine. With the threat of invasion looming, Mr. Slusarczuk faced a choice. A staunch anti-Communist, he opted to avoid persecution and imprisonment by the Russians and fled his home in Stanyslaviv, Ukraine, to find work in Germany.

When the war ended, Mr. Slusarczuk married his beloved Zoreslava, and began his legacy of volunteering, work-



Atanas Slusarczuk

ing first with refugees in Germany.

"We are very proud to help people," Mr. Slusarczuk noted. "We are very happy to do it. And we are very happy to see them getting help."

One reason Mr. Slusarczuk wants to help others is his family once was the focus of assistance from others. When Atanas and Zoreslava Slusarczuk —

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## Udovenko approved as foreign minister

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Supreme Council voted 284-22 to approve the nomination of Gennadiy 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 complies with 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 Committee, stated on August 15 that, as a result of a decline in production and lack of state financing, Ukraine will be forced to import necessary coal supplies from Russia and Poland. He pointed out that in the three years of independence, outdated technical equipment in the mines has not been replaced, and that a shortage of funds has rendered the coal mines increasingly dangerous, with 213 deaths 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 Luhanske 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 Lviv-Volyn coal basin, was producing about 220 million metric tons annually. In the Gorbachev period, output fell to about 190 million tons, which still left the coalfield as the largest producer within the Soviet Union. By the early 1980s, however, investment was transferred to the Siberian Kuzbas 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 there has a high ash content, is contained in thin and sloping seams, often at more than 1,000 meters underground (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 strikes 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 remains of high quality and is vital for the future of the steel industry; and that coal-fired thermal power stations still prevail in many parts of Ukraine (though coal is being frequently replaced as a fuel by Russian oil and gas).

They have also noted frequently 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 karbovantsi 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 kvb per ton, but since this would have adversely affected the population of the area, there were protests and the price was reduced to 350,000 kvb.

Consequently, the huge financial losses incurred — since the costs of production have risen constantly regardless of coal prices — had to be borne by the state budget. The coal industry has become a serious drain on Ukraine's finances.

In January, the decree on the economic and social development of Ukraine published by the Supreme Council anticipated coal output at a reduced annual level of 128 million metric tons. The announced esti-

mated output of 100 million tons thus is little short of a disaster for this ailing industry. Ukraine's foundries may have no alternative but to use Russian or Polish coal.

But what of Ukraine's energy program? Are there viable alternatives to coal output? Ukraine recently passed a new law on energy saving applicable especially to large enterprises in the metallurgical and machine-building spheres. In the Crimea, where climatic conditions are favorable and where the autonomous republic at present produces only 7 percent of its electricity needs, the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification has allotted 32 billion kvb (July 1994 prices) for the construction of several wind-based energy installations. In the past there has also been a fruitless attempt to establish solar energy stations on the peninsula.

Elsewhere, solutions to the energy dilemma are not so straightforward.

Oleksander Kozhushko, the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Permanent Committee on the Fuel-Energy Complex, Transport and Communications, recently issued an optimistic statement on Ukraine's future output of domestic oil and gas, and pointed out that Ukraine should follow the example of Europe in the 1970s in developing its energy conservation schemes.

There is also an existing agreement to import oil from Iraq through the construction of a major pipeline with as yet unnamed barter goods in exchange. The financing for such schemes remains uncertain. Clearly, privatization may not penetrate the fuel-energy complex for some time, but it is difficult to see how Ukraine can develop new energy supply schemes without private (and foreign) investment.

Ukraine's thermal power stations still dominate electricity production, but in the long term must be phased out. The purchase of Russian oil and gas has already resulted in huge debts. Hydroelectric stations account for about 15 percent of Ukraine's electricity output, but there is little or no room for expansion. The 1994 economic plan therefore anticipated that Ukraine's nuclear power stations would account for about 30 percent of total electricity output (70 billion kilowatt hours out of a total 239.6). Ukraine's energy officials have pointed out that in the future, Ukraine, with its plentiful supply of uranium, could supply the fuel for its own reactors rather than importing it from Russia.

This prognosis has been complicated by the lengthy discussions on the future of Chornobyl with the international community, and concomitantly with the opposition in Zaporizhzhia to both the commissioning of a sixth reactor there (VVER-1000) and the use of the reactor site as a dumping ground for Ukrainian nuclear waste.

On July 25, Oleksander Moroz, the chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol visited the Chornobyl plant and discussed its future with its director, Serhiy Parashyn. The visit took place during a debate over the amount of aid to be offered to Ukraine for its decommissioning. Ukraine has suggested a sum of \$4.5 billion would be sufficient to shut down Chornobyl, store the spent fuel and start new reactors that are close to completion.

Mr. Parashyn, however, offered an alternative: to modernize and "reconstruct" the station, which would entail the expenditure of only \$600 million and enable the future employment of thousands of workers whose jobs are threatened by the expected closure. The statement reflects the perspective also of Mikhail Umanets, the former Chornobyl station director who is now

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Oil refinery explosion kills three

KYYIV — A series of explosions at the Lysychanske oil refinery in eastern Ukraine killed three people and injured about 10 others on September 21. A blocked pipe in a furnace caused five explosions and a large fire at the refinery, one of Ukraine's two largest facilities. "There were a series of explosions. It took just under two hours to put out the fire," a duty officer at the plant said. "Some of the injured are in serious condition." Two firefighters and a refinery worker were killed. The Lysychanske refinery ranks as one of the largest in the former Soviet Union, with an annual capacity of about 24 million tons. But in the first seven months of the year, due to sporadic oil supplies from Russia, the refinery has handled only 3 million tons. Officials predict it would process 6-6.5 million tons by the end of the year. Plans to privatize the refinery were put on hold when Parliament ordered the suspension of privatization in July. Russia has expressed an interest in acquiring a share of the refinery in exchange for Ukraine's energy debts. (Reuters)

### Karbovanets falls against dollar

KYYIV — The karbovanets fell to a new low against the dollar on September 19, trading on Kyiv streets at 61,000 kvb to the dollar. A week earlier, the exchange was 50,000:1. The dollar also fell at the central bank auction, from 43,500 on September 9 to 47,200 on September 18; the bank adjusted its official rate from 22,000 to 26,000. "Demand for dollars has climbed with people seeking a hedge against inflation," said one street trader in Kyiv. "Farm workers are buying dollars after getting paid for the harvest. And a lot of buying seems linked to the reopening of the exchange." President Leonid Kuchma has pledged to free currency markets and ordered an October 1 reopening of the Kyiv currency exchange, closed by President Leonid Kravchuk last year. Plans to introduce Ukraine's new currency, the hryvnia, have been postponed indefinitely. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### New government in the Crimea

SYMFEROPOL — Ukrainian media reported on September 18 that Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov asked his deputy, Volodymyr Korpor, to begin forming a new government. Mr. Korpor is likely to succeed Deputy Prime Minister Yevgeniy Saburov, who, as acting head of government, submitted his resignation on September 15 after the Crimean Parliament

passed a vote of no-confidence in the government. President Meshkov has not yet formally accepted Mr. Saburov's resignation. Kyiv television reported on September 18 that Mr. Korpor would hold negotiations with parliamentary groups on their proposals for Cabinet posts. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Gazprom trims gas to Ukraine

MOSCOW — The Russian gas monopoly Gazprom deepened cuts in natural gas supplies to Ukraine in an effort to force Ukraine to pay off its 2.8 trillion ruble debt. Igor Yuteyev, deputy chief engineer at Gazprom, said supplies will be further reduced if Ukraine continues to withhold payments. On September 15 Gazprom shut off pipelines to Kyiv that carry 20 million cubic meters of gas a day. On top of cuts made to cities in eastern Ukraine, the latest reductions bring supplies to 136.5 million cubic meters a day from the previous level of 200 million. (The Wall Street Journal)

### U.N. calls for more Chornobyl aid

KYYIV — On the eve of a conference of donor nations, Peter Hansen, undersecretary of state for humanitarian affairs at the United Nations, called for more funds to be allocated and more attention paid to the victims of the Chornobyl disaster. After touring the Chornobyl plant, Mr. Hansen told a press conference that a 1991 U.N. aid conference had secured only \$1 million in aid instead of the \$600 million requested. Mr. Hansen also met with senior officials in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. (Reuters)

### Ukraine, India sign space accord

KYYIV — Andriy Zhalko-Tytarenko, acting head of Ukraine's space agency, announced on September 18 that Ukraine signed an accord on space cooperation with India to reduce its dependence on Russia. Mr. Zhalko-Tytarenko said he hopes the accord, signed a week earlier, would give Ukraine access to an Indian launch site near the equator and allow for joint production of commercial satellites. "This is not an alternative to cooperation with Russia," he told Reuters in an interview. "But at the same time we cannot and do not wish to be linked too closely to Russia." Mr. Zhalko-Tytarenko said the United States had expressed concern about the accord and that Ukraine had given Washington assurances that it had no military applications. "We have no intention of transferring rocket technology

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## Lack of Constitution impedes Ukraine's membership in CE

by **Marta Kolomayets**  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine has moved one step closer to becoming a member of the Council of Europe, reported a high-level delegation headed by Daniel Tarschys, secretary general of the 32-state organization, and Stanislav Daskalov, Bulgarian foreign minister and CE Committee of Ministers chairman during a news conference in Kyiv on Tuesday evening, September 20.

"We have noted Ukraine's interest to join the CE as soon as possible, and we have assured its leaders that we want Ukraine to accede as soon as possible," said Mr. Tarschys.

However, membership may be delayed because Ukraine has yet to adopt a new Constitution. Although Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma has placed the adoption of a new Constitution high on his list of priorities, and the Supreme Council of Ukraine earlier this week decided on the composition of a Constitutional Committee, it may take months, even years, before Ukraine is ready to adopt a new Constitution.

## Parliament Chairman...

(Continued from page 1)

ers that maintain the big powers have failed to meet their treaty obligations to cease the arms race.

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

During a preparatory meeting of U.N. representatives in Geneva, there was one area of consensus, however. Everyone supported a worldwide nuclear test ban treaty, which would assure non-nuclear states that they would not be targets of nuclear weapons.

## Crimean president rescinds decrees

by **Marta Kolomayets**  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – As The Weekly was going to press, news reached the Ukrainian Parliament that 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 Yuriy Karmazyn, was scheduled to issue a report to the Parliament on its findings regarding the situation in the

## VP's office denies knowledge of policy

WASHINGTON (UNIS) – A spokesman for Vice-President Al Gore has denied knowledge of a State Department document reportedly circulating in high diplomatic circles, which cedes Russia an expanded sphere of influence extending to the eastern border of Poland "leaving the Baltics somewhat up for grabs." Excerpts from the document appeared in a September 6 article by The Washington Times reporter James Morrison.

Richard Saunders, a military advisor to Vice-President Gore, responded to a request for the document from the Ukrainian

"The present Constitution still has many vestiges of the past, and Ukrainian leaders here agree that a new Constitution should be adopted," added Mr. Tarschys.

"We have not had a case of accepting a country without a constitution for a long, long time," he noted, explaining that the CE has been around since 1949.

President Kuchma also met with the delegation for 20 minutes, commenting that Ukraine finds itself in the very heart of Europe, yet is not a member of the CE.

"We need the CE and the CE needs us," Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz 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.

He added that the CE's political observers witnessed Ukraine's spring and summer elections, which they officially declared to be free and democratic. He also praised Ukraine's law on minorities as well recognized in the European community.

Mr. Tarschys, who is from Sweden, noted that although the CE is distinct from the 12-nation European Union, no country has ever joined the union without first belonging to the Council of Europe.

The CE delegation noted that the next step for Ukraine would be to host a delegation of legal experts in the fall, and to continue to participate in committees of the parliamentary assembly and in conventions on culture and crime-fighting, which Ukraine has already signed.

Ukraine applied for membership in the CE, the oldest European organization, in July 1992. It currently has "special guest status" in the organization, which was introduced to forge closer links with the parliaments of Central and East European countries.

Crimea. The delegation also was to introduce a resolution on further actions late on Thursday afternoon, September 22.

The Ukrainian Parliament, among other things, was going to demand that the Crimean Constitution coincide 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 Zaporizhzhia region, where five patients have been hospitalized. Cases were also reported in Mykolayiv, Kherson, Dnipropetrovske and Chernivtsi.

Congress Committee of America (UCCA) following a September 14 meeting, by stating: "It's a mystery to us. No one at the Old Executive Office Building ever saw it. It's probably a State Department think piece that never saw the light of day."

UCCA President Askold Lozynskyj stated: "This is a matter which will affect the security of an entire region for years to come, yet the administration's right hand is unaware of what its left hand is doing. The White House should immediately make clear that this document does not represent U.S. policy."

## Central/East European Coalition launches anti-"Yalta II" campaign

WASHINGTON – (UNAW) The Central and East European Coalition has launched a campaign in opposition to a series of Clinton administration statements and policies that strongly suggest United States acceptance of a Russian "sphere of influence" in Central and Eastern Europe. The campaign focuses on calling the attention of members of Congress to the issue and mobilizing congressional opposition to the administration's moves.

The Washington-based coalition's membership includes the American Latvian Association, Armenian Assembly of America, Belarusian Congress Committee of America, Hungarian Institute for Research and Analysis, Congress of Romanian Americans, Czech-Slovak Council of America, Estonia World Council, Hungarian American Coalition, Joint Baltic American National Committee, Lithuanian-American Community, National Federation of American Hungarians, Polish American Congress, Slovak World Congress, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian National Association, and U.S.-Baltic Foundation.

In a letter to each member of Congress, the coalition wrote:

"On September 6, United States Ambassador Madeleine Albright, in a speech in Moscow, stated that U.S. policy recognizes Russia's right to peacekeeping in the nations of the former Soviet Union. She established a moral equivalency between the U.S. and Russia by stating 'we are two huge continental powers which are really nations of nations' and admitted that the U.S. supported providing United Nations legitimacy for Russia's sending of troops to Georgia even though U.N. principles prohibit interested parties from serving as peacekeepers. Many question whether the United States traded support of Russian troops in Georgia for Russian support for the U.S. invasion of Haiti.

"Speaking to reporters in July, President Clinton stated that former Soviet republics may reunite if their peoples wish to do so. This comment in light of U.S. granting Russia free reign in the newly independent states, could amount to a green light for the re-establishment of the Russian empire.

"A further step in the division of Europe into two spheres of influence is being supported by the State Department's plan to split the European Bureau into two bureaus, one which would handle the area of the former Soviet Union and the other the rest of Europe, thereby recreating the

borders of the old union and thus implementing the administration's belief that policy toward the newly independent states should flow through Moscow.

"As we approach the 50th anniversary of the infamous Yalta agreement, which resulted in the enslavement of hundreds of millions of people, it appears that a Yalta II agreement has already been negotiated. Such a policy would not only be morally wrong but would amount to an abandonment of all U.S. security principles and would constitute a threat to the long-term security interests of the United States.

"The member-organizations of the Central and East European Coalition, representing tens of millions of Americans who trace their heritage to that part of the world, urge you to speak out on the floor of the Congress against any efforts by the administration to once again compromise the freedom of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union or to acquiesce to a Russian sphere of influence over Central Europe. We urge you also to write President Clinton directly to voice your opposition. The lives and freedom of tens of millions of people and the security of future generations of American citizens depend on decisions being made now. We hope that you will take an immediate and forceful stand against this dangerous policy."

Member-organizations of the coalition have appealed to their memberships to contact their representative and senators in opposition to this "Yalta II" policy of the administration. To assist their memberships in contacting elected representatives, the coalition has established a Western Union Hotline with messages for members of Congress.

Individuals can call 1-800-372-2626 and ask for Hotline 9559. The individual then gives the operator his name, address, zip code and telephone number. A letter, drafted by the coalition, will be sent to the caller's congressman and two senators. By using the caller's zip code, Western Union will determine the caller's congressman and senators. For the three letters Western Union will bill the caller \$8.50 on his telephone bill or credit card, as he chooses.

The coalition is also planning a press conference to coincide with the Washington arrival of Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. The coalition hopes to focus press attention on both Russian policy toward its neighbors and apparent U.S. acceptance of Russia as the "peacekeeper" in Central and Eastern Europe.

## UNA-DC protests State reorganization

WASHINGTON (UNAW) – The Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association has voiced opposition to the plans of the U.S. Department of State to split the European Bureau into two bureaus, one which will handle the area of the former Soviet Union exclusively and the other the rest of Europe. Ukraine will fall under the new bureau that will be dominated by Russia.

In a letter to all members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw stated in part:

"It has come to our attention that the Department of State is planning to split the European Bureau into two bureaus, one which would handle the area of the former Soviet Union exclusively and the other the rest of Europe.

"We strongly oppose this reorganization! Ukraine and other nations which emerged

from the Soviet Union are part of Europe and should remain within the European Bureau. Ukraine maintains close relations with Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. To place Ukraine in a bureau separate from the one handling these nations will only compound the already existing lack of understanding of Ukraine's place in Europe.

"More importantly, placing only the nations of the former Soviet Union in a separate bureau will create the impression that the United States recognizes Russian efforts to establish a new union. The July comments of President Clinton to this effect and the recent Moscow speech of Ambassador [Madeleine] Albright have already created concern that the United States supports a Russian sphere of influence in Central and Eastern Europe. Such a reorganization of the Department of State cannot but compound this situation."

## 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 of East European communities came out to celebrate this occasion with Ukrainian Americans, who hailed from Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and the Washington Metropolitan area.

Orest Baranyk, executive vice-president of the UCCA, opened the brief program by introducing Sen. Simon, who congratulated not only Ukraine but the Ukrainian American community for not forgetting their heritage and keeping the flame of independence alive. As one of the congressional sponsors of the reception, Sen. Simon expressed his hope and desire to continue working with the Ukrainian American community on issues beneficial to Ukraine's development as a democratic nation.

Following Sen. Simon's remarks, the president of the UCCA, Askold Lozynskyj, thanked these friends of the

Ukrainian American community — the members of the U.S. Congress. He stated that certain prominent members of Congress supported and stood up for Ukraine in the past years, often opposing the administration.

Mr. Lozynskyj singled out Sen. McConnell, who has on many occasions endorsed earmarks for Ukraine. He reminded the gathered guests not to forget to support (financially and morally) their members of Congress who have worked on Ukraine's behalf during the coming election years.

Representing the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ihor Gawdiak reminded the guests that they shouldn't be discouraged about Ukraine's pace of nation-building, for it took over a decade after the Declaration of Independence before the U.S. was securely established on this continent. Taking this opportunity to address members of the U.S. Congress, Mr. Gawdiak urged the U.S. to continue to expand its assistance to Ukraine, because "it is in the interest of the U.S. to ensure Ukraine's territorial integrity and to promote the development of a prosperous democratic Ukrainian state."

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 interested in operating in Ukraine, therefore he has pledged his support to help secure U.S. financial assistance for Ukraine. In his remarks he wished the best for Ukraine on its road toward a democratic society and a free market economy, and stated that he is looking forward to future cooperation between the two countries.

### COMMENTARY: Washington state commemoration a study in unity

by Eugene E. Lemcio

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 fourth wave of immigration that began flooding into Washington five years ago. Their number now approaches 9,000. Kent was chosen because it's home to the largest population and because of its sister city relationship with Kherson, in southern Ukraine.

Bringing the occasion off meant overcoming several potential problems: generation gaps, cultural dissimilarity, religious diversity and language differences. Each alone had the capacity to divide.

The great majority of the club's early members (around 50 families at most) emigrated after World War II. Virtually all are Orthodox or Catholic, who over the course of half a century have developed an admirable relationship: members of each small congregation supporting the other at the monthly liturgies celebrated by priests from Canada. Most came from Halychyna and are therefore Ukrainian-speaking. Their level of nationalism and anti-communism is still pretty high, even though thoughtful people realize that today's politics make strange bedfellows.

The second generation comes and goes, often not knowing what to make of its dual heritage. Consequently, the club is seeking to define its role. It's a pretty familiar tale.

Our newcomers are a different story. The greatest percentage identify them-

selves as Evangelical-Protestants, mainly Pentecostals. Their congregations bulge with hundreds of worshippers in rented American churches. It's common for them to meet three times a week. Since the largest portion come from central and eastern Ukraine, they tend to be Russian-speaking. (The three strong groups from Halychyna, mainly Lviv, consistently use Ukrainian). Although fiercely anti-communist, they largely abhor politics and anything smacking of nationalism. Yet all have been raised under socialism and, therefore, know how to make the most of our state's generous welfare benefits.

So, my invitation went out with an appeal for patience, tolerance and generosity of spirit for our countrymen and (even more important) our brothers and sisters in Christ. In the end, none of the 12 "Slavic" congregations in the greater Seattle region showed. It was simply too Ukrainian and too political for them. Even two of the three groups from Halychyna warily held back, having decided to give voluntary, unofficial support. Hopes for a massive, combined choir never materialized. Only one of the choirs agreed to participate officially (although there were to be some valiant crossovers by singers from other churches).

In addition to these negative omens, on-site obstacles presented themselves. Detour signs barred direct access to the park; the south pavilion bordered on a noisy dog kennel; the northern shelter sat close to a county road. And we had been forced to meet on the day itself — August 24, a Wednesday — at 5-9 p.m., with late summer dusk coming early.

Nevertheless, despite these drawbacks, a fine good-natured group of about 125 celebrants turned out (club members present being outnumbered five-to-one). Without precedent to go on, there was a certain amount of chaos — good-natured chaos, which in the end yielded to a kind of order as well-fed people settled down to the program.

Although we could have invited performers from Canada to round out (if not beef up) the offerings, the idea was to feature our Washington talent. Bandurist Alex Krynytzky performed solo and joined Natalya and Maria Vasylyshyn in a trio. That courageous choir from the Renton Assembly of God Church, under the direction of Zorya Tsyvan, sang a stirring rendition of "Viryu Ya" ("Credo"). Afterwards, it was not clear whether the audience should applaud or fall to its knees in prayer. I felt others join me in whispering, "Yes, I believe that, too."

Yuri and Valentina Bohachov, our only professional artists, movingly accompanied themselves on the kobza and cello. This duo told of a tumultuous personal life and career in the Odessa State Opera and Theater. Heavy drinking, suicide attempts and marital break-ups were de rigueur until three years ago, when this formerly atheistic couple encountered the living God who re-oriented their lives.

Between these performances, several individuals and groups were recognized. We began with Americans who had contributed to the care and success of our recently arrived brothers and sisters from Ukraine. Some were engaged in work over there, too.

Cal Uomoto directs World Relief, the main refugee-sponsoring agency. Four times a year, Elaine Leslie, a registered nurse, accompanies a container of clothes, food, and medicines from World

### Joint moleben celebrated in Newark church

by Andrew Keybida

NEWARK, N.J. — A joint moleben was celebrated in St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church here on August 24 at 7 p.m. by the Rev. Frank Szadiak CSSR, pastor of St. John's, the Very Rev. Serhij Neprel, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity in Irvington, and the Rev. Evhen Bohuslavsky, pastor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension in Maplewood, in commemoration of the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

St. John's Choir, under the direction of Michael Stashchysyn, sang the responses. Among the congregation of 400 faithful were representatives of Ukrainian organizations and Ukrainian veterans with their respective divisional flags.

In his homily, the Rev. Szadiak welcomed members of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches who came to commemorate the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence. He recalled the difficulties his grandparents experienced in Ukraine during the early part of 1911 and then emigrated to Canada for a better life. How thrilled they and all Ukrainian emigrants are today that Ukraine is free and independent, he said.

He further stated: "Today all Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox people thank God for His goodness and mercy. We ask Him to sincerely bless Ukraine and its citizens, its leadership and its clergy. Ukraine needs



Clergy officiate at a moleben marking the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence. From left are: the Rev. Evhen Bohuslavsky, the Very Rev. Serhij Neprel and the Rev. Frank Szadiak.

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(Continued on page 13)

## THIRD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

### "Ukrainian Independence Week" commemorated Philly-style

by Petrusia Sawchak

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. The Philadelphia Committee to Commemorate the Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine planned events for the entire week of August 21-28, just like an old-fashioned Ukrainian wedding, so that the entire community could find different ways to celebrate Ukrainian independence — Philly-style.

Borys Zacharczuk, 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 truly 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 Caucus Room at City Hall. Heads of Ukrainian civic and national groups 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 Pankiv, 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 Burnstein, 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 Laub 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 stashedhood 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. They (Ukraine and Russia) may help each other out, but that's it."

#### Musical program

Headlining the musical program were prominent soloists from Ukraine. Baritone Yaroslav Hnatiuk, "Merited Artist of Ukraine," presented works by Kos-Anatolsky, Mayboroda and Bilash. Soprano Maria Stefiuk from the Kyiv Opera Theater gave an outstanding performance singing compositions by Stepovy, Krushelnytska 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 Chubaj presented contemporary Ukrainian poetry set to music.

After the program, master of ceremonies Daniel Maxymuk 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 Pazuniak, 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 archeologist, he was a participant in the Harvard-led expedition 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. Nivosad.

#### Roundtable discussion

On Friday, August 26, at 7:30 p.m. a roundtable discussion was held at the UECC on the topic "Ukraine and Our Community — Today and Tomorrow," sponsored by the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia. Dr. Alexander Chernyk, president of the federation,

(Continued on page 14)



Kyiv Opera soloist Maria Stefiuk.



Mykola Lutyj

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

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### 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 Greek-Catholic Church," the Laity Council an advisory body to the Patriarchal Society, addressed ecclesial, administrative and apostolic issues in that statement (which, readers may recall, ran in *The Weekly* in March as a paid advertisement). 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 in the U.S. and Canada, something that our columnist Myron Kuropas has pointed out has been happening for 20 years.

The declaration laid out the Church's position within the universal Catholic Church, its particularity and the ramifications of that particularity. "... we believe 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 intrusions into her pastoral and administrative responsibilities." As well, the statement pointed to a "singular lack of awareness by Vatican curial decision-makers of the need to regard each Eastern Catholic Church as a separate integral unit." It underlined, "We believe it is essential that the jurisdiction of the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops be recognized throughout 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 constructive 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 Losten of the Stamford Eparchy reacted to the laity's declaration of concern. He noted that the Synod of Bishops "need(s) the constructive help and cooperation of our informed, educated laity," stressing that if the Patriarchal Assembly scheduled to be held in 1996 is to succeed, "it needs all the support of our educated laity."

Bishop Losten 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 mark a decisive new step in the life of our Church 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 Our Rite and Church." 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.

Sept.  
29  
1941

### Turning the pages back...

Babyn Yar (literally, the Old Woman's or Grandmother's Ravine) is a large ravine that forms a natural boundary around the northwestern districts of Kyiv. Soon after Hitler's murderous regime decided it no longer needed its Stalinist partner, it also made the magically folkloric name of this ravine synonymous with barbarity and genocide.

After Operation Barbarossa began in June 1941, it took the Nazi invasion force just under three months to capture the Ukrainian capital. On September 19, 1941, German troops took the city. A scant 10 days later, the Gestapo ordered all Jews to assemble whatever belongings they could carry on their persons and assemble at Babyn Yar. Over the course of the next two days, September 29-30, 1941, the Nazi police and its auxiliaries systematically despoiled and murdered over 3,000 Jews, virtually stripping Kyiv of its historic Jewish community.

The killing did not stop at that. By the time the Germans withdrew from Kyiv in November 1943, over 150,000 people had been executed there, primarily Jews, but also Soviet prisoners of war, partisans, Ukrainian nationalists, gypsies and anyone regarded as a threat to their authority. Before their retreat, the Nazis tried to destroy the evidence of their crimes by digging up the mass graves and burning the corpses.

After the war, the Soviet authorities put their own political stamp on Babyn Yar. As the regime became openly anti-Semitic, Soviet propaganda began to conspicuously avoid mentioning the murder of Jews, limited to statements about the loss of "Soviet populace and prisoners."

The 25th anniversary (1966) of the initial two-day Nazi "cleansing" operation was marked by a joint Jewish-Ukrainian demonstration addressed by the literary scholars Ivan Dzyuba and Borys Antonenko-Davydovych. In 1976, a monument was erected in memory of the "Soviet citizens" who died at Babyn Yar, again with no reference to the annihilation of Jews, and not on the site of the executions themselves.

A month after Ukraine gained its independence in 1991, the week of September 29-October 5 was devoted to a program of commemorations, "Memorial Days," organized by the new government. They were attended by eyewitnesses, survivors, Kyiv's Jewish community and official delegations from Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S. On September 29, 1992, a monument in the shape of a menorah was unveiled near the actual site of the executions.

Sources: "Babyn Yar," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 1 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984); "Ukraine remembers Babyn Yar," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Vol. 59, No. 41 (October 13, 1991); Dmitriy Pejsachow, author of "Judisches Leben in Kiew."

## A student intern's view of a stint in Ukraine

by Adriana Leshko

Waiting on a seemingly endless and extremely slow moving line in the sweltering August heat for entry into Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, I felt none of the excitement and anticipation that had characterized the frenzied week of packing and planning that preceded my departure. 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 one 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 Marta Kolomayets, whom I had met two years earlier in Kyiv and who was to be both host and boss to me during my monthlong stay in Ukraine interning for *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Before heading home, we stopped off at her office on Karl Marx Street (some things haven't changed) and were met there by Lesia, a young woman who had worked for Marta 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 competence as she explained a personal trick she had come up with to speed the filing procedure. I was not surprised to learn later that last month's work for *The Weekly* had been the 19-year-old's first real job.

As only children coming from academic families, she and I had a lot in common. Both of us had 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 these superficial similarities, we had in common.

After sleeping from 8 p.m. to noon the next day, I felt somewhat myself again, a disoriented self in a foreign country to be sure, but filled with the familiar rush that exploring and traveling always produces. That afternoon and into the evening Lesia and I wandered around Kyiv. On that quiet summer night everything seemed lovely. This was enhanced by the fact that we stayed in or near the Podil, a section of Kyiv rich in history and close to the Dniro and the city's beautiful,

expansive parks.

As we walked up Andriyivskiy Uzviz, a long and winding street lined with art-filled shops that seems to be everybody's favorite part of Kyiv, I wondered naively how any place so beautiful could be so difficult to live in. Even now, after the reality check of living in Ukraine for a while, I am struck continually by its contradictions, the way in which its ugly and beautiful, graceful and harsh elements co-exist and even overlap.

Lesia talked about her life here, 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 themselves in a country where, for now, knowing how to hustle 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-paralysis are natural by-products of being 19 or 20 years old almost everywhere, 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 friend, a young doctor who she assured me knew everything about America, having done internships at two New York hospitals and traveled to America frequently by Ukrainian standards. Her admiration for Vlad, and for her boyfriend Sasha, an engineer by training who now fixes the Mercedes and BMWs of Ukraine's new class of young "businessmen" (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 conversation while Lesia moved busily through the kitchen preparing a meal for the four of us. Vlad arrived and was soon entertaining us by giving a play by play of the American film he had watched the night before. It was fascinating to watch 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 intonation and the always joking almost flirtatious tone of conversation, especially 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.

Administration

### UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of September 19, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 18,290 checks from its members with donations totalling \$466,020.16. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sudoplatov's book  
defames Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

Although Dr. Myron Kuropas in his column "Special Tasks" reviewed memoirs of the KGB spy Pavel Sudoplatov, he did not bring to the attention of The Ukrainian Weekly readers certain defamatory claims made by Sudoplatov regarding Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Halychyna Division and Roman Shukhevych. Since the book tends to be somewhat boring, 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 book.

On Sheptytsky (p. 250):

"The church was headed by Metropolitan Andrew Shepitsky [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, when the war broke out and Lvov [sic] was seized by the Germans, Shepitsky sent a greeting from the Uniate church to Hitler, proclaiming the liberation of the Ukraine from bolshevism. He went so far as to bless the formation, in November 1943, of the ss Galizien division... Shepitsky appointed Archbishop Slipi chaplain of this division..."

"In 1944 Shepitsky... shrewdly dispatched a mission to Moscow, which included his younger brother [sic], Archbishop Slipi..."

On the Ukrainian Catholic Church (p. 251):

"After the death of Shepitsky, the metropolitan, in 1945, the conflict among church officials grew bitter. In the Uniate church there had been strong movement toward unification with the Orthodox church, and the clergymen around Shepitsky who opposed such a union had been seriously compromised by their cooperation with the Germans... Kostelnik assembled a congregation of Uniate clergymen in 1946 who voted for reunification with the Orthodox church..."

On the "Dyviziya" (p. 250):

"...the ss Galizien division, a special Ukrainian unit, commanded by German Gestapo officers, which took an oath of loyalty to Hitler. The division was used to punish the population and round up Jews for extermination in the Ukraine, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia..."

On Shukhevych (p. 254-6):

"...Roman Shukheyevich [sic], who had been commander of the ss and Abwehr battalion Nachtangel [sic] during the war... We identified four of his female bodyguards, some of them doubling as his wife."

"When a local militia came for a routine check to a house where Shukheyevich was living with one of his bodyguards and her mother, he shot the man and they fled... When she was arrested later, Daria Gusyak [sic], the bodyguard, told us that she had pleaded with Shukheyevich not to shoot her mother when all three fled..."

"Shukheyevich threw two hand grenades and, accompanied by two women, all armed, attempted to break out..."

The lies, the innuendoes, 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 the serious publisher and the credence given to the work by Dr. Conquest's introduction. One doubts that Dr. Conquest actually read the work. How could he not have noticed the errors and the outright sinister insinuations? I would hope that representatives of the former combatants of the "Dyviziya" and UPA as well as the Ukrainian Catholic Church would react appropriately to 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 informing the readers of what appear to be incomprehensible actions by government 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 sponsored by U.S. government agencies as described by Mr. Iwanciw appear to ignore a very large national resource: that part of the American population with ethnic, cultural and blood ties to Ukraine. This American population of Ukrainian descent preserved the Ukrainian language, culture 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 substantial help to the U.S. government at this major turning point of world history. To ignore and exclude this national resource in dealing with Ukrainian affairs appears, at least on the surface, absurd. The question arises: Is this a policy of ignorance or is it a policy by design? Anti-Ukrainian independence bias is not new and has appeared in many guises in Sovietologists' circles for many years. Is this a continuation of that bias?

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 training supported by the U.S. in Ukraine carried out only in the Russian language? Why are requests for Ukrainian translators rejected? Is there a shortage of bilingual Americans of Ukrainian descent to assist in this matter?

The dangers of such actions, as pointed out by Mr. Iwanciw, are real and 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 these actions are financed by our tax dollars. Thus, a letter or a telephone call to your representative or senators addressing these issues is very much in order.

Ihor Lysyj  
Canoga Park, Calif.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## The most dangerous man in State

With Secretary of State Warren Christopher being pushed closer and closer to the exit door at Foggy Bottom, a number of names are being floated as replacements.

On the short list is Nelson Strobridge Talbott III (he prefers Strobe Talbott), described by James Hamilton in a Vanity Fair puff piece by Marjorie Williams as "a man of perfect manners and excellent teeth; third-generation Hotchkiss and Yale...A Rhodes scholar; a gentleman diplomat born of the Council of Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission."

"An Oxford roommate and an old friend of Bill Clinton's," writes Ms. Williams, "Talbott was able to step smoothly from Time magazine where he had spent all 21 years of his career covering arms control and foreign affairs, into government — first as special ambassador in charge of policy toward the former Soviet Union and then, after less than a year, into the number-two slot at State."

What makes Mr. Talbott dangerous is his patrician arrogance, the result of the kind of dilettantism so characteristic of such old-line privileged elite as Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, eager to remake the world into their own images at someone else's expense.

Strobe Talbott takes himself very seriously, posturing as an expert on Russia. Yes, he does have a love of the Russian language — the result of a popular Hotchkiss teacher's influence — and he nurtures a romantic interest in the great sweep of Russian culture. But his understanding of Russian geopolitical history lies somewhere between profoundly ignorant and insufferably superficial.

Mr. Talbott understands Russia, to borrow the words of a Ukrainian sage, "like a wolf understands the solar system."

In 1990, Mr. Talbott wrote: "The Soviet system has gone into meltdown because of inadequacies and defects at its core, not because of anything the outside world has done or not done or threatened to do."

Mr. Talbott was dead wrong. As Peter Schweizer points out in "Victory: The Reagan Administration's Secret Strategy that Hastened the Collapse of the Soviet Union" (Atlantic Monthly Press, 1994): "The Soviet Union did not collapse by osmosis, nor because time was somehow on our side. Had the Kremlin not faced the cumulative effects of SDI and the defense build-up, geopolitical setbacks in Poland and Afghanistan, the loss of tens of billions of dollars in hard currency earnings from energy exports, and reduced access to technology [developments and events engineered to a great extent by the Reagan administration], it is reasonable to believe that it could have weathered the storm. Soviet communism was not an organism doomed to self-destruct in any international environment. American policies could and did alter the course of Soviet history."

When Time magazine proclaimed Mikhail Gorbachev "Man of the Decade," Strobe Talbott declared that "the doves in the great debate of the past 40 years were right all along." It was the anti-Communists who were wedded to a "grotesque exaggeration of what the Soviet Union could do. It was believed to be possessed of immense and malignant strength, including the self-confidence,

proress and resources for the conduct of all-out war."

Mr. Talbott erred again, egregiously. Surely he was aware that it was the doves who were scared to death of Soviet power. It was they who pussy-footed around Soviet outrages cautioning one and all not to anger the Russian bear. It was they who were always ready to excuse and to back away from all Soviet geopolitical profanations lest we precipitate the much-feared "nuclear holocaust."

President Clinton relies on Strobe Talbott's Russophilism much as President Roosevelt relied on the Russophilism of Harry Hopkins. It was Strobe Talbott who convinced our president to adopt a Russia-first policy in Eastern Europe which, among other things, provided \$25,000 housing grants to 2,000 Russian officers returning from the Baltics, and it is Strobe Talbott who is preparing the president's briefing papers in preparation for Boris Yeltsin's visit on September 27. According to a recent column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, "Boris Yeltsin has nailed down U.S. approval of U.N.-backed Russian 'peacekeeping' troops in sovereign countries of the former Soviet Union." Scary stuff!

President Clinton is kissy-kissy with Russia's president because it fits into his (and Mr. Talbott's) view of a new world order predicated on a close partnership between Russia and the U.S., a kind of Clinton-Yeltsin doctrine. According to Evans and Novak, "Russian peacekeeping is key to Clinton's concept of partnership. He artfully prepared the way for 'our backyard, your backyard' symmetry by insisting that U.N. agents go to Haiti to monitor the impending U.S. invasion. That set the standard, and Russia did not veto. In return, the United States helped persuade the U.N. Security Council to approve Moscow's 'peacekeeping' operation in Georgia, with U.N. agents monitoring Russian troops."

As a former member of the governing boards of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as well as a member of the Aspen Strategy Group and the Trilateral Commission, for which he was a North American director, Mr. Talbott's first commitment seems to be doing the "sensible" thing rather than the "right" thing.

"In an essay in the Washington Post," writes Marjorie Williams, "David Ignatius explained why men like Talbott tend to have anemic opinions. Describing the 'delicious obscurity' of discussions at the Aspen Strategy Group, he noted that 'strong beliefs are almost a liability in this setting. They get in the way. They make for awkward moments at cocktail hour.'"

Molded in the tradition of "one-worldism," Mr. Talbott dreams of an international order in which, in his own words, "nationhood as we know it will be obsolete; all states will recognize a single global authority."

What Mr. Talbott yearns for is being realized in the foreign policy of President Clinton, who seems to listen more to the United Nations than to our elected officials in Congress.

We need to pray that Strobe Talbott doesn't replace Warren Christopher. If he does, Yalta II may be just around the corner.

## BOOK REVIEW

*Thriller with Ukrainian theme*

*Darkness at Dawn* by John Hands, London: Harper Collins, 1994. 287 pp. 4.99 pounds (\$6.95 in Canada).

by **Taras Kuzio**

John Hands is no stranger to writing about Ukrainian themes. His previous thriller, "Perestroika Christi," which focused on a plot by the Vatican, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the CIA to undermine the USSR, earned him widespread praise and was reprinted in the Kyiv journal *Vesvit*. The current novel, "Darkness at Dawn," has been praised by *The Daily Telegraph*, which noted that it is "a well researched, compellingly plausible thriller. Hums with the realism of tomorrow's headlines, and the suspense is as sharp as a scalpel." The European described the author as somebody who "appears to know more than your average thriller writer might reasonably be expected to know."

The novel centers on Taras Stepaniak, born in Kharkiv of mixed Russian-Ukrainian parents and therefore mixed loyalties. Stepaniak is a self-serving womanizer who "defects" to the West as a KGB agent. In London, he establishes the Ukrainian Press Bureau, which specializes in issuing disinformation designed to make Ukrainian nationalists look like "extremists."

After the collapse of the former USSR, Stepaniak is re-employed by Col. Nikolai Krasin of Russian military intelligence to destabilize the newly independent Ukraine.

Stepaniak's role in Rukh's press service is to promote an image of a nationalist movement intent on ethnically cleansing Russians from Ukraine. He returns to Kyiv and is employed by Rukh in its information department, where he spins a web of treachery around its democratic activists. Although named differently, the reader will instantly recognize many of

Rukh's leaders in the novel, such as Roman Bondar (Vyacheslav Chornovil).

Unaware of Russian military intelligence's other activities, Stepaniak increasingly goes "native" and begins to sympathize with the newly independent state. Russian efforts at destabilization include murdering Russian generals and Jews by terrorists masquerading as Ukrainian nationalists.

John Hands is adept at describing disparaging Russian attitudes towards Ukrainian independence. It is clear they do not recognize or respect it.

Russian military intelligence, through its agents on the ground in Ukraine, hopes to arrange for the Strategic Rocket Troops to take an oath of loyalty to Kyiv. This would then be the trigger to initiate, with Western support, a Russian invasion to secure the strategic nuclear missiles as well as defend the Donbas and the Crimea from ethnic cleansing. Western governments are portrayed in the novel as only too eager to listen and accept the Russian side of the argument with Ukraine.

The research undertaken by Mr. Hands was elaborate, and the resulting details make the story quite plausible. His portrayal of the Russian intelligence services — depicted as cold and calculating in their attempts to undermine Ukraine and motivated by their own agenda, separate from President Boris Yeltsin's — is excellent. The only problem with the story is that any Russian invasion taking the Donbas from Ukraine would still leave nuclear bases in Ukrainian hands, as these are based in central Ukraine.

A rip roaring read! Now out in paperback, it is well worth taking on your next trip to Ukraine for those long train journeys.

*The heritage of Halychyna*

*Galicja I Jej Dziedzictwo (Galicja and its Heritage)*. Rzeszow, Poland: 1994. 262 pp.

by **J. B. Rudnyckyj**

The book under review is the first volume of the series of publications of papers presented at the International Conference on Galicja-Halychyna in Lanjut-Rzeszow, Poland, on September 14-18, 1992. The conference was organized by Dr. K. Sowa, rector of the Pedagogical University in Rzeszow, with the cooperation of scholars from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and abroad, particularly of Prof. C.R. Lewanski from the University of Bologna, Italy.

In all, there were over 200 participants at this conference, including scholars from Ukraine (Lviv and Drohobych). The four plenary sessions were chaired by J. Wyrozumski, Jagiellonian University; C.R. Lewanski, Bologna; J. Buszko, Krakow; and J.B. Rudnyckyj of the University of Manitoba in Canada. About 80 papers were read and discussed.

The first volume of the conference proceedings, published in the spring of 1994, was edited by J. Buszko and W. Bohusiak under the title "History and Politics." It contains articles regarding the "History of Galicja," "Myths, Opinions and Reality in Galicja" and "Galicjan Heritage." As a special, final chapter of the book, J.B. Rudnyckyj's article on "Polish-Ukrainian Declaration of November 28, 1979," is appended; it is a Polish translation from English and Ukrainian.

As might be expected, the authors of

articles present a well-documented history of Galicja, its political thought, social conditions, international ties, World War II events, etc. Special attention is accorded to Polish-Ukrainian relations from 1772 to the present, including the Polish-Ukrainian declaration of 1979 (London).

Apart from original texts in Polish, English and German summaries follow each contribution. This editorial device deserves praise and recognition. It allows readers of non-Slavic background to follow the contents of articles and, in effect, underlines the international character of the conference.

As the editor-in-chief of this volume, Dr. Sowa made a great effort to satisfy the interests of general Western readers by adding English and German resumes to the contributions of his collaborators. For this reason the book is accessible to Western Europe and overseas.

In her article on "Political life in Lviv at the Turn of the 19th Century," Ursula Jakubowska writes: "The Ukrainians were also politically differentiated." She notes the activity of nationalists, radicals, the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party and the National Democratic Party.

Very interesting and well-documented with archival references is the article by Henryka Kramarz about Polish-Ukrainian fighting in Lviv on November 1-22, 1918. The author is concerned with the life of

(Continued on page 18)

## NEW RELEASE: Double issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Marking its 16th year in the international academic world, the latest double issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies gathers together contributions by scholars from the United States, Canada, Poland, Italy and Russia. In keeping with the tradition of addressing an extraordinarily diverse range of topics, this issue includes articles on history, religion, politics and literature, and spans a time period of more than 1,000 years.

The articles section of the latest issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies opens with a study by Prof. Omeljan Pritsak of Harvard University that compares accounts of Olafur (Olav) Tryggvason (968-1000), the baptizer of Iceland, in Old Icelandic sagas with those found in the chronicles of Kyivian Rus'. Originally from Norway (where he became King in 995), Olav was 9 years old when he made his way to Novgorod where, in the course of a nearly decade-long sojourn, he would come in contact with Grand Prince Volodymyr the Great of Kyiv.

The religious and intellectual history of Ukraine at the turn of the 16th century forms the backdrop for Prof. Harvey Goldblatt's article on Ivan Vyshenskyi. An implacable opponent of the Ukrainian Church's union with Rome in 1596, Vyshenskyi is remembered for the polemical writings and epistles he sent to Ukraine from the monasteries of Mount Athos in Greece, where he spent most of his adult life.

Prof. Goldblatt, a scholar at Yale University, analyzes Vyshenskyi's response to the ecclesiastical situation in the Ukrainian and Belarussian lands to ascertain his idea of reform. Conceiving of religious reform as the renewal of both the Christian individual and the Church according to their respective original images, Vyshenskyi saw the monastic way of life as the only effective means to remedy the decline of the Belaruso-Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Vyshenskyi's concept of reform to his unique interpretation of ideas originally propounded by St. John Chrysostom in the fourth century, Prof. Goldblatt suggests Vyshenskyi's writings may also reflect the influence of both the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation.

Three articles in the latest issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies focus on the 17th century.

In the first, Peter A. Rolland of the University of Alberta presents his findings on the early poems of Simeon Polotsky. Born in modern-day Belarus and educated in baroque Latin, Polish and Ruthenian literature and culture at the Kyivian Mohyla Collegium, Polotsky became the chief carrier of literary baroque into Russia and, indeed, Russia's first accomplished versifier. Dr. Rolland's article concentrates on Polotsky's Polish-language emblematic poems (verses inspired by and referring to plates and drawings collected in albums).

Next, scholarly understanding of 17th-century Ukrainian military history is

enhanced by the publication of a hitherto unknown document on the Zaporozhzhian Kozak uprising led by Taras Fedorovych in 1630, a document that also reveals an early attempt at subordinating Ukraine to Russia. The information in the document was obtained from an eyewitness to the events. Finally, Dr. Dariusz Kolodziejczyk (Warsaw University) surveys both the fall of Kamianets Podilskyi to the Turks in 1672 and the Turkish administration of the area until 1699.

The journal's articles section concludes with a contribution by Andrea Graziosi of the University of Naples titled "G.L. Piatakov (1890-1937): A Mirror of Soviet History." Born in Kyiv, Piatakov was a founder of the Ukrainian Communist Party and a principal organizer of Soviet industrialization in the 1920s and 1930s.

This latest edition of Harvard Ukrainian Studies introduces a new section titled "Essays," which is intended to be a forum for the discussion of broad topics without the confines of extensive scholarly documentation. The first essay, "Ukraine between East and West" by Prof. Ihor Sevcenko of Harvard University, is a slightly expanded version of a paper read by the author at the First Congress of the International Association of Ukrainianists, held in Kyiv in 1990.

Tracing the origin of the modern perception of East and West as far back as ancient Greece's war with Persia, Prof. Sevcenko elaborates his fundamental thesis: "in Ukrainian culture — at least in the artistic one — influences coming from the East and West followed upon one another or coexisted between the 11th century and the 18th century."

Prof. Sevcenko ends his essay by strongly arguing the case for independent Ukraine having direct contacts with the West. To be established on an appropriate level, these contacts can only be attained through the mastery of several foreign languages by Ukrainians as a prerequisite to study in the West. The only alternative contact is merely a shallow imitation of the Western culture of rock music and consumer goods.

The journal's book review section includes two articles and 17 short items. Among the former, Marta Tamawsky analyzes "Ukraine: A Bibliographic Guide to English-Language Publications" by Bohdan S. Wynar. This extensive book provides an extremely significant documentation of the move by Ukraine-related disciplines into the mainstream of American and Canadian academics.

The publication of the latest issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies was made possible by the permanent endowment established by the late Dr. Eugene Omelsky, a noted benefactor of Ukrainian studies at Harvard University.

Harvard Ukrainian Studies is available from Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138 at a cost of \$18 per copy, including postage.

## Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

# 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 1993. 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, where she studied Russian children 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. Palijiw School in Toronto. From 1984 to 1992 she was the coordinator of the Ukrainian program for the Ontario Dufferin-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 train 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. She is currently living in Lviv, where she continues to organize teacher development courses.

(Dr. Wynnyckyj's comments were translated and edited by Oksana Zakydalsky, 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 utopian order, 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 pointers to the future. In such a society, the 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 learning ways to realize the ideology of the society through the teaching program.

A second type of society has no predetermined vision but acts through perpetual inquiry; in this society every individual has the right to an opinion. Leaders, in order to maintain their leadership positions, have to take into account the opinions and needs of various people and 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 generation and teach it 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 viewpoint is not imposed. The role of the school is to develop the skills of the future generation so that it is able to create a world that will satisfy its needs.

In Soviet-dominated Ukraine, the norm was the aforementioned first type of school because it satisfied the needs of the so-called command administrative system. To a large extent, this has remained the same through today. For every question there is one right answer, and it is taken for granted that the teacher is the one who knows this answer. The teacher does not have the right to make a mistake and the students do not have the right to contradict the teacher.

The philosophy that pervades the school system is transferred to society as a whole; every problem has one

right answer: the one proposed by the person in power. Such a person is considered the boss; the boss can't make mistakes, one cannot contradict the boss. There is even a saying: I am the boss — you are stupid, you are the boss — I am stupid.

## What kind of aid for Ukraine?

One can approach the question of aid to Ukraine from two perspectives. One side claims that Ukraine lacks a "technical base," while the other side says that Ukraine needs "technical assistance." Although both sides use the term "technical," the meanings behind the term are different.

The first side holds the view that Ukraine's "technical base" must be strengthened. The phrase "technical base" (tekhnichna baza) is widely used in Ukraine, and

ries of Marx and Lenin, which proposed a deterministic development of society. In this system, the person was part of a larger plan. The person played no part as an individual. Evidence of individual creativity was uncalled for because creativity deviated from the predetermined world view and was regarded as destructive.

The training of teachers reflected this philosophy. In teacher training institutes and faculties of education, "specialists" presented future teachers with teaching methods from a recipe — step one, step two, step three, etc.

To ensure that they made no mistakes, future teachers were given exact methodological outlines. These included the questions teachers were expected to pose and the answers students were expected to give. Student

***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.***

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.

The 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.

Those who support this sort of aid believe 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

teachers who completed such training courses were taught to realize predetermined plans — not to create new ones.

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 a system 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 where 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,

***... 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.***

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, which presupposes the improvement of a "technical base," 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 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.

## The training of teachers

Until recently, the foundation of the school, as of the whole society in Ukraine, was formed by the theo-

copiers, textbooks — reinforces the belief that someone, somewhere is "solving the problem," that someone somewhere will publish the "perfect" textbook and prepare the "perfect" program with a recipe on how it is to be applied in practice. Such aid becomes not only short-term but destructive.

Today, in the diaspora, it is much easier to collect money for equipment and books for Ukraine than to convince 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

KERHONKSON, 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, stroke and turn judge; Mary Makar, head timer; Mrs. Swyder, place judge; Oles Napora, Olenka Halkowycz, Lydia Bokalo and Luba Kalyta, scorers.

Contributing to the successful meet as timers, runners, and trophy labelers were: Leda Ostafichuk-Kovlik, John Yaworsky, Anna Yaworsky, Jolanta Fedorijczuk, Daria Knavrik, Joseph Popowicz, Natalia Rockwell, Julia Galonzka, Anna Nosal, Tony Sobar, Mike Celuch and Lydia Celuch.

The meet consisted of 44 individual events and eight relays. The team championship was captured by Tryzub, with the following breakdown of points: Tryzub — 200, Chornomorska Sitch — 145, USCAK-Canada — 51, SUM-A — 35, Plast — 5.

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 70th anniversary of Chornomorska Sitch.

Ulana Diachuk, president of the UNA, and Myron Stebelsky, president of USCAK, expressed words of congratulations to the swimmers and commendations to the officials of the swim meet.

Nine new individual and one relay records were set this year:

- Anthony Tokarchyk ( boys age 13-14 ), Tryzub, set three new records: 100-meter individual medley, 1:11.16; 100-meter freestyle, 1:00.75; 50-meter butterfly, 29.67.

- Robert Tokarchyk (boys age 11-12), Tryzub: 25-meter breaststroke, 17.99.

- Sonia Tokarchyk (girls age 10 and under), Tryzub: 25-meter backstroke, 19.17.

- Andrew Midzak (boys age 11-12), Tryzub: 25-meter freestyle, 13.87.

- Ivanka Kulyk (girls age 13-14), USCAK-Canada, set three new records: 100-meter individual medley, 1:15.76; 50-meter butterfly, 33.50; 50-meter backstroke, 35.71.

The individual and relay results are listed below. (New records are marked with an asterisk.)

### 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, 36.68

### 25 m. backstroke

1. Taras Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 21.92
2. Dmytro Koval, Sitch, 23.05
3. William Makar, Sitch, 26.26

### 25 m. breaststroke

1. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 21.83
2. Dmytro Koval, Sitch, 27.67
3. Justin Was, Sitch, 39.24

### 25 m. butterfly

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

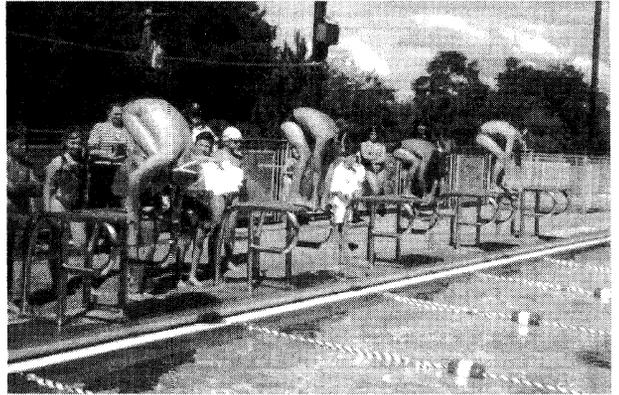
### Boys 11-12

#### 25 m. freestyle

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 13.87\*
2. Andrew Galonzka, SUM-A, 17.11
3. Michael Rockwell, SUM-A, 17.91

#### 50 m. freestyle

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 30.89



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

### 50 m. breaststroke

1. Michael Swider, Tryzub, 38.74
2. Alex Myronov, Sitch, 39.83
3. Mark Galonzka, SUM-A, 50.04

### 100 m. freestyle

1. Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:00.75\*
2. Michael Swider, Tryzub, 1:06.75

### 50 m. butterfly

1. Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 29.67\*
2. Adrian Korbuba, Tryzub, 37.89

### Boys 15 and over

#### 100 m. individual medley

1. Roman Danyliw, Tryzub, 1:25.54

#### 50 m. freestyle

1. Marko Kalyta, Tryzub, 27.38
2. Petro Halkowycz, SUM-A, 33.38
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 Karbivnyk, Sitch, 46.20

### 50 m. breaststroke

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

### 100 m. freestyle

1. Mark Kalyta, Tryzub, 1:05.89
2. Marian Karbivnyk, Sitch, 1:33.23

### 50 m. butterfly

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 34.98
2. Roman Danyliw, Tryzub, 38.73

### Relays

#### Boys 10 and under

- 4 x 25 m. freestyle: William Makar, Justin Was, Dmytro Koval, Roman Petruniak, Sitch, 1:33.67.

#### Boys 11-12

- 4 x 25 freestyle: 1. Thomas Makar, Gary Goldan, Mark, Makar, Danny Lewycky, Sitch, 1:15.36; 2. Michael Nosal, Michael Rockwell, Andrew Galonzka, Walter Wyrsta, SUM-A, 1:23.7.

#### Boys 13-14

- 4 x 25 freestyle: Andrew Midzak, Paul Midzak, Robert Tokarchyk, Anthony Tokarchyk (Tryzub) 2:04.57.

- 4 x 50 m. freestyle: 1. Paul Midzak, Andrew Midzak, Robert Tokarchyk, Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 2:04.57

#### Boys 15 and over

- 4 x 50 m. medley relay: 1. Michael Celuch, Adrian Korbuba, Roman Danyliw, Michael Swyder, Tryzub, 2:37.98; 2. Alex Myronov, Taras Mazur, Sitch, Petro 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)

## Tennis tourney

JERSEY CITY, N.J. —The following are the results of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada men's and women's tennis tournament held at Soyuzivka during Labor Day. The awards ceremony took place on the tennis courts on a clear and cool Monday, September 5.

Seventy-five men, women and children participated in 13 divisions under the watchful eyes of the tournament committee whose members are: George Sawchak, tournament director; Roman Rakocz Sr., chief umpire; and members Zenon Snylyk, George Popel and George Hrabec.

Among the awards presenters were UNA President Ulana Diachuk, UNA Vice-Presidentess Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk, Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis, honorary members of the General Assembly Mary Dushnyck and Joseph Lesawyer and others. The results:

### Men's

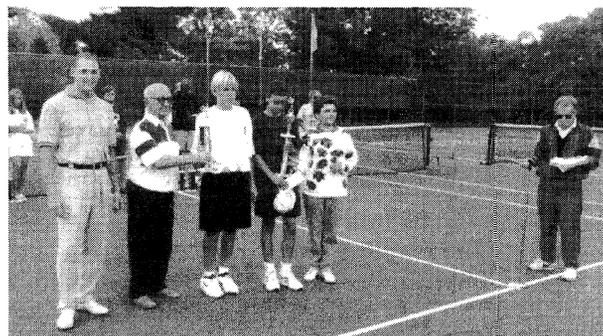
Roman Sydorak defeated Daniel Kuncio, 6-2, 6-1 (Bohdan Rak Award).

### Seniors

35 years and over: Don Kopach defeated Roman Rakocz Jr., 6-0, 7-5 (Jaroslaw Rubel Award).

45 years and over: George Sawchak def. Dr. Jaroslaw Sydorak, 6-1, 6-4 (Dr. Volodymyr Huk Award).

55 years and over: Alex Olyne def.



Member of the Tournament Committee Zenon Snylyk (far right) announces the winners in the boy's 14-year-old division. UNA President Ulana Diachuk presents Craig Pearson the first place trophy, while Joseph Lesawyer, a past president, hands Alex Merl the runner-up award. Next to Mr. Lesawyer stands Michael Hlynansky.

Roman Olyne, 6-2, 6-2 (Dr. Peter Charuk Award).

### Boys

12-year-olds: Andrew Saliak def. Damian Zajac, round robin.

14-year-olds: Craig Pearson def. Alex Merl, 6-0, 6-1.

16-year-olds: Alex Woynow def. Yuriy Kihichak, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

18-year-olds: Damian Kolody defeated Andrew Nynka, round robin.

### Women

Leda Sawchak-Kopach defeated Maya

Milanych, 6-0, 6-0 (Constantine Ben Award).

### Girls

12-year-olds: Barbara Shumsky defeated Oleksandra Kryzhanivsky, 6-0, 6-0.

14-year-olds: Luba Woynow def. Daria Sydorak, 6-1, 6-2.

16-year-olds: Tysia Annunziata def. Mila Margulis, round robin.

18-year-olds: Maya Milianych def. Oksana Horchakiwsky, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

Mary Dushnyck Sportsmanship Award: Asya Fedun.

# Today's weddings: blending ethnic and modern

by Helen Smindak

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 sleek limousines, frilled 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 traditions 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. Guests of all linguistic backgrounds, however, were able to understand and enjoy the complete ceremony by following 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 (rushnyk) to join the couple's hands (symbolizing 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 countrified — 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 Kalistchuk and the Very Rev. Nicholas Czurak. The

Rev. Roman Curkowskyj 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 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.

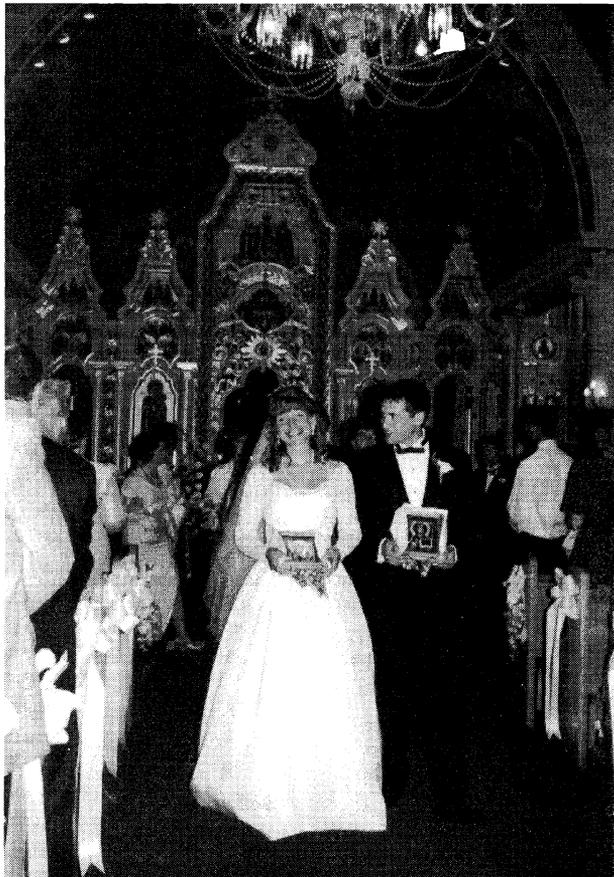
A recurring motif in the wedding was the use of "barvinok" (periwinkle), a symbol of youth and virtue. A barvinok-wreath motif, used as a cover decoration on shower and wedding invitations, adorned the church program and the reception menu. The same motif, with two "ptashky" (tiny dough birds), graced the placecards for the reception in the Royal Botanical Gardens banquet hall, where a special table displayed two ptashky-decorated "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 (holubtsi), 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 outstanding 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 Smindak and Marika and Andrew Samitz.

## Shepko-Hamilton

The marriage of Halyna Maria Shepko and Richard Allen Hamilton was solemnized on June 26 by the Rev. Ivan Kulish

(Continued on page 16)



Ivanna Perozak and Victor Pedenko carry icons as they leave St. Vladimir's Cathedral. The icons were held during the ceremony by their starosty (match-makers) Tamara Dudka and Paul Yeremitshenko.



Halyna Shepko and her husband, Richard Hamilton, hold the icons used in their marriage ceremony.



Icons, wreaths and candles from the church ceremony are displayed along with two korovai wedding breads at the Perozak-Pedenko wedding.

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## 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 the most for granted by its inhabitants.

After dinner Sasha and Lesia stayed behind and Vlad and I went out for a Kyiv-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 Kyiv, they offer entertainment at American-style prices accessible only to tourists and "businessmen," not to Vlad on the \$15 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. Vadim, a cook for an American businesswoman living in Kyiv, explained that he did not become a "businessman" because he could never "lie to a person's face," a prerequisite for making any real money these days.

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 Kyiv, 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 some 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 cousin Roman in Lviv tells me stories of chain-smoking 12-year-olds in his neighborhood, while his wife remembers giving food to a neighbor's hungry 8-year-

old girl, only to watch it be taken away and eaten 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 inhaled through plastic bags or injected by needles. Used to be you never heard about drugs, Roman explained. Now his residential neighborhood is overrun by "narkomany" and "toksykomany (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-consciously 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 Kyiv 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 jaded 13-year-olds who have seen it all and are hopelessly bored by everything, including friendship.

A Saturday night in Ukraine can actually be spent merely talking with a group of friends, rather than searching for something new to do. Entertainment is 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.

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## Washington state...

(Continued from page 4)

Concern to Kyiv, where it is distributed to needy children. Her colleague, Nick Sweeny, 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 hauls 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 Krynytzky, Orest and Nadia Danysh, and Victoria Klos 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 language, maintained the faith, and had kept the dream for independence alive. Of course, the old-timers were thrilled to see so many Ukrainians, most in embroidered shirts, in one place — their place. Such is the spirit and action that Seattle Mayor Norm Rice and Gov. Mike Lowry recognized in their proclamations for this Ukrainian Independence Day.

The main theme for the day was unity within diversity. Here we were, together at last for the first time: different immigrations, generations, Christian confessions. Why not regard this diversity as a sign of a divine gift instead of a potential for disunity? How about viewing the variety as a means of greater service to one another and to those left behind?

Already there were indications that the spirit of the occasion was beginning to rub off. A couple of those who had come with

reservations said, "Now that we see what this is, we want to pitch in for next year." Another wondered, "Why wait until next year? Can't we all get together at Christmas to go caroling?" As a sign of what could be, everyone became a choir in singing Hryhoriy Skovoroda's "De Z'hoda v Simeystvi" (Where There's Family Accord") from Lysenko's operetta, "Natalka Poltavka."

The formal program ended with a taped recitation of Taras Shevchenko's "Testament," followed by a somewhat ragged effort to sing "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukrayina." Although not on the schedule, a men's choir from Renton Pentecostal Church provided the background for folks as they gathered their gear, rounded up the kids and reluctantly terminated conversations that need to continue.

The knowledge arising from such talk brings understanding, fosters love, and is the beginning of community. After all, we were born from below by Mother Ukraine and born from above by God our Father. It seems that we have no choice but to relate to one another as family members. But the reality is that this does not happen automatically. We are obliged to choose daily to become who we are.

These thoughts and feelings remind me of the emotions that I experience when crossing the U.S.-Canadian border at the Peace Arch. One side reads, "Children of a Common Mother." The other says, "Brothers Living Together in Unity." The latter statement is right out of the Bible (Psalm 133:1). It finds its fulfillment in the sentiment expressed by our Lord before his arrest and death. Three times Jesus prayed to his Father for the unity of his followers, concluding, "May they all be one, even as we are one: I in them and You in me, that they may be perfectly one; so that the world may believe that You sent me and that You have loved them just as You have loved me" (St. John 17:11,21,23).

Dear God, help us to answer His prayer, for our people's good and for Your greater glory. Make it so: in our time, in our state. Begin with me.

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## Independence week...

(Continued from page 5)

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 Rudnytsky, professor at LaSalle 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 the Ukrainian Embassy, establishing building centers in the U.S., setting up Ukrainian schools, providing for the needs of seniors, and defining the role of

youth organizations, to name a few.

Dr. Rudnytsky 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



Mayor Ed Rendell of Philadelphia (second from left) presents a Ukrainian independence anniversary proclamation to Borys Zacharczuk. Looking on are Councilman Thacher Longstreth (left) and Daniel Maxymuk.

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 Heorhiy Ilchenko 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. Stefiuk plus entertainment by Mr. Chubaj and the vocal-instrumental group Lviviany, 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...

(Continued from page 4)

our continual prayers and practical aid for its moral and spiritual revival, economic stability, church unity and for a successful transition to full democracy. May the Holy Spirit guide our Ukrainian nation to freedom and may Our Blessed Mother watch over her and protect her."

The Very Rev. Neprel noted the hardships Ukraine endured during the past 75 years under Communist rule and how grateful to God Ukrainians throughout the world are for His spiritual guidance and blessings bestowed upon them during that very difficult period. He further stated that the Ukrainian populace is pulling together all its human forces to make freedom work, and there is a positive outlook for the future. We pray to the Almighty for their courage in the struggle for their liberty and the independence of Ukraine, he said.

The moleben was concluded with the singing of "God Listen To Our Prayer" by the entire congregation.

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## 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 to help. We give what we can back to others."

In 1952, the Slusarczucs 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."

"I was secretary of the branch for 43 years," he added. "I recruited 50 to 60 people a year. So over 40 years, I recruited over 1,000 people."

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 Hamtramck and St. Josaphat 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 Zoreslava 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 Slusarczucs 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 40 years. His reward has been the warmth of others.

"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.

"We are very happy about the award," he said. "We are very happy to have it."

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8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Registration  
9:00 - 9:15 Opening Remarks  
9:15 - 10:00 Keynote Address  
10:00 - 11:30 Panel 1: *Worldwide Activities of Ukrainian Organizations*  
11:30 - 1:30 Luncheon  
1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Panel 2: *Joining the Electronic Highway*  
3:30 - 5:00 Meeting with visitors from Ukraine  
6:00 - 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: Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano  
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*Today's weddings...*  
(Continued from page 11)

in St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church at the Soyuzivka estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

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 Newburgh, 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 wood to the Veselka 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 barvinok 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 buffet foods that included varenyky and holubtsi, a taped 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 Kobasniuk 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, whirling around to the beat of Ireny Kowal's Tempo orchestra. Later, following the words in song sheets that offered Ukrainian and phonetic versions, guests blended voices in Ukrainian folk songs.

**Shatkivska-Bolkum**

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

(Continued on page 17)



The bride's bread, called the dyven, at the Shepko-Hamilton wedding.

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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 333**  
in Berwick, PA

As of October 1, 1994, the secretary's duties of UNA Branch 333 in Berwick, PA, have been assumed by Deborah Holter.

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

Ms. Deborah Holter  
1162 Ferris Ave.  
Berwick, PA 18603  
(717) 752-6882

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 427**  
in St. Catharines, Ont.

As of September 15, 1994, the secretary's duties of UNA Branch 427 in St. Catharines have been assumed by Mary Doliszny.

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

Mrs. Mary Doliszny  
182 Woodside Dr.  
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(905) 935-7779 or (905) 684-5127

# 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 Trush 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 Vasyil Shatkiwsky, a Pochayiv artist, and Lida Shatkiwska of Pochayiv, a specialist in Ukrainian folk medicine and herbs. Her 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 worked for Vermont State's Social Welfare Department, resides in Brisbane, Australia.

The bride, who owns an extensive collection of Ukrainian costumes and artifacts and would like to open a museum in Pochayiv, wore an authentic costume from Ukraine's Borshchiv region: a 100-year-old linen shirt, its long sleeves

almost fully covered with dark embroidery; an ankle-length "plakhta" (wrap skirt) of woven black wool; a multiple-strand coral necklace, and a head wreath of poppies and field flowers festooned with multi-colored ribbons. 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 broom 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.

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on Saturday, October 8, 1994 at 12:30 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.

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Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers,  
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All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to the 1994 Membership Drive,  
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## Energy priorities...

(Continued from page 2)

chairman of the State Atomic Energy Committee of Ukraine. Mr. Moroz 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 seen 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 inexpedient 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 serious 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 suggests in her article that there should be further research carried out into November 1918 in eastern Galicia.

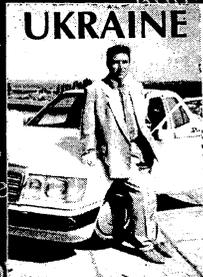
The more recent history of Polish-Ukrainian relations is presented by W.

Bonusiak 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 compromise 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 since in a et studio by scholars of high caliber and therefore deserve wide attention by researchers.

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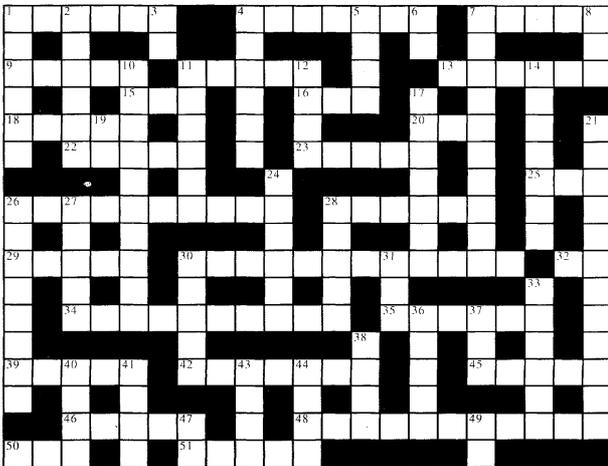
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# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



### "Exhibitionists"

**Across**

1. Graphic artist who designed currency and postage stamps for the Ukrainian National Republic.
4. Sculptor and painter Andriy who painted the iconostasis of St. Simon's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Paris.
7. Toronto-based artist Natalka whose works satirize emigre Ukrainian life.
9. Chicago-based artist Mykhailo who specializes in plywood and steel sculpture.
11. Painter's tool.
13. Identified by artist?
15. Belonging to us.
16. a.k.a. Edward Kozak.
18. Artist Shevchenko's burial site.
20. Finish.
22. What artist Marco Zubar did to glass.
23. French impressionist who specialized in painting dancers.
25. Dandy.
26. Sculptor Alexander whose works were feted in Asia, Western Europe, and North and South America, but were unmentionable tin Soviet Ukraine until after his death in 1964.
28. French schools.
29. Sketches.
30. His sculpture of Taras Shevchenko stands in Washington.
32. Spanish you.
34. Founder and first president of the Ukrainian State Academy of Fine Arts and architect of the Zemstvo Museum in Poltava.
35. Artist's workplace.
39. New York-based painter Sochynska.
42. Yugoslavian-born Julian whose art work has included advertisements for RCA and the Philadelphia Opera Company.
45. French sculptor Auguste.
46. 14 Down.
47. Artist Oleksa renowned for his water colors of Istanbul.
50. --- relief.
51. Madrid's art museum.

**Down**

1. Contemporary Ukrainian painter Daria.
2. Flemish painter Peter Paul.
3. Preposition.
4. Realist painter Iliia who was arrested by NKVD in 1938 and died in prison.
5. Icon feature.
6. Preposition.
7. Woodcutter Jacques.
8. "Hunt for --- October."
10. Founder of Lviv's acclaimed art school in 1923, this artist painted portraits of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, Oleksa Dovbush and Yaroslav Mudry.
11. Material for sculptor.
12. Bust feature.
14. Discovered in the 1930s, this unschooled "naive" artist produced over 30,000 sketches and watercolors.
17. Children's magazine sometimes illustrated by 16 Across.
19. Personal pronoun.
21. Miniature sculptures are the forte of this Petro who won artistic recognition in Argentina before emigrating to the U.S.
24. Hues.
26. Painter Petro whose last major work was "The Baptism of Ukraine-Rus."
27. Sidewalk artist's tool?
28. "---- and Ivory."
30. Artist Petro who died in Philadelphia in 1992.
31. Owns.
33. Location of Tate Gallery.
36. This Ukrainian impressionist was the son-in-law of M. Drahomanov.
37. German article.
38. "Portrait of Dorian ----."
40. Palette fillers?
42. What Venus de Milo is missing.
43. Artist Sophia whose work is characterized by fairytale and nature themes.
44. District in NYC and 33 Down.
47. -- cit.
49. Masculine pronoun.

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**WARREN, Mich.:** The EKO Gallery will present an exhibit of oil paintings by Volodymyr Mayorchak, iconographer and artist from Lviv. The opening reception will be held at 7:30 p.m. The exhibit runs through October 12. Mr. Mayorchak graduated from the Fedoriv Polygraphic Art Institute in Lviv in 1989. Apart from working in different media, Mr. Mayorchak was involved in restoring churches that had been neglected or ruined during the epoch of the Soviet regime. He has traveled throughout the former Soviet Union and exhibited in Europe and the Baltic states. Gallery hours: Monday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.; closed, Wednesdays. For additional information, call (313) 274-6319.

Saturday, October 1

**LEHIGHTON, Pa.:** Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Lehigh and Philadelphia branches, invite Ukrainian Veterans and the public to their traditional potato bake 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 Council, 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 new board members and discussion of plans and projects for the coming year, the meeting will be held at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581 Massachusetts Ave., at 4 p.m. All are welcomed. For addi-

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

tional information call Natalie Plaskonos, (617) 868-2017. Refreshments will be served.

Sunday, October 2

**CLEVELAND:** The United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland will commemorate the 65th anniversary of the formation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council with a banquet to be held at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 9672 State Road, North Royalton, Ohio, at 3 p.m. Keynote speaker at the banquet will be Gen. Volodymyr Muliava of Kyiv. The entertainment program will feature the renowned Ohio Boychoir and the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. For further information call Volodymyr Basladynsky, (216) 661-1700, or Dr. Bohdan Czapka, (216) 845-8600.

Sundays, October 2 and 9

**CLEVELAND:** The Cleveland District of the Ukrainian National Association invites the public to view the UNA centennial exhibition documenting 100 years of service to the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and to Ukraine. The exhibit will be on display at the Ukrainian Museum, 1202 Kenilworth 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 UKRAINEPEX '94, 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 stamps, 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 free U.S. and foreign stamps for the youth who attend the stamp show. A banquet will be held Saturday, October 8, where exhibition and other society awards will be presented. Banquet tickets need to be reserved in advance. The United States Postal Service will operate substations to sell U.S. postage stamps and accept letters with a special "100th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association" and Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society cancellations for each day of the exhibition. Prepared show covers with special cachets will also be available for sale. UKRAINEPEX will be open 10 a.m.-5 p.m. on both Saturday and Sunday. Admission is free. For further information call (810) 264-4306.

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. Donation: \$5; children under 13, free. For additional information call Helen Zwarych, (908) 637-6316.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian National Association Branch 23, the Good Will Society will host a luncheon and cocktails to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, the 60th anniversary of Branch 22 and 35 years of Helen Olek Scott's service as branch secretary. The luncheon will be held at Lone Tree

Inn, 7710 N. Milwaukee Ave., Niles, Ill., at noon. For further information call (312) 631-4625.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, October 16

**TORONTO:** The jubilee concert celebrating the 90th birthday of Mykola Kolesa, renowned Ukrainian composer and conductor, founder of the Ukrainian school of conducting, will be held at the Glenn Gould Studio, Canadian Broadcasting Center, 250 Front St., at 2 p.m. Participating will be: Maria Krushelnyska (piano), Maria Hirska (soprano), Kharytyna Kolesa (violin), Bohdan Kaskiv (violin) and Halyna Kolesa (viola). Maestro Kolesa and the performers will be at a reception in the Glenn Gould Studio Foyer. Tickets: \$20; \$15, senior citizens and students. For tickets and information, call the studio, (416) 205-5555.

Sunday, November 6

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America invites its members and the Ukrainian community to a luncheon banquet on the occasion of the presentation of the UIA achievement award to George Soros, financier and philanthropist, in recognition of his initiatives undertaken in creating and funding programs in the sphere of scholarships and culture, thereby laying the foundation for the acceleration of democratic processes in independent Ukraine. The event will take place at the Plaza Hotel, Fifth Avenue at 59th Street, at 12:30 p.m. Donation: \$100 per person. For reservations, call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

## Swim meet

(Continued from page 10)

2. Ika Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 20.44
3. Christina Galonzka, SUM-A, 22.17

50 m. freestyle

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 47.38
2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 50.47
3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 63.49

25 m. backstroke

1. Sonia Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 19.17\*
2. Ika Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 23.97
3. Larissa Sczupak, Plast, 26.50

25 m. breaststroke

1. Sonia Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 21.80
2. Larissa Sczupak, Plast, 25.84
3. Ira Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 29.13

Girls 11-12

25 m. butterfly

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 25.14
2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 29.93
3. Olena Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 32.29

25 m. freestyle

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 14.79
2. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 16.45
3. Stephanie Fedorjczuk, SUM-A, 18.74

50 m. freestyle

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 37.52

25 m. backstroke

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 18.24
2. Stephanie Fedorjczuk, SUM-A, 24.21
3. Oksana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 24.84

25 m. breaststroke

1. Sophia Nukalo, Tryzub, 19.78
2. Agnes Mazurkewycz, Sitch, 30.44
3. Kathleen Farrel, Sitch, 39.21

25 m. butterfly

1. Julia Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 16.10
2. Stephanie Fedorjczuk, SUM-A, 28.30
3. Okasana Yaworsky, SUM-A, 23.72

Girls 13-14

100 m. individual medley

1. Ivanka Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 1:15.76\*
2. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 2:12.45

50 m. freestyle

1. Natalka Senenko, Tryzub, 34.09
2. Larissa Kovmer, Sitch, 34.17
3. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 36.29

50 m. backstroke

1. Ivanka Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 35.71\*
2. Natalia Popowicz, Sitch, 50.49

50 m. breaststroke

1. Natalka Senenko, Tryzub, 43.35
2. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 46.22
3. Natalia Popowicz, Sitch, 49.97

100 m. freestyle

1. Natalka Senenko, Tryzub, 1:20.42
2. Antonia Korduba, Tryzub, 1:27.98

50 m. butterfly

1. Ivanka Kulyk, USCAK-Canada, 33.50\*

Girls 15 and over

100 m. individual medley

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 1:41.49

50 m. freestyle

1. Nadia Stavko, Sitch, 36.93
2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 42.04

50 m. backstroke

1. Nadia Stavko, Sitch, 39.31
2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 53.50

50 m. breaststroke

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 48.29
2. Mary Kate Farrell, Sitch, 57.90

100 m. freestyle

1. Maria Calisto, Sitch, 1:28.55

50 m. butterfly

1. Nadia Stavko, Sitch, 36.50

Relays

Girls 10 and under

- 4 x 25 m. freestyle: 1. Dana Popowicz, Kathleen Farrel, Agnes Mazurkewycz, Nadia Knavryk, Sitch, 1:42.19.

Girls 11-12

- 4 x 25 m. freestyle: 1. Sonia Tokarchyk, Sophia Nukalo, Ira Kulyk, Olenka Kulyk, Tryzub/USCAK-Canada, 1:24.68; 2. Stephanie Fedorjczuk, Oksana Yaworsky, Christine Galonzka, Larissa Sczupak, SUM-A/Plast, 1:27.62.

Girls 13-14

- 4 x 50 m. freestyle: 1. Antonia Korduba, Natalka Senenko, Julia Kulyk, Ivanka Kulyk, Tryzub/USCAK-Canada, 2:44.

Girls 15 and over

- 4 x 50 m. medley: 1. Nina Stavko, Maria Calisto, Mary Kate Farrell, Nina Celuch, Sitch/Tryzub, 3:17.30.

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