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# Ukrainian Weekly

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## Ship deserts Black Sea Fleet, flees to Odessa

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Black Sea Fleet controversy doesn't stop. The latest ado is that a coast guard ship deserted the military base at Donuzlav, the Crimea, and, flying the Ukrainian flag, set course for Odessa at approximately 9 a.m. on July 21.

The commander of the ship, Lt. Capt. Serhiy Nastenko, later said the action was a sign of protest against humiliation and oppression by senior officers against sailors who recently took the oath of allegiance to Ukraine, reported *InterNews*.

The ship, which has not been identified by name, arrived in Odessa at about 5 p.m. local time, *The New York Times* reported. Meanwhile, Black Sea Fleet commanders had sent out an anti-submarine craft and a hovercraft to recapture the ship, and when that didn't work, three other ships and a plane were sent out.

Two ships of the Ukrainian Naval Fleet made contact with the coast guard ship, according to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense, and had several short radio conversations with Lt. Capt. Nastenko.

As could be expected, the ship's escape caused turmoil and friction in Russo-Ukrainian relations. Ukrainian Naval Commander Borys Kozhyn said that he does not justify the ship's actions and that they violate the Dagomys agreement reached by the Russian and Ukrainian presidents, but later said that the crew had taken its "extreme unilateral actions" because they were being persecuted, *RFE/RL Daily News* reported.

Ukrainian authorities later said that they would keep the ship and not bring any criminal charges against its crew, reported *The Washington Times*.

In the other corner, CIS Admiral Igor Kasatonov, who was at a meeting in Moscow when the ship defected, said he would never have allowed the ship to escape. He said that Ukraine was breaking its pledge to keep the fleet under a unified command until a compromise is worked out between Russia and Ukraine, and that it has "resorted to the practice of snatching ships from the Black Sea Fleet."

He added that Ukrainian authorities have been attempting to lure sailors with promises of "theoretical apartments, various social benefits and high salaries."

Russian officers angered by the gesture have threatened to put the rest of the fleet under the Russian flag, said

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## Bush cites Captive Nations during N.J. campaign



President George Bush addresses thousands gathered to mark "Freedom Day" for Captive Nations.

by *Khristina Lew*

GARFIELD, N.J. — While campaigning in Pennsylvania and New Jersey on July 21, President George Bush addressed thousands celebrating "Freedom Day" for Captive Nations here at Three Saints Russian Orthodox Church.

An estimated 5,000 residents of Bergen and surrounding counties, many

dressed in ethnic garb, assembled to hear the president launch his campaign to fight for freedom in the world, family values and educational choice.

Introduced by the speaker of the New Jersey State Assembly, Chuck Haytaian, as the first world leader to call Boris Yeltsin at the Moscow "White House" during the tumultuous days of last August's coup, President Bush was

touted as the American people's choice for '92. "Boris Yeltsin knew it, the Armenian people knew it, all of New Jersey knows it," said Mr. Haytaian, "President Bush is our guy."

The president was welcomed by former New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean, chairman of Mr. Bush's re-election campaign in New Jersey, to the peal of church bells. His 13-minute speech, which welcomed the newly independent states of the Eastern Bloc and former Soviet Union and outlined his goals for a second term, was punctuated by chants of "four more years."

"Today Germany is free and united," the president began, "Ukraine — Ukraine is free and democratic. Poland is free. And the roll call of freedom includes Hungary and Armenia, the Czech and Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, Belarus, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and many, many more. And at long last, the captive nations of the old Soviet empire are free.

"But our work is not finished ... And that's why, one of the reasons, I want your support to serve four more years as president, to complete the job of freedom around the world."

Mr. Bush announced that during his second term as president "the probability is very high" that greater freedom would come to the people of Vietnam, North Korea and China, and that he envisioned "that within the next four

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## Foundation seeks to raise \$10 million for embassy

by *Khristina Lew*

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A campaign to raise funds for Ukraine's diplomatic representations in the United States has amassed close to \$500,000 in the 45 days since its inauguration and will attempt to garner a total of \$10 million by December of this year.

On June 7, the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, in conjunction with various Ukrainian diaspora organizations, sponsored the first in a series of fund-raising receptions featuring Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Oleh Bilorus, and Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Viktor Batiuk.

The June 7 reception in New York City raised \$125,000. As of July 21, the foundation, incorporated under the auspices of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine on April 27 and registered with the Justice Department as an agent of a foreign government, has accumulated \$475,000. And, according to the foundation's chief fund-raiser, Dr. Stepan Woroch, checks to the Rutherford, N.J., address come in daily.

The Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine was created to raise funds for the purchase of buildings to house Ukraine's Embassy in the U.S. and its Mission to the United Nations, in addition to diplomatic residences, furnishings,

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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine moves toward the rule of law

by Bohdan Nahaylo  
RFE/RL Research Institute

### PART II

#### Changing political climate

On October 24 — that is, within one week of the students' victory — the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, responding also to the legal reforms that had been taking place at the all-union level, revised the existing Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR to pave the way for the creation of a republican Constitutional Court. The amendment introduced for the first time into a Soviet Ukrainian Constitution the principle that judges should be neither members of political parties nor parliamentary deputies.<sup>12</sup> At the end of the month, the Supreme Soviet also formed a Constitutional Committee charged with drawing up a document that would outline the "concept," or fundamental principles, of the new constitution.

The change in the political climate was evident at Rukh's Second Congress, which was held in Kiev on October 25-28, 1990. Spurred on by the students' victory, Rukh now came out in favor of full independence for Ukraine and declared political war on the CPU. For instance, Mr. Holovaty, whose speech was titled "Ukraine on the Path toward a Law-Based State," reminded the delegates that long before the proclamation of the American Declaration of Independence, in 1710, the Ukrainian leader Pylyp Orlyk, referring to "the tradition of Kievan Ukrainian statehood," had proposed a constitution asserting Ukraine's right to independent political statehood and providing for republican forms of government.

Arguing that the very idea of a law-based state was incompatible with that of the Soviet state, Mr. Holovaty concluded that "Ukrainian statehood in its Soviet form" had "no future." The "future of Ukraine," he maintained, was "an independent democratic republic," the prerequisite for which was the removal of the CPSU from power in Ukraine.<sup>13</sup>

This turned out to be easier said than done. In fact the CPU was able to regroup its forces and to launch a counteroffensive. In November, the radical deputy Stepan Khmara was stripped of his parliamentary immunity and arrested along with several other democratic activists, allegedly for assaulting a secret policeman. To many, though, this move seemed to be a blatant political provocation, and Dr. Khmara was generally regarded as a political prisoner. His case, which dragged on until the summer of 1991, seemed to make a mockery of Ukraine's proclaimed commitment to a law-based state.

Nevertheless, progress toward laying the democratic foundations of a new Ukraine continued to be made. The CPU had ceased to be monolithic. Indeed, it was at this time that the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk, and his deputy, Ivan Plushch, together with some other Communist Party members, shifted toward the political center, embracing the cause of both Ukrainian sovereignty and a democratic law-based society. Seeking to achieve political consensus on these issues at home, while defending and promoting Ukraine's sovereignty abroad, they gradually managed to steer the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet toward a period of more constructive activity.

While work on the document outlining the basic principles of the new constitution got under way, it was necessary to begin formulating a host of new laws that would reflect the changing political reality. At the beginning of 1991, for example, the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice was drafting almost 70 new laws, ranging from the novel issues of demonopolization, property rights, and bankruptcy to the rights and freedoms of the individual.<sup>14</sup> Among the first of the new democratic laws approved by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in April 1991 were laws on freedom of conscience and religion and on the rehabilitation of the victims of political repression in Ukraine.

Meanwhile, seeking international recognition of its sovereignty, Ukraine also tried to assure the international community of its new democratic course. As early as September 1990, Kiev had been host to a European Seminar on International Human Rights Standards, organized through the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The next month the Ukrainian government appealed to participants in a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit in Paris to admit Ukraine as a direct participant in the Helsinki process. In December the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet approved Ukraine's joining the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

In February 1991, Mr. Kravchuk, on his first official trip abroad as Ukraine's leader, addressed the 47th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. Stressing the historic importance for Ukraine of its declaration of state sovereignty and the republic's commitment to democracy, Mr. Kravchuk spoke of the republic's determination to break with its totalitarian past.

He declared: "Frankly speaking, in the past our legislation also reflected international human rights standards. But their genuine exercise has become possible only now — now that we have set ourselves in earnest the task of building a state governed by the rule of law, effecting a true division of powers, and setting up an independent judiciary. This is not an easy task to fulfill. But we have embarked on this road and we will stay the course."<sup>15</sup>

#### Toward a new constitution

During the first half of 1991, attention was focused on drawing up the "concept" of the new Ukrainian Constitution. It was generally recognized that the preparation and approval of a new constitution was "the most important component in the process of forming a law-based state";<sup>16</sup> and there was considerable discussion of the subject in the

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12. M. Cherkes and A. Vasilev, "On the Constitutional Court of the Ukrainian SSR," *Radianske Pravo*, No. 4, 1991, p. 4.

13. The speech was published in *Suchasnist*, No. 1, 1991, pp. 29-32.

14. "A Press Conference at the Ministry of Justice of the Ukrainian SSR," *Radianske Pravo*, No. 4, 1991, pp. 59 and 87.

15. "Statement by L. M. Kravchuk, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, at the 47th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights," *Press Bulletin (Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR)*, February 6, 1991.

16. Ye. Kravets and H. Murashin, "The Declaration of Sovereignty and the Conceptual Model for Ukraine's Constitution," *Radianske Pravo*, No. 1, 1991, p. 7.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — Prime Minister Vitold Fokin is the least popular politician in Ukraine, according to a poll conducted by Ukrainian sociologists with Radio Liberty and the International Institute of Social Research in Switzerland.

On the other hand, President Leonid Kravchuk is the most popular — 55 to 57 percent of Ukrainian citizens said they would vote for him if the presidential elections were held today. Of the 2,000 people polled, 37 percent said that they support Mr. Kravchuk, and 31 percent said that they do not trust him anymore.

Prime Minister Fokin, meanwhile, is not trusted by 47 percent of the Ukrainian population. Only 30 percent said they still have faith in Ukraine's Parliament, while 57 percent said they do not trust it anymore. (Foreign Broadcast Information Service)

• **KIEV** — Valentyn Symonenko, the new Ukrainian economy minister who replaced Volodymyr Lanovoy, said on July 15 that he is "categorically

against any help from the West," but favors "equal, mutually beneficial cooperation." He added that the theoretical aspects of economic reform have been given too much attention and what is needed is "concrete action." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **UZHGOROD** — Slovak, along with Hungarian, Romanian and German, will now be on the list of languages in which national minorities in Transcarpathia will be taught. Slovak authorities will provide textbooks and other support. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SYMFEROPIIL**, Ukraine — The Crimean Parliament voted on July 9 to place a moratorium on its May 5 resolution to hold a referendum on the Crimea's status, reported Radio Ukraine and Novosti press service. According to Parliamentary Chairman Nikolai Bagrov, it would be unwise to hold the August 2 referendum at a time when negotiations with Kiev were moving in a positive direction. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

## N-bomb detonated in Ukraine in 1979

**MOSCOW** — *Izvestia* reported that Soviet scientists detonated a nuclear bomb next to a coal mine in Yunokomunarske, Ukraine, in 1979, and then sent thousands of miners back to the shaft a day later, reported the Associated Press on June 27.

Scientists set off the bomb to see if the explosion would clear the mine of dangerous methane gas. *Izvestia* reported that officials had disguised the incident by staging a civil defense drill and evacuating the town's 8 residents, most of whom were miners.

Miners have long asserted that a nuclear blast had caused unusually high radiation levels around the town of Yunokomunarske. *Izvestia* said officials had previously attributed the high levels, which registered three or four times higher than normal, to industrial waste and to the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, 625 miles to the northwest.

*Izvestia* did not report higher incidences of death, cancer or other diseases in the area near the mine, however, and officials could not be reached for comment.

• **MOSCOW** — Russia's Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on Moldova July 9 that called for "using the Russian Army to separate the parties in conflict before the CIS peacekeeping forces go into action." The resolution, which was carried by Moldovan media, called for "urgent measures" in the event that "Moldovan military forces fail to cease actions in the Dnister region," and proposed that Russian President Boris Yeltsin raise the issue of Moldova's membership in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at the CSCE meeting in Helsinki. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **HELSINKI** — In his speech to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting in Helsinki on July 9, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur called for the use of CSCE peacekeeping mechanisms in Moldova without mentioning the CIS plan to send "peacemaking forces" to the warring Trans-Dnister Republic. On July 6 and 7, the Moldovan government had given preliminary consent for the CIS forces to enter Moldova.

Officials from Moldova's Presidential Office and Foreign Ministry have (Continued on page 14)

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## Appropriations bill includes provisions for Chernobyl aid

WASHINGTON — Thanks to the efforts of Rep. Steny Hoyer (R-Md.) provisions for assistance to the victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident were included in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill for 1993 passed recently by the House of Representatives.

Rep. Hoyer also included several other initiatives in the bill, which awaits Senate action. The legislation approves language authored by Rep. Hoyer which supports assistance to American small businesses interested in trading in Eastern and Central Europe, as well as the independent states emerging on the territory of the former USSR. The report also notes the economic contributions small businesses make in the U.S. and the smaller role they can play in the emerging democracies.

"Assistance to American small businesses interested in trading in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union would greatly benefit our own economy and could stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit needed in those countries to cement reform," Rep. Hoyer said.

Rep. Hoyer, chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also had included in the bill, which was passed on June 25, requests that prior to providing assistance to Eastern Europe, the Baltic nations and the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union, the president consider the extent to which those countries are taking significant steps toward implementing: internationally recognized human rights; political

## Chamber of Commerce created in Ukraine

KIEV — Roman Popadiuk, ambassador of the United States to Ukraine, on July 3 announced the creation of a U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine.

Ambassador Popadiuk said: "The U.S. government applauds Ukraine's commitment to market-oriented economic reform. We welcome the concrete steps Ukraine has taken toward this goal in areas such as privatization and budget reform. The establishment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine is an important signal of the U.S. business community's commitment to the success of this ongoing process."

"Currently over 40 U.S. companies, joint ventures or representative offices are active in Ukraine. I am certain this number will grow rapidly as more U.S. businesses learn about the rich natural and human resources of Ukraine," he added.

The Chamber of Commerce elected the following as officers: James Shepherd (general director, Johnson Kiev), president; Bohdan Shevchik (operations manager, Coca-Cola Ukraine), vice-president; Dave Ziegler (president, Ziegler and Associates), secretary; and I. Nicholas Labenskyj (president, Ukrainian Services Corp.), treasurer.

The Chamber of Commerce will actively encourage U.S. trade and investment in Ukraine, represent U.S. business community interests in Ukraine, and provide U.S. business news to interested parties in Ukraine.

pluralism based on democratic principles; and economic reform based on market principles and private property.

While acknowledging that foreign aid is not a popular issue among the American people at this time, Rep. Hoyer noted, "If we withhold our assistance at this time, the likelihood that the heroic efforts of leaders like Boris Yeltsin will fail is high, not only in Russia but in the other former Soviet republics as well. At that point we would once again be placed in a precarious position of weighing America's critical domestic problems against the massive expense of defending our own survival."

### Chernobyl provisions

The language in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill concerning Chernobyl reads as follows: "The committee believes that the United States assistance should be made available for the victims of Chernobyl, the largest nuclear disaster in history. The explosion and fire at the Chernobyl nuclear plant resulted in the release of radioactive particles, with disastrous consequences. Experts estimate that as many as 4 million individuals today, mostly in Belarus and Ukraine, live in zones of high radiation fallout. Radiation levels in some areas are as much as 20 times the normal levels. The increase in the illness rate among children is catastrophic. There has been great increase in deformities among newborn children.

"Chernobyl was an ecological disaster as well. Humanitarian assistance is urgently needed to help alleviate the suffering and hardship of the victims of Chernobyl, particularly in light of the severe shortage of medical supplies and effective health care treatment as well as the need to resettle those still living in areas where radiation far exceeds safe levels."

### Russian troops

The bill also points to the presence of Russian troops outside Russia's border. (Continued on page 15)

## Foundation...

(Continued from page 1)

automobiles and libraries with Ukrainian- and English-language texts.

Despite an official request from the Ukrainian government that its share of the buildings, properties and assets of the former Soviet Union be returned to Ukraine, the Russian Federation continues to preside over them, "and the need for Ukraine's representation in the United States is too great to wait for those assets to be returned," Dr. Woroch affirmed.

Local chapters of the foundation have formed in the Ukrainian enclaves of Philadelphia, Cleveland, Rochester, Los Angeles and in the Midwest, and intensive fund-raising activities have been initiated. Ambassador Bilorus has traveled to New York City, Philadelphia and Cleveland to meet the Ukrainian American communities, and his appearances alone have generated over \$250,000 for the foundation. As Dr. Woroch explained, people understand that Ukraine must have contact with the world through its embassies.

Beginning in September, the foundation plans to step up its fund-

## VOA broadcasts on Ukrainian radio network

WASHINGTON — In an unprecedented cooperative effort with Ukrainian radio, the Voice of America Ukrainian service will now be heard throughout Ukraine on local network stations.

Beginning July 15, VOA Ukrainian will broadcast a one-hour daily program on the state cable network and on all domestic broadcasts, medium and short wave and FM, to a potential audience of 37 million. Ukrainians nationwide will now be able to tune into broadcasts from VOA studios in Washington, and the broadcaster's correspondent in Kiev.

This initiative is part of VOA's efforts to expand listenership worldwide. To date, over 150 affiliates around the world currently carry VOA programs.

VOA is the international broadcasting service of the U.S. Information Agency, broadcasting in 47 different languages to tens of millions of listeners.

"We at the Ukrainian Branch of VOA feel proud because it is our program that became first by an international broadcaster to be transmitted nation-

wide in Ukraine," said Wolodymyr Bilajiw, the branch's chief.

"We remember the days of jamming and persecution of those who were not afraid to listen to us in your country. Today our programs on short waves sound clear and loud and no one in Ukraine is persecuted for listening to foreign broadcasts. What is more, today's evening simulcast initiates a new era of cooperation between VOA and Teleradio Company of Ukraine. This requires an even higher effort by all of us at VOA Ukrainian. For this reason, our service has recently assigned a correspondent to Kiev in order to observe and to report on important events in your country first hand," he said.

"As you can see, the times have changed. But one thing has not, and it is the half a century record of VOA adherence to its charter: to serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective and comprehensive news," Mr. Bilajiw concluded.

## UCC campaign raises \$300,000 for Ukrainian Embassy office

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Close to \$300,000 has been raised in a Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) campaign to collect the \$1.4 million required to purchase, refurbish and maintain the Ukrainian Embassy office at 331 Metcalfe St. in downtown Ottawa.

Oleksij Rodionov, deputy head of the Ukrainian mission to Canada, estimates that the embassy will open in mid-August. Ukrainian diplomatic staff are temporarily situated in office space near the UCC Information Bureau near Parliament Hill. Mr. Rodionov says that Ambassador Lev Lukianenko's staff will include seven diplomats and eight support staff members.

UCC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk says that the 30 member-groups of the national body are conducting their own fund-raising campaigns across the country. He explains that the UCC will cover operational expenses for a year until the Ukrainian government receives its share of former Soviet assets.

Ukrainian communities in the U.S., Britain and France also are raising money to purchase Ukrainian facilities in their own countries.

Meanwhile, the Canadian government is expected to name its first ambassador to Ukraine in August. Canadian Charge d'Affaires Nestor Gayowsky continues to run his Kiev-based mission from the October Hotel. He has been there since January 1991.

period by scheduling meetings between Ukrainian communities throughout the United States and Ambassadors Bilorus and Batiuk. Dr. Woroch has proposed that if 10,000 Ukrainian Americans each donate \$1,000, by December of this year the foundation could raise \$10 million. Dr. Woroch's plan has been endorsed by Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, community activist and longtime editor of *Svoboda*.

The foundation's executive board, comprising Roman Halibey, Damian Korduba, Marta Shmigel, Bohdan Stus and Dr. Woroch, has already approved a \$40,000 request from Ukraine's Embassy for the purchase of an automobile. Dr. Woroch envisions that the foundation's top priority is the purchase of an Embassy building in Washington, a Mission building in New York City and an ambassadorial residence in Washington.

Ukraine's Embassy is currently housed in a downtown Washington office building. The St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics (U.S.A) headquartered in Washington announced the donation of its building for the ambassadorial residence during President Leonid Kravchuk's working visit to the United States May 5-11. The

Ukrainian Institute of America also announced the donation of its building to Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. during the presidential visit.

But St. Sophia's building is under renovation and Ambassador Bilorus and his family live elsewhere, while Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. continues to work out of the former USSR mission building until arrangements with the institute are finalized.

Dr. Woroch also proposed that once Australia, Canada and the United States — the three countries with the largest Ukrainian diasporas — purchase appropriate Ukrainian representations in their respective countries, they should pool together funds to finance the purchase of Ukrainian embassies in the G-7 countries, beginning with Japan.

The foundation's campaign to raise funds for the purchase of diplomatic representations in the U.S., however, must take precedence, and be conducted as swiftly and intensively as possible, concluded Dr. Woroch.

Donations (checks should be payable to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine) may be sent to: Damian Korduba, 209 B Grand Ave., Rutherford, N.J. 07070. Contributions are not tax deductible.

## Cleveland community welcomes Ambassador Bilorus

by Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska

CLEVELAND — More than 150 well-wishers, including members of various veterans groups and uniformed Plast and SUM-A youth, greeted Dr. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., at Cleveland's Hopkins International Airport, as he and his wife, Larysa, arrived at noon on Friday, June 19, for a banquet in their honor later that evening.

Lydia Bazarko, chair of the Committee to Greet Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus, and Wasyl Melnychyn, president of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland (UZO), welcomed Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus on behalf of the Ukrainian community of northern Ohio.

Three local television stations, WKYC-TV 3, WJW-TV 8 and WEWS-Channel 5 (a Scripps Howard broadcasting station) covered the ambassador's visit.

That afternoon, in a studio interview at WJW, Ambassador Bilorus stressed Ukraine's efforts to establish a free market economy that would be attractive to foreign investors and international trade. He underscored Ukraine's self-reliance and determination to become an equal partner in the international market. Ukraine has all the major prerequisites, being a young democracy rich in natural resources, emphasized Dr. Bilorus, an economist.

In a later interview with the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Ambassador Bilorus

once again pointed out that Ukraine's primary economic base should be a thriving and widespread small-business economy and individual entrepreneurship. Ukraine intends to learn these skills from successful Western patterns; it intends to be a particularly attentive student of American ingenuity, he noted.

The banquet held that evening at the Pokrova Community Center drew a capacity crowd. Masters of ceremonies were Taras Szmagala (English), and Dr. Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska (Ukrainian). The banquet room, with its breathtaking decorations by painter-illustrator Daria Kulchytsky and her committee, was dominated by a tryzub, the national symbol of Ukraine, and blue-and-yellow bunting.

Among the more than 550 who were in attendance were Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, former Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk, State Rep. Patrick Sweeney and members of Cleveland's consular corps. Andrew Futey, Gov. George Voinovich's special assistant for boards, commissions and judgeships, represented the governor. Rep. Louis Stokes was represented by his special assistant for military affairs.

Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma led the invocation. In his words of welcome on behalf of the Ukrainian American community of Northeast Ohio, Mr. Liscytsky expressed great delight with the new United States policy of cooperation and friendship vis-a-vis Ukraine.

Such relations, he observed, "make it easy for one to be a good Ukrainian American — loving both America and Ukraine."

Congresswoman Oakar, an old friend and supporter of the Ukrainian community of Greater Cleveland, in greeting Ambassador Bilorus reminded those present that efforts on behalf of Ukraine must continue. She deplored the current United States emphasis on Russia and neglect of Ukraine as short-sighted. The congresswoman vowed to assist Ukraine's economic and political development.

Returning from Washington to Cleveland specifically for the banquet, Rep. Oakar used this occasion to announce an amendment benefiting Ukraine that she had successfully steered through the House Banking Committee the day before. Rep. Oakar, who chairs the House Banking Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy, added an amendment to the administration's aid package to the former Soviet Union that lays the groundwork with the International Monetary Fund to make the Ukrainian hryvnia eligible for IMF currency support funds. The original bill provided support only for the Russian ruble.

"It is in America's interest — indeed, in the interest of the world — to have a strong, independent Ukrainian economy with a strong currency," declared Rep. Oakar.

In his bilingual keynote address, Ambassador Bilorus emphasized Ukraine's determination to convert to a free-market economy rooted essentially in small-business enterprises. He appealed to the Ukrainian American diaspora to come to the aid of the land of their ancestors not so much with financial aid or material giveaways, as with major intellectual and technical investment.

"Come to Ukraine," he urged. "Bring Ukraine your talents, your skills, your knowledge, your experience. This is the best way the Ukrainian diaspora can enrich Ukraine and assure her a promising future."

Following the benediction delivered by the Very Rev. Protopresbyter Stephan Hankavich of St. Vladimir Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus received individual greetings from those in attendance.

The banquet to honor Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus was simultaneously a fund-raiser for the Foundation in Support of the Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine. The relatively small Cleveland community responded with its typical zeal. Mrs. Bazarko, thanked the Ukrainian community of Northeastern Ohio for its generosity and appealed to those who have not yet contributed to register their pledges.

Following the practice established by Cleveland's Social Services Committee, the Committee to Greet Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus announced it will publish a detailed financial accounting of this fund-raiser in the press. It is expected that between \$70,000 and \$75,000 will be turned over to the aforementioned foundation.

This significant sum attests to the overwhelming success of the ambassadorial visit, which may be attributed to several factors.

The Cleveland Ukrainian community is galvanized under the umbrella of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland (UZO), thus there is a high degree of community cooperation and a healthy, positive competi-

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## Obituary

### Wasyl Melnychyn, operatic singer

NORTH PORT, Fla. — Operatic singer Wasyl Melnychyn died of a heart attack on Tuesday, July 14, just a couple of weeks short of his 70th birthday.

Mr. Melnychyn was an accomplished tenor who sang in some of the most renowned opera houses of the U.S., and appeared on various television and radio shows. He also gave his time to entertain the Ukrainian community, performing in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland and at Soyuzivka. His daughter Andriana often served as his piano accompanist.

Mr. Melnychyn was born in 1922 in Ugrets in the Stryi region. In Munich he studied both voice and economics, and emigrated to the U.S. in 1949. He studied singing on scholarship in Chicago, and then spent a year in Rome studying with a world-famous tenor.

Mr. Melnychyn lived in Chicago for many years, and then moved to Kentucky. After he retired, he moved to Florida, where he was active in Ukrainian community life.

He was a member of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society and the Self-Reliance Credit Union in North Port.

The funeral took place Friday, July 17, in Venice, Fla. Surviving are Mr. Melnychyn's wife, Oksana, and daughters, Andriana and Christine, with their husbands and children.



Wasyl Melnychyn

### Judge criticizes Demjanjuk trial

JERUSALEM — The former vice-president of the Israeli Supreme Court, Chaim Cohen, has sharply criticized the proceedings against John Demjanjuk. "Any connection between the proceedings and justice is totally coincidental," Judge Cohen told the newspaper Hascharon in April.

"The trial was a spectacle for the people," said Judge Cohen, according to the German Press Agency (DPA) account of the Hascharon story.

"The fact that the appeal has been drawn out for so long shows that the judges are in doubt," Judge Cohen added.

He said that in any case, Mr. Demjanjuk should not be hanged: "I would not want the state of Israel to hang anyone, not even the most cruel murderer."



Ambassador and Mrs. Oleh Bilorus receive a gift, an icon by artist Daria Kulchytsky, from the Cleveland community. On the left is Lydia Bazarko, chair of the Committee to Greet Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus.



Ambassador and Mrs. Oleh Bilorus deplane at Hopkins International Airport.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA Seniors conference focuses on newly independent Ukraine

by Gene Woloshyn

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association Seniors opened their conference at Soyuzivka on Sunday, June 14, with registration. After dinner, a welcome party was held at Veselka with Dan Slobodian, executive vice-president, acting as the host.

On Monday morning a divine liturgy was celebrated at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, with prayers for a successful conference and good health for those attending. After the liturgy the seniors met at the Veselka and the conference, dedicated to the independence of Ukraine, was called to order.

Gene Woloshyn, president, led the UNA Seniors in singing the American and Ukrainian anthems, followed by the "Pledge of Allegiance." The presidium was elected as follows: chairperson — Irene Russnak of Rochester, N.Y.; vice-chairperson — Mary S. Bobeczko of Cleveland; Ukrainian-language secretary — Helen Trenkler of East Providence, R.I.; and English-language secretary — Eva Uzych of Wallingford, Pa.

## Young UNA'er



August K. Werner, age 1, of New Brunswick, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 353. He is the son of Maria and August Werner and was enrolled into the UNA by his grandmother Julia Demczuk.

The balance of the session was taken up with reading and approving the minutes of last year's conference. The reports of the executive board members were then read and accepted.

On Monday evening after dinner the seniors officially celebrated the independence of Ukraine with Supreme Advisor Anne Remick as chairperson. The speaker for the evening was Joseph Lesawyer, former supreme president of the UNA, who spoke on the latest development in Washington regarding recognition and aid to Ukraine.

Following the talk, Mr. Woloshyn led the assembled in a champagne toast to Ukraine, which was followed by "Mnohaya Lita" and the Ukrainian anthem (three verses were sung with the Boston group leading).

On Tuesday morning the nominating committee, composed of Supreme Advisor Anne Remick of Boston, Chairperson; members Helen Sederowitz of South Carolina, Myron Russnak of Rochester, N.Y., Dr. Stephanie Baranowska of Kerhonkson, N.Y., and Marie Prucknicki of South Lynfield, Mass., suggested a slate of officers. The following nominees were elected by acclamation: president — Mr. Woloshyn of Poland, Ohio; honorary past president — Stepan Kuropas of Chicago; honorary members — Judge Chopek of Los Alamos, N.M.; executive vice-president, Dan Slobodian, Kerhonkson, N.Y.; vice-president — John Laba, Warwick, R.I.; Ukrainian-language secretary — Helen Trenkler, East Providence, R.I.; English-language secretary — Ms. Bobeczko, Cleveland; treasurer — Regina Dziubaniuk, Norwood, Mass.; publicity chairman — Wolodymyr Barahura, Woodhaven, N.Y.; controllers — Myroslaw Pastushenko, Woodhaven, N.Y., Bohdan Prynada, Carteret, N.J., and Mirowslava Powch, North Port, Fla.; regional representatives — Connecticut: Olga Paproski of New Town, Conn.; New Jersey — Maria Mandzij of Union, N.J.; New York and vicinity — Olga Liteplo of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rochester area — Ms. Russnak of Rochester, N.Y.; Ohio — Nicholas Bobeczko of Cleveland; Pennsylvania — Ms. Uzych of Wallingford, Pa.

The rest of the session was spent discussing the feasibility of adopting a seniors' group in Ukraine and offering to help in every way possible. Various seniors who plan to travel to Ukraine



Ambassador Viktor Batiuk addresses UNA Seniors.



Seen during the "embroidery night" banquet (from left) are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bobeczko, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Slobodian, and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Woloshyn.

offered to get details needed for such an arrangement. The afternoon was spent playing bingo with 95 seniors enjoying the American senior pastime; again the Bobeczkos and Labas did their usual good job in conducting the games.

After dinner Luba Dmytruk of Los Angeles presented her video, "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence," to over 200 people. Comments from the audience were very favorable. The video is a professionally produced documentary with considerable filming of historical events prior to and including the independence of Ukraine.

After a day off on Wednesday, Thursday morning's session began with Dr. Roman Baranowsky of Kerhonkson, N.Y., speaking on "Politics in Ukraine Today." The seniors also heard a

presentation by Alice Orlan of Ellenville, N.Y., on "A Traditional Ukrainian Wedding."

On Thursday afternoon, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk and Robert Cook, director of insurance operations for the UNA, talked to the group about the new services being offered to members.

Hors d'oeuvres and cocktails were served to the seniors, most of whom were attired in Ukrainian embroidered shirts, blouses, dresses and ties. After dinner the assembled were honored with an address by Viktor H. Batiuk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations. He

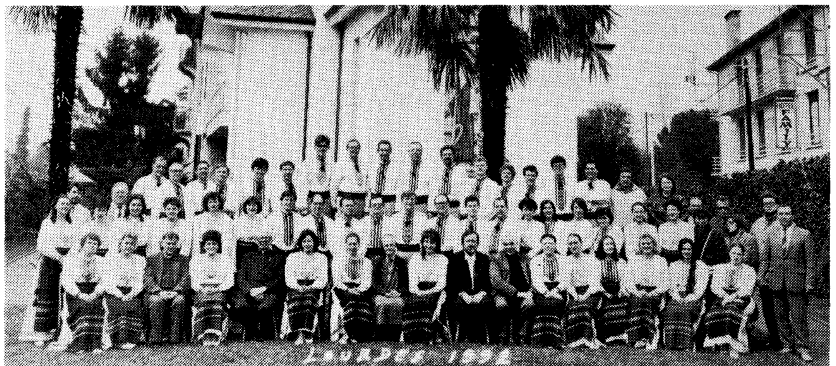
(Continued on page 16)

## Kiev's Dumka Choir to tour U.S. during December

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Kiev's Dumka choir, along with soloists from the Lviv and Kiev opera companies, will tour the U.S. in December to celebrate the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

The choir, which is considered to be the best in Ukraine, will appear under the auspices of the Ukrainian National Association in the following cities: New York/Newark on December 4; Philadelphia on December 5; Washington on

(Continued on page 16)



The Dumka Choir of Kiev.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Captive audience

President George Bush's campaign stop in Garfield, N.J., this week was billed as an event at which he would issue a "Captive Nations Proclamation on National Freedom Day." Perhaps one should have expected that the stopover would not live up to its advance billing as the announcement came, not from the White House Press Office, but from "Bush-Quayle '92."

Addressing a crowd of ethnic Americans, Mr. Bush proved himself to be a true platitudinarian as he uttered such phrases as "your spirit enriches our country and it fuels the flame of freedom all over the world." There was a lone reference to Captive Nations: "... at long last, the Captive Nations of the old Soviet empire are free." Curiously, though, there was no mention of how the U.S. would now seek to secure that freedom, or assist the newly independent states in establishing a democratic system and a free-market economy.

As far as the proclamation of "National Freedom Day," well — there was none. Contacted by The Weekly, a spokesperson for the Bush-Quayle campaign said at first that the president had not brought the proclamation with him; questioned further, the reply was that there had not been a proclamation. Nor was "National Freedom Day" so much as mentioned in the president's speech.

Mr. Bush did expound on the theme of freedom, promising: "And mark my words: During my second term as president the probability is high — it is very high — that greater freedom will come to more than a billion people in Vietnam, in North Korea and in China." [His China policy will no doubt see to that. How quickly Tiananmen Square was forgotten by the Bush administration!] He gave us a sampling of the vision thing: "And here's what I envision: Within the next four years, I will be the first president of the United States to set foot on the soil of a free and democratic Cuba."

Clearly, Mr. Bush thought his speech to a group too often stereotyped as staunch supporters of anyone and anything Republican, gathered in the shadow of a Russian Orthodox church, would be an easy way to buttress the perceived support of East Europeans and at once provide good film of adoring throngs. [The site's propriety could be questioned for a number of reasons by formerly captive nations. However, it was chosen, according to press reports, primarily because of its massive onion-shaped domes.]

What Mr. Bush got, however, was a strongly mixed reaction from his audience. Some carried placards critical of his policies, both foreign and domestic, and among them was a local Ukrainian with his "Chicken Kiev" protest (see story beginning on page 1). What Mr. Bush learned, we hope, is that the support of ethnic Americans, like that of any other "special interest group," has to be earned, not expected.

July  
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## Turning the pages back...

Very similar in political experience to Ukraine's current head of state, Hetman Ivan Mazepa was closely associated with the ruling circles of both the Polish Commonwealth and Muscovy, a fact much resented by the Zaporozhian Kozaks of the time. He spent many years as a courtier of Jan II Casimir in Warsaw; then as a squadron commander and chancellor to Hetman Petro Doroshenko; then as general osaul to the latter's rival in Left Bank Ukraine, Ivan Samoilovych; and gained the confidence of Tsar Peter I during the course of many missions to Moscow.

Despite these tergiversations, Mazepa's political program had become evident during his service to Doroshenko and Samoilovych. He was a firm supporter of a pan-Ukrainian Hetman state. His main goal was to unite all Ukrainian territories under a state based on contemporary European models, but which would retain the features of the traditional Kozak order.

Ivan Mazepa was elected hetman by the Kozak Council that deposed Samoilovych on July 25, 1687. Politically, the new hetman supported Peter's war against Turkey and the Crimean Tatar Khanate, and even the tsar's Northern War against Sweden's King Charles XII, until 1708. In all other fields, Mazepa oversaw, and in many cases, personally funded a great Ukrainian cultural and economic revival. Architecture, literature, painting, scholarship, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and local industries all flourished during his tenure.

Mazepa then tried the gambit (which probably served as current President Leonid Kravchuk's cautionary parallel) that was his bid to secure Ukrainian independence. Bitterly opposed by many of his own chiefs-of-staff, he decided to switch sides and back Sweden against the Russian tsar, who was beginning to impose draconian limitations on the Hetmanate. Despite earlier denunciations from Ukrainian leaders of Vasyl Kochubei's stripe, Peter I was caught completely by surprise.

After the debacle at Poltava in July 1709, where a combined Kozak-Swedish force was routed, the enraged tsar sacked Baturyn, Mazepa's capital, and massacred its 6,000 inhabitants. Russian military terror descended on those who remained loyal to the hetman. Captured Zaporozhian Kozaks were brutally executed and the Sich was destroyed. Mazepa's surviving followers fled with their leader to Turkish-occupied Moldavia, where he died later that year, sick and demoralized, in Bendery.

Peter I initially sought Mazepa's extradition from Turkey. Having condemned him as a traitor, the tsar ordered the Russian and Ukrainian Churches to anathematize him. Thereafter, both Russian and Soviet imperial propagandists and historians did their utmost to vilify the Ukrainian patriot and statesman. Although there have been controversial assessments of Ivan Mazepa, he has remained as an enduring symbol of Ukrainian independence. The period of his hetmancy is justifiably known as the "Mazepa Renaissance."

Source: "Mazepa, Ivan" *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 3* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press).



## Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

### The rise and fall, and future, of Lanovoy

Just three weeks ago, Volodymyr Lanovoy, then Ukraine's deputy prime minister and minister of the economy, was so frustrated with his government's economic inertia that he told journalists — who are always looking for a sensation — he had made up his mind to resign.

One day later, he changed his mind, disclosing his intention to stay in the government to fight for economic change. He told journalists, after talking to Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, that he realized resigning would be interpreted as quitting, giving up on Ukraine. He said he realized he had to work within the system and would commit himself to formulating new economic reforms during this two-month break from Parliament.

Three days later, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk made up Mr. Lanovoy's mind for him. He fired the 40-year-old Western-oriented economist, stating that Mr. Lanovoy had done nothing for reform in Ukraine during his four months in office. Mr. Kravchuk was very critical also of Mr. Lanovoy's staunch opposition to a government of which he was a very visible part.

So, there you have it — the rise and fall of Volodymyr Lanovoy. In most Western governments Mr. Lanovoy would have been written off, a political has-been at the ripe old age of 40.

But not in Ukraine. During the first few days after this Kravchuk-manipulated game, Mr. Lanovoy was attacked by friends and foes alike.

His fellow democratic opposition leaders — the New Ukraine bloc — who had hoisted him into power in early March of this year, had promised Mr. Lanovoy the post of prime minister in the shadow Cabinet it is forming for the fall. But Mr. Lanovoy took them by surprise when he announced his intention to stay within the government.

On the other hand, Mr. Kravchuk, who to some extent always felt that Mr. Lanovoy had been forced upon him, zealously signed the decree removing Mr. Lanovoy. He took advantage of political machinations, claiming that Mr. Lanovoy had lost all credibility thanks to his indecisive actions. Mr. Kravchuk went as far as saying that Mr. Lanovoy had lost his prestige both politically and economically.

"Lanovoy was just there as a screen between the West and the Ukrainian government," commented Greta Bull of Harvard University's Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine.

But, on the personal side, there is a kind of happy ending to this tale. New

Ukraine once again actively supports Mr. Lanovoy; he is once again on the top of its alternative Cabinet roster. So, in this fledgling state characterized by a lack of leaders — or, more precisely, leaders who are not given a chance to shine — Mr. Lanovoy has not been lost.

However, the question remains: How much harm have these political maneuverings caused Ukraine? Mr. Lanovoy truly, was the most visible, presentable, Western-thinking economist that Ukraine could boast. In the international community, his removal could negatively affect the Ukrainian government's relations with such institutions as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It was Mr. Lanovoy, after all, who had drafted the economic reform program for Ukraine accepted by the IMF in the spring.

It was also Mr. Lanovoy, who, writing in The New York Times in early April, acknowledged that, "in the West, Ukraine is seen as unpredictable and unreasonable, particularly in its dealings with Russia."

"The challenge Ukraine faces is to act as responsibly as possible and to strengthen contacts with everyone, including Russia and the West, while it transforms its economy, politics and society," he stated.

"The challenge for the West is to work at strengthening ties with new countries like Ukraine. Just four months ago, Ukrainians voted overwhelmingly for independence. Ukraine won't go back. Neither can the West. Throw off old habits, come to Kiev and talk with Ukrainians about Ukraine," wrote Mr. Lanovoy.

Internally, however, Ukraine is retreating from its commitment to democracy. Mr. Kravchuk demonstratively fears any kind of opposition and continues to push his command-administrative policies, and talk of privatization is heard less frequently. Mr. Lanovoy has explained that while Messrs. Fokin and Kravchuk fear going too fast will lead to social unrest, the deepening economic crisis combined with the government's plodding and wobbly quasi-reforms will cause people to lose all faith in true economic reform.

So, although the West may be looking to Ukraine and perhaps list-ning to it, it probably does not understand what is going on — for even here we can outline an economic program for this country of 52 million.

And thus, one must ask: Is Ukraine acting responsibly? Is it retreating from its commitments? Perhaps the fall will tell...

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of July 22, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 12,228 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$319,015.35**. 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.

## Kharkiv journal

### The birthday that kept going, and going

by Vera Wedmedyk-Kap

The most important happening last week in Kharkiv was the three-day celebration of ... my birthday! I think I'll come here every year to celebrate, because at home, most everyone forgets.

First, my class prepared a party. One student baked a large torte, others brought juices, tea, coffee and champagne. I they brought a samovar and all the glasses and cups for 18 people. (Everyone carried these things on the metro). We sat around a beautifully set table conversing in English and eating. One of my students (a math professor) brought his guitar and sang Russian romances and gypsy songs. After a few numbers, I asked him to play Ukrainian songs. We sang one song after another. Good thing I brought my "One Hundred Ukrainian Songs" book! I received gifts and original poems and a lot of roses. No one wanted to go home, but I had another party to attend next door. In a matter of hours, I collected five vases of roses.

The next day we were invited to a friend's house for a birthday dinner. There I received another bouquet of 36 roses of every color, plus more gifts! It was the most magnificent bouquet I've ever seen. We washed down a fine dinner with more champagne.

The third day we were invited again to dinner. If nothing else, I will never forget the seven vases of roses that perfumed our small quarters for days. And I will never forget the generosity of my new friends.

Friday, July 3, was another celebration of sorts. I told my class about Independence Day and we sang all eight patriotic songs that they have learned. Then for the piece de resistance, we made popcorn in the classroom. Watching the kernels pop was excitement in itself. They all loved the popcorn as well. Of course, the entrepreneurs in class wanted to know how they could market such a product and make millions.

Two friends came by on July 4, waving the American and Ukrainian flags, singing "America the Beautiful." They brought flowers and a gift. I told them we don't exchange gifts on July 4. They told me that in Ukraine they give gifts for all occasions.

There are many monuments in Kharkiv, but one very impressive one is the memorial to the victims who perished in World War II. There is an eternal flame at the base of the statue depicting the Motherland. Every couple that marries brings a bouquet of flowers and places them at the eternal flame in honor of all those unnamed victims of the war. One has only to walk a short distance through the woods to hear piped orchestra music upon approaching the monument. It is a very impressive park, and yet a peaceful place to pray and meditate.

Another day we took a stroll through Gorky Park. It's a huge park with a tree-lined avenue and benches on both sides. This avenue actually reminds me of parks in Paris, with many people strolling to and fro. We had our first taste of Ukrainian cotton candy, too. There were several artists sketching portraits, so Sonia decided to have her portrait done. The artist did a marvelous likeness of her. The cost: 100 coupons — less than \$1. He worked for one hour.

One day we had no water. There is no warning, so you can't prepare for it. So upon awakening, we found the faucets turned off and the toilet wouldn't flush. As the hours passed, we found out that

water service would resume the next day. Our friends brought us a few pails of water and others let us use their showers. They have been restoring our hot water for two months. It's still not restored! But, true to their word, the next morning we had our cold water again.

As part of my technique, students talk to me on cassettes about designated topics. I then listen to their conversation and make corrections in their grammar or pronunciation. Some talk to me lightheartedly, others tell me their problems. I am sad to say that hardship is on the rise. Many have a difficult time staying on top of their problems, which are increasing daily. Prices on food products are doubling and tripling, but salaries are staying the same.

Strange how we don't appreciate what we have! Most of my married students still live with their parents in three- or four-room flats. They are in their 30s and 40s. There might be a grandfather or grandmother, too; they may have one or two children as well. I have been in some of these flats. There is no room to turn around for one person, much less five or six. And yet they live and cope, and fight and make-up in such cramped quarters. There are no flats to be had just for the asking. There's a wait.

There's still a wait for phones. There's no waiting for cars, however — no one can afford them anymore. The prices have skyrocketed! So my professional 30- and 40-year olds can't afford to live alone or buy a car!

One topic for discussion was to speak about their happiest day. Many solemnly tell me that they don't really know what it is to be happy. Another topic was about giving a great party. Many told me they don't really know what a great party could be because they've never attended one, nor could they afford to give one. A few have asked me if I have connections with scientists in the States, maybe I could help them to immigrate. I'm just one more person that they have asked. Some have sent out applications everywhere and are waiting for responses.

Some days I become so depressed listening to these cassettes. There's such frustration and sadness in their voices. Since the advent of perestroika, they say things are bad and getting worse every day. In class I make them laugh, and for a few hours they forget their troubles. There is always another side to the coin though. I have friends and acquaintances who are making money left and right and becoming very rich during the process, but the majority are having difficulties making ends meet.

I took my friends to dinner one night. It was a great dinner: there were two plates of a meat salad, two caviar plates, a large cucumber and tomato salad, and fried mushroom tarts. Those were the appetizers. Then we had Chicken Kiev and fruit for dessert. My total bill for five people was 2,400 coupons or about \$15.

Food in the more expensive restaurants is good, but the general public complains about the price of food. For us it's been easy! Products are available, but they're just too expensive. Prosvita brings us bread and water, our friends bring us food. We don't have to scout all over town for this item or that; frankly, we wouldn't even know how to start.

Well, that's about it for this week. My birthday's over, but surely new adventures await us!

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Correspondent Stephen Jaworsky is not the only ethnic member of Canada's parliamentary press gallery for nothing. His life story reads like a journalistic chronology of post-World War II history.

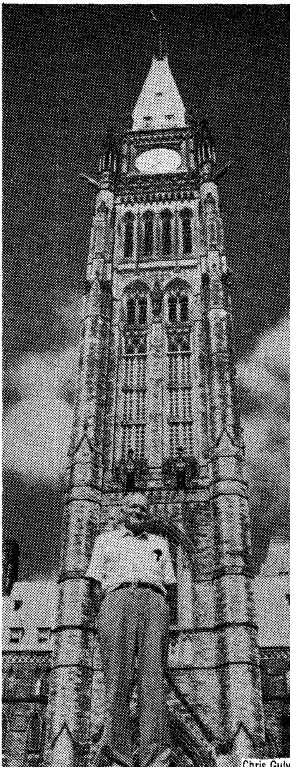
Mr. Jaworsky, the son of a successful artisan, was born in the Halych region of Ukraine 72 years ago. His sister, Olga, was five years his senior; his brother Joseph, 25 years older, went on to become a magistrate in the Polish legal system. When war broke out in 1939, Joseph was arrested and executed. His wife and two sons were deported to Kazakhstan. Within a year, Olga drowned.

With one child left alive, the Jaworskys thought they'd lost Stephen, too, when he was arrested on August 28, 1940 — a day the Ukrainian-Canadian journalist will never forget.

For almost the duration of the war, Mr. Jaworsky spent time in hard labor camps throughout the Soviet Union, including the northern Urals. Dysentery, mosquitos and a starvation diet drove down his body and nearly destroyed his spirit. Perhaps sharing that time with his late brother's son helped both men survive the worst of it.

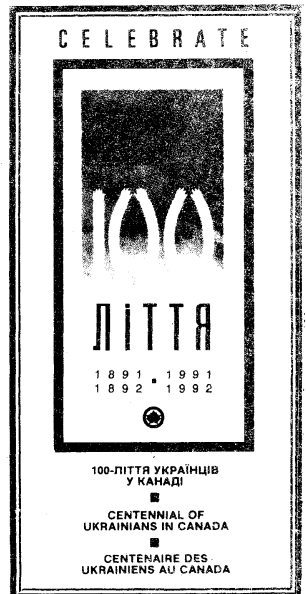
In 1946, he arrived in a refugee camp in Belgium, where he met his future wife, Kira. Two years later they were bound for Canada, where they first settled in Hamilton. Mr. Jaworsky made his way through manual work, using already well-trained fingers around lathes and grinders.

The family, now including a son and daughter, moved to Ottawa, where Mr. Jaworsky landed a job with the federal government as a multilingual press



Chris Guly

Stephan Jaworsky in front of the Center Block on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.



analyst. His fluency in Ukrainian, Russian and Polish helped propel him into the chief's chair within the year.

Mr. Jaworsky eventually made his way into the Department of the Secretary of State, administering a language training program for adult immigrants in the multiculturalism section.

Throughout this time, he obviously had something to say. Using the pseudonym Jaroslav Halysky, from his middle name and from his birthplace, he began writing articles for the North American press.

Once he retired seven years ago, several publications, including Toronto's New Pathway, Winnipeg's New Voice and Svoboda, asked him to come on board as Ottawa correspondent. Soon, Radio Liberty out of Munich was seeking Stephen Jaworsky's analysis of the community in the diaspora.

Today it's not unusual to see mass media scribes seeking Mr. Jaworsky's counsel or background on recent visits by both Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin. He is, after all, a veteran — and a survivor.

Daughter Danya, a 42-year-old schoolteacher in Winnipeg, says that her father has always defied the odds. He not only received top marks in French, he earned his master's degree in Slavic studies from the University of Ottawa.

Mr. Jaworsky remains a survivor. Last year he retraced some steps in his past, staring at grim reminders of a life few would dare revisit: places of post-war execution, skulls, skeletons, ghosts.

Now, his homeland is different, changed. Old wounds may have healed, but the scars remain. These days, he offers sage-like advice to the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa and to Ukrainian Ambassador Lev Lukianenko.

Mr. Jaworsky's words have a twist unlike other journalists in his field. He's the soldier writing about the war, he's the prisoner writing about the cage, he's the victim writing about the criminal.

Few, if any, writers in Canada have documented contemporary Ukrainian history in the diaspora with the quality and reflection he has. Mr. Jaworsky's almost daily visits to the press gallery remind his colleagues of his dedication. His regular journalistic contributions remind the community of his observations.

Both should be grateful for having such a talented and gifted man in their midst.

# The Russian Sobor and the rejection of Ukrainian Orthodox autocephaly

by Dr. Frank E. Sysyn

When the local Sobor of the Russian Orthodox Church met on April 1-4, it refused to affirm the request for autocephaly made on November 1-3, 1991, by the Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC). Although the Sobor's official statement delayed the issue to the next Sobor, the forced resignation of Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, who had brought forth the request, showed how adamantly the 97 hierarchs opposed the issue. Metropolitan Filaret, who subsequently retracted his promise to resign, called his situation at the council a personal Golgotha over the autocephaly issue and described the atmosphere as one guided by the spirit of "one and indivisible Russia."

Certainly, Metropolitan Filaret arrived at the council in a relatively weak position. During his 25-year tenure, he had opposed any Ukrainian tendencies in the Church and had professed his opposition even to the creation of a Ukrainian Orthodox Church. However, in the year and a half that he had led the UOC, which was given autonomy after the proclamation of Ukrainian sovereignty in July 1990, Filaret had faced religious and political changes that made autocephaly the only solution for the problems of the Church he headed.

Not only had the Ukrainian Catholic Church re-emerged strongly in the three Galician oblasts, but the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) had taken over the vast majority of parishes in that region that wished to be Orthodox. While the UAOC made much slower progress in other areas of Ukraine, over 400 parishes had been registered by January 1 of this year.

The adherence of elements of the Ukrainian intelligentsia to the UAOC, and its high profile thanks to the proclamation of a patriarchate and participation in activities of the Ukrainian national revival, made the autocephalist challenge more serious than their mere numbers would warrant, particularly in the capital, Kiev.

The proclamation of Ukrainian independence on August 24, 1991, and its affirmation by more than 90 percent of the electorate on December 1, 1991, further complicated the Church's status. In many areas, the local authorities who had backed the Church against the autocephalist challenge either lost power or swung around to support Ukrainian independence. Most important, the new Ukrainian president, Leonid Kravchuk, pursued a policy of establishing a fully independent Ukrainian state and looked to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to support his actions. Suddenly, a Church that had carried favor by its advocacy of Soviet statehood and its condemnation of Ukrainian nationalism found itself markedly out of tune.

Meanwhile, Metropolitan Filaret found that his personal authority in the Church was openly questioned. Universally assumed to be living with a woman and his children, he could no longer suppress charges about his personal life. This situation became intertwined with dissatisfaction about Filaret's management of the Church and his stand on ecclesiastical issues.

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In 1991, this resulted in Ioanfan, Filaret's vicar (bishop) and liaison with the press, publicly denouncing Filaret. He then recanted, but still was deprived of his episcopal rank. It is unclear whether Ioanfan initially acted in collusion with ecclesiastical circles in Moscow. In the serpentine world of Ukrainian ecclesiastical politics, even though Ioanfan is a Russian newly arrived in Ukraine, Filaret's charge that he negotiated to join the UAOC when his cause was lost cannot be lightly dismissed. Even the influential Moscow magazine *Ogonyok* could not fully explain the affair, although it gave additional evidence about Filaret's personal life.

Dissension within the UAOC also stimulated Metropolitan Filaret to

*The tenacity of allegiance to "one and indivisible" empire and Church permeates the thinking of the Orthodox leadership in Russia and in the UOC. In essence, they have not yet accepted the existence of a Ukrainian Church or state.*

consider autocephaly a solution to his Church's problems. Questions over whether the UAOC was fully canonical and why it was not recognized by other Orthodox Churches continued to plague it. In eastern Ukraine, where UAOC followers were few and it had limited chances of winning over parishes from the deeply entrenched UOC (still frequently backed by remnants of the old Communist elite), the hierarchs and clergy of the UAOC could hope to achieve their goal by convincing the official Church to obtain autocephaly, and reuniting with it.

In addition, personal conflicts intervened.

Metropolitan (then archbishop) Ioann Bodnarchuk, who had left Filaret's jurisdiction in late 1989 to head the parishes of the UAOC, had never been fully accepted by many believers, and by Patriarch Mstyslav, in part because of allegations of KGB links. A year's stay in North America for health reasons did not resolve this issue. Indeed, Metro-

politan Ioann spent considerable time in Canada, where the Ukrainian Orthodox Church has accepted the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople, thereby implicitly questioning the status of the UAOC in Ukraine and the Church led by Patriarch Mstyslav in the U.S.

On his return to Ukraine, Metropolitan Ioann entered into negotiations with Metropolitan Filaret. The demotion of Ioann from the populous Galician Metropolitanate to his former diocese of Zhytomyr seemed a recognition of the breach with the UAOC. The presence of seven bishops of the UAOC at a meeting of the UOC's synod without the participation of Patriarch Mstyslav shows how advanced contacts were. Resistance in the UAOC to these

negotiations remained strong. In March, Metropolitan Ioann even announced his break with the UAOC and his return to the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Filaret, thereby signalling that his intermediary role was being rejected in the UAOC.

successor, Ilarion. In the midst of these internal struggles, Filaret was unable to obtain the signatures of four of the 21 bishops on the request for autocephaly. How many signed under duress is unknown.

## Moscow Patriarchate's position

The full details of the Russian Church council meeting on autocephaly are not yet available. The April issue of *Moskovskiy Tserkovnyi Vestnik* contains the official account after the decisions not to grant autocephaly and to force Filaret to resign had been taken. Therefore, it presents the views the Moscow Patriarchate wishes to communicate to its faithful. Several points are indicative: only a fragment of Metropolitan Filaret's discourse requesting autocephaly was printed; it appears after the decision, not before; and it is considerably shorter than the first item printed, a speech by Bishop Vasyl of Kirovohrad calling for rejection of the request.

In the fragment of Metropolitan Filaret's request for autocephaly, four grounds are mentioned. First, he argues that it is in the interest of Orthodoxy, in order to allow the Church to combat autocephalist and Catholic challenges, to serve to bring harmony among antagonistic confessions, and to bring about the consolidation of all nationalities in Ukraine and contribute to the unity of the Ukrainian people. Second, he asserts that the religious situation resulting from Ukrainian independence requires autocephaly. Third, he maintains that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church meets all requirements for autocephaly — 24 eparchies, 5,478 parishes, 32 monasteries and about 36 million faithful. Fourth, he says autocephaly is the desire of the clergy and believers. Therefore, he characterizes autocephaly as "justified and historically inevitable."

What is lacking in the fragment, however, is any discussion of the historical development of the Ukrainian Orthodox tradition and the development of strivings for autocephaly. Much less is there any questioning of the relationship of the Kiev Metropolitanate to the Moscow Patriarchate in historical terms (the annexation of

(Continued on page 9)



**Metropolitan Filaret:** In the year and a half that he had led the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which was given autonomy after the proclamation of Ukrainian sovereignty in July 1990, Filaret had faced religious and political changes that made autocephaly the only solution for the problems of the Church he headed.



**Metropolitan Ioann:** He had left Filaret's jurisdiction in late 1989 to head the parishes of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, but had never been fully accepted by many believers and by Patriarch Mstyslav, in part because of allegations of KGB links. He later broke with the UAOC and announced his return to the jurisdiction of Filaret.



## The Russian...

(Continued from page 8)

1686-1687) or criticism of the Russian Orthodox Church's treatment of Ukrainian autocephalist strivings in the 20th century. Whatever the participants of the Sobor heard, the readers of *Moskovskiy Tserkovnyi Vestnik* (MTsV) could not know that the issue had any substance before the recent political changes.

### Comments by hierarchs

In presenting the case for rejection, the editors chose comments by eight hierarchs — four from Ukraine, two from Russia and two from other former republics of the USSR. It is instructive to begin with the non-Ukrainian choices to see the perspective of the ROC that would remain if Ukrainian autocephaly were granted.

The participation of the archbishop of Alma-Ata and the archbishop of Vilnius underlines that while the break-up of the Soviet Union has presented the Russian Orthodox Church with a major problem in Ukraine, all the independent states may question the control of Moscow in the future. Only Ukraine and Belarus have autonomous Churches at present. The participation by a bishop from the Baltic states speaking out against autocephaly highlights that although these countries are decisively asserting their independence, their substantial Orthodox populations (primarily Russian and Belarusian in Lithuania, Russian and Latvian in Latvia, Russian and Estonian in Estonia) remain fully integrated into the Moscow Patriarchate.

The problem of the Patriarchate's unity despite the formation of independent states was most directly addressed by Archbishop Aleksei of Alma-Ata, who read decisions of his eparchial council of March 6. As a state with an almost evenly matched population of Muslims and Orthodox, and a substantial Ukrainian segment among the Orthodox, Kazakhstan faces an extremely delicate religious and national situation. He urged the Church not to mix political affairs and personal ambitions with Church issues, and called for the unity of the Russian Orthodox Church. He asserted that the granting of autocephaly to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church would lead to schisms in the Moscow Patriarchate along national lines. He maintained that if the Ukrainian Church were independent, Orthodox Ukrainians on the territory of Kazakhstan would have every reason to create their own parishes, thereby leading to inter-ethnic conflicts.

While his fears that Ukrainians might wish to form their own parishes might be justified, linking this to granting autocephaly to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church seems spurious. First, it indicates how deeply the Church in Kazakhstan is Russified, since one might assume that otherwise parishes in which Ukrainian was the primary language of sermons and church life might already exist in areas of Ukrainian settlement. Rather than facing this pastoral need, the archbishop saw the independence of the UOC as dangerously justifying these aspirations. Yet the UOC was merely seeking autocephaly as a territorial Church of Ukraine. It would seem much more likely that the existing UAOC would form parishes in Kazakhstan, and that the granting of autocephaly to the UOC, thereby facilitating the merger of the UOC and the UAOC, might avert such a process.

The two Russian bishops came from dioceses bordering Ukraine. The archbishop of Krasnodar and Kuban is merely quoted as saying that "only the

unity of Orthodoxy of the fraternal Slavic nations — the Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians — could allow them to survive all the trials the Lord had sent," and that the Russian Orthodox Church, as earlier, should unite "our peoples" and bring about the "flourishing of Orthodoxy in Rus."

This usual cliché of Soviet and imperial Russian ideology does not even take into consideration the existence of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Of course, coming from an area of considerable Ukrainian population, the archbishop might have reason to worry about a breakdown of unity if his Ukrainian flock sought use of its native language in sermons or was attracted by an autocephalous UOC across the border.

The metropolitan of Voronezh even goes further in propagating a political ideology, albeit in the guise of condemning political influences in the Churches. Ignoring the independence of Ukraine, he says these phenomena exist "not only in Ukraine — they occur in our country as a whole." He states that on foreign radio he had heard a politician claim that as foreign politicians had succeeded in destroying the political structure, so they sought to divide the Russian Orthodox Church. In sum, the Russian bishops regret Ukrainian independence and the break-up of the Soviet Union.

The four Ukrainian bishops came from the Bratslav, Odessa, Kirovohrad and Lutsk eparchies, with only the last supporting autocephaly. The bishops of Bratslav and Odessa served earlier in western Ukrainian eparchies that have almost totally been lost to the UAOC and the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Archbishop Feodosiy of Bratslav, formerly of the Ivano-Frankivsk eparchy, describes the situation as "horrifying, difficult," while Archbishop Lazar of Odessa, formerly of Ternopil, calls it a hell where one was beaten up for saying one word in Russian. Archbishop Lazar makes no recommendation on autocephaly, while Archbishop Feodosiy says that, though he formerly supported autocephaly, he sees that 90 percent of the priests and faithful of his eparchy are opposed.

The remarks of Bishop Vasyliy of Kirovohrad are the first published and the most sweeping indictment of autocephaly. He mainly argues that in a time of troubles (smuta), of the collapse of the political unity of the state, the Church should remain united. He maintains that "ecclesiastical unity ought and can be the basis of spiritual and political unity of the nations of our country." He argues for the Church as preserving a feeling of spiritual kinship between Russians and Ukrainians. Not only does Bishop Vasyliy implicitly see the establishment of a Ukrainian state as negative, but he sees the spirituality of Ukraine as deficient without Russian Orthodoxy. He maintains that it is not the fault of the Moscow Patriarchate (but rather of the Ukrainian Church) that the Church in Ukraine does not deal effectively with difficulties. He argues that a Church can be autocephalous only when it is spiritually self-sufficient, and maintains that the Ukrainian Church does not possess this quality.

It falls to Bishop Varfolomei of Volhynia and Lutsk to present the autocephalist position. Yet in political and cultural terms he does not differ greatly from the other hierarch. He warns his colleagues that the situation is changing "and it is not changing in our interest. The union has fallen apart: today in Ukraine, on the borders with all fraternal republics — Belarus, Russia, Moldova — customs offices stand." He admits that the separation of

Ukraine "is painful for our whole Church" and asserts that he would be for the unity of the Church, but in the given situation this unity is dangerous for Orthodoxy in Ukraine. Even though the UOC has approved the use of Ukrainian in liturgies, he cites the use of church Slavonic in the area of his eparchy bordering the Lviv Eparchy as a sign of devotion to Orthodoxy.

Varfolomei does, however, characterize the pressure toward autocephaly. He reports that the UAOC has five parishes in his eparchy and 28 registered communities. He informs his colleagues that 18 parishes in his flock have refused to register the new Church statute because they are unsure to which Church they will belong, that 100 parishes refuse to mention the patriarch of Moscow in their prayers, and that 200 parishes in southern Volhynia are awaiting a "wise" decision of the Sobor on autocephaly. He cites a statement of the UAOC that time is working for the autocephalists as correct, and warns that what is occurring in western Ukraine will occur someday in the east, too, if the UOC does not receive autocephaly. Unlike the other bishops, who say that their believers oppose autocephaly and that political interests distant from the Church favor it, Varfolomei says that a "mass of believing people" are for it.

### Loyalty to ROC

These fragments do not include the opinions of the majority of the bishops of the UOC. But even if they are selected by the editors of the MTsV, they display attitudes current among some hierarchs. They regret the break-up of the Soviet Union, remain loyal to the Russian Orthodox Church and see the current situation in Ukraine as negative. Bishop Fedosiy of Vinnytsia goes so far as to say, "We find ourselves in a more difficult situation than in 1937. Then our enemies were external; then we had martyrs. Today they wish to rip us apart from within; they wish to show us as Judases."

For at least part of the hierarchy, Bishop Vasyliy's contention that the Church in Ukraine lacks spiritual self-sufficiency seems quite correct. Brought up in a spirit of Russian Orthodoxy, these bishops cannot conceive of Ukraine's having its own Church or spirituality. The question remains whether, after the departure to the UAOC of so many clergy and believers who conceived of a Ukrainian Orthodox tradition, a sufficient Ukrainian element exists in the UOC to make it a particular Church. Even the proclamation of Ukrainian independence and the chance to unite with the UAOC did not convince some bishops of the UOC to adopt this position.

If hierarchs within the UOC do not all accept the political and religious changes in Ukraine, it is no surprise that the hierarchs of the ROC do not. They hold to conception of Russian Orthodoxy as a force favoring the maintenance of the old empire, which to their minds is a natural unity. They see their loyalty to the Russian language and Russian traditions as somehow supernatural. For them, of course, recognition of Ukrainian autocephaly would merely begin a process that would inevitably reach the major groups of Orthodox believers in the Baltic states, Belarus, Moldova and Kazakhstan.

The Sobor took a decision to postpone the autocephaly issues until the convocation of the Particular Council of the Patriarchate, and Patriarch Aleksiy II wrote a pastoral to the faithful in Ukraine and a letter to President Kravchuk. In the first he maintained that while the idea of autocephaly was viewed positively in the western eparchies, it was rejected by

the majority of the faithful and clergy in the others — a statement difficult to verify at worst, and questionable at best.

More importantly, without explaining his reasons, he announced that the Sobor had taken into account Metropolitan Filaret's announcement that he would put a request to resign before the next Archiepiscopal Sobor of the UOC. In his pastoral letter, he called for calm and avoiding schism, even addressing remarks to the UAOC.

Most difficult to write was a letter in response to President Kravchuk's letter supporting autocephaly. Here we find the only remarks in the whole discussion favorable to Ukrainian independence. Aleksiy announces Filaret's resignation and calls on President Kravchuk to support his successor's attempt to bring calm to the Orthodox and better relationships with other confessions. He calls for adherence to principles of religious freedom in Ukraine.

The response of the Russian Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian request for autocephaly and the forced resignation of Metropolitan Filaret set the stage for the present religious turmoil in Ukraine. The tenacity of allegiance to "one and indivisible" empire and Church permeates the thinking of the Orthodox leadership in Russia and in the UOC. In essence, they have not yet accepted the existence of a Ukrainian Church or state.

## WCFU issues appeal on USSR assets

TORONTO — In view of continuing difficulties in apportioning the assets of the former Soviet Union, as cited by the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Foreign Affairs Committee headed by Dmytro Pavlychko, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians has issued an appeal to Ukrainians of the diaspora.

The WCFU asks Ukrainians to:

- lobby their governments and elected representatives to ensure that Western pressure is brought to bear on the Russian republic, so that the former USSR's assets are distributed in direct proportion to the amount of debt that each republic has agreed to assume. (Ukraine has announced it will assume more than 16 percent of that debt);

- support the efforts of national community organizations in gathering funds for the newly established network of Ukrainian embassies and consulates around the world.

The appeal, dated June 16, was signed by WCFU President Yuri Shymko and General Secretary Dr. Wasyly Veryha.

## St. Andrew's granted tax-exempt status

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Society announced that it was granted tax-free status by the Internal Revenue Service on June 9.

The society was founded on December 16, 1990, in South Bound Brook, N.J., and incorporated on December 16 of the following year.

Its goals are to foster religious revival in Ukraine, to assist churches and religious organizations there, and to support the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The society also publishes a bulletin and operates the Resurrection Press.

For more information, please contact: Vitali Vizir, Treasurer, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Society, Inc., 1023 Yorkshire Drive, Los Altos, CA 94024; or Resurrection Press, P.O. Box 168, Kensington, MD 20895.

## BARCELONA BOUND: Ukraine boasts 82 athletes

Serhiy Bubka, the pole vaulter, and Oleksander (Alexander) Volkov, who plays basketball for the Atlanta Hawks in the United States, may be the best-known athletes from Ukraine who will be competing in the Summer Olympics beginning this weekend. However, they are only two of the 82 athletes from Ukraine who will be part of the CIS team in Barcelona.

Below is a listing of the athletes as provided by the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

NAME	SPORT	CITY
Oleksander Volkov	basketball	Kiev
Olena Zhyrko	basketball	Kiev
Rostyslav Zaulichny	boxing, 81 kg	Lviv
Oleh Kucherenko	wrestling, 48 kg	Luhanske
Oleksander Honchenkov	cycling, short-distance	Lviv
Vasyl Yakovlev	cycling, short-distance	Odessa
Oleh Halkin	cycling, long-distance	Kiev oblast
Natalia Kishchuk	cycling, long-distance	Symferopil
Petro Koshelenko	cycling, long-distance	Dnipropetrovsk
Oleksiy Bochkov	cycling, long-distance	Symferopil
Oleksander Shadchyn	volleyball	Donetske
Yuriy Koroviansky	volleyball	Donetske
Serhiy Bebesko	handball	Kiev
Yuriy Havrylov	handball	Kiev
Maryna Bazanova	handball	Kiev
Tetiana Horb	handball	Kiev
Ihor Korobchynsky	gymnastics	Luhanske
Hryhoriy Misiutyn	gymnastics	Luhanske
Rustam Sharipov	gymnastics	Kharkiv
Tetiana Hutsu	gymnastics	Odessa
Tetiana Lysenko	gymnastics	Kherson
Liudmyla Stovbchata	gymnastics	Odessa
Oleksandra Tymoshenko	gymnastics (artistic)	Kiev
Oksana Skaldina	gymnastics (artistic)	Kiev
Ihor Mohylny	rowing, 1	Dnipropetrovsk
Leonid Shaposhnykov	rowing, 2x	Dnipropetrovsk
Oleksander Slobodeniuk	rowing, 2x	Dnipropetrovsk
Vitaliy Rayevsky	rowing, 8	Kherson
Vadym Yunash	rowing, 4	Dnipropetrovsk
Valeriy Dosenko	rowing, 4x	Kiev
Hirts Vilks	rowing, 4x	Kiev
Mykola Chupryna	rowing, 4x	Kiev
Saria Zakirova	rowing, 4x	Dnipropetrovsk
Inna Frolova	rowing, 4x	Dnipropetrovsk
Tetiana Ustuzhanina	rowing, 2x	Kiev
Olena Ronzhyna	rowing, 2x	Dnipropetrovsk
Hanna Motrechko	rowing, 2x	Dnipropetrovsk
Svitlana Fil	rowing, 8	Mykolayiv

Mykhailo Slivinsky	canoeing, C-1, 500 m	Lviv
Ihor Nahayev	canoeing, K-1, 1000 m	Kiev oblast
Oleksiy Ihrayev	canoeing, C-2, 1000 m	Kherson
Serhiy Kyrsanov	canoeing, K-4, 1000 m	Kherson

Inna Zhurakovska	equestrian sports	Kiev
Olha Klymko	equestrian sports	Kiev

### TRACK AND FIELD (ATHLETICS)

Volodymyr Zinchenko	discus	Zaporizhzhia
Dmytro Kovchun	discus	Kiev
Olha Bryznina	400, 4x400 m	Luhanske
Ludmyla Dzyhalova	400	Kharkiv
Viktoria Pavlysh	shotput	Kharkiv
Serhiy Bubka	pole vault	Donetske
Oleh Tverdokhlib	400 m hurdles	Dnipropetrovsk
Inessa Kraven	distance	Kiev
Larysa Berezna	distance	Kiev oblast
Volodymyr Bukhanov	marathon	Odessa
Natalia Kolovanova	100 m hurdles	Kharkiv
Inna Yevseyeva	800 m	Zhytomyr
Tetiana Dorovskiykh	1,500 m, 3,000 m	Zaporizhzhia
Olena Viazova	10,000 m	Kharkiv
Viktor Radchenko	decathlon	Lviv
Oleksander Klymenko	shotput	Kiev
Andriy Nemchaninov	shotput	Kiev
Iryna Kostiuhenkova	javelin	Kharkiv
Yuriy Serhiyenko	high jump	Mykolayiv

### YACHTING

Larysa Moskalenko	470 (2-man craft)	Dnipropetrovsk
Serhiy Pichuhin	soling (3-man craft)	Kiev
Serhiy Khayndrava	soling (3-man craft)	Kiev

### SWIMMING

Pavlo Kyrychenko	100 m butterfly	Vinnitsia
Olha Kyrychenko	200 m, 400 m freestyle	Kryvyi Rih
Natalia Shybayeva	4x100 m medley	Kharkiv
Inga Afonina	diving	Zaporizhzhia
Valeriy Statsenko	diving	Kiev
Stanislav Zabrodsky	archery	Kharkiv
Myroslav Ihnatiuk	shooting	Odessa
Oleksander Lavrynenko	shooting	Kharkiv
Tymur Taimazov	weightlifting, 100 kg	Khmelnytsky
Roman Sevasteyev	weightlifting	Berdianske
Vadym Hutnait	fencing	Kiev
Heorhiy Pohosov	fencing	Kiev
Serhiy Holubytsky	fencing	Kiev
Serhiy Kravchuk	fencing	Kiev
Maryna Tkachenko	fencing	Kiev
Oleksander Bilostinny	fencing	Kiev

## "Ukraine and its Neighbors" conference draws scholars from Ukraine

by Victor Lychyk

URBANA, Ill. — About 130 scholars from Ukraine, the United States, Canada, Poland and the Netherlands gathered at the University of Illinois' Urbana-Champaign campus on June 22-27 for the 11th annual conference on Ukrainian Subjects.

The theme of the conference, "Ukraine and Its Neighbors," proved particularly relevant since it was the first such gathering held after Ukraine proclaimed and confirmed its independence. Ukraine's new status has led to a re-examination and redefinition of its relationship with surrounding countries and, indeed, the entire world.

The conference also addressed past, present and future aspects of its topics from cultural, economic, library, linguistic, political and scientific perspectives.

The proceedings officially began on Monday, June 22, with opening remarks by Dmytro Shtohryn, professor of literature at the University of Illinois and conference coordinator. He welcomed all participants and then introduced Maurice Friedberg, head of the department of Slavic languages and literatures, and Marianna Tax Choldin, director of the Center for Advanced

Studies of International Librarianship, both from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who also greeted those present.

The first session began immediately afterwards. The conference included 20



Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, chairman of the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois.

sessions and nearly 50 presentations (in English and Ukrainian). Among the subject areas and topics dealt with were Ukrainian political and economic relations with Russia, Poland, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak republics, Moldova and Romania and the question of Ukrainian minorities living in surrounding countries as well as in war-torn former Yugoslavia.

Also covered were topics in ancient Ukrainian history, the Kiev Mohyla Academy, the "Ukrainianness" of Kiev before the Revolution of 1917, developments during the 1918 independence movement, the ideas and writings of Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Yevhen Chykalenko, the state of psychology in early Soviet Ukraine and the state of psychiatry in Ukraine today.

The ecological crisis in modern-day Ukraine and related health problems, the October 1990 student hunger strike in Kiev, the state of libraries and trends in library science following the proclamation of independence, various topics in Ukrainian and comparative literature, linguistic contacts with neighboring languages, and reciprocal musical influences between Ukrainian composers and those of other Slavic nationalities also were among the topics discussed.

A commemorative session was devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of playwright Mykola Kulish and a memorial session was dedicated to the late historian Alexander Ohloblyn.

This year's conference was marked by the participation of a large number of scholars from Ukraine, including Tamara Bulat and Mykhailo Selivachov (Maksym Rylskyi Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences), Serhiy Halchenko (Institute of Literature, Academy of Sciences), Leonid Hrabovsky (Federation of Composers), Petro Kononenko (Shevchenko State University of Kiev), Anatol Korniyenko (State Library), Larysa Krushelnytska (Vasyl Stefanyk Scientific Library, Academy of Sciences), Serhiy O. Larin (Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences), Valentyna Navrotska (Ministry of Culture), Fedir Pohrebennyk and Mykola Riabchuk (Federation of Writers), Maria Wlad-Hantsyak (Ministry of Defense) and Maria Zubrytska (Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Academy of Sciences).

For the first time since the inauguration of these annual Ukrainian conferences, students from Ukraine also made presentations. Among them were Olena

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## Agreement between Ukraine and Canada paves way for unprecedented exhibit

by Oksana Zakydalsky



Scythian gold ritual staff from the fifth century B.C. (Institute of Archeology, Kiev).



Engraved silver cross with Petro Mohyla's crest, from the 17th century (Historical Museum of Kiev).



Seen during a meeting in Kiev to discuss the "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibit are (from left): Adriana Violeta and Valentyna Vrublevsky of the Ministry of Culture, Anna Trojan, Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, Dr. Anastasia Shkilnyk, Dr. Daria Darewych and Minister of Culture Larysa Khorolets.

TORONTO — "Treasures of Ukraine," an exhibit of art works and artifacts from Ukraine to be held in Canada, is becoming a reality. A working agreement between the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Museum of Canada to organize the exhibit was signed on May 8, and negotiations are proceeding towards a formal agreement between the government of Ukraine and the government of Canada to co-sponsor the exhibit.

The exhibit will cover the period from archeological pre-history to the 19th century. According to Dr. Daria Darewych, who heads the curatorial team of the exhibit, it will feature "some of the richest and most spectacular treasures from Ukrainian museum collections, some of which have never been exhibited before."

The works of art have been selected from 22 museums and institutions: from well-known ones, such as the Kiev State Museum of Ukrainian Art and the Lviv Museum of Ukrainian Art, but also from ones rarely visited by outsiders, for example, the Chernihiv Historical Museum, the Dnipropetrovske Art Museum, the Archeological Museum of Odessa and the Kharkiv Art Museum. Items from the collections of several institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, such as the Institute of Literature and the Institute of Archeology, both in Kiev, will also be included.

Dr. Darewych has been to Ukraine several times in connection with the exhibit. She negotiated with directors of the museums and institutes concerning the selections, took working photographs of all the selected items, of which there are over 200, and consulted with professionals at each museum, as well as with various art historians and archeologists in Ukraine.

At the beginning of May, Dr. Darewych, Anna Trojan, chairwoman of the Treasures of Ukraine Exhibit Committee of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, and Dr. Anastasia Shkilnyk, a member of the committee, met in Kiev with officials of the Ministry of Culture, including the Minister Laryssa Khorolets and Prime Minister Vitold Fokin.

The prime minister promised the full support of the government of Ukraine for the project and designated Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky to be the special coordinator for the exhibit representing the Ministry of Culture. Dr. Darewych returned to Ukraine at the end of May, this time with plans to photograph all the selected artifacts for the exhibition catalogue.

The Treasures of Ukraine Exhibit Committee has received a working grant from the Centennial Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress as

well as \$350,000 from the Canadian government's Department of Communications, to organize the exhibit. These grants, however, will not cover the costs of actually bringing the exhibit to Canada; for these funds a campaign to obtain corporate sponsorships is being planned.

The exhibit will be held in three Canadian museums; negotiations are under way to have the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto head the list. Although originally scheduled for 1993, difficulties in securing the agreement with Ukraine mean that the exhibit will probably be postponed to the spring of 1994.

The central theme of the exhibit, according to Dr. Darewych, will be "encounters and transformations," illustrating the fact that the history of Ukraine has been shaped by countless encounters with both East and West, and that Ukraine's culture is character-

ized by the integration of both European and Eastern influences.

Ukraine is located at the crossroads of Western and Eastern civilizations. In the early periods the open steppes in the south attracted waves of invaders and recurring migrations of peoples, producing an intermingling of cultures. Then came the Greek and Roman settlements along the northern shores of the Black Sea, and Ukraine's history became intertwined with that of classical antiquity. Christianity brought with it the influence of Byzantium.

From medieval times, the intellectual and artistic movements of Western Europe became important in the cultural development of Ukraine. The ideas of achievements of Western civilization were absorbed and transformed into a uniquely Ukrainian experience.

The exhibit will focus on artifacts from four main periods of cultural

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Gilded wood iconostasis from the Church of St. Michael in Kutuy, Ukraine, 1696.

## Ukraine's president presses for return of art treasures

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — President Leonid Kravchuk was the initiator of an agreement on the return of cultural property from Russia to the former republics, according to the article "Russia: whose art is it?" by Konstantin Akinsha in the May issue of ARTnews.

Although the agreement was signed by all the presidents of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Boris Yeltsin, during their meeting in Minsk in February, it has encountered strong opposition in Russia. The Russian Parliament has refused to ratify it. Yevgeny Sidorov, minister of culture of the Russian Federation called it "a deal, a political compromise. I think it is the beginning of a new stage of war among the republics."

The article states that Nikolai Gubenko, former USSR minister of culture, tried to persuade the republic presidents at their meeting in Alma-Ata last year to establish a Commonwealth culture ministry but President Kravchuk opposed the creation of any common body, especially in the cultural field. Mr. Akinsha writes, "The Ukrainian president has stated firmly that he has no intention of giving up his

claim to cultural property and has promised to raise the matter again with the other republic presidents."

Although no republics have as yet compiled a list of the property they want returned, the article says that Ukrainians want a lot of objects of historical interest, such as the ceremonial staff of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. The oldest surviving icon from Kiev — the 12th century Our Lady of Vyshhorod (renamed Our Lady of Vladimir) — is in the Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow, as are three other icons from Kiev: The Great Panagia, St. Demetrius of Salonika and Our Lady of Pachers (ca 1288).

Probably "the most dazzling" property that will be in dispute is the Scythian gold excavated around the Black Sea and now the pride of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg.

The central government always took what it wanted for the museums of Moscow and Leningrad and often forced unfair exchanges on republican museums. The article cites as an example the Tretiakov Gallery taking 11th century mosaics, formerly in the Sobor of St. Michael in Kiev (destroyed by the Bolsheviks in 1935-1936), from the Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev in exchange for some 19th century oil sketches.

## Agreement between...

(Continued from page 11)

development; the pre-historic, the royal and medieval period, the Kozak state and Baroque period, and the 18th and 19th centuries. The selected works of art were those created under royal, secular or church patronage. They do not include artifacts of an ethnographic or folk nature.

"The masterpieces of intricately designed gold jewelry from Scythian times, as well as the lavish gold and silver chalices, bible covers and icon mountings of the Baroque period, bespeak wealth and patronage, and stand as symbols of power and prestige, both secular and religious," writes Dr. Darewych.

The central concept of the first period — "From Mammoth Hunters to Rulers of the Steppes" — will be the societal evolution from hunters and gatherers living in small nuclear families to the emergence of a political, military and economic presence at the crossroads of East and West. This period will include examples of Trypillian culture (4,000-1,800 B.C.), whose decorated pottery

predates that of Greece and Crete. No painted pottery from this period has been found elsewhere in Europe.

The burial mounds of the nomadic and warrior Scythians have yielded many artifacts, including masterpieces of gold jewelry and weapons. Three pieces of Scythian gold of the 5th to 4th centuries B.C. will be included: a gold pectoral, ritual staff and grail. The first item, which is justly world famous, was found at the Tovsta Mohyla burial site in 1971. The latter two were uncovered in 1990 at the Bratoliubivsky Barrow site and will have their world premiere in Canada.

The ritual staff is made of 652 grams of gold and features four tiers of relief figures in a continuous frieze on the sides. After the Greek colonies appeared on the northern shores of the Black Sea in the 7th century B.C., southern Ukraine became part of the Mediterranean world. The three Scythian pieces are examples of the transformation that resulted from Scythian encounters with ancient Greek models and craftsmen.

The second period of the exhibit — "Royalty and the Challenge of Christianity" — will feature the Kievan state

and the medieval period, from the 9th to the 15th centuries. The central event of this era was the conversion to Christianity in 988 and with it the creation of a Ukrainian-Byzantine style in art and architecture.

The zenith of artistic development of the Kievan period was reflected in the churches of the time, of which few have survived. Most of the artifacts that survived the ravages of time and the devastation of the Mongol invasions in the 14th century are now in Moscow or St. Petersburg (see ARNews article) including the 12th century icon "Our Lady of Vyshhorod" (or Our Lady of Vladimir), the oldest surviving icon from Kiev (although it is of Greek origin). The exhibit will feature the gold coins of Volodymyr (10th century) as well as examples of jewelry and weapons that have remained in the museums of Ukraine.

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of one of the most famous artifacts of the medieval period, the crown of King Danylo, sent to him by Pope Innocent IV in 1253, has not yet been solved. However, in the 15th century the Galician school of icon painting emerged, and several examples of this school will be featured along with illuminated manuscripts of the 12th-15th centuries.

The third period — "The Cossack state and Ukrainian Baroque" — will show how the European Baroque style underwent a transformation and was modified by indigenous art and architecture. A highlight of this section will be a silver and gold wall relief plaque with the crest of Hetman Ivan Mazepa; other artifacts — a silver goblet and an icon cover with Mazepa's crest — credited to Mazepa will be included.

Various artifacts symbolic of the authority and power held by the Kozak leaders will be featured: Bohdan Khmelnytsky's sword, the regalia of office including a bulava, portable secretarial items designed to be used on military campaigns, weapons and some elements of dress.

The Kozak period was also one of state patronage of Orthodox religious art and architecture. The Mohyla Collegium was established in the 1630s and was supported by the Kozak hierarchy. Seventeenth century religious artifacts will include an engraved silver cross with Mohyla's crest, liturgical vessels, bibles, a mitre and icons.

The fourth section — "Triumph of the Spirit" — will feature sacred and secular art and literature of the 18th and 19th centuries and will focus on the revival of the Ukrainian language and national consciousness. Central to this period will be Taras Shevchenko; the artifacts will include a Kobzar (1840, first edition) and Shevchenko's self-portrait (1860). The literature section will display manuscript pages of the works of Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko and Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Gold and silver religious vessels, vestments and icons will show the importance and continuity of religious traditions in the 18th century. Works of the master carver, Pinzel, whose wooden sculptures successfully combined the dynamism of the High Baroque school and local woodcarving traditions, will be included. Part of a 19th century salon will be recreated with authentic furniture pieces, porcelain and silver, to convey the atmosphere of the period.

Because western Ukraine forms the heritage of most Ukrainian immigrants to Canada, the exhibit will give a sample of the artistic creativity of the common people of that region, such as roadside crucifixes and religious figures from chapels and churches. A whole iconostasis in gilded wood, considered a masterpiece of both carving and painting, from the Church of St. Michael, Kuty (Lviv Region), 1697, will be shown.

An illustrated catalogue for the exhibit is planned. It will feature scholarly articles by specialists from Ukraine and other countries, and will be printed in three languages: Ukrainian, English and French. It will provide the historical and cultural background to the exhibit artifacts and place them in a European context.

The exhibit "Treasures of Ukraine" will give people in the West the opportunity to see the fine art and cultural achievements of Ukraine through the ages. The recently concluded "Spirit of Ukraine" exhibit from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev, organized by the Winnipeg Art Gallery, astounded the Canadian art world and the public. "Treasures of Ukraine" will be broader in scope and will continue the process of changing the way in which Ukrainians in the West see themselves and the world sees Ukraine.

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# U.S. visit of Ukraine's national soccer team: behind the scenes

by Omelan Twardowsky

The June 27 meeting between the national soccer teams of Ukraine and the United States, which took place before 11,815 spectators at Rutgers Stadium in Piscataway, N.J., was widely hailed as a victory for sports of independent Ukraine.

The Ukrainian team roster included: Oleksander Pomazun, Serhiy Trytiak, Oleksander Bondarenko, Yuriy Nykyforov, Ihor Pokydko, Yuriy Moroz, Iliia Cymbaliar, Serhiy Kovalets, Yuriy Hudymenko, Ivan Hetsko, Serhiy Shcherbakov, Yaroslav Vachamaniuk, Evhen Drahunov and Coach Viktor Prokopenko.

The U.S. team included Tony Meola, Marcello Balboa, John Doyle, Desmond Armstrong, Fernando Clavio, Brian Queen, Janusz Michalik, Bruce Murray, Domenic Kinner, Peter Vermes, Eric Vinalda, J. C. Keller and Coach Bora Milutinovic.

The game was refereed by Michael Caulfield of Ireland, and Jerry Ackerman and Allen Brown of the United States.

Before the game a brief ceremony took place which included proclamations from state, county and municipal government officials declaring "Ukrainian Soccer Team Day" and greetings to the Ukrainian national team. George Zoffinger presented a proclamation from New Jersey Gov. James Florio. A Ukrainian American recently elected Ukrainian Essex County district leader, Roman Pyndus, delivered proclamations from Mayor Sharpe James of Newark, Essex County Freeholder Joseph C. Parlavocchio, Essex County Sheriff Armando B. Fontoura and Essex County Executive Thomas J. D'Alesio.

Bouquets were also presented to the team along with greetings from sports organizations. On behalf of the United States Soccer Federation (USSF), a welcome was extended by Eugene Chyzowych; Myron Stebelsky spoke for the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada (USCAK). There were also greetings from the New Jersey State Soccer Federation and the committee which promoted the match.

The match's 0:0 tie notwithstanding, the event put Ukraine on the map in the realm of sports. It was made possible through the joint efforts of members of USCAK, particularly the relentless efforts of Mr. Chyzowych, director of USCAK's soccer section, whom the United States Soccer Federation had appointed business director for this event.

It was a joy to greet youthful soccer players of the national team under the leadership of Evhen Kostelnykov, his assistant, Anatoliy Bidenko, and Coach Viktor Prokopenko. Upon landing, the Ukrainian guests were greeted by Mr. Chyzowych, business director of the match, Omelan Twardowsky, representative from USCAK, Severin Palydowycz and George Popel, from the ad hoc committee to sponsor this game.

During the team's stay in the U.S. the following were involved in hosting the



Ukraine's national soccer team at Rutgers Stadium.

visitors: Mr. Stebelsky, president of USCAK; Orest Fedash, general manager of the Ramada Hotel; Ivan Burtyk, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Yaroslav Kozak, Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Club; and others.

After the game, the Ukrainian team was welcomed at a special reception at the Ramada Hotel, East Hanover, N.J. Mr. Palydowycz, master of ceremonies, introduced numerous guests from Ukraine, among them the Ukrainian ambassador to the U.S. Dr. Oleh Bilorus, and his wife, Larysa, as well as representatives from Ukrainian sports organizations.

There were also organizations and individuals who came to welcome the team and present them with gifts. On behalf of the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukrainian Sports, Mr. Stebelsky, president of USCAK, and Oles Napora, USCAK financial secretary, donated \$3,000 to the Ukrainian Soccer Federation. Similarly, on behalf of the Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian Sports and Educational Association, Mr. Twardowsky presented a \$500 donation to the Ukrainian Sports Federation and other gifts to each of the team members. Mr. Fedash of the Ramada Hotel presented the Ukrainian Sports Federation with a VCR.

Thereafter the guests listened attentively to Ambassador Bilorus, as he described the rebirth of the Ukrainian state and its affect on the rebirth of

independence in sports, particularly soccer. In the name of soccer organizations in Ukraine, Mr. Kostelnykov, vice-president of the Ukrainian Soccer Federation, expressed thanks, particularly to Mr. Chyzowych, USCAK activists, members of the committee that sponsored this match, and all individuals who contributed to this

historic entrance of Ukrainian soccer into the international arena.

Favorable press coverage was given to the U.S.-Ukraine match in newspapers such as The New York Times, New York Post and The Star-Ledger. The game was televised live on cable throughout the U.S. via SportsChannel America.

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## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

told the RFE/RL Research Institute that President Snegur's appeal to the CSCE supersedes the earlier consent to the CIS plan and that Russia failed to obtain a CSCE mandate for the dispatch of CIS forces to Moldova during the meeting in Helsinki. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Rukh co-president Vyacheslav Chornovil visited Moldova at the invitation of its Parliament on July 10-12. In interviews with Moldovan media and in meetings with representatives of Moldova's Ukrainian community on both banks of the Dnister River, Mr. Chornovil strongly criticized the creation of the Trans-Dnister Republic and Russia's support for the creation of a new state formation under Russian influence. At the same time, Mr. Chornovil urged Moldova to allow the left

bank, on Ukraine's south western border, to determine its own status in the event that Moldova unites with Romania. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SEVASTOPIIL**, Ukraine — Black Sea Fleet commander Admiral Igor Kasatonov accused Ukraine on July 8 of violating the Dagomys agreement on the Black Sea Fleet by re-subordinating a marine regiment of the fleet to the command of the Ukrainian Odessa Military District, reported ITAR-TASS.

On the same day, the Coordinating Council of the Black Sea Fleet Officers' Assembly threatened to take resolute measures if Kiev did not halt what the council called the "Ukrainianization" of the fleet.

Pro-Russian officers charged that Ukraine is behind a massive propaganda effort to destabilize the fleet and threatened to join "the political struggle for the holding of a referendum on the future of the Crimea."

Also on July 8, Commander of CIS Forces Air Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov accused Ukraine of violating the Lisbon agreement by putting strategic nuclear forces under Kiev's command. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SEVASTOPIIL** — On July 1, Igor Kasatonov, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, said that Russia is willing to give Ukraine only 22 percent of the Black Sea Fleet, while Ukraine wants 90 percent of it. This suggests that there has been little progress in the Black Sea Fleet negotiations despite agreements reached by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk in Dagomys. Commander Kasatonov also said that the military council of the fleet has protested the appointment of Ukrainian Admiral Boris Kozhin to head of command of the Sevastopol garrison. According to Lt. Gen. Leonid Ivashov, secretary of the Commonwealth Defense Ministers' Council, the fleet issue will not be raised at a meeting of CIS defense ministers in Moscow on July 6 because it is the object of negotiations on the state delegation level. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Social Democratic Party of Ukraine has been split by the decision of a group calling itself the Social Democratic Faction of the SDPU. The faction was created after the SDPU conference held May 23-24 in Kiev, when differences of opinion arose among delegates. Ten delegates, led by the party chairman, People's Deputy Oleksander Suhoniako, walked out of the conference and announced establishment of the Social Democratic Faction. The faction opposes the SDPU's membership in the New Ukraine parliamentary group and is calling for resignation of Ukraine's government, dismissal of its Parliament and new elections. Meanwhile, the SDPU elected People's Deputy Yuriy Zbitniev as its leader. In order to attain its goal of social security for workers, the SDPU said it will work with trade unions. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine held its third congress here, electing Volodymyr Filenko as party chairman. The party also called for the dismissal of Ukraine's Parliament, new multi-party elections, replacement of the Cabinet of Ministers by a government of "national trust," and the convocation of a constitutional assembly whose purpose would be to adopt a new constitution for Ukraine.

Within the PDRU, observers say, two distinct leanings may be noted: one with a pro-Ukrainian line, and the other, pro-Russian. Meanwhile delegates to the congress from the Kharkiv, Donetsk and Poltava oblasts and Sevastopol announced their intention to form a liberal faction of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine. (Respublika)

• **LVIV** — The Tavria Soccer team from Symferopol, the Crimea, won Ukraine's first national championship in a match here at Lviv stadium against Dynamo of Kiev. The final score was 1-0. The lone goal of the game was scored by Shevchenko 15 minutes into the match. Tavria will now represent Ukraine in the European soccer championships. (Svoboda)

• **SYMFEROPIIL** — The All-Crimean Congress of People's Deputies from all levels of government convened here on June 27-28 under the theme "For peace, democracy and public harmony." Some 115 deputies participated in the congress, which decided to work toward ensuring that a referendum on the independence of the Crimea is not held. The congress adopted a resolution urging that the current status of the Crimea as part of Ukraine be preserved. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Democratic organizations, including Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine and the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, adopted a joint statement noting the danger of the restoration of communist totalitarianism in Ukraine. The statement calls on all democratic forces to press for trials of the Communist Party. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Ukraina Society, the Prosvita Society, Rukh, the Ukrainian Family Committee and the Nationalities Committee of the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers suggested that a forum of Ukrainians from all over the world be held on August 21-24 on the occasion of Ukraine's August 24, 1991, declaration of independence.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk praised the suggestion, which was also upheld by various Ukrainian organizations in the diaspora. A committee, which includes representatives from various national and community organizations in Ukraine and is headed by State Councilor Mykola Zhulynsky of the State Duma, was formed to organize the event. (Respublika)

• **TERNOPIIL** — People's Deputy Stepan Khmara has been elected chairman of a new party, the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party. The newly established party stated that it considers itself the successor of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and the Ukrainian Republican Party, since it will cultivate its best traditions. The UCRP will press for the development of a strong, unitary, independent Ukrainian state. The party also announced that it stands ready to take up arms in defense of Ukraine's independence if it is threatened with "restoration of the colonial regime." (Respublika)

• **ISTANBUL**, Turkey — Ukraine and other countries that surround the Black Sea — Russia, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania and Turkey — signed an agreement on economic cooperation at a June 25 summit. They conceded, however, that the ongoing ethnic conflicts in the region may jeopardize implementation of the agreement. During the summit, Georgian State Council leader Eduard Shevardnadze proposed the creation of a regional security force, but had little support. (RFE/RL Daily Report)



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Zenobia Huley — weavings

August 1 — 2, 1992

Christina Holowchak-Debany — paintings; Vincent Ovsak — paintings

August 8 — 9, 1992

Olena Trenkler — paintings

August 15 — 16, 1992

Katia Hrycak-Fallon — pysanky; Bohdan Kondra — multi media

August 22 — 23, 1992

Daria Hanushevsky — ceramics; Oksana Lukasewych-Polon — batik, graphics, jewelry; Lavro Polon — ceramics; Chrystyna Hentisz — exhibiting the works of many artists

August 29 — 30, 1992

Slawa Gerulak — clay ware; Vitalij Lytvyn — graphics

September 4 — 6, 1992

Marika Sochan-Tymec — jewelry; Ihor Diachenko — graphics;  
Vera Wasichko — paintings

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## "Ukraine and its..."

(Continued from page 10)

Hantsyak, an exchange student from Kiev at LaSalle University, and Andriy Derkach and Henadiy Krysko, Institute of Culture.

Other speakers from Europe included Volodymyr Mokry (Jagiellonian University, Krakow) and Robert van Voren-Bax (International Association for the Abolition and Prevention of Political Psychiatry, Amsterdam).

Professors from Canadian universities who presented papers were Jaroslav Barwinsky, the Rev. Petro Bilaniuk, George Knysh, David Marples, Valerian Revutsky and Walter Smyrniv.

Speakers from the United States included scholars and educators John Fizer, Michael Hamm, Ivan Holowinsky, Vladimir Hromis, Assya Humesky, Anatol Kaminsky, Sviatoslav Karavansky, Eugene Laschchik, Victor Lychyk, Vasylyl Markus, Larissa Onyshevykh, Dennis Papazian, Oksana Pawlykowskyh Yonan, Mykhailo Skliar, Wolodymyr Stojko, Bohdan Struminsky, Alexander Sydorenko, David Twining and Lubomyr Wynar, as well as bibliographers Jurij Dobezensky and Lev Goldenberg.

Papers were also delivered by graduate students Anna Bohoniuk-Golash, Andrew Kaspryk and Pongrazc Senynnyey.

Vera Andrushkiw, Nicholas Bohatiuk, Natalia Lonchyna, James Mace,

Jaroslāv Rozumnyj, Bohdan Rubchak, Marian Rubchak and Bohdan Yasynsky took part in the conference as panel moderators and/or discussants.

Evening activities included the annual meeting of the American Association of Ukrainian Studies where Prof. Fizer of Rutgers University was elected president, a performance of original musical compositions by Dr. Olha Bohomolets from Kiev, a screening of the movies "Moya Adresa — Solovky" and "Mykhailo Drai-Khmara," a round-table discussion regarding current events in Ukraine, and the conference banquet featuring a performance of traditional Ukrainian and classical works by mezzo-soprano Chrystyna Lypeckyj and accompanist Maria Lonchyna-Lisowsky.

All in all, the conference provided an excellent opportunity to learn of current research in many fields of Ukrainian studies and a chance for those who have common interests to share ideas, information and impressions.

The conference was made possible by the work of the program committee, the organizational committee, and the support of several generous sponsors: the Summer Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois, the Ukrainian Free University (Munich), the Shevchenko Scientific Society (New York) and the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

## Ship deserts...

(Continued from page 1)

Admiral Kasatonov. Russian Vice-President Aleksander Rutskoi told the Associated Press that the incident is "a clear provocation." He said, "In settling disputes, let us use civilized methods rather than banditlike sallies."

Lt. Capt. Nastenکو, for his part, told

CIS television, "I think our voyage will help speed up the solution of the Black Sea Fleet problem."

Press reports about the ship, which is armed with two cannon, torpedoes and depth charges and has a crew of about 60, nicknamed the vessel "Potemkin No. 2" after the tsarist battleship seized by revolutionaries in 1905 and docked in Odessa.

## Appropriations...

(Continued from page 3)

ders: "The committee remains concerned about the continued military presence of Russian troops and equipment in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, which constitutes an ongoing violation of the

sovereignty of these states, and the failure of Russia to conclude negotiations on withdrawal of all its forces from these independent countries which pose a threat to peace and stability in that region. The committee strongly urges the administration to raise this issue at every opportunity."

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## Kiev's Dumka...

(Continued from page 5)

December 6; Cleveland on December 8; Chicago on December 9; Detroit on December 11; Toronto (in cooperation with the Toronto chapter of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress) on December 12-13; Buffalo, N.Y., on December 14; Rochester, N.Y., on December 15; Syracuse, N.Y., on December 16; Hartford, Conn., on December 18; and at the United Nations in New York on December 20.

Dumka, directed by Yevhen Savchuk, will perform both classical pieces and works by Ukrainian composers. Dumka's first tour is conducted with the approval of Ukraine's president and with the help of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture.

The tour is organized by the Scope Travel Agency and the Ukrainian-Austrian-American joint venture AUSCOPRUT.

## Join the UNA

## Cleveland...

(Continued from page 4)

tion among the various civic, social, fraternal, political and religious organizations.

Although the Social Services Committee invited the ambassador and made all the initial arrangements, it invited the presidents of all organizations belonging to UZO to join the Committee to Greet Ambassador Bilorus and to participate in all stages of the ambassadorial visit.

Ultimately, however, the success of the festivities is due to Mrs. Bazarko,

## UNA Seniors...

(Continued from page 5)

brought the group up to date on relations with Russia and the need for financial aid supporting diplomatic missions of Ukraine.

On Friday morning the Resolutions Committee — chaired by Judge Chopek, with Dr. Baranowskyj, Dr. Roman Borkowsky, Mr. Slobodian, Mr. Le-

the initiator of the visit and chair of the Committee to Greet Ambassador Bilorus in Cleveland. It was Mrs. Bazarko who expertly tapped community talent and delegated responsibility to individuals with proven expertise in given areas. For example, Iwanna Shkarupa, the regional head of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, was her vice-chair. Mr. Szmagala organized local television and press coverage. Ms. Kulchytsky was artistic coordinator. Wasył Ilczyszyn handled printing of the program booklet and the sales of advertising space therein. Dr. Daria Dubas-Wojtyna chaired the finance committee.

sawyer and Wolodymyr Barabura as members — reported its resolutions. After some discussion and amendments they were approved.

The Ukrainian National Association Seniors donated \$2,000 to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine.

The conference was concluded with prayer and the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems.

## The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news



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## SUMMER PROGRAMS 1992

Saturday, August 1

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — "DUMKA" CHOIR from New York  
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAJ"

Sunday, August 2 — "UNWLA DAY"

Saturday, August 8

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — ANDRIJ DOBRIANSKY, bass-baritone;  
THOMAS HRYNKIW, pianist; NESTOR CYBRIWSKY, cellist  
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by ALEX CHUDOLIJ Orchestra

Saturday, August 15 — "MISS SOYUZIVKA WEEKEND"

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — Vocalist LIDA HAWRYLUK  
OLES KUZYSZYN Trio  
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by OLES KUZYSZYN Trio  
11:30 p.m. — Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1993"

Friday, August 21

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;  
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY

Saturday, August 22 — UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR  
Director: MICHAEL DLABOHA  
Guest appearance — OKSANA KROVYTSKY  
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by ODNOCHASNIST  
from Toronto

Saturday, August 29

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — MYKOLA SHOPSHA, bass  
HALYNA KOLESSA, violist; ADELINA KRYVOSHEJINA, pianist  
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAJ"

DANCE EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT TO THE TUNES OF "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

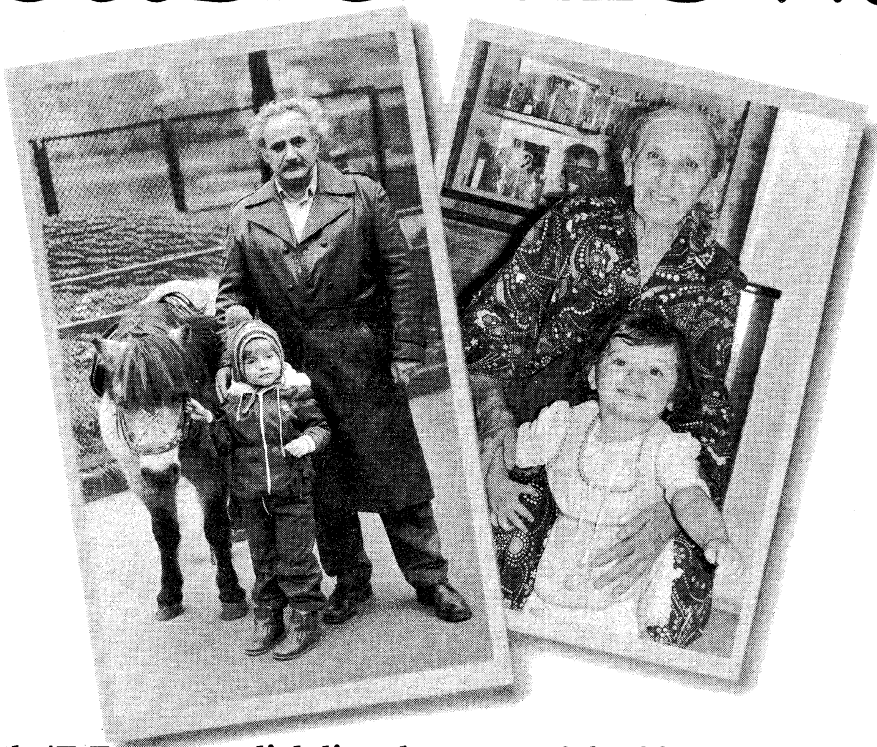
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UKRAINE	Kyiv	044
UKRAINE	Lviv	0322
UKRAINE	Zaporizhia	0612
ARMENIA	Yerevan	885
AZERBAIJAN	Baku	6922
BELARUS	Minsk	0172
ESTONIA	Tallinn	0142
GEORGIA	Tbilisi	8832
KAZAKHSTAN	Alma-Ata	3272
KYRGYZSTAN	Pishpek	3312
LATVIA	Riga	0132
LITHUANIA	Vilnius	0122
MOLDOVA	Kishinev	0422
RUSSIA	Moscow	095
TAJIKISTAN	Dushanbe	3772
TURKMENISTAN	Ashkhabad	3632
UZBEKISTAN	Tashkent	3712

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for April

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF MARCH 31, 1992</b>	17,569	43,220	5,579	66,368
<b>GAINS IN APRIL 1992:</b>				
New members.....	36	47	13	96
Reinstated.....	21	65	2	88
Transferred in.....	1	5	—	6
Change of class in.....	7	3	—	10
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	65	120	15	200
<b>LOSSES IN APRIL 1992:</b>				
Suspended.....	25	36	8	69
Transferred out.....	1	6	—	7
Change of class out.....	7	3	—	10
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	3	41	—	44
Cash surrender.....	33	41	—	74
Endowment matured.....	25	45	—	70
Fully paid-up.....	11	48	—	59
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	4	12	16
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	105	224	20	349
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP: GAINS IN APRIL 1992:</b>				
Paid-up.....	11	48	—	59
Extended insurance.....	—	23	—	23
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	11	71	—	82
<b>LOSSES IN APRIL 1992:</b>				
Died.....	2	25	—	27
Cash surrender.....	15	24	—	39
Reinstated.....	10	4	—	14
Lapsed.....	5	7	—	12
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	32	60	—	92
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF APRIL 30, 1992</b>	17,508	43,127	5,574	66,209

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR APRIL, 1992

Dues & Premiums Annuity From Members.....	\$588,738.47
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	54,165.07
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$351,012.56
Certificate Loans.....	2,133.13
Mortgage Loans.....	52,509.13
Banks.....	5,651.24
Stocks.....	3,117.73
Real Estate.....	102,115.78
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$516,539.57</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$18,448.05
Bank Charge.....	20.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	668.95
Scholarship.....	150.00
Cash Surrender.....	3,121.10
Dividend Accumulation.....	102.18
Investment Expense.....	340.00
Operating Expenses Washington Office.....	1,992.28
Reward To Special Organizer.....	131.36
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$25,191.25</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$1,000.00
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	11,420.58
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	4,487.68
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	5,996.30
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	435.00
Transfer Account.....	461,441.86
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$484,781.42</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$470,061.94
Mortgages Repaid.....	204,928.55
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	3,314.35
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$678,304.84</b>
<b>Income For April, 1992</b> .....	<b>2,347,720.62</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR APRIL, 1992

Paid To Or For Members:			
Annuity Benefits.....	\$457.67		
Cash Surrenders.....	22,230.24		
Endowments Matured.....	65,150.29		
Death Benefits.....	63,318.49		
Interest On Death Benefits.....	584.07		
Payor Death Benefits.....	151.15		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	2,380.75		
Dividend To Members.....	614.56		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,150.00		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$156,037.22</b>		
Operating Expenses:			
Washington Office.....	\$12,399.39		
Real Estate.....	141,127.35		
Svoboda Operation.....	64,968.23		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	46,173.30		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$2,198.53		
Medical Inspections.....	226.95		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	6,508.89		
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	356.34		
Reward To Organizers.....	9,654.92		
Field Conferences.....	2,649.23		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$21,594.86</b>		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$17,662.27		
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	51,547.73		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	74,726.26		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	43,238.02		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$187,174.28</b>		
General Expenses:			
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	\$2,424.39		
Books And Periodicals.....	45.80		
Furniture & Equipment.....	29.00		
General Office Maintenance.....	1,235.50		
Insurance Department Fees.....	275.00		
Postage.....	1,323.21		
Printing And Stationery.....	6,904.77		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	308.52		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	6,985.19		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,778.21		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$22,309.59</b>		
Miscellaneous:			
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$1,121.55		
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	650.00		
Loss On Bonds.....	143.50		
Ukrainian Publications.....	18,940.78		
Youth Sports Activities.....	275.00		
Donations.....	500.00		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	19,522.53		
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	11,420.58		
Professional Fees.....	5,350.00		
Transfer Account.....	460,000.00		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$517,923.94</b>		
Investments:			
Mortgages.....	\$22,043.69		
Certificate Loans.....	3,963.13		
Real Estate.....	82,744.28		
E.D.P. Equipment.....	430.00		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$109,181.10</b>		
<b>Disbursements For April, 1992</b> .....	<b>\$1,278,889.26</b>		
<b>BALANCE</b>			
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>		
Cash.....	\$2,499,269.40	Life Insurance.....	\$67,365,939.17
Bonds.....	47,653,069.46	Accidental D.D.....	1,987,891.17
Mortgage Loans.....	4,745,179.25	Fraternal.....	(1,052,431.44)
Certificate Loans.....	617,207.43	Orphans.....	420,426.72
Real Estate.....	2,504,029.04	Equipment.....	332,440.13
Printing Plant & E.D.P.	1,556,451.18	Stocks.....	104,551.04
Equipment.....	332,440.13	Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.	104,551.04
Stocks.....	1,556,451.18	Housing Corp.....	6,911,911.00
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.	104,551.04	Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,911,911.00
Housing Corp.....	6,911,911.00	Old Age Home.....	(1,850,427.53)
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,911,911.00	Emergency.....	52,709.84
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$66,924,107.93</b>	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$66,924,107.93</b>

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Supreme Treasurer

**Ukraine moves...**

(Continued from page 2)

Parliament and the press.<sup>17</sup> The parliamentary Constitutional Committee responsible for preparing the "concept" received several different proposals, all of which apparently upheld basic democratic values and the rights of the individual.

The major stumbling block, however, was the CPU's insistence that the new constitution reflect the "socialist choice" that the people of Ukraine had supposedly made in 1917. Other problems included the question of presidential powers: Mr. Kravchuk and the head of the Constitutional Committee's working group, Leonid Yuzkov, argued for a strong executive presidency, while the CPU leadership argued that strong presidential rule would destroy "the essence of a civil society."<sup>18</sup>

After a special republican scientific conference on "The Concept and Principles of a New Constitution" had been held in Kiev on April 18-20 and more heated debate had taken place in the Supreme Soviet (during which Mr. Kravchuk's political skills and independent stance played a crucial role), compromises were reached and a conceptual document on the new constitution was finally approved on June 19.

The first section of the document emphasized that the new constitution was to be "permeated with the ideals of the law-based state." An entire section was devoted to the relationship between "The Civil Society and the State," in which it was specified that the new constitution should recognize "the superiority of civil society over the state." As regards the form of the democratic system to be adopted in Ukraine, the document proposed a compromise between a presidential and parliamentary form of government.<sup>19</sup>

On the tricky issues of the "socialist choice" — the name of the republic, its state emblems, and form of administration — it was decided to put these questions to a referendum, although the Communist parliamentary majority succeeded in including the idea of the "socialist choice" in the document. Nonetheless, given the balance of political forces in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the document itself was a milestone.

Speaking on July 13 at a ceremonial meeting to mark the first anniversary of the declaration of Ukraine's state sovereignty, Mr. Kravchuk emphasized the significance of the document. He noted that during this relatively short but complex period, considerable

progress had been made toward establishing Ukraine as a law-based state founded on the principle of the division of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Outlining the provisions of the document, he said they rested on the following basic premises: "the interests of the individual, the inviolability of the individual's rights and freedoms, genuine rule by the people, a balanced organization of state power ... the rule of law ..., [and] the independence of the judiciary." Mr. Kravchuk also pointed out that during the past year the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet had "adopted 220 legal acts, including 46 laws relating to the constitutional foundations of Ukrainian statehood and democracy."<sup>20</sup>

In the meantime, at the beginning of May, Mr. Holovaty (who had been elected a parliamentary deputy), Mr. Vasylenko, and other democratic legal specialists had founded Ukraine's first association of lawyers. The aims of the association were building a law-based state, reviving the Ukrainian school of law, and establishing contacts with lawyers abroad.<sup>21</sup>

17. See, for example, the various articles on the new Ukrainian Constitution that appeared at the time in Radianske Pravo, Kommunist Ukrainy, and Polityka i Chas (which until the end of 1990 was called Pid Praporom Leninizmu).

18. See Roman Solchanyk, "Ukraine Considers a New Republican Constitution," Report on the USSR, No. 23, 1991.

19. The document was published in Radianska Ukraina, July 3, 1991.

20. For the text of his speech, see *ibid.*, July 14, 1991.

21. Radio Kiev, May 3, 1991.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 29

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** America's oldest club of communications, the International Poor Richard Club, which in the past presented a Pro Bono Award to S.J. Taylor for her book about Walter Duranty's cover-up of Stalin's man-made famine in Ukraine, will present another Pro Bono Award to Nadia Svitlychna at Williamson's Restaurant, Easton and Blair Hill Roads, near the Willow Grove exit of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. A reception will be held at 6 p.m., and costs \$25 per person; the dinner program will begin at 8 p.m. and costs \$35. Checks should be made out to: Poor Richard Club Inc., 50 South Penn St., Hatboro, PA 19040. For reservations and information, call Hugh Monaghan, (215) 675-3100.

August 2

**SCHWENKSVILLE, Pa.:** The Ukrainian American Friends of Charlie Dougherty are hosting a picnic/fund-raiser for the former congressman at the farm of Drs. Zenia and Alex Chernyk at 3 p.m. Donations are \$25 per person, and donations of \$100 or more will be listed in the program as sponsors. For further information, call Vera Andryczyk, (215) 539-8946.

**WEST ISLIP, N.Y.:** The Holy Family Restoration Committee will hold the sixth annual Ukrainian Festival on the parish's lakeside grounds at 128 Parkwood Road. The festival will begin at

noon, and will include dancing outdoors, folk arts and crafts, pysanky decorating, game booths, pony rides, children's games and traditional foods.

August 7-9

**SAN ANTONIO, Texas:** The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas will perform two shows daily at the 21st annual Texas Folklife Festival.

August 24

**LOS ANGELES:** Ukraine's Independence Day celebrations will be held at 11:45 a.m. at the Los Angeles County Mall, Grande Avenue, south of Temple Street, location of the "Famine 33" Memorial. The celebration will include raising of the Ukrainian flag and laying of a wreath at the memorial. Speakers will be Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovich, City Councilman Zev Yaroslavyk and City Councilman Nate Holden. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors declared August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day. For updated information, please call the Ukrainian Community Info Line (213) 665-5862. Bus transportation (departing at 10:45 a.m.) will be available from Ukrainian churches. For bus information and reservations, please call J. Wybachynsky (714) 974-1944, I. Jaremenko (714) 775-6093, S. Wasylkiw, (818) 763-5322, or J. Stetz, (818) 886-1057.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## At Soyuzivka: weekend of August 1

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** Soyuzivka's entertainment program next weekend will feature a concert by the Dumka Choir of New York at 8:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 1.

The concert will be followed by a dance at 10 p.m. to music by the band Vodohray.

Sunday, August 2, will be "Ukrainian: National Women's League of America Day."

Also slated is a Friday night dance to the music of Sounds of Soyuzivka, featuring Hryc Hrynovec and Stepan Ben.

Christina Holowchak-Debarry and Vincent Ovsak will exhibit their art works in the Main House.

Ms. Holowchak-Debarry is a full signature member of the Pastel Society of America, a member of its board of directors and a chairperson specializing in art scholarships for pastel painters. In 1991 she was asked to join the board of directors of the America Artists Professional League. She will display her pastel paintings.

Mr. Ovsak is a realist artist whose works echo the style of the Hudson River School of the 1800s famous for portraying breathtaking landscapes of New England.

## Bush cites...

(Continued from page 1)

years, I will be the first president of the United States to set foot on the soil of a free and democratic Cuba."

He emphasized that "if we can tear down the Berlin Wall, we can build a strong economy. And if we can lift that Iron Curtain, we can bring the curtain down on immorality and indifference and lawlessness."

The president reminded his supporters that the upcoming election would pit "the advocates of the liberal agenda" against "you and I and those values of family that we share." He stated that the family is under siege and that the educational system is being threatened, and announced that a day earlier, on July 20, he had approved New Jersey's request "to try a new approach to make parents in the welfare system more responsible, to put parents back to work."

The president concluded his speech by conceding that "we've got hard work ahead. We've got to keep our national

security second to none. We've got to prove the pessimists wrong about America's ability to compete and to create jobs and to expand America, to expand opportunity for all."

Amid the crowd were those who were disgruntled with Mr. Bush's presidency and the 45-minute delay, as the president arrived late from a campaign stop at Archbishop Ryan High School in Philadelphia. Protesters chanted "Hey hey, ho ho, George Bush has got to go." A small contingent of abortion rights activists lined the street that runs past Three Saints Church, and some carried placards denouncing the president's inability to combat homelessness and his position vis-a-vis the environment. Many carried Clinton-Gore '92 signs.

A group of Irish Americans carried placards that proclaimed Ireland a captive nation, and Peter Paluch of Rutherford, N.J., carried two Ukrainian flags adorned with rubber chickens and the word "Kiev," alluding to the speech given by the president before the Ukrainian Parliament in August 1991.



Peter Paluch's "Chicken Kiev" stands out among the crowds in Garfield.

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**PARTY!**

