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Ukraine's Olympians golden in Barcelona

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Checking the progress of athletes from Ukraine at the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona, one finds Tetiana Lysenko of Kherston and Tetiana Hutsu of Odessa on the roster of the Unified Team corps that took the gold in women's team gymnastics. They placed fifth and ninth, respectively, with 79,122 and 78,848 points.

Ukrainian men were particularly impressive in team gymnastics. Hryhoriy Misiutyn was third (116,975 points) Ihor Korobchynsky, fifth (116,500), and Rustam Sharipov 22nd (114,950), as they helped the Unified Team roll to gold, besting the Chinese contingent by almost five points — a very large margin in this sport. Messrs. Misiutyn and Korobchynsky are from Luhanske, while Mr. Sharipov hails from Kharkiv.

Oleh Kucherenko, a world wrestling champion for the last two years, is taking a gold medal home to Luhanske (105.5 lb.) competition. He defeated Italian Vincenzo Maenza in the final bout of the 48 kg.

Valeriv Statsenko (Kiev), an entry in the three-meter springboard diving competition, came in eighth with 577,920 points.

Oleksander Honchenkov (Lviv), was knocked out of the 4,000-meter individual pursuit event in cycling, as he was overtaken by Jens Lehmann of Germany.

In the ongoing boxing competition, Rostyslav Zaulichny of Lviv was given a bye into the next round in the 81 kg (179 lb.) class.

In a related story, some U.S. media are continuing their irritating habit of bemoaning the demise of the Soviet Union. The sports section of the July 29 edition of The New York Times carried an article that described the "almost heartbreaking" final triumph of a soon-to-be-disunited CIS gymnastics team.

Michael Janofsky's article, "A Glorious Conclusion to a Gymnastics Dynasty," recalled the halcyon days of the system that produced the likes of Olga Korbut, Nelli Kim and Lyudmilla Turishcheva.

Given the revelations about the training system made by the first star on that list (even if we leave politics out of it), such an attitude is perplexingly blinkered, to say the least. Ms. Korbut's decision to act as a coach and promoter of gymnastics in the U.S. is particularly telling.

Battle-weary Trans-Dnistrrians pessimistic about new ceasefire

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

TYRASPOL, Trans-Dnister Moldovan Republic — "I just want peace, I want peace," lamented Matrona Kyrylivna Lapuha, walking through her bombed-out garden. The blue-and-white walls of her home, once framed by lush grapevines, are now shattered by bullet holes. Over 30 mines have exploded on her property located in the village of Korzhyvo, along the front lines of the ongoing bloody conflict between Moldovan and separatist Trans-Dnistrrian forces.

"We lived together side by side for many years," said Ms. Lapuha, "and I lived to see this," she added, pointing to the spot on her bed where a mine exploded in early May. But, this ethnic Ukrainian woman who has lived in this region her entire adult life does not blame inter-ethnic tensions for the war that has destroyed her homestead and sent her children to live with family in Ukraine.

Her home had been caught in the crossfire — the shots came from both sides, and now, neither side has been able to assist her in rebuilding a life in this region. She, like most residents on this sliver of land along the Dnister River, near Ukraine's southern border, began fearing that Moldova may unite with Romania after the break-up of the Soviet Union and that the Trans-Dnistrrians, mostly Russians and Ukrainians, would become second-class citizens in this republic of 4.3 million.

And although Moldovan President Mircea Snegur has promised the people of this river-bed region that if the issue of reunification with Romania is raised in the future, the Trans-Dnistrrians will be allowed to determine their own fate, the fighting that has devastated Dubossary and destroyed Bendery continues.

A cease-fire agreement signed by Russia and Moldova on July 22 in Moscow is viewed by the leaders of the feuding lands, Presidents Snegur and Igor Smirnov of the Trans-Dnistrrian Moldovan Republic, as an initial step in the peace process. However, it is the fifth attempt at a cease-fire.

In late June, after the presidents of Moldova, Romania, Russia and Ukraine signed a joint communique calling for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire, a United Nations fact-finding mission was caught during an exchange of gunfire in Bendery.

Although the newest cease-fire, a military agreement, guarantees a multinational peacekeeping force — including six Russian battalions patrolling a neutral zone along the Dnister River — commanders on both sides are sceptical about its success.



"I want peace," says Matrona Kyrylivna Lapuha, as she stands outside her bullet-riddled home in Korzhyvo, a town near Dubossary.

"We were told the war would end in April," said Col. Vasyl Kalko, commander of the Trans-Dnistrrian militia in Bendery. "But on June 19, open aggression began here," he said. "So, we have little hope that this cease-fire will change anything."

Unlike some of his colleagues who seek total independence, Col. Kalko hopes that eventually Trans-Dnistrria

will be a recognized autonomous state within Moldova. "It is unlikely that Trans-Dnistrria will be recognized as an independent state because this would set a precedent for other regions, such as the Crimea, Donbas, western Ukraine," observed the pragmatic leader, who has seen the bloodshed here since the beginning of the fighting early this year.

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian sailors, citing abuse, jump ship and request asylum

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two Ukrainian sailors have requested political asylum in the United States after having jumped into the waters off Portland, Maine, from a Russian commercial fishing trawler docked there on July 17.

The two sailors, Serhiy Mikulin, 24, from Pervomayske and 19-year-old Kyrylo Turta of Mykolayiv, claim officers and sailors aboard the Murmansk-based ship Dauriia discriminated against them because they are Ukrainian. Mr. Mikulin said the two were verbally and physically harassed to the point they felt their lives might be endangered.

According to their translator, Ukrainian American Mykola Arkas, the sailors said, "Either they were going to kill us, or we were going to kill them."

They landed on U.S. shores with no shoes on their feet and only the clothes they were wearing because they decided to jump on the spur of the moment. However, they had previously planned

a break from the ship. The night before, the two mariners decided they would leave their vessel and seek refuge in the U.S. But, having sneaked on deck they vacillated when they saw ship guards.

The Ukrainian sailors ended up in the custody of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents after being picked up in a rubber dinghy by shore-bound sailors from another ship. Barefoot and soaking wet, they trudged through town exclaiming, "Police, police," to anyone they met. Finally, two boys understood their pleas and obtained the help the grounded sailors requested.

The case closely resembles the situation in New Orleans in October 1985 when Myroslav Medvid escaped from a Soviet ship only to be returned after U.S. officials refused his pleas for help.

In the Medvid case, representatives from the ship on which he was sailing, the Marshall Koniev, claimed Mr. Medvid had become drunk and had fallen from the ship's deck into the

(Continued on page 11)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine moves toward the rule of law

by Bohdan Nahaylo
RFE/RL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

Democracy and independence

In the second half of August the attempted coup in Moscow by Communist hard-liners suddenly seemed to place in jeopardy everything that had been achieved and to demonstrate the fragility of both Ukraine's new sovereignty and incipient democracy. Paradoxically, the failed coup actually furthered the cause of Ukrainian democracy and sovereign statehood. On August 24 the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet proclaimed the independence of Ukraine but made it subject to endorsement through a referendum. Six days later the discredited CPU was banned after its leadership had been implicated in the coup attempt. These two decisions opened a new chapter in Ukraine's history.

The referendum on independence and the presidential election were announced for the same day — December 1. While preparations for these crucial votes got under way, the Ukrainian Parliament and government concentrated on safeguarding Ukraine's sovereignty by creating national armed forces, on the one hand, and promoting unity and reassuring the national minorities that their rights would be fully respected, on the other.

Indeed, Ukraine's leaders adhered to the idea, advocated by Rukh and its allies, of a new independent and democratic Ukrainian state based not on an ethnic but a territorial principle. On October 8 the Ukrainian Supreme Council, as the Ukrainian Parliament now called itself, adopted a citizenship law that was non-discriminating and granted citizenship to everyone resident in Ukraine at the time. The following month it passed a Declaration of the Rights of the Nationalities of Ukraine, which, among other things, signaled the government's readiness to grant official language status to the mother tongue of any group compactly settled in an administrative territorial unit of Ukraine.²³

In the referendum and presidential election an astounding 90.3 percent of the voters (84.1 percent of those eligible to vote) endorsed the declaration of Ukraine's independence, and 61.5 percent came out in favor of Mr. Kravchuk. The emergence of an independent Ukraine led by a democratically elected president turned out to be, as The Times of December 3, 1991, commented, "a model of peaceful change."

On December 5 the Ukrainian Parliament voted to nullify the 1922 treaty on the creation of the USSR as well as all constitutional acts by the USSR that had followed, thereby proclaiming, in effect, Ukraine's secession from the Soviet Union. The same day it issued an appeal to the Parliaments and peoples of the world affirming that from now on, "Ukraine will build its own democratic

law-based state whose primary aim will be to safeguard human rights and freedoms" in accordance with international legal norms.²⁴ Mr. Pliushch was elected to replace Mr. Kravchuk as chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament.

The draft constitution, other legislation

Since then, more work has had to be done to ensure that the new Ukrainian Constitution reflects the dramatic changes that have taken place since the document on the basic principles of the

new constitution was adopted in the summer of 1991.²⁵ As long as the Soviet Union existed, most of the specialist literature on legal and constitutional questions in Ukraine was based on the theories of Moscow and Russian experts; but now, Ukrainian legal specialists are able to look to the West for advice and to learn from its experience.

In the spring of 1992, members of the Constitutional Commission sought the opinion of European and American constitutional law specialists on the draft of the new Ukrainian Constitution. At the beginning of March an international seminar on constitutional reform in Ukraine was held in Prague at the Central European University. That same month Mr. Holovaty, a member of the Constitutional Committee, traveled to the United States for discussions with U.S. experts.²⁶

In early June the Constitutional Committee completed its work and submitted the draft of the new constitution to the Supreme Council. On June 30, Radio Ukraine reported that the Parliament had begun its discussion of the draft. From what is known about it, its authors are apparently proposing a combination of a presidential system and a bicameral legislature, with greater emphasis on the former.

Reportedly, the draft reflects the Parliament's recognition earlier this year of the need to broaden the president's powers by allowing him to appoint plenipotentiary representatives in order to overcome conservative opposition at the regional and district levels and get reforms under way.²⁷

During the first half of 1992 important legislation was adopted or was being prepared in other areas. In the spring the Parliament passed a number of crucial economic laws that, in the opinion of some of the deputies, amounted to the "burial" of Soviet socialism in Ukraine. They included laws on the privatization of large and small enterprises, on privatization documents and securities, on foreign investment, and a land code dealing with the privatization of land. In May a draft law guaranteeing the rights of national minorities was published and is currently being debated in the Parliament.²⁸

Legal reforms

A crucial factor in a law-based state is, of course, the legal system itself. The transition from a one-party system to rule of law is a task fraught with organizational and psychological difficulties, comparable to the switch from a command economy to a market-oriented one. In Ukraine, as in other states undergoing this change, the lack of a democratic legal culture and of appropriate legal institutions is a major problem that will take a considerable time to overcome.

In the meantime, as Oleksandr Yemets — the chairman of the parliament — (Continued on page 14)

22. For the text of the law, see *Demokratychna Ukraina*, November 14, 1991.

23. For the text of the declaration, see *ibid.*, November 5, 1991.

24. See *News from Ukraine*, No. 50, 1991.

25. For details, see the roundtable, in which three members of the Constitutional Committee's working group took part, titled "For a New Ukraine — A New Constitution," published in *Polityka i Chas*, No. 1, 1992, pp. 21-25.

26. Radio Ukraine, March 24, 1992; and Silski Visti, March 27, 1992.

27. *Holos Ukrainy*, June 9, 1992.

28. *Ibid.*, May 21, 1992.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk's representative in Kiev, Ivan Saliy, has directed that all signs and announcements in Kiev must be in Ukrainian by August 1. By October 1, all forms and rubber stamps are to be in Ukrainian. According to the 1989 census, Kiev was 72.4 percent Ukrainian and 20.9 percent Russian. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — Mustafa Dzhemilev, leader of the Crimean Tatar Assembly (Mejlis), warned of civil disobedience if the Tatars' demands for the restoration of their statehood in the Crimea within Ukraine are ignored. He has called on Ukrainian authorities to define their position on the Crimean Tatars. ITAR-TASS reported on July 25. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine now has 13 political parties, with the addition of the new Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine. That party has joined the opposition coalition New Ukraine and says that its major goal is the struggle for human rights. Party leader Volodymyr Klymchuk stressed that this party has nothing to do with the Russian Liberal Democratic Party headed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — The next phase of Black Sea Fleet negotiations was held on July 18 in Moscow. Deputy Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet Yuriy Yarov and First Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament Vasi-

(Continued on page 7)

Ukraine limited to 450,000 troops

VIENNA — NATO and the former Warsaw Pact countries on July 6 initiated the draft of an agreement intended to limit the number of troops that each nation can maintain, reported the Associated Press.

Utel to provide phone service

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Utel, a partnership to build a long-distance phone network across Ukraine, was recently joined by Germany's national phone company, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom. Utel was formed in January by AT&T, Ukraine's Ministry of Communications and PTT Telecom Netherlands.

Utel received exclusive rights to provide long-distance service to all 25 calling regions of Ukraine, reported The Wall Street Journal. The partnership had permission to service only 13 regions previously.

AT&T said it was supplying 12 phone switches, which will be assembled in Ukraine, to connect Ukraine's phone districts.

Ukraine holds 51 percent of the partnership's shares and PTT has 10 percent, reported The New York Times. AT&T had held 39 percent of the partnership, but signed over half its shares, 19.5 percent, to the German company, making it an equal partner.

The agreement, which does not cover naval forces, sets maximum levels of ground and air forces in 26 of the 29 countries involved in the talks, excluding the warring former Soviet republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova.

According to a list made available to the press, Russia's agreed troop maximum will be 1,450,000, Ukraine's limit will be 450,000, and Germany's will be 345,000. The United States, which has approximately 100,000 soldiers in the region, could increase troop size to 250,000.

The agreement was to have been signed by government leaders at the 52-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting in Helsinki the week of July 6. In signing the agreement, leaders are making only a political commitment on troop levels as the agreement is not a binding treaty. The signing of a binding treaty would require "a myriad of verification measures," said Lynn Hansen, the United States representative.

The agreement does not set limits on troops in the former Yugoslav federation, as Yugoslavia, like other non-aligned nations, was not part of the arms control process that began in 1973.

NATO and the former Warsaw Pact previously agreed to limit five categories of heavy weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals. An agreement on this was signed in Paris in November 1990.

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Brzezinski, Hawrylyshyn and Drach receive Antonovych awards in Kiev

by Irene Jarosewich
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — Poet-politician Ivan Drach, professor, political analyst and presidential advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, and professor, businessman and management expert Bohdan Hawrylyshyn were presented the 1991 Antonovych Prizes on July 3 here in the Ukrainian capital.

Conferred annually since 1980 by the Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation, the awards are given to individuals whose literary or scholarly work is judged to be an exceptional contribution to the fields of Ukrainian literature and Ukrainian studies. However, in his opening remarks at the awards ceremony this year, Omelan Antonovych stated that in light of the extraordinary events of 1991, this year's recipients were chosen not only on the merits of their literary and scholarly efforts, but also in recognition of how their efforts helped realize a historic goal: the establishment of an independent Ukraine.

In his acceptance remarks, Dr. Brzezinski, author of "The Grand Failure: The Birth and Death of Communism in the 20th Century," cited the independence of Ukraine as one of the three most significant geopolitical developments of the 20th century. The first was in 1918, the collapse of the German empire; the second, 1945, the division of Europe into blocs; and the third, 1991, the emergence of an independent Ukraine.

Dr. Brzezinski emphasized that Ukraine's independence "is more than the end of the Communist Soviet Union. ... It means the end of imperial Russia, ...the end of the last European empire," and it transforms the geopolitical map of Europe.

According to Dr. Brzezinski, the end of the Russian empire offers Russia the opportunity "as a nation and as a state... (to) become both democratic and European," which in addition to being significant in geopolitical terms, is a critical philosophical development as well, and the path by which "genuine friendship and reconciliation between Ukraine and Russia" is possible.

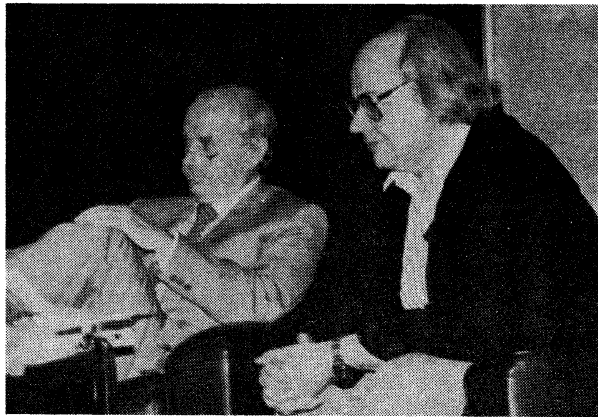
Marta Bohachevsky-Chomiak, who introduced Dr. Brzezinski, credited him with "identifying Ukraine as important, now an accepted thesis, when all others considered it to be irrelevant." Dr. Brzezinski, according to Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak "took out the abstract, the unfamiliar, the exotic and romantic, and made Ukraine part of the world dynamic" and recognized "that the future of Europe depends on whether or not Russia can be a democracy, and that Ukraine is critical to this process."

The perceived irrelevance of Ukraine in the world dynamic, even among European leaders, is the phantom Dr. Hawrylyshyn has been battling for years. Born in the Ternopil Oblast, Dr. Hawrylyshyn spent his youth in a displaced persons' camp in Germany, immigrated to Canada, and then again to Switzerland. An internationally recognized management expert, Dr. Hawrylyshyn often felt bitterness at how little was known about Ukraine and, in turn, Ukraine's isolation from the rest of the world.

Recognizing the first opportunities several years ago to include Ukraine in worldwide processes, Dr. Hawrylyshyn established a branch in Kiev of the Geneva-based International Management Institute, brought in the New York-based Soros Foundation/Renaissance Fund and laid the groundwork for the Advisory Council of international consultants who advise Ukraine's



Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski (right) listens to the Antonovych Award citation as read by Dr. Omelan Antonovych.



Antonovych Award laureates Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn (left) and Ivan Drach.

Supreme Council on development of legislature and policy.

Introduced by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko as a "facilitator for Ukraine, ...a voice for Ukraine in Europe when there were no other voices," Dr. Hawrylyshyn acknowledged that he is committed to helping Ukraine go forth into the world as a nation. However, to do this, Ukraine needs "not just new ideas, new leaders, new theories and systems, but a whole new attitude that must be embodied in the people, ...in the hundreds of cultural and commercial attaches that represent Ukraine in diplomatic posts around the world, in the tens of thousands of engineers and technical experts geared to create and design products that improve and enhance the quality of life and standard of living for individuals, in the hundreds of thousands of directors and managers of small businesses, administrators, teachers, writers — these are the people that run a country."

For Mr. Drach, it is this attitude, or spirit, of the Ukrainian people that has been both Ukraine's savior and enslaver. On more than one occasion, "deceptive acquiescence saved us more, perhaps, than the Kozak manliness that has been much-praised and publicized to the four corners of the earth." It is this acquiescence, however, that has also "steadily stolen from us our very selves," he added.

Mr. Drach, according to Mykola Zhulynsky who introduced him, recognized "the choice put forth by all totalitarian systems throughout the world: self-preservation, that is, pro-

tection of the state's goals, or self-actualization, that is, individual goals... Drach, the poet-politician, understood that without an independent Ukraine, the individual can never be actualized."

Mr. Drach, who was honored both for his literary work "Chornobyl Madonna," as well as his leadership of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, reflected on the days immediately following the Chornobyl disaster, during which he stated that the "atomic lightning of Chornobyl had struck the geno-type of the Ukrainian nation." He continued, "Immediately word came back from Moscow — had I said 'geno-type' or 'genocide' of the Ukrainian nation? ... which only confirms the much-used saying, 'Russian democracy ends where Ukrainian independence begins.'"

"And I understood that Chornobyl was the continuation of the genocide of the Ukrainian nation, of which the Famine of 1933 was the grandfather, and the ancestor of which was the slave's soul," Mr. Drach said. "Only when we get rid of the Chornobyl within us — rid ourselves of fear — will we have Ukrainian poetry, Ukrainian politics, a Ukrainian nation."

Recipients of the Antonovych Prizes are recommended by a jury of experts in Ukrainian literature and Ukrainian studies. This year's jury was chaired by Prof. John Fizer (U.S.), Rutgers University, and comprised Mykola Zhulynsky (Ukraine), Institute of Ukrainian Literature, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, member of President Leonid

(Continued on page 13)

Zbigniew Brzezinski says...

Following are excerpts from a transcript of Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's speech at the Antonovych Awards Ceremony on July 3, in Kiev.

This evening is a celebration of Ukrainian intellectual life and a celebration of the life and the freedom of the Ukrainian nation. This award, which I am honored to receive, reflects the important contribution to Ukrainian life of the Ukrainian diaspora. I am proud to be in the company of such distinguished fellow laureates, and I am very conscious of the distinguished laureates who have preceded me.

I am conscious of the fact that one of the first laureates of this important award was Vasyl Stus, who paid with his life for his devotion to the Ukrainian people. Given that fact, it is my intention to donate the entire prize, that is, the monetary aspect of this prize, to the families of political prisoners who died for freedom.

...Ever since my childhood I have believed that Ukraine should be free, and I have always believed that someday it will be free. My father fought against the Ukrainians in Lwow [Lviv], but he always taught me that Polish-Ukrainian fighting was a form of fratricide, and that Polish policy towards Ukraine before the war was wrong. ...

I also have a geopolitical reason for welcoming the freedom of Ukraine. ... an independent Ukraine transforms the geopolitical map of Europe. It is one of the three most important developments geopolitically of the century.

The first major geopolitical development of this century was the collapse in 1918 of the German empire. The second most important geopolitical development was the division of Europe in 1945 into blocs. The emergence of an independent Ukraine is the third most important geopolitical development of the century because it means the end of imperial Russia.

This is more than the end of the Communist Soviet Union. This the end of the last European empire. This development, in turn, is related to another set of important political developments. An independent Ukraine, by ending the Russian empire, creates the real possibility, that Russia, as a nation and as a state, will become both democratic and European. Hence, an independent Ukraine actually helps Russia.

An independent Ukraine is not an anti-Russian development, but in fact, objectively, a pro-Russian development. The Russian people, if Russia remains an empire, will be living in a state that is poor and in a state that is dictatorial. This is why the emergence of an independent Ukraine is an important geopolitical and also philosophical development. ...That reality makes genuine friendship and reconciliation between Ukraine and Russia possible. ...

Ukraine is now an independent state, but it is important to recognize that the next phase is a difficult phase of consolidation of the Ukrainian state. The next three to five years will be critical and extremely difficult. You have already laid the basis for an independent financial structure, and you have already laid the basis for an

(Continued on page 13)

Philadelphians raise over \$44,000 for Ukraine's diplomatic missions



Ambassador Oleh Bilorus is flanked by his wife, Larysa, and Ambassador Viktor Batiuk during a fund-raiser in Philadelphia.

by Olena Stercho-Hendler

Larysa Bilorus interviewed by Good Housekeeping

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Larysa Bilorus, wife of Oleh Bilorus, the first ambassador of Ukraine to the United States, was interviewed by Good Housekeeping Magazine at the newly established Ukrainian Embassy on June 10.

A graduate of the State Pedagogical University in Kiev with a degree in Ukrainian and Russian literature and language, Mrs. Bilorus did post-graduate work at the Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogy in Kiev.

She was a senior lecturer of Ukrainian and Russian language at the Kiev State Institute of Culture in 1986-1992, and is the author of more than a dozen full-length methodological studies and monographs published in the former Soviet Union. Mrs. Bilorus is the mother of two children, Ihor and Irina.

Margaret Adams, who conducted the interview, is senior editor/national affairs director of Good Housekeeping's Washington Bureau. In addition, she is a special consultant to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in preparation for the Fourth Global Conference of Women to be held in Beijing in 1995.

Throughout the interview, Mrs. Bilorus explained the role of women in Ukraine, stating that Ukraine, once a matriarchal society, includes 25 million working women, almost 50 percent of the total population. Women hold such prestigious positions as doctors of medicine, teachers, government leaders, authors and poets. There are presently five women deputies in the Ukrainian Parliament and over 50 percent of the women in Ukraine have a higher or professional education.

In regards to the acceptance of the working woman in Ukraine, Mrs. Bilorus said, "Life is very complicated. I have a desire to take care of my family and a need to work professionally. I do not know what it means not to work. I need to distribute my energy in both, the work force and my family, to create a balance within myself."

After the interview, Mrs. Adams fondly stated, "I came away admiring her intelligence, charm and wit. I look forward to being in her company again soon."

PHILADELPHIA — Although Ukraine has been recognized by over 130 countries and has signed treaties for the opening of embassies with many of them, few Ukrainian ambassadors have actually been posted.

Ukraine ranks 13th in the world in its assessed financial contribution to the United Nations, but is the U.N.'s fifth largest debtor in terms of non-payment of dues. The Ukrainian Mission at the U.N. has only six staffers, including two support personnel, although far smaller countries have 30 to 40 members in their delegations. Similarly, the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington struggles in a small suite of rented offices.

The reason for all these shortcomings is simple and pressing: a lack of cold, hard cash. Because Russia impounded most of Ukraine's stock of foreign exchange during the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Ukraine now is hamstrung in achieving one of its top priorities, the establishment of a strong, diplomatic presence in capitals around the world.

In order to raise hard currency to assist Ukraine, an informational evening/fund-raiser was held in Philadelphia on Sunday, July 12. The event was hosted by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Philadelphia Rukh, with the cooperation of the Philadelphia branches of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

The featured speakers included Oleh Bilorus, Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, Viktor Batiuk, Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations, and Dr. Stepan Woroch, a member of the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine.

A grand total of \$44,400 was raised, of which \$15,300 consisted of donations, and the rest, of pledges. The funds are being channeled to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine.

According to Dr. Woroch, the foundation was formed with the assistance of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine. The foundation is a separate legal entity that has been registered as a foreign agent of the Ukrainian government, in accordance with the requirements of U.S. law. The foundation's goal is to raise \$10 million

(Continued on page 11)

7,992 lost

Due to a paste-up error, the number 8,000 mysteriously became 8 in a story about the town of Yunokomunarske, Ukraine, (population: 8,000) where a nuclear bomb had been detonated in 1979.

Ukraine's Embassy in D.C.: swamped, but up and running

by Maxim Kniazkov

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Jennifer has a hell of a job. Not only does the telephone in her office ring off the hook every 10 seconds, but mountains of outgoing mail have to be expedited and equal mountains of incoming mail sorted out.

On top of that, that are hundreds of other small chores that have to be done by the end of each day.

To add to the over-all stress, those telephone callers can be a real pain. While I wait in the anteroom for the scheduled meeting with the ambassador, someone calls and insists on the latest news from Ukraine, apparently because his local paper has not carried any for a couple of weeks now.

God! How could she know? We are on L Street, at the heart of Washington's business district, and even The Washington Post doesn't care much about Ukraine in this election year.

Two or three such nagging calls could make anyone lose their temper. But Jennifer calmly refers the caller to the American Embassy in Kiev, providing him with a phone number and area codes. Meanwhile, another curious caller is already on the line.

So far, Jennifer, a university graduate in political studies, is the only American employee at the Embassy of Ukraine that was opened in Washington about two months ago.

Since then, its small staff has been grappling with numerous problems that only tend to multiply as one of the youngest diplomatic representations in the nation's capital tries to take hold and define its image in one of the most snobbish diplomatic communities of the world.

The rest of the embassy staff are Ukrainians, and their number is rapidly growing. Having started last spring with only two diplomats — First Secretaries Serhiy Kulyk and Ihor Dunaisky — Ukraine has increased the number of its Washington envoys to 10. Seven of them are diplomats. There are also an accountant and two secretaries.

"More will be coming soon," says the country's ambassador to the U.S., Oleh Bilorus. "By the end of this year, we plan to have 17 people on our staff and in 1993 — 25 people."

The ultimate goal, Dr. Bilorus contends, would be to have about 50 Ukrainian diplomats working in Washington, a number that he believes would properly reflect the importance independent Ukraine vests in its relations with the United States.

"President Leonid Kravchuk himself monitors the activities of our embassy," proudly notes Dr. Bilorus, adding that this alone underscores the sincerity of Kiev's desire to build a solid and lasting relationship with the United States.

This task keeps the Ukrainian ambassador on the road. In the less than two months he has been in the U.S., he paid visits to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Hartford, Conn., and Cleveland, and has traveled throughout Ohio. Scheduled are trips to the states of Delaware and California.

The permanent feature of each of these trips is a meeting with the local Ukrainian American community. Dr. Bilorus' best impressions of America seem so far to be linked to those meetings.

"The Ukrainian American community obviously helps us a lot," he acknowledges, beaming at the very thought of this assistance. "They gave us a hand in acquiring office equipment, care for our diplomats, and in solving many other problems." Not to mention that George Chopivsky's United Psychiatric Group housed the embassy for some time and still keeps Jennifer on its payroll to help the Ukrainians keep costs down.

Meanwhile, the embassy staff struggles to generate more hard-currency income for cash-strapped Ukraine as well as for their own office. They sell visas — about 1,500 per month. The ambassador says it is much more than they had anticipated, but still not enough to become self-sustainable.

"Our most important task at this point is to get as far as we can in terms of building a durable economic cooperation between our two countries," Dr. Bilorus points out. "We would like American businesses to come to Ukraine for our mutual benefit."

The ambassador stresses that better conditions for foreign investment will be created in Ukraine this fall, when the hryvnia — the long-awaited national currency — will be introduced as the sole legal tender.

According to Dr. Bilorus, Ukraine has already reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund for the release of \$1.5 billion that will constitute the hryvnia's stabilization fund. (However, this statement was made before Economics Minister Volodymyr Lanovoy was asked to resign by President Kravchuk, which may seriously jeopardize the course of economic reform in Ukraine.) Thus, by the end of this year, the hryvnia, he says, would become fully convertible, a crucial change that he hopes will attract foreign investors.

Recently, the ambassador's life has become somewhat easier: he got a deputy, Counselor Volodymyr Zabihailo.

Diplomacy is a comparatively new field for this middle-aged former academic, an expert in comparative law. Mr. Zabihailo spent most of his active life teaching at Kiev State University, where he ended up as chairman of the Comparative Law Department.

Trying to fill the gap in his knowledge of foreign policy, the counselor reads through piles of books and newspaper clippings sitting atop his desk and still complains that he does not have enough reading material. "We would like to buy new books, new encyclopedias, but, unfortunately, right now it is impossible," he remarks. "The usual money crunch! And besides, there is not much room for them in this office."

Will the Ukrainian diplomats have a chance someday to move into their own building in Washington and work in the same conditions as diplomats from many other countries? It largely depends on relations

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukrainian Orthodox autocephaly and Metropolitan Filaret

by Serhiy Plokhyy

The dynamic and tragic dimension of events that have enveloped the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) in the last three months are reminiscent of the turmoil it underwent in the late 16th to the mid-17th centuries. At its Archbishopial Sobor, which took place in March of this year, the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) effectively refused the UOC request to be granted canonical independence, or status as an autocephalous Church, and deferred any decision on the matter to the next sobor. The date for the next such assembly has not been determined, although it is to take place within the next three years.

The Moscow Patriarchate obviously shares the view of certain leading Russian politicians that Ukraine will "get over the illness" of independence, and will return to the Russian yoke. For the moment, the Patriarchate has affirmed the concept of a single and indivisible Church, if not state. Moscow could not issue an outright refusal because Ukraine has been granted international recognition as an independent state, and the issue of Ukrainian autocephaly has entered the global arena. As a result, Moscow decided to delay and to use the hiatus to its own advantage.

The first blow to the UOC's autocephalous movement was struck at this sobor. Its target was Metropolitan Filaret, primate of the UOC, an extraordinarily controversial figure and an easy mark for attacks and accusations. Already in 1991, prior to the declaration of Ukrainian independence and before his change of policy — from backing a united Russian Church to the support of Ukrainian autocephaly — Filaret found himself under strong attack from within and without the UOC.

The first accusation was made by Ionafan, then bishop of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky. He charged that Filaret was guilty of breaking his monastic vows. According to Ionafan, supported by a number of rumors circulating in Kiev, and later, by the testimonies of other bishops, Filaret has a family and children whom he made no effort to conceal because he was so confident of his position.

The second accusation appeared in the Moscow press. Filaret was charged with long-standing collaboration with the KGB and with organizing a series of provocations against the Greek-Catholic Church.

Characteristically, the Moscow Sobor, seeking a pretext to punish Filaret for his demands for autocephaly, referred to these charges only unofficially. In official documents, completely different arguments were presented. The reasons for such a game are fairly obvious. For a time, the Patriarchate supported Filaret against Ionafan and sanctioned the latter's removal as bishop. As far as the charges of collaboration with the KGB are concerned, similar allegations were also made in the press about the Patriarch himself and about the entire Holy Synod of the ROC. Therefore, to use this argument against Filaret would have failed, because the document issued in the mid-1970s by the Council for Religious Affairs of the Council of

Ministers of the USSR was circulated in the West. Filaret belonged to the second category of hierarchs of the ROC, that is, individuals who collaborated with authorities, with certain reservations. Some of those who now wish to judge him, as is well known, were in the first category, that is, of those who unquestioningly carried out the directives of the regime.

At the March-April sobor in Moscow, Filaret was officially charged with leading the church toward the danger of schism; it was stated that he had "lost the trust of the majority of the Ukrainian episcopate, and can no longer be the servant and the symbol of Church unity." Practically speaking, reference was being made to the conflict between Filaret and a few bishops of the UOC who refused to back him in his search for autocephaly.

On the whole, these were hierarchs who were most closely bound by personal or official ties with the Moscow Patriarchate. One of them, Alipyi (Pohrebniak), had just been consecrated in October 1991 as bishop of Donetsk and Slovanske. After graduating from the theological seminary and academy in Moscow, he served as personal assistant to the archimandrite of the Trinity-Sergei Monastery, the custodian of the Patriarch's chambers, and then as overseer of the Trinity Cathedral. The other two members of the anti-Filaret clique were Onufriy (Berezovsky), bishop of Bukovyna, and Serhiy, bishop of Ternopil, both of whom had personal contacts with the ruling elite in Moscow. According to the Ukrainian press, the clerical careers of Onufriy and Serhiy, both from Bukovyna, were marked by their financial dealings while based at the Pochayiv Lavra (Monastery). The first served as vicar there, the other as an accountant. Funds from the cloister, including those converted into U.S. currency, were transferred directly to Moscow.

Particularly suspicious was the affair concerning the consecration of Bishop Serhiy, whose patron in Moscow was the director of the Moscow Patriarchate's external relations, Metropolitan Kirill (Gundayev) of Smolensk. Serhiy was elevated to his post without any theological training, and without having served as either a hegumen or an archimandrite. It is difficult to determine the accuracy of press reports dealing with this issue. Equally uncertain is how much more moral the other hierarchs of the UOC were, but there is no doubt about the close personal contacts between Onufriy, Serhiy and Alipyi of Moscow. Nor is there any doubt that these very contacts were a significant factor in their anti-Filaret positions.

Filaret's reactions to the refusal of the three bishops to back him in his efforts to secure autocephaly were sharp, although much more cautious than his response to Ionafan's attacks. To be sure, the bishops were removed from their eparchies, but they were offered other positions. At the Holy Synod of the UOC on January 23, it was decided to transfer Onufriy to the Ivano-Frankivske Eparchy, where only a handful of UOC parishes remained, while Serhiy was assigned to Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky and named a vicar in the Kiev Eparchy, in other words, placed under Filaret's direct control. An analogous decision was made with regard to Alipyi, who wrote a request to be released from the Donetsk Eparchy. He was installed as the bishop of Cherkasy, and also given a vicarship in Kiev. The synod renewed its request to Moscow for autocephaly.

Onufriy presented the most active opposition to the decisions of the synod. He organized some of the laity, who allegedly confined him to his residence in Chernivtsi against his will. Rumors even began circulating that a metropolitanate independent of Kiev had been established in Bukovyna. This was playing the "Crimean card," — this time in the context of Church politics.

Onufriy also brought his supporters to Moscow, where they staged a demonstration during a session of the Archbishopial Sobor of the ROC in March-April. Filaret was forced to promise to resign, but he was to step down after his return to Ukraine, at an Archbishopial Sobor of the UOC. According to information provided by the Moscow Patriarchate, he swore to do so on the holy cross and the Gospel, and was given the sobor's blessing to serve as a bishop of one of the UOC's cathedrals.

Subsequent reports in the Ukrainian press suggest that the initial intention of the congress's organizers was to remove Filaret in Moscow, to convene a sobor of Ukrainian bishops on the spot, and to elect Volodymyr (Sobodan), the metropolitan of Rostov and Novocheerkassk, as the new metropolitan of Kiev. Filaret's promise to step down delayed his ouster.

When Filaret arrived back in Ukraine, he refused to vacate the Kievan post. At a press conference held in Kiev he declared that he had endured a Golgotha in Moscow; blocked the appointment of "Moscow's designate" as the representative of the UOC; and asserted that he could not leave his post at this crucial juncture. In other words, he refused to resign.

Judging by the wide currency given to Filaret's declaration by the official mass media, the Ukrainian government supported his stand. Prior to the Archbishopial Sobor in Moscow, President Leonid Kravchuk had sent a special letter to Moscow's patriarch, in which he stated his support for the UOC's request for autocephaly, issued in November 1991. The decision of the sobor gave a clear indication of Moscow's position in this regard.

In the meantime, the Moscow Patriarchate took the offensive, taking advantage of its rights as the overseer of the Orthodox Church's administrative center, and organized an unprecedented campaign against Filaret's supporters through its representatives in Ukraine.

Particularly indicative were the events that took place in the Odessa-Izmail

Eparchy. For many decades, it was considered a kind of Crimea of the Muscovite Patriarchate. The summer residence of the patriarch, the Dormition Monastery in that Eparchy, was the only ROC theological seminary outside of Russia. Moscow's position here is stronger than anywhere else in Ukraine, all the more since elsewhere numerous educational institutions of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) had been established and were attracting nationally conscious youths who no longer wished to attend seminaries with affiliations to the Moscow Patriarchate. Regardless of the evident leanings toward Moscow of his eparchy, at the Archbishopial Sobor in that city, Bishop Lazar of Odessa came out in support of Filaret's position, albeit cautiously. As a result, Lazar was driven out of his residence upon his return. A request was forwarded to Moscow, written on behalf of the clergy, that the eparchy and the Dormition Monastery of Patriarch Aleksei II be placed under Moscow's direct authority.

(Continued on page 12)



Marta Kolomayets

Metropolitan Volodymyr, who was elected to replace Metropolitan Filaret as head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.



Clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church wait to greet Metropolitan Volodymyr upon his arrival in Kiev.

Serhiy Plokhyy, a professor of history from Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, is a specialist in 20th century religious affairs. He is currently at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

Prof. Plokhyy's article was translated for The Ukrainian Weekly by Andriy Wynnycyk.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Medvid legacy

Perhaps United States immigration officials have learned something since they rejected attempts by Myroslav Medvid to escape his Soviet ship and receive U.S. political asylum. Or maybe it was going to be the same bit of work until a Ukrainian Orthodox priest convinced the officials that the two sailors were better off in his custody than with their Russian handlers.

If it took God's servant to get the Immigration and Naturalization Service working properly — glory, alleluia! Unlike the Medvid debacle, the INS has allowed two Ukrainian sailors who jumped the Murmansk-based Russian commercial fishing trawler *Dauriya*, anchored in Portland, Maine, temporary shelter in the U.S. until their applications for political asylum can be acted upon. Although whether they are granted political refugee status is important, we find more striking the fact that they were not cast back into the pond like under-sized fish.

For that's what the INS did to Medvid. The grain freighter *Marshall Koniev* had arrived near New Orleans to load wheat and then was to return to the Soviet Union when Ukrainian sailor Medvid upset the ship's plans. On October 24, 1985, he jumped into the night waters of the Mississippi River carrying a container with personal papers.

Immigration officials, though they were well aware that an opportunity for political asylum should be offered to a refugee from a Communist state, turned Medvid over to shipping officials for the Soviet vessel. But near the ship, the sailor tried to flee again and had to be restrained by eight Soviet goons.

After the story hit the presses such an uproar occurred in the Ukrainian American community that officials from the State Department and INS offices in Washington boarded the *Marshall Koniev* to interview Medvid again. He was then taken off the ship for physical and psychological evaluation where it was determined that the Soviets had drugged the hapless sailor.

This still was not sufficient evidence for U.S. government officials to see that something fishy was going on, although Congress was smart enough to call for an investigation.

More bungling occurred. First, Medvid was subpoenaed by the Senate Agriculture Committee, an action that should have forced the INS to prevent the ship's departure but did not. Secondly, blood tests should have been done when U.S. government officials suspected that Medvid had been drugged. Also, a second interpreter should have been contacted as is required in INS procedure when translation problems arose with the one used. Finally, a problem of jurisdiction occurred when the State Department took over the investigation, even though the Justice Department had clear authority over the matter. Many people suspect that the State Department reacted to ensure Medvid's return and avoid an international incident with the Soviet Union on the eve of the Geneva Summit between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev, although this has never been proven.

In the end Medvid was dragged back to the Soviet Union, and Congress was left to straighten out the mess.

The new rules established since the Medvid tragedy were tested this past week in Portland. It seems the INS has retained a modicum of sensitivity learned at the expense of Myroslav Medvid because the two Ukrainian sailors seeking asylum from the Russian trawler were not handed back into the ship's authority. But we are disturbed that INS officers put them under the guardianship of the ship's U.S. agents much as they did to Medvid. Especially unsettling is the excuse given by the two agents for the sailors' behavior — they were drunk and fell off the side of the ship. That statement mirrors the one used to explain Medvid's actions in 1985. We assume it must be a line from a KGB handbook left aboard the ship from the Soviet era.

Too often bureaucratic bungling in this country occurs due to a desire to take the easy path rather than the high road. That path cost Myroslav Medvid several years of precious freedom. This time it appears the INS chose the right route. At least we hope so.

July
29
1966

Turning the pages back...

Dauphin, Manitoba, is a town of about 10,000 people, situated 200 miles northwest of Winnipeg (and due north of North Dakota). It is the location of one of the oldest

Ukrainian settlements in Canada, dating from 1896. Over the years, the proportion of Ukrainians in Dauphin's population rose dramatically, and its importance as a cultural gathering place grew as well.

Having stubbornly maintained their identities in the face of pressure to assimilate, the Ukrainians in the prairies had been holding various events celebrating their culture for years, but it took an Anglo-Saxon to see how this could be exploited for a profit.

As Wilf Organ, director of tourism and recreation for the province of Manitoba dryly put it: "This group of people could be a tourist gold mine for merchants if used properly. The poultry industry, of importance in Dauphin, could be put to advantage in conjunction with the Ukrainian art of painting Easter eggs." Mr. Organ said this at a conference in 1964, and two years later, on the weekend of June 29-30, 1966, Dauphin hosted its first Canadian National Ukrainian Festival. It was a huge success, attracting audiences from all backgrounds.

Not just a folk festival, it has served the diaspora in Canada as an annual affirmation of its identity. The event's consistent success and a federal grant enabled the construction of a permanent site, Selo Ukraina, about 10 miles from Dauphin, on the northern slope of Riding Mountain in the national park of the same name. The site was opened in 1984.

90th anniversary

In praise of Petro Cholodny

by Christina Saj Hankewycz

August 4 marks the 90th anniversary of the birth of Petro Cholodny (the younger), a noted Ukrainian emigre artist who died on January 24, 1990, leaving behind an artistic legacy of historic significance.

A committee of The Ukrainian Museum in New York, under the patronage of Patriarch Mstyslav and Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulik is preparing a commemorative exhibit of Petro Cholodny's paintings and plans to publish a monograph about his life and work. This artist is best known to the general public through his icons, which adorn many beautiful churches in

Plastic Arts in Prague and later to the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. After completing the fine arts program there, Cholodny received a traveling scholarship which took him to Florence, Rome and Paris, where he was profoundly influenced by the works of Giotto, Cimabue and Botticelli. This would later be reflected in his icons, which though correct according to Byzantine traditions, have faces betraying a humanity that belongs decidedly to the Renaissance.

Cholodny's icons are unique and immediately recognizable, even though, in the tradition of church painters, he did not sign his religious works. Techni-



Petro Cholodny's icon of St. George.

North America and Europe, none of which have been catalogued in a single exhibit. This will now be done.

But Cholodny's art is not limited to church painting. He left a body of naturalist studies that compare favorably with the work of John James Audubon (1785-1851), as well as a number of personal icons which, unlike the ones he produced for church altars and iconostases, do not conform to the rigid precepts of traditional iconography but are endowed with a forceful and personal expression of Cholodny's spirituality.

Petro Cholodny, born in Kiev on July 22, 1902, was the oldest son of Petro Cholodny (1876-1930), an acclaimed painter who also taught physics at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Thus, the son's interest in science and art has a specific provenance. The younger Cholodny was provided with an excellent and varied education.

After earning a degree in chemical engineering, he studied fine arts at the suggestion of Prof. Mako who noticed Cholodny's fine draftsmanship and encouraged his transfer to the Academy

cally flawless and dogmatically correct, they are also instantly compelling. His figures emanate a physical beauty and charm suggesting serenity and strength, rather than sweetness and prettiness.

Cholodny's method of painting was based on the premise that art is never accidental. It is the product of deliberate thought and volition. It must be so well practiced as to appear entirely effortless and natural. "One is not born with an eye," he used to say, "it is developed." He did not paint icons, but rather he built them, reworking a single idea a thousand times, taking months to complete a work, but finally achieving a subtlety and delicacy of form unrivaled by his contemporaries.

A civilized man with an elegant and lively intelligence, Cholodny considered himself a "realistic" painter. He was careful not to confuse this with "naturalistic painting." He explained that a schematic shorthand in the cartoon is used to make the parable represented in the icon more convincing, emphasizing the mystical aspects of Byzantine art. Even his church icons, where the artist is

(Continued on page 11)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of July 29, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 12,393 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$322,518.46**. 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.



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

ly Durdynets led the delegations. Two days earlier in Sevastopol, Russia had suggested a 60-40 division of the fleet, with the 60 percent going to Russia, while Ukraine laid claim to all ships in its ports. Russian First Deputy Defense Minister Andrei Kokoshin said that he hoped a mutually acceptable compromise could be reached but added that "now it is too soon to talk about that." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine's Parliament began discussing the draft of a new constitution on June 30. President Leonid Kravchuk characterized the constitution as providing for a unitary state with a presidential form of government.

On July 1, the deputies agreed to submit the approved draft to "national discussion" and to hold a referendum on the new law no later than November 1. President Kravchuk expressed his disagreement with those favoring a federal structure for Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — Volodymyr Zheliba, Ukraine's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Belarus, presented his credentials on June 30 to the head of the Belarusian Supreme Soviet, Stanislav Shushkevich. (IntelNews)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party was formed on June 7 at its constituent conference. It is headed by radical People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and is a group which split off from the Ukrainian Republican Party at the party's recent third congress. The URP was headed by Levko Lukianenko until his new assignment as ambassador to Canada. During the split in the URP, Mr. Khmara accused the party's leadership of supporting President Leonid Kravchuk. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BILA TSEKVA** — Since the declaration of Ukrainian independence almost a year ago, the Jewish community in Bila Tserkva outside of Kiev joined forces and formed a Jewish cultural association called "Good Friends," reported Pravda Ukrainy. The association has been unsuccessful in opening schools that focus on teaching Jewish history and studying ethnography. (IntelNews)

• **MOSCOW** — The Soviet anthem was played for the last time as Soviet flags were lowered and the pre-revolutionary blue-cross ensign of St. Andrew was raised on all warships now part of Russia's fleet. Only the Black

Sea Fleet — still the subject of a dispute between Russia and Ukraine — kept the old Soviet hammer-and-sickle flags. These will remain until the fleet's status and distribution are decided.

On July 26 as the Soviet flag was taken down aboard the battleship Aurora in St. Petersburg, Communists with red flags protested on the wharf alongside the ship, now a museum. The Aurora is said to have fired the shots that triggered the storming of the tsar's Winter Palace in the 1917 Revolution. (Reuters)

• **KIEV** — In a recent meeting with President Leonid Kravchuk, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former advisor to the Carter Administration, reminded the president that the first time they met was shortly after Ukraine declared its independence. Dr. Brzezinski said that Ukraine's hard work in trying to democratize the country has gained it respect from the international community. The newspaper Khreshchatyk reported that discussions centered on questions related to the work of President Kravchuk, the Ukrainian Parliament, the government and relations between Ukraine and Russia. Dr. Brzezinski stressed that Ukrainian-Russian relations will greatly influence the stability of Europe. President Kravchuk explained that relations between the two countries have stabilized since the presidential summit in Dagomys. Dr. Brzezinski said the West critically assessed the results of this meeting and pointed out that Western countries will now be more ready to provide Ukraine with the same kind of cooperation they have given Russia in the past. Ukraine's economic crisis, including the government decision to raise prices, was also addressed. President Kravchuk informed Dr. Brzezinski that France, Germany, Italy, and Spain have already opened lines of credit in Ukraine. He said agreements are under way with Canada and the U.S. (IntelNews)

• **SARAJEVO**, Bosnia and Herzegovina — A convoy of 370 Ukrainian soldiers headed to Sarajevo on July 28 to participate in the attempts at peacekeeping. They left Belgrade in a 90-vehicle convoy to replace Canadian peacekeeping forces that had been guarding the airport for relief flights. A group of Egyptian peacekeepers was scheduled to leave Belgrade on July 30. (The New York Times)

• **KIEV** — The Rukh leadership issued a resolution on July 19, calling for dissolution of the Ukrainian Parliament and new elections as soon as possible. Rukh also decided on October 30-November 1 as the dates for Rukh's fourth congress and approved measures to hold a referendum on the dissolution of Parliament. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine's Embassy in...

(Continued from page 4)

with Russia, which still controls the foreign real estate assets of the former Soviet Union. There was some movement on this issue in June, when President Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin met in Dagomys to discuss a vast array of contentious issues that ripple through the countries' bilateral relations. They reached an agreement in principle to divide the former Soviet property abroad, but details still have to be worked out.

"A joint commission has been set up by the foreign ministries of the two countries to decide specifically who gets what," says Ambassador Bilorus. "But only God knows when it will be able to reach a decision."

In the meantime, all 10 embassy

staffers continue to work in a rented office on L Street and reside at the Friendship Heights Village in Chevy Chase, a posh Maryland suburb just across the city line.

Dmitro Markov, the embassy's new press secretary, says he likes the place because it has all the amenities and is easily accessible. But bills in Chevy Chase usually run high, and it is not clear whether the new embassy will be able to afford the same location when its staff expands as expected.

A lot still needs to be done, of course. But a tour of the embassy and conversations with its workers have convinced me that there is a heartbeat in this newly born diplomatic institution in Washington. One can feel the pulse of business and the spirit of initiative so uncommon amid the bureaucratic stonemason of Soviet institutions of the past.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Our heritage in America

In 1972, the Ukrainian Congress Committee resolved to publish a history of Ukrainian America in commemoration of the American Bicentennial. Three years later, the late Dr. Walter Dushnyck was asked to serve as editor-in-chief of the publication.

Dr. Dushnyck began contacting Ukrainian American specialists to contribute articles to the proposed publication and worked tirelessly on the project until his untimely death in 1984. His passing, a great loss to the community, significantly delayed completion of the project.

In 1988, Dr. Nicholas Fr.-Chirovsky became the new editor-in-chief of the project. He soon realized that much of the material already compiled needed updating, a task that brought more delay. Even as late as October 1990, some organizations and individuals were still submitting updated versions of their original contributions. Other organizations refused to update their texts, either because they were no longer interested or because their organizations were inactive.

In 1991, almost 20 years after it was first commissioned, "The Ukrainian Heritage in America" was finally published by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Was it worth waiting for? Absolutely!

"The Ukrainian Heritage in America" is a 690-page encyclopedic account of practically every aspect of Ukrainian organized life divided into 10 sections: introduction, the Church, fraternal associations, culture and education, historical perspectives, civics and politics, the Ukrainian woman, youth organizations, professional organizations, and economics. The smallest section, economics, has four separate articles. The largest section, culture and education, has 22. There are over 65 separate contributors. All are qualified, either as organizational activists or as specialists.

Wasyli Halich, the "father" of Ukrainian American studies, for example, wrote the introduction. Omelan Pleshkevych, a longtime executive of the Selfreliance Credit Union in Chicago, authored "The Role of Cooperative Societies in the Ukrainian Community." Pauline Riznyk, who devoted her entire adult life to working with Ukrainian American women in the nationalist camp, contributed "The Ukrainian Gold Cross." Zenon Snylyk, a member of America's Olympic soccer team in 1956, 1960 and 1964, wrote "Ukrainians in Sport." "The Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S.A." was penned by Msgr. (now Bishop) Walter Paska. The late Rev. Vladimir Borowsky, contributed "Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America."

Halyna Myroniuk of the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota and a bibliographer herself, wrote "Ukrainian Collections and Archives in the U.S." Walter Bacad, a one-time student of the legendary dance teacher Vasile Avramenko, authored "Ukrainian Folk Dancing in America." Alexander Lushnycky and Michael Buryk, two unheralded but astute students of Ukrainian immigration history, contributed, respectively, "Ukrainian Catholic Educational Institutions in the U.S.A." and "A Struggle for Ethno-Cultural Identity: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigrant in America."

I especially enjoyed "Ukrainians in American Politics," by Stephen P. Hallick. He provides us with a listing of over 200 Ukrainian Americans who have held public office.

Articles on the Ukrainian Congress Committee by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, Ivan Bazarko and Ignatius Bilinsky are reviews which remind us, in these halcyon days of Ukrainian independence, of how things used to be for Ukrainians in America. The struggles faced at UCCA conventions are recalled, as are the political platforms. The triumphs — represented by the Shevchenko statue in Washington and the signing of the Captive Nations Proclamation into law — and the defeats precipitated by America's disastrous policy of detente are also chronicled.

But the book has shortcomings. Eugene Skotzko's article on the Organization for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) should have been updated. Yaroslav Hayvas and Stephania Bukshonay left ODVU years ago and joined the opposition. Stephen Kuropas, one of the founding members of the organization and a longtime editor of *Samostiyna, Ukraina*, the ODVU organ, wasn't even mentioned.

Bishop Paska's article would have been better had he been more forthcoming in describing Bishop Bohachevsky's early years in the United States when many Ukrainian Catholics refused to follow his dictates because they believed he was a Latinizer. "Although the Church did not suffer a major defection, such internal dissension disturbed the discipline of the Church and restricted its development," writes Bishop Paska. No major defection? As Ivan Korowycy points out in "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States," the very next article, hundreds of Ukrainian Catholics left the Church and either joined the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Bishop John or the newly formed Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America under Bishop Bohdan, all as a result of the way Bishop Bohachevsky was perceived.

Finally, there is Joseph Lesawyer's article on the UNA. It's fine until Joe gets personal. In writing about his loss to John Flis, he goes to great lengths describing the UNA presidential election as a three-man race and then concluding that it "was the first time that a supreme president was elected with less than a majority of the total vote." Who cares? Later, Joe devotes an entire paragraph to a UNA employee who "worked for two years at a high salary and substantial expenses and accomplished very little." And whose fault was that? You guessed it. John Flis and Co. They let it "drag...even after it was clearly evident that the move was a failure." What is at best a footnote in the 98-year history of the UNA, is for Mr. Lesawyer a major setback for the organization. And none of it would have happened had he been re-elected in Pittsburgh. Did I read it right, Joe? John Flis's decisive defeat of Joe in two conventions after Pittsburgh is never mentioned, of course.

With all eyes presently on Ukraine, this book should help us all redirect our attention to our own backyard. We, too, have a history, but it might end soon if we don't get busy and do something about our sagging organizational life.

TEACHING ENGLISH IN UKRAINE: Participants of UNA program share their impressions

Kharkiv Journal: A good-bye

by Vera Wedmedyk-Kap

The greatest event last week in Kharkiv, even greater than the three-day birthday celebration was: hot water! Yes, after five weeks, on the eve of our departure, we were finally able to shower, wash our hair, do our laundry and wash our dishes — all with hot water. What an extraordinary delight!

I mentioned before that there are many beautiful monuments in Kharkiv. The Shevchenko monument here is unlike any other in Ukraine. It took nine months to cast the figures and construct the monument. The base is solid granite and each block weighs six or nine tons. Famous actors and actresses of film in Ukraine during the early 1930s were used as models for the sculptor Manizer.

Shevchenko stands tall in the middle. Starting at the base and spiraling around Shevchenko are characters from his poems. The first character is Kateryna. She is wearing a Russian soldier's cloak and holding a baby. Next to her are three Haidymaky, representing the Kozaks who fought for freedom in Ukraine. Then follows a farmer with a heavy millstone on his back, stooped over from the heavy weight of a hard life, and soldier in uniform, representing Shevchenko himself when he was a soldier in exile near the Caspian Sea.

The other figures take on a political overtone. There's a man holding a torn banner, symbolizing the first revolution that was suppressed by the tsar; then three characters hold another banner symbolizing the success of the Revolution of 1917. The final three figures completing the spiral — a collective farmer, a mining engineer and a young girl with a book — symbolize living in a happy present and are looking to a happy future under communism.

This massive monument had a tremendous impact on the people who thought that communism was the answer to all social ills. It was built in 1934. My, how time eventually finds us the answers that we are searching for.

I've had the opportunity to see all of the churches here and to talk to a priest or two. There are many problems within the Orthodox Church, but since no one agreed on any of the information, and since the information seems to change daily, I won't touch the subject. Patience and a democratic approach will help solve some of these problems; unfortunately, not everyone has the same definition for democratic.

I will tell you about the churches, however. They all have a unique history and a final happy ending. All the churches are undergoing major, major rebuilding. Most churches were totally destroyed internally both from neglect and abuse; only the brick shells remain. Most religious artifacts have been destroyed as well. Sometimes the priest will find an old photograph of the original church and the artisans will then have a basis for reconstruction. The greatest problem is finding money; because of the horrendous inflation, no one has much money to spare. The second major problem is getting materials, therefore, the rebuilding process is slowed down.

The oldest brick church in Kharkiv was built in 1698. It is named the Pokrovsky Sobor. There's a bishop's

chancery (now housing the Historical Museum) and another building that houses a military office. When everyone moves out, a monastery will be opened. There are three monks living near the church now.

The Dormition Orthodox Cathedral was built in 1822-1842. Before World War II, it was a radio studio. After the war, the church was empty until the 1960s, when it became a central dry cleaning and fabric dyeing shop. In the mid 1970s, the Historical Society wanted to save the church for its historical and architectural value. They reached a compromise with the city government: in order to save the church, the city installed an organ and turned the church into an organ recital hall. It was an unfortunate waste of money, because the church does not lend itself to organ recitals, neither architecturally nor acoustically.

The city has not wanted to turn this church over to the community, because it doesn't know what to do with the organ that cannot be removed, and the Orthodox service doesn't require one. Services are held here only on major holidays until it is determined what to do with this organ.

The Church of St. John was a storage facility for many years and has fallen into terrible disrepair. The city government turned over the church to the community last year.

There is a Roman Catholic Church here, too. This church was an office for the purchase and distribution of films to various theaters in the region. Boy scouts from France were to come for the summer to help with rebuilding.

We went to another church that was turned over to the community in 1990. Only now have they finished restoring outside brick work and cupolas. The inside is completely gutted and workmen are busy building the iconostas. This church was built in 1904-1907, and in 1920 it was closed. Its history is varied and pathetic as well: it was a dance club, a factory, a morgue, and most recently up to 1990, was an archives for a psychiatric hospital.

Father Petro is very hopeful that with help from businesses and private donations he will be able to renovate his church. Like everyone else, Father Petro most often has a shortage of money, then he can't get the materials. But he's cheerful and optimistic because, whatever the problems may be, his congregation has a place of worship.

It's so painful to look at what once was a church or cathedral, beautifully painted and decorated with precious icons, purposely destroyed by communism.

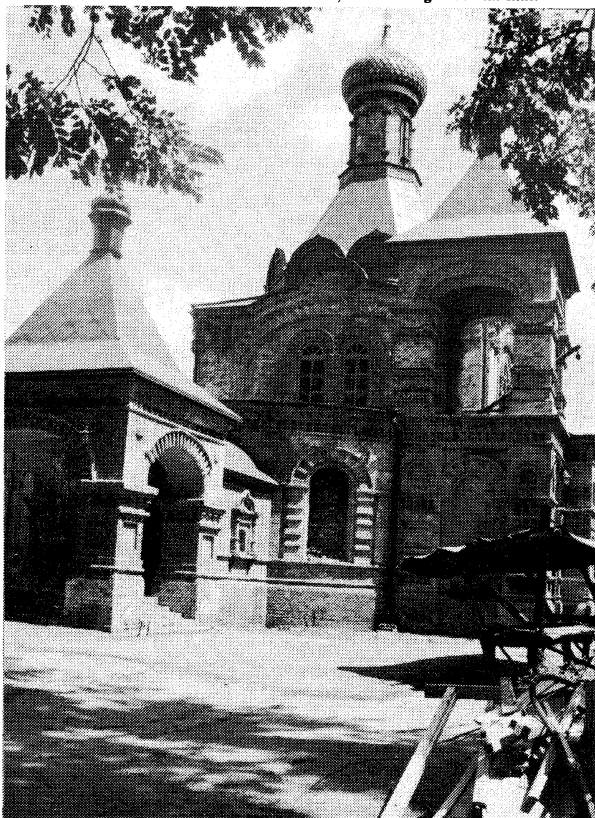
The rebuilding process that started about one or two years ago will continue for quite a few years. I propose that each church community in the States plan to adopt a church in Ukraine and help the parish physically and financially until they are on their feet. Not only will this be a charitable project, but a learning process for all involved.

My friends told me about their experience with buying a commode and water tank. I just had to share it with everyone, not only because of the humor, but to show the difficulties everyone faces every day.

Alex needed a new commode. He went with his friend Ivan to the commode store. They made their purchase and headed for the trolley bus. Alex, the English professor, carried the un-



The Dormition Orthodox Cathedral, now an organ recital hall.



Father Petro's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which is undergoing reconstruction.

wrapped, unboxed commode onto the trolley. Ivan, who is a translator and English teacher, was relegated the lowly job of carrying the unwrapped water tank under his arm. What a commotion these two caused on the packed-as-sardines trolley bus! Everyone wanted to know where the commode was purchased, how much it cost and — most important — were there any more left? The whole trolley unloaded at the next stop.

But the story doesn't end here. The plastic toilet seat cover has to be purchased at another store. The problem is that toilet seat covers come in different shapes and sizes. If you buy a cover and it doesn't fit, it can't be returned. What to do? Ivan solved the problem easily. Draw a pattern of the toilet onto newspaper and then travel from store to store, measuring seat covers to the newspaper pattern. The more friends who have your pattern, the quicker you will find a cover. Never mind the color! How much simpler life is in the United States.

My lovely classes have come to a sad end. The students touched my life just as, I hope, I touched theirs. They will never forget the first American who taught them English through books, games and songs. I will never forget them or their faces. It was a wonderful four weeks and I learned more from them than they will ever realize. Each one will remain forever etched in my mind. And, I sure taught them geography well, too. Instead of coming to Ohio to visit me, they're heading first for Las Vegas and the Grand Canyon, with an overnight stop in Cleveland.

I planned a party for all of them at a restaurant. There were 17 of us. We had champagne, lots of hors d'oeuvres and dessert; my cost was quite minimal, about \$30. I received gifts and roses, but the one I will always remember is the poem written just for me titled, "For Our Mrs. Kap." It was written by a student who is a published poetess here. This closing party was a great success and one that none of us will ever forget. It was a special and new experience for my students — who all became my friends — and for me.

We are slowly closing up shop and getting ready to visit Kiev and then return home. It'll be six weeks away from home, away from George and Alexander. That's long enough! I've already been offered a great job teach-

ing next summer in industry, and before leaving I have set the project in motion. There's so much enthusiasm for learning English. So, I guess I'll be back next summer to check up on my project.

We've learned some Russian, but not enough to understand a conversation at a normal pace. When someone spoke to me in Russian, I understood about half of the conversation. Sometimes, the half I understood wasn't as important as the half I missed.

We never did hear Ukrainian on the streets, but privately people spoke with us in Ukrainian. Our fluency hasn't improved, but our intonation has changed.

I have some wonderful advice for everyone. Come to Kharkiv! It's off the beaten path, but worth a visit. It's a beautiful city, with many interesting highlights! And, the people we met were so nice. Without the caring and love shown by some people, we wouldn't have survived.

We found some great restaurants as well. The restaurants that natives consider too expensive, are the ones to go to; the service is friendly and the food well-prepared. The good restaurants are also empty during lunch and dinner. The hotel restaurants and the less expensive dining rooms are not suitable for our American digestive tract. Visitors will not starve in Ukraine and our dollar goes a long, long, long way.

When we arrived in Kharkiv on June 10, I got 130 coupons to the dollar. This last week, six weeks later, I got 180 coupons to the dollar. For us that's a great deal, for the natives, the inflation is killing them. There are enough food products available, but butter, milk and meat are too expensive for the average consumer.

I wonder, if we return next year, will life here be better or worse? Will the horrendous potholes in the streets be fixed and resurfaced or will they be deeper? Will these beautiful old buildings be renovated or will one more year bring more decay? Will the telephone service improve or will we still have to scream, "hello, hello?" (Never mind about telephone manners, it will take years to change that.) Will people be faced with higher inflation costs or will they be able to breathe easier?

Will it be a year of new hope or just new distress?

I have no answers. Only time will tell. All I know is we are finally going home, but with a heavy heart for those we leave behind.

A letter from Kharkiv: English and everyday life

Dear Editor:

It was both funny and sad for me to read Vera Wedmedyk-Kap's "Kharkiv Journal." It is one thing when you yourself live through the hardships of everyday life here, and quite another when somebody else (especially a person from abroad) tells about them. A fresh look from outside is often sharper and sometimes painful. Anyway, everything Mrs. Kap wrote was true. So, let's be grateful to our guests.

You can take the following as one more letter from Kharkiv.

It was professional interest that brought me to Mrs. Kap's classroom. Being a teacher myself, I should acknowledge that I don't believe in miracles in education. I always tell my students that only hard work plus the wise guidance of a teacher can lead to success in learning languages — if you are lucky to have a good teacher, of course.

These 17 Kharkovites were lucky to have Mrs. Kap as their English teacher. They were lucky to have enjoyed the most valuable kind of "humanitarian aid" from the U.S. — English classes.

And let me say again, I don't believe in miracles, but there was one happening in Mrs. Kap's classroom every evening: the miracle of understanding and sympathy. The students were not afraid to express their thoughts in English!!! The "I don't know how to say this in English" ghost was pushed out the door through common effort — the teacher's and the students' — never again to return to the classroom.

As a rule a loud "bravo" in honor of a teacher should follow here. But I dare say — without underestimating the merits of the teacher — that the students and teacher did it together.

There were scientists, engineers and students in this class. The students and the teacher really got on perfectly. This was not only the best American choir in Kharkiv and Ukraine as a whole, but also an excellent "problem-solving club." Making mistakes? No problem. Everybody makes them. It's fun. Having a problem? Go and sleep on

it. It helps. Sometimes a lesson would take a most unexpected turn. The students were so eager to ask, to explain, even to give their teacher some helpful hints on "how to survive in Ukraine." They enjoyed English together. It was real fun for them.

I was envious when I saw Mrs. Kap working — I beg your pardon — enjoying her work. Oh, these Americans... How well they must know languages having all these cleverly illustrated textbooks and teaching cassettes. I wish I could make use of the photocopyer locked away somewhere in the rector's office at my college. I wish there were enough books for all of my students.

Could this be a message to people of good will in America? We need this kind of "humanitarian aid" probably no less than we need canned meat and cereals. We especially need "ideology-free" textbooks and Ukrainian-English/English-Ukrainian dictionaries. And, of course, we need teachers like Mrs. Kap — energetic, optimistic and with a good sense of humor.

If you are unhappy or unsatisfied with your life, please come and teach here — for one month, for a season. The hardships of our everyday life will make you appreciate this gift of life. And I guarantee you'll find the most grateful audience you have ever had in a classroom.

I saw how proud Mrs. Kap is. She should be. It really was pioneering work and she managed it with honor.

I can't promise the toilets will be clean in a year, and I'm not sure that my neighbors, five persons living in two-room flat will get a new apartment next year. I just pray to God that we survive the winter of our discontent and keep war away from Ukraine's borders. "Ukraine — love it or leave it" — this is a most appropriate motto for us today.

What will happen in one year? We shall live through it and see.

See you next year, Mrs. Kap!

Alexey Nesnov
Kharkiv



A holiday honoring all the workers at EPOS, a local enterprise.



Vera Wedmedyk-Kap of Akron, Ohio, with her English language students in Kharkiv.

Battle-weary ...

(Continued from page 1)

"I think the political leadership of a nation should conduct itself in such a manner that no regions would wish to secede," said Col. Kalko, an ethnic Ukrainian. "Moscow, in its time, was often accused of national chauvinism and imperialistic ambition, but now the republic of Moldova, in its relations with Trans-Dnistria, is behaving in an identical manner," he concluded.

But many Moldovan leaders point their fingers at Trans-Dnistria, explaining that the secessionist movement in this region is led by Communist reactionaries like President Smirnov who are guilty of deceiving the population into believing that the Romanization of Moldova (including a strict language law passed in 1990 that stipulates official use of Romanian by 1993) would lead to reunification with Romania.

"I don't know how we'll reach a peaceful settlement, but ultimately it will only come through the process of granting political status — this is the only basis for a possible peaceful solution. This is not an inter-ethnic conflict," said President Smirnov, who moved to Trans-Dnistria from Ukraine 10 years ago and became president of this autonomous region in December 1991.

"Unification with Romania is not the reason for this. The Trans-Dnistrian people are rebelling against the totalitarian regime in Moldova," he said speaking from his capital in Tyraspol, where all official government signs are displayed in three languages, Moldovan, Russian and Ukrainian, to serve the three most populous nationalities.

"I would never agree to the granting of any sort of political status to this region because its leaders are people who came to that area only a short time ago from Russia and other areas, and they are the ones with political ambitions who want political status," cautioned Moldovan President Snegur.

The 14th Army of the former Soviet military was brought in to the area to take up a stance of "armed neutrality," but Moldovan President Snegur has accused the force of supporting the Trans-Dnistrian separatists with both military hardware and personnel.

President Smirnov, on the other hand, opposes the withdrawal of the army until peace is attained in the region.

The Trans-Dnistrian dispute has also brought in what some label a "third force": mercenaries, among them Don Cossacks and Ukrainian UNSO troops (Ukrainian National Independence Service) who claim this land historically belongs to them, and thus, they have arrived to fight for it.

"In the name of God and our Fatherland," is the message scrawled on walls



A young woman in the hospital in Dubossary was among the civilians wounded in a raid on city hall.

of burned-out buildings in Bendery, where Cossacks from Irkutsk have set up their headquarters.

"We don't need power, we need land," declared Otaman Georgi Platonov from Irkutsk, who arrived in Bendery at the start of the conflict. "Our ancestors shed blood for this land, and we will continue this tradition. The Romanians will not rule here," said the Russian Cossack, sitting behind a desk in a dark room of the headquarters, which used to be a popular cafe.

Other soldiers, such as 30-year-old Andriy Osokin, who currently lies injured in a Dubossary hospital after a mine severed his foot from his leg, freely admits that he arrived from Estonia to defend the Russian cause. "In Estonia, they started clamping down on Russians. I came here to get my anger out," he explained.

Such forces, along with the Trans-Dnistrian troops, have been labeled a "criminal element" by the Moldovan government.

But, the Moldovans also are influenced by the Moldovan Popular Front, a radical group of Romanian nationalists who repeatedly try to pressure President Snegur.

"You know, the ranks can always reach an understanding among themselves," said Vyacheslav Barat, the

"I think the future status of Moldova must be decided by the people, by a referendum, and not by the ambitions of political leaders," he said as his soldiers gathered around to listen.

"None of us want to join Romania," said an ethnic Russian baby-faced soldier whose troop includes Moldovans, Russians, Czechs, Bulgarians and others.

In Dubossary, the mood is calm and the soldiers on both sides — Trans-Dnistrian and Moldovan — have come to an understanding. Neither want to be fighting.

"We contact the enemy, we meet them halfway. We don't want war, and they don't want war," commented Oleksander Lukianenko, a Russian colonel in the Trans-Dnistrian National Guard.

He then appointed one of his subordinates to walk a group of journalists across the front line to the Moldovan camp. After an exchange of phone calls, the Trans-Dnistrian soldier, carrying a white flag of truce led the way to the Moldovan Camp, where we were met by a Moldovan soldier also holding a white flag. But instead of the two soldiers parting at the front, the Moldovan asked the Trans-Dnistrian to join him, and the two led the way to the camp, both waving their white flags.

One soldier explained that war had been raging in Dubossary since the beginning of the year, and they were already used to each other.

In Bendery, where the fighting is still going strong and Cossack forces set a tone of hostility, the mood is different. There the streets become desolate when night falls as sniper shots set the stage.

Although only one-third of the population of Bendery remains in this bombed and burned-out town, during the day Trans-Dnistrrians roam the streets, looking for news and food supplies for

(Continued on page 12)

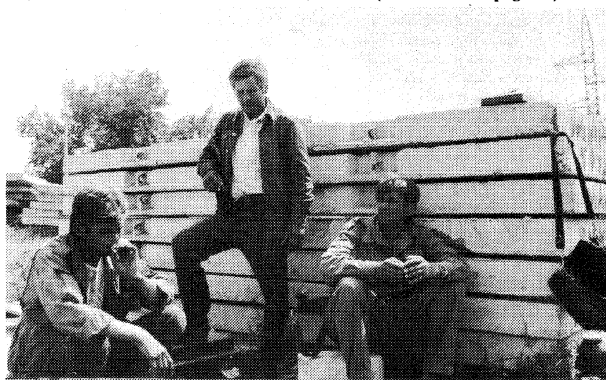


A burned-out armored personnel carrier on a street in Bendery.

Marla Kolomayets

commander of a detachment of Moldovan forces stationed outside of Dubossary.

The handsome leader, who until the war broke out was an actor in Chisinau, said the Popular Front never had a following among the Moldovan troops, which have not yet formed a national army. He said he believes that, in principle, it was the front that began the aggression.



Ethnic Russian volunteers in Trans-Dnistria.



Moldovans outside their headquarters in Kozhyvo.

Ukrainian sailors...

(Continued from page 1)

waters. They maintained the only reason he requested asylum in the U.S. was to avoid the punishment he thought would certainly result from his slip.

Mr. Mikulyn said the Dauriya's shipping agents, brothers Barry and Eric White of Resource Trading, had told INS representatives that he and Mr. Turta were drinking on deck when both tumbled overboard due to their inebriated state.

The two sailors also claim the ship's agents told them to return to the vessel. According to his interpreter, Mr. Mikulyn said, "They told us we would only end up spending the night in a jail full of common criminals before the Americans put us back on the ship in the morning."

The ship's agents did not return The Weekly's phone calls or requests for comment.

INS District Director Eugene Fitzpatrick said the sailors were put under the guardianship of the ship's agents from July 18 through July 20. Mr. Mikulyn claims that the agents attempted to intimidate them at that time.

Perhaps the hero in all of this is the Rev. Grigoriy Kromarenko, a 72-year-old priest of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and pastor of the Church of the Elevation of the Holy Cross in Richmond, Maine. The Rev. Kromarenko heard of the young sailors' plight in a morning radio news broadcast on Monday, July 20, and raced 50 miles to Portland's INS offices.

"When I walked in and introduced myself as a Ukrainian priest, the two administrators (from Resource Trading) turned white," said the Rev. Kromarenko. "They knew their lies wouldn't work anymore."

In praise of...

(Continued from page 6)

bound within the traditions of Byzantine canons, are enlivened with rich and varied compositions of color and rhythm.

Cholodny's religious painting enriches modern Ukrainian churches and is of great cultural, theological and historic importance. This was a civic responsibility he took very seriously and was willing, indeed eager, to pass on his learning and skill to a succession of students (the author of this article among them), and whom he encouraged and helped launch in artistic careers.

His public persona was defined by his religious work. But, there is another aspect of Cholodny's creativity which was private and pursued for his own interest and pleasure, and is represented in a series of beetle "portraits" he produced. Working through a magnifying glass, Cholodny created masterful, luminous studies of these little creatures. They are rendered in egg

tempera, with great care and precision. In them he displays astonishing technical virtuosity, combining meticulous scientific observation with a bravura display of painting skill. They are works of direct praise. Cholodny felt that in these subjects there was no room for improvement. He found in them the perfect symmetry, beauty and elegance present only in nature.

The Ukrainian Museum is mounting a special exhibit to celebrate the achievements of Petro Cholodny. After its New York opening, the exhibit will travel to various museums in the U.S. and abroad.

As the Ukrainian community has learned from its contacts with Ukraine, much of Ukraine's native culture, which was lost during the Soviet regime, has been preserved by the diaspora. The preservation of Cholodny's work is a case in point, and community assistance will be appreciated. Donations may be sent to: The Ukrainian Museum — Cholodny Fund, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Mr. Mikulyn said that he isn't optimistic about his current plight. "The way things are going, I'm afraid we will be going back. But I'd rather stay here," he said. "I'm just scared of my superiors."

Even if the sailors' initial application for asylum is turned down, it is termed an "intent to deny" and an appeal process takes place automatically, said Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said the release of the sailors into his custody. "They could've been detained in a detention facility," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "but we didn't feel there was a risk of escape."

Although no improprieties are evident, translator Mykola Arkas said the INS was not very accommodating. "I am registered with the state of Maine as an interpreter for Ukrainian and Russian languages. But they (INS) did not contact me or anyone else about helping the boys." He said he felt the sailors should not have been put under the guardianship of the ship's agents for even a moment. "It just seemed like they wanted to sweep it under the rug."

The INS has accepted applications for asylum from the two Ukrainian sailors, who were interviewed by INS officials. Mr. Fitzgerald said the agency would act on the applications within a week.

Attorney Andrew Fylypovych of Philadelphia, who was prominent in the Medvid case, said, "The test for granting political asylum is an actual or well-founded fear of persecution." He said the source of the persecution must be one's home government and that the persecution must be based on race, religion, nationality or membership in a particular social group or political opinion.

Despite Ukraine's peaceful entry into the family of nations, Dr. Bilorus noted that many Western nations still are reluctant to recognize it as a truly independent state. "As one Westerner said to me, 'Ukraine is and was Europe's biggest problem,'" Dr. Bilorus said. "To this, I say, 'Yes, because we did not have our own nation. This is why Ukraine is now becoming Europe's greatest hope as a guarantor of stability and progress.'"

Dr. Bilorus further emphasized that democracy in Russia would have been impossible without Ukraine's democratic movement and that, indeed, Ukraine serves as a guarantor of Russia's fledgling democracy.

In other remarks, the ambassador touched on the state of the Ukrainian economy, the stability and patience of the Ukrainian people in the face of such adversity, Ukraine's vast economic potential and the reforms needed to develop it.

Philadelphians raise...

(Continued from page 4)

to support the Ukrainian Embassy and future Ukrainian consulates and missions located in the United States.

Similar fund-raising efforts are under way in Canada to aid Ukrainian diplomatic representations in that country. Ultimately, the creation of an international foundation to support Ukrainian missions in countries with no significant Ukrainian communities, such as Japan, is contemplated.

The evening was opened by Ulana Mazurkevich, UHRC president, who introduced Dr. Bilorus, the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States. In his remarks, Ambassador Bilorus stressed his intention to hold frequent meetings with members of the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States, which he repeatedly thanked for its undying efforts to preserve the concept of Ukrainian independence, as well as Ukrainian culture and traditions. Dr. Bilorus then recalled those who had tragically struggled for independence and reflected upon the miracle of Ukraine's bloodless emancipation.

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Mr. Batiuk, Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations, spoke next. He cited various statistics (including those reported at the beginning of this article) that underscore Ukraine's severe financial constraints in funding diplomatic missions. Although an independent Ukraine has received an overwhel-

ingly positive reception at the United Nations, Mr. Batiuk noted that its continued dependence on Russia in the practical realm of foreign relations, such as office space for its diplomats, has created serious perceptual difficulties. Thus, properly staffed, separate quarters for Ukrainian missions are vital to combatting notions of Ukrainian dependence on Russia in world affairs.

The evening was closed with a lively fund-raising speech by Dr. Woroch. Philadelphians who wish to support Ukrainian missions may deposit their contributions into a specially earmarked account at the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union on Cottman Avenue. Donations may also be mailed directly to: Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, c/o Damian Korduba, 209 B Grand Ave., Rutherford, NJ 07070.

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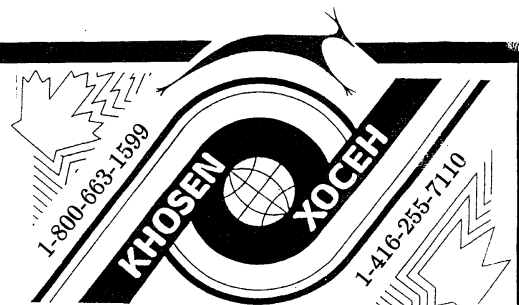
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Ukrainian Orthodox...

(Continued from page 5)

On April 30, a congress of bishops, clergy, and laity of the UOC was held in Zhytomyr, at which resolutions were adopted expressing no confidence in Filaret and demanding his resignation. On May 7, a meeting of the Holy Synod of the ROC took place, at which Filaret (who was not present) was ordered to call an Archiepiscopal Sobor of the UOC by May 15, and to resign. He was also forbidden to act as a representative of any Church, and all of the sanctions or interdictions he imposed were declared invalid. Filaret was told that he would face a tribunal of the Archiepiscopal Sobor of the ROC if he did not comply with this edict.

Filaret refused to submit, and Moscow made good on its threat; at the sobor held on June 12, Filaret was charged with flagrant insubordination to Church authorities, brutal treatment of the bishops in his jurisdiction, the creation of a church schism, and personal conduct unworthy of a hierarch. He was stripped of his rank and demoted to the status of a simple monk. The latter decision was strange, since the "personal conduct" referred to was his relationship with his family. The decision of the Russian sobor made it seem that a family life was not permitted for a metropolitan, but entirely permissible for a monk.

The decisions adopted by the Archiepiscopal Sobor of the ROC completely reversed its own previous resolution granting religious and administrative independence to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. As the course of events has demonstrated, the original ROC decision was obviously just a tactical concession and a game of words.

Like Mikhail Gorbachev, Aleksei II was initially in favor of "independence," "autonomy" and "sovereignty," but without an actual change in the status quo. The Moscow patriarch was and practically remains head of the UOC, and manipulates it primarily in the best interests of Moscow.

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In May, Aleksei handed over the functions of overseer of the UOC to Bishop Nykodym of Kharkiv, who convened a bishop's sobor on May 27, in Kharkiv. As planned in Moscow earlier, in April, the sobor elected Metropolitan Volodymyr, a Ukrainian from the Kholmynsky region who had long served as a hierarch in Ukraine but whose most recent posting was in Russia, as the new head of the UOC. The sobor's choice received the blessing of the patriarch of Moscow. Volodymyr was supported by the majority of Ukrainian bishops, including the administration of the Kiev Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra).

Filaret's authority now extended only to his own residence. Security for the grounds was assumed by the Berkut detachment of the special forces of the militia (ZMOP). One of its commanders, Dmytro Korchynsky, commented on the decision: "At the moment, Filaret, notwithstanding his moral failings, has been promoting the interests of Ukraine and stands against Moscow."

The Council for Religious Affairs of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine came out with a resolution in defense of Filaret, and a rejection of the decisions made at the Kharkiv sobor. It was noted that the sobor had taken place with considerable departures from the statutes of the UOC, which had been registered with governmental agencies of Ukraine. Among the many violations was the selection of a UOC head who was serving outside the territory of Ukraine. Thus, the election of Volodymyr was not recognized by the Ukrainian government.

At this point, a departure should be made from a strictly chronological order of events in the Ukrainian-Muscovite conflict to examine the factors that produced the initial victory of the Moscow Patriarchate. One of the principal factors was the person of Metropolitan Filaret himself, the head of the UOC. Until recently he was well known as the opponent of everything Ukrainian in Church life. He was forced into a diametrical change in attitude by the proclamation of Ukrainian independence. By some accounts, Filaret had even berated his eventual opponent, Metropolitan Volodymyr, when the latter was the rector of the Moscow Theological Academy, for agreeing to conduct oral examinations of Ukrainian candidates in their native language. This accusation is quite plausible. Filaret changed his attitude to Ukrainianism only by force of circumstance, in order to save his own position.

The Ukrainian government and even most leaders of the opposition, unquestioningly supported Filaret in order to defend autocephaly, although his character not only threw a shadow on the cause, but also complicated it immensely. A hierarch with a family would inevitably have met with insubordination in the new atmosphere, and was an easy target for the Church elite. Quite a few Ukrainian bishops detested Filaret for his arbitrary and autocratic rule. According to some hierarchs, the Church was actually led by two individuals: "Sister" Yevheniya Petrivna Rodionova, Filaret's de facto wife and mother of his children, whose hand the hierarchs of the UOC were forced to kiss at church festivals; and the layman Yuriy Mykhailovych Pinkus. These and other similar charges laid against Filaret in the press have never been refuted. Obviously, the bishops who had been terrorized and humiliated by Filaret were lying in wait for the return of fairness in Church life.

The intentions of the Moscow Patriarchate leave no room for doubt. It clearly wishes to retain control over the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and can deceive few with its contention that it seeks to remove Filaret not because of his support of autocephaly, but for his other actions. It is no coincidence that, at a press conference held in Moscow, foreign journalists were curious why questions about Filaret's amorality arose only after he began issuing demands for Ukrainian Orthodox autocephaly. They received no satisfactory reply.

It is equally instructive to listen to the voices of the Ukrainian episcopate who came out in opposition to Filaret. The Kharkiv sobor affirmed the episcopate's demand for "canonical autocephaly." The new leader of the UOC, Metropolitan Volodymyr, has made similar demands. Of course, it is difficult to believe the sincerity of such strivings on the part of certain hierarchs, but the Ukrainian government is certain to support them in this area.

In addition, the new Ukrainian administration continues to support Filaret's lost cause, while he seeks to exploit the idea of autocephaly in order to further his own interests. According to reports in the Ukrainian media, a joint sobor of the UOC and the UAOC was held in Kiev on June 25-26, at which the unification of the two Churches was announced, as was the establishment of a single church organization to be known as the "Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kiev Patriarchate." The higher Church council of this new

Battle-weary...

(Continued from page 10)

nightfall. The factory that used to produce beautiful silks is now a bunker for Trans-Dnistrrians who scout out enemy action.

Young boys dressed in fatigues and supplied with machine guns and rifles from locals are determined to protect their homeland. The Trans-Dnistrrians are ethnically Ukrainian, Russian, Bulgarian, Moldovan, Czech, and they are committed to defending their lands

organization included People's Deputies Oles Shevchenko, Vasyi Chervoniy and Mykola Porovsky (the latter two are from Volhynia), which demonstrates the support for this action in Ukraine's political circles.

In light of recent events, the joint sobor's action appears to be a last-ditch effort to save Filaret. He was chosen as a deputy to Patriarch Mstyslav, although, apart from his personal residence, which was secured by the Berkut brigade; and Bishop Yakov, who was recently expelled from the Pochayiv Eparchy, Filaret brought little to the unified Church. The sobor took place unbeknownst to the head of the UAOC, Patriarch Mstyslav, and was not endorsed by the western Ukrainian eparchies of the UAOC. In other words, it brought the UAOC to the brink of a schism. It is difficult to say whether the sobor, having given hope to Filaret's efforts to remain on the surface of Church affairs, has presented a new threat to the cause of Ukrainian Orthodox autocephaly.

The attainment of autocephaly, as world history has demonstrated, is extraordinarily difficult and complex. It has not and will not be easy in the case of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. It will be impossible to achieve without securing the support of a majority of its episcopate. It is equally clear that, in time, there will be a single Autocephalous Orthodox Church within a united Ukraine. However, does this merit the sacrifice of all ideals by leaving them open to the whims of Metropolitan Filaret?

from what they refer to as "Romanian cannibals."

"We have our own assignment — we must defend our republic," commented Col. Lukianenko. "In Moldova, the so-called parliamentarians are waging this war. They decide who should shoot and, in the meantime, peace-loving people are dying in Trans-Dnistria."

"If you asked me what should be done, I would say that we, Moldovan troops, should turn our guns toward Chisinau and shoot the forces in Parliament," said a young Russian soldier at the Moldovan camp in Dubossary.



A memorial to the dead set up in Dubossary City Hall.

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Brzezinski, Hawrylyshyn...

(Continued from page 3)

Kravchuk's Duma; Dr. Bohachevsky-Chomiak (U.S.), National Endowment for the Humanities, guest professor, Kiev-Mohyla Academy; Prof. Krawchenko (Canada), University of Edmonton, Alberta, member of the Advisory Council to the Parliament of Ukraine.

Both Dr. Brzezinski and Dr. Hawrylyshyn donated the financial portion of their awards to charitable causes.

Dr. Brzezinski recalled Vasyl Stus, the first recipient of the Antonovych Prize, who "paid with his life for his devotion to the Ukrainian people," and pledged his award to a fund for families of Ukrainian prisoners of conscience who perished in the Soviet gulag.

Recalling his father's words, "if God gave you talent, then it is your obligation to use it," Dr. Hawrylyshyn has pledged his award to be used for scholarships for talented young students from the village of his birth in the Ternopil Oblast.

Zbigniew Brzezinski...

(Continued from page 3)

independent Ukrainian military, and these two are the necessary pillars of an independent state. You have also gained, albeit recently gained, international recognition, and this is an important achievement for Ukraine.

There was a time when some people in America thought that America should make a choice between Russia or Ukraine, but today, most serious nations realize that a good relationship between them and both Russia and Ukraine is a contribution to a stable Europe. But in the meantime, the consolidation, of Ukrainian independence will require a very difficult transformation of Ukrainian society and economy. The Ukrainian people have to understand both the coming difficulties and the long-range objective of such a transformation.

This is a time both for truth and for vision. The truth involves telling the

Ukrainian people clearly that the next several years will involve difficult sacrifices and a confrontation with incredibly difficult social problems. It will not only be wrong, but dangerous, for the Ukrainian people to have any illusions on the subject. But the vision is also important. Because if the Ukrainian people remain patient and determined, down the road of history, ... Ukraine will be a member of Europe, a participant in the European adventure, a modern and prosperous state. The West can help in this respect, but the critical and decisive work will be done in Ukraine, by the Ukrainians. ...

I am absolutely confident that the genius, the determination, the sense of historical perspective of the Ukrainian people will lead to success in this difficult transgression. I am very confident that you are on the way towards Europe, as a modern, and what is most important, enduringly free, Ukrainian state. Slava Ukraini!

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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EXHIBITS AT SOYUZIVKA

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 moves...

(Continued from page 2)

mentary Human Rights committee, whom President Kravchuk appointed in February to the newly established State Duma (Council), giving him responsibility for the legal sphere — told a U.S. Helsinki Commission delegation in April that the implementation of newly adopted laws was a difficult task. He pointed to the problem of the "lack of civic knowledge" demonstrated by judges and others "trained during the totalitarian period" and to the serious difficulties of a "material and technical nature, where there is simply not enough money in the budget for training."²⁹

In order to overcome these deficiencies, major legal reforms are being prepared or have been initiated. In November a new law on the Procuracy overhauled this institution and redefined its powers, stripping it of many of its court oversight functions.³⁰ The following month the first congress of Ukrainian judges was held, at which President Kravchuk emphasized the importance of creating an independent judiciary.

Also, a plan for reforming the court system was presented by the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Court, Oleksandr Yakimenko;³¹ the Supreme Council is considering reforms in this sphere.³² At the beginning of June the council passed a law establishing a Constitutional Court.³³ A new Civil

Code is expected to be completed shortly.³⁴

According to Mr. Yemets, intensive discussions have been taking place on "what guarantees greater judicial independence — executive or parliamentary appointments; or whether to have terms [of office] or life appointments for judges."³⁵

Bohdan Futey, a U.S. federal judge who has acted as a legal adviser to Ukraine's legal reformers, has also reported that "the concept of trial by jury has sparked great interest, although judges from the old guard remain skeptical." In his assessment of what is taking place, Mr. Futey concluded that it is a "legal revolution."³⁶

Abroad, Ukraine has also continued to demonstrate its commitment to the democratic rule of law. It gained admission to the CSCE process in February, when President Kravchuk signed the Helsinki Final Act. The following month the new state took its seat at the Helsinki "follow-up" conference, which opened in the Finnish capital. Ukraine was one of the states that supported the idea of appointing a CSCE High Commissioner for Human Rights, and it also called for the creation of a European Institute on National Minorities.

In mid-June President Kravchuk signed the Paris Charter on behalf of his country. Ukraine has also sought membership in the Council of Europe and expressed its readiness to sign the European Human Rights Convention.

Despite the immense difficulties faced by the fledgling democratic Ukrainian state, the political will to take on the overhaul and democratization of the country's legal system is evident, and a start has already been made. Perhaps the most important achievement so far, though, is the recognition by the architects of the new republic that in Ukraine, with its large minorities and its regional differences, independence and democracy have to go hand in hand.

29. The Ukrainian Weekly, May 24, 1992.

30. For the text of the law, see Pravo Ukrainy, No. 2, 1992, pp. 55. For a discussion of the law, see the article on this theme by Ukraine's new prosecutor-general, V. Shishkin, in *ibid.*, No. 1, 1992, pp. 6-8.

31. See A. Poleshko's report on the congress in *ibid.*, No. 3, 1992.

32. For what is envisaged in the reform, see the article by the head of the parliamentary Committee on Lawmaking and Legality, Oleksandr Kotsiuba, in *Demokratychna Ukraina*, June 16, 1992.

33. Radio Ukraine, June 3, 1992.

34. *Ibid.*

35. The Ukrainian Weekly, May 24, 1992.

36. Bohdan A. Futey, "Ukraine's Legal Revolution," *The Wall Street Journal Europe*, February 11, 1992.

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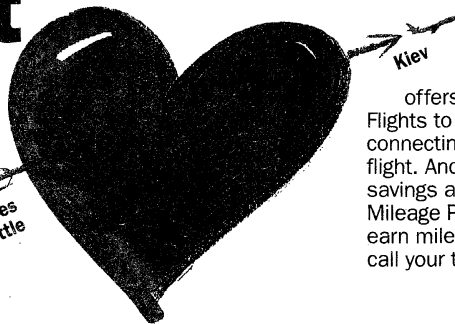
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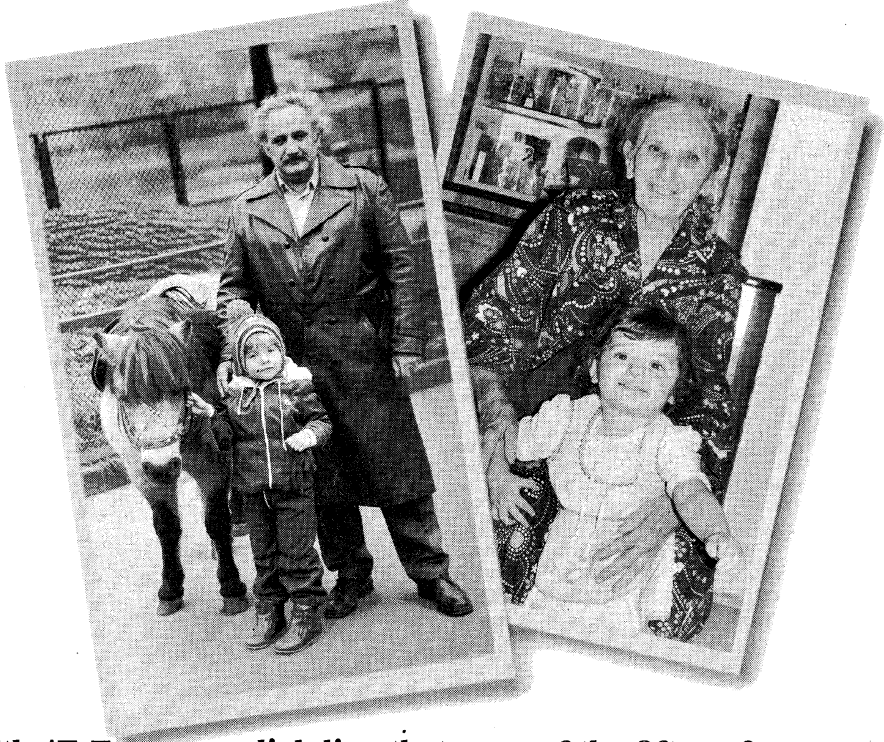
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At Soyuzivka: weekend of August 8

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Andrij Dobriansky, bass-baritone, and Thomas Hrynkiw, pianist, will perform at 8:30 p.m. on August 8. The concert will be followed by a dance at 10 p.m. The regularly scheduled

Friday night dance will take place, as always, to the Sounds of Soyuzivka band — Hryc Hrynovec and Stepan Ben.

Oksana Trenkler will be exhibiting her paintings in the Main House.



Thomas Hrynkiw



Andrij Dobriansky

Palance's art works to be displayed

LOS ANGELES — Count yourself among those culturally in the know if you are aware that Jack Palance is not only an Academy Award-winning actor and push-up expert, but a poet and a painter as well.

His oil paintings will be part of an exhibition honoring the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence opening on August 16 at the Lankershim Arts Center, 5108 Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood. A reception will be held at 2 p.m. The exhibit will run through August 23; hours are 1-5 p.m.

The exhibit will also include oils and watercolors by Ukrainian American

artists K.K. Rosandich, Nadia Somko, V. Lytvyn and N. Watson; a series of photographs of the Chernobyl aftermath by Ukrainian photographer Ihor Kostin (presented by the Lite Rail Gallery of Sacramento); and video documentaries on the struggle for independence.

This exhibit, coordinated by The Ukrainian Art Center Inc. of Los Angeles, is being co-sponsored by the First Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence Organizing Committee, a coalition of a dozen Ukrainian American organizations in southern California, and the City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department.

For further information, call Daria Chaikovsky, Ukrainian Art Center, (213) 668-0172, or Lubow Dolyniuk, (818) 886-8739.

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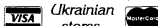
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 7

SOUTHFIELD, Mich.: The John Demjanjuk Defense Committee of Detroit will host an informative benefit dinner and meeting at St. Mary Orthodox Church, 31931 Evergreen. Cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m. and dinner will be at 7 p.m. Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, Edward Nishnic and John Demjanjuk Jr. will speak. The donation is \$25. For further information, call Marie Zarycky, (313) 757-5571.

August 9

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn.: Mykola Suk will perform the Schmittke Piano Quintet with the Colorado String Quartet at the Music Mountain Summer Music Festival at 3 p.m. At the same time, WQXR will broadcast the premiere of "Dyptych" for string quartet by Myroslav Skoryk, which was written for the festival and performed by the Leontovych String Quartet. The string quartet's entire concert will be broadcast over the same radio station on August 16 at 3 p.m. For further information, call Irene Stecura, (914) 758-6001.

August 15-22

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ninth Annual Club Suzie-Q Week for Ukrainian puppies will take place at Soyuzivka. Sports activities, social events and discussions of Ukrainian community issues are planned. The fee for activities is

\$30 (free T-shirts for the first 65 registrants). For reservations at Soyuzivka, call (914) 626-5641. For further information about the program, call George or Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978, or Julie Nesteruk, (203) 953-5825.

August 16

COLUMBIA, Md.: A picnic celebrating Ukraine's first independence anniversary will be held at 11 a.m. to dusk at Centennial Park. Volleyball, tennis, basketball and softball are planned, and food and drinks will be available, as will a pavilion and tot-lot for children. For further information, call Andrew Charcalis, (410) 235-2723, Oksana Paliczuk, (410) 828-6922, or Roman Stelmach, (410) 997-0853. This picnic is sponsored by Baltimore-area Rukh, and donations will be requested.

August 24

WARREN, Mich.: A banquet will be held on Ukrainian Independence Day at 6:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Rd. Soloist Chrystina Romana Lypeckyj, the Vatra choir and the Halychany dance ensemble will provide the entertainment. The keynote speaker will be Victor Kryzhanivsky, deputy permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations. Tickets are \$25 and may be bought at local Ukrainian credit union offices and art galleries.

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.

Philatelists announce auction

SILVER SPRING, Md. — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS), which has more than 300 members worldwide, has announced its 58th mail auction, closing on September 15. It will feature about 600 lots of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

These auctions, which have been in existence for 20 years, feature exclusively Ukrainian material and offer outstanding opportunities for collectors to obtain scarce, seldom seen material at very reasonable prices. Most of the auction will consist of trident overprints, including many local issues. There will be many other trident overprints, applied by hand-made wooden

devices, also featured at this sale.

The 58th sale will celebrate Ukraine's independence by offering the newly issued Ukrainian stamps — temporary frankings, trident overprints on Soviet stamps and the three initial stamps. It will also feature an extensive assortment of tridents, Carpatho-Ukraine, western Ukraine and an extensive selection of banknotes, including the newly issued multi-use money of Ukraine.

To obtain an illustrated auction catalogue along with the society's newsletter trident, send \$1 for postage and handling to: Mr. B. O. Pauk, P.O. Box 11184, Chicago, IL 60611-0184.

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