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50 cents

Ukraine becomes 'associate member' of economic pact

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk signed Ukraine on as an "associate member" of the Commonwealth of Independent States economic treaty, in an attempt to appease the spectrum of Ukraine's political forces last week.

The Ukrainian leader returned from a one-day summit in Moscow on Friday evening, September 24, where, amid Russia's political turmoil, 10 former Soviet republics, agreed to gradually build a common economic space on the basis of market relations."

Although merely a framework, to be implemented only if the republics agree on the details, it marks a recognition of reality for fledgling countries which had previously placed their political sovereignty above all else, reported The Financial Times on September 25-26.

Only Ukraine and Turkmenistan did not become full members, joining as "associate members," a term that remains vague and undefined in Ukrainian political circles.

"We are not worried by the fact that Ukraine and Turkmenistan did not join in full," Vladimir Mashits, the head of the Russian government Committee on Relations with Commonwealth States, told Reuters.

"Since the agreement is loose enough, the choice between the status of full member and associate member is largely a political matter," he said.

Mr. Kravchuk's proposal to secure "associate membership" in a new CIS economic union satisfies both the Ukrainian nationalists of the Western regions, who view any union with Moscow as a step toward the revival of the Soviet Union, and the managers in eastern industrialized areas, who want to secure closer ties with Russia.

Mr. Kravchuk told reporters that Ukraine could not join as a full member because this would go against Ukraine's Constitution.

He said, in a separate statement released to the press, that: "We are convinced that further development and strengthening of friendship and good neighborly relations, economic relations on an equal basis within the framework of the CIS, which does not interfere with normal relations with other countries and international organizations, corresponds with Ukraine's fundamental, national interests."

At present there is no such category as "associate member of the CIS treaty." This must be worked out in a separate

Kravchuk takes full control of government

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree on Monday, September 27, giving him full control of the executive branch of government, just one week after the Supreme Council demanded he assume responsibility for Ukraine's faltering economy.

President Kravchuk then proceeded to create a 10-member committee to coordinate reform efforts by the central government, regional governments, banks and businesses. The creation of such a committee, on Tuesday, September 28, is viewed as a special measure to end the stalemate between the president and the parliament and bring an end to the economic crisis gripping Ukraine.

"There has been a vacuum between the government and the parliament; we're aiming to fix that," said the president's press secretary, Volodymyr Shliaposhnikov.

The president's spokesman also said the issue of appointing a new prime minister is not high on the president's agenda. "We have to start working, not appointing now," he added.

Parliament, which has to ratify the appointment of a new prime minister, has not set a deadline for Mr. Kravchuk to nominate a new candidate. Ivan Timchenko, Mr. Kravchuk's legal advis-

er, told the Interfax news agency he didn't exclude the possibility the president would not name a candidate until after new parliamentary elections next March.

Referring to the newly formed committee, Mr. Shliaposhnikov said: "The president will decide strategic issues, such as the direction of market reforms in Ukraine, while the realization and the execution will be the direct responsibility of Yukhym Zviahilsky, the acting prime minister."

Others members of this committee are: Ivan Pliushch, chairman of Ukraine's Parliament; Viktor Yushchenko, chairman of Ukraine's National Bank; Valeriy Babych, chairman of the All-Ukrainian Association of Businessmen; Valeriy Heyets, head of the Institute of Economics; Valentyn Manutov, director of the Economics-Law Research Institute; Valeriy Ohienko, chairman of Ukraine's National Bank and head of the Association of Commercial Banks and Credit Unions; and the acting ministers of finance and economics, respectively, Hryhoriy Pyatachenko and Roman Shepek.

According to Ivan Zayets, the co-chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Economic Affairs, Mr. Kravchuk's coordinating committee may not help Ukraine's economy much.

"This committee has no reformers," he said. "It's true, we need an advisory com-

mittee which would coordinate the actions of all branches of government. But, to improve our current situation, we must have radical economic reforms, and this list of people on the president's committee just isn't it," he concluded.

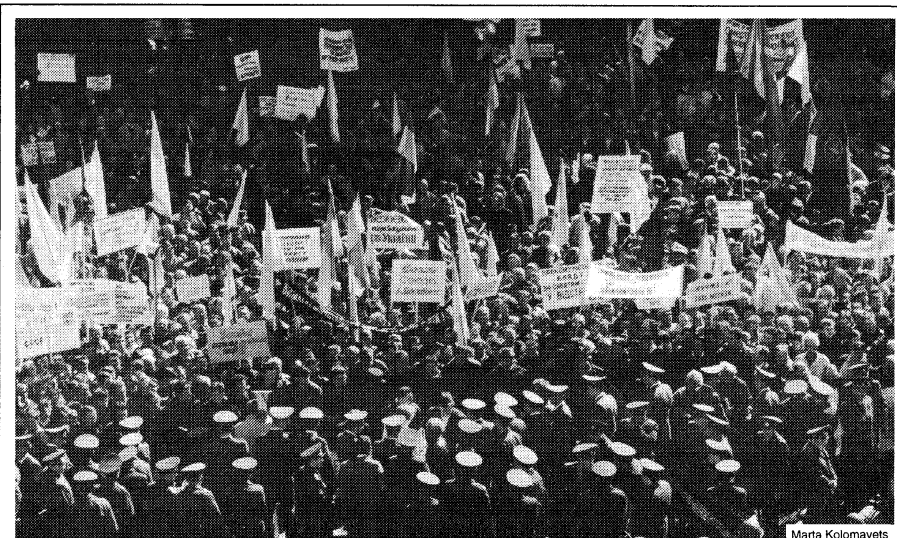
Although most democrats in Ukraine feel that the president's moves, made just nine months before new presidential elections, are positive and responsible, they may do little to boost his popularity.

As stated in the president's September 27 decree, these steps were taken "with the aim to strengthen control over all structures of state executive power, other central and regional, to deal urgently with problems of economic reforms, enhance market mechanisms and achieve stability in all spheres of public life."

President Kravchuk's popularity has plummeted since he signed an agreement in early September with Russian President Boris Yeltsin to give Russia Ukraine's share of the Black Sea Fleet and its nuclear weapons in exchange for debt relief and uranium to run Ukraine's numerous power plants.

Mr. Kravchuk's rating has dropped as low as 11 percent, according to an independent poll conducted in August.

Mr. Kravchuk was elected to a five-year term on December 1, 1991, by more than 60 percent of the population. The Parliament had scheduled pre-term presidential elections for June 26, 1994.



Marta Kolomayets

MASS PROTESTS OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT: More than 15,000 demonstrators gathered on September 21 outside the Parliament building in Kyiv to protest the policies of the government headed by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, President Leonid Kravchuk's actions at the Massandra summit, and the Parliament's inaction at a time of crisis in Ukraine. Militia and riot police formed a protective cordon around the building.

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Kravchuk names ministers

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Since President Leonid Kravchuk was given full executive powers over a week ago by the Parliament, he has begun taking responsibility for the formation of a new government.

As the Weekly was going to press, the following ministerial positions had been filled; these are positions that do not need to be approved by parliament. Please note that most ministers have stayed in their posts, only those appointments marked with asterisks are new:

- Volodymyr Demianov; Deputy Prime Minister of the Agricultural Complex
- Vasyl Yevukhov; Deputy Prime Minister of Industry and Building
- Mykola Zhulynsky; Deputy Prime Minister of Humanitarian Affairs
- Valentyn Landyk; Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Investment
- Valeriy Shmarov; Deputy Prime Minister of Military-Defense Complex
- Roman Shepek; Minister of the Economy
- Yuriy Karasyk; Minister of Agriculture
- Dmytro Chernenko; Minister of Machine-Building and Military Defense Conversion
- Valeriy Samoplavsky; Minister of Forestry
- Mykhailo Kaskevych; Minister of Labor
- Anatoliy Holubchenko; Minister of Industry
- Arkadiy Yershov; Minister of Social Welfare
- Mykola Borysenko; Minister of Statistics
- Heorhiy Hotochvits; Minister of Welfare for Chornobyl Victims
- Valeriy Borzov; Minister of Youth and Sports
- Yuriy Kostenko; Minister of the Environment
- Yuriy Spizhenko; Minister of Health
- Oleksander Yemets; Minister of Minorities/Immigration
- * Vilen Semeniuk; Minister of Energy and Electrification
- Petro Talanchuk; Minister of Education
- Ivan Dzyuba; Minister of Culture
- Oleh Prozhvylsky; Minister of Communications
- * Ivan Dotsenko; Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers
- * Oleh Slepichev; Minister of Foreign Trade Relations

Ministers of Finance, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Security, Interior, the chairman of the National Bank, as well as the Prime Minister have to be approved by the Supreme Council.

With the president controlling the Cabinet of Ministers his press service has been united with that of the government, which means that his "apparat" will monopolize the mass media.

"This is the worst, absolutely the worst government the president could compile; it is the worst government Ukraine has had since it proclaimed independence," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of Rukh, during a September 30 press conference launching Rukh's election campaign.

"We thought the president would introduce a transition government dedicated to reform," said Mr. Chornovil. "For the most part, it is the government of Kuchma, without Kuchma," he added.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

Ukraine's currency takes another beating

KYYIV — Russia's sharpening political turmoil sent Ukraine's karbovanets, the temporary currency also known as the coupon, to a new low of 16,950 to the U.S. dollar, as recorded on September 24 at the country's currency exchange. This prompted a representative of the Central Bank to warn the nation's bankers that contracts they finance must be in strict compliance with Ukraine's currency exchange policies. The official said that a number of sizeable contracts had to be cancelled because they contravened regulations. At Ukraine's Central Bank, the official rate of exchange as of September 25 was 5,970 kvb to the U.S. dollar. (Respublika, Reuters)

Moldova issues Bessarabian oil field appeal

CHISINAU — The latest issue of a Moldovan journal, *Moldova i Mir* (No. 5-6), carried an article about the discovery of a possible oil-field in Ukraine's Remi district of southern Bessarabia and the Cahul and Vulcanesti districts of Moldova. Moldovan and Ukrainian geologists searched the areas and reportedly found large oil and natural gas deposits. This led Moldova's Ministry of National Economy to issue an appeal to interested foreign partners willing to assist in the prospecting and exploitation of discovered resources, with returns based on product sharing. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Durdynets meets NATO officials

KYYIV — On September 27, the Supreme Council's deputy chairman, Vasyl Durdynets, met with a delegation of NATO officials to establish direct contacts. Another purpose was to acquaint them with aspects of Ukraine's nuclear policy, with Ukraine's view of its relations with Russia and some follow-up on the summit in Massandra. Mr. Durdynets suggested that NATO is not always aware of the problems facing Ukraine. For their part, the delegates affirmed that an independent Ukraine is vital to stability in the world. (Respublika)

Radioactive freight intercepted

KHERSON — On September 28, the local militia here seized a freight container containing 32 kilograms of radioactive waste. It was brought to the port city by an unnamed "resident of Vinnytsia," who

claimed he had found a foreign buyer willing to pay \$100,000 (U.S.) for the materials. An investigation is being conducted to ascertain the actual owner of the shipment and its intended destination. (Respublika)

World Council of Credit Unions in Kyiv

KYYIV — The inaugural conference of the Credit Unions of Ukraine was held here on September 25. Among those in attendance were former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy Viktor Pynzenyk; Stanislav Arzhevitin, CEO of the AZHIO Bank; Rostyslav Haydayenko of Ukraine, Bohdan Watral of the U.S. and Ihor Lashko of Canada, all from the World Council of Credit Unions, and other delegates from credit unions around the country.

It was noted that President Leonid Kravchuk had recently issued a directive on credit unions, which would give their efforts a legislative base. The participants decided that their institutions would not engage in commercial banking. It was also stated that one of the determining features of credit unions is their democratic structure. Statutes were adopted which, it was said, would guarantee the rights of members.

On September 27, Messrs. Watral and Lashko met with Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the parliamentary committee on economic reforms. They informed Mr. Pylypchuk that they had petitioned their governments for support for the creation of credit unions in Ukraine. They sought funds for the training of professionals and the purchase of computers, faxes, and other materiel needed to run a credit union. (Respublika)

No successor to Lukianenko yet named

KYYIV — Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has yet to name a successor to Levko Lukianenko as ambassador to Canada. Mr. Lukianenko resigned from his post in early September and is due to return in mid-October. The person second in rank at the mission, Andriy Veselovsky, took over as acting representative upon Mr. Lukianenko's resignation, but was not officially appointed to succeed him, according to a Foreign Ministry statement released on September 28. (Respublika)

(Continued on page 15)

Conference covers women in science

by Oksana Zakydalsky

WATERLOO, Ontario — The Seventh International Conference on Gender and Science and Technology (GASAT 7) was held at the University of Waterloo, Ontario from July 31 to August 5. The GASAT Association encourages research into gender differentiation in science and technology education and provides a forum for the exchange of information on the employment of women in the fields of science and technology.

Begun in 1981, the biennial conferences have been held in Europe, the United States and Australia. This year, at the Waterloo conference, over 70 papers were delivered and 16 countries represented — among them Ukraine. The Ukrainian delegate, Dr. Valentina Zlenko, is chief researcher at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations.

She is active in the few feminist groups that have sprung up in Kyiv in the last two years. She is a member of the Ukrainian Center for Women's Studies, founded in 1992, which seeks to put women's studies on an academic footing, and was one of the organizers of the international conference "Women and State-Building," held in Kyiv in May.

Although GASAT conferences began with the aim of studying the low participation of women in science and finding ways to encourage them to enter into science careers, it was very quickly realized that the problem was wider, that persuading women to pursue science and technology studies would change nothing

unless the power structures themselves were challenged.

Ukraine is a good illustration of this dilemma. Although the participation rates of women in science is higher in Ukraine than in the West, Dr. Zlenko said the work world nevertheless is segregated into male and female jobs.

In her paper at the conference, "New Tendencies in Science and Ukrainian Women," Dr. Zlenko made the point that, although the number of women with higher education in Ukraine outnumbers the number of men — with women making up 62 percent of workers with higher degrees — women still are strongly under-represented in the senior administrative and managerial jobs and in most academic and scientific occupations.

For many women, increased qualifications do not lead to promotion at work; only one percent of full professors and academicians in Ukraine are women, she pointed out.

Dr. Zlenko said Ukraine's entry into a free-market economy is forcing Ukrainian women to find new solutions to their problems. Instead of turning to careers that have been traditionally male, such as engineering and technology, women in Ukraine are now taking courses in law, business, management and foreign languages.

When asked to give their reasons, the most common response from the women students, said Dr. Zlenko, "was that they wanted to reach top positions in society, make a career and have high incomes."

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv)
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz
Andriy Wynnyckyj

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Interview: Editor Serhiy Naboka on the early years of Respublika

by Roman Woronowycz

The Ukrainian Independent Information Agency Respublika (UNIAR) celebrates its fifth anniversary this year. It has been a driving force in establishing a free press in Ukraine, and its daily news releases from Ukraine are utilized by many Western news agencies, including Radio Liberty in Munich. From a three-person operation in 1988, associated with the Ukrainian Republican Party, it has developed into an independent, multi-media press agency. Today, it consists of four branches: the press agency; video/television production; an analytical research department; and a press monitoring section.

Serhiy Naboka, 38-year-old editor-in-chief and founder of Respublika, was in the United States recently through a grant from the United States Information Agency. While here he spent a week as an intern at our sister publication, the Ukrainian-language daily Svoboda. The Weekly took the opportunity to interview him. The interview touched several topics, ranging from the development of the press service to press censorship in Ukraine today and Mr. Naboka's earlier arrest for political activities. Roman Woronowycz translated the interview. This is the first of two parts.

Part I

What are Respublika's origins? How and when was it formed? Is it run by a collegium of editors, or are you the single publisher or editor in charge?

My first ties were with the Ukrainian Helsinki Union [through the Ukrainian Culturological Club]. And the very earliest contacts were with underground political groups even before the existence of the Helsinki group. The groups in Kyiv were of an educational and cultural character. You couldn't call most groups organizations because they consisted of a few individuals.

The Ukrainian Culturological Club was one. After Chernobyl, during perestroika, it was one of the first groups that arose with a clear Ukrainian national character. It was officially a culturological organization but unofficially its agenda was political. Because it was political and nationalistic, obviously it was oppressed by the government. It was the first such organization not only in Kyiv, but in all of Ukraine. This is often forgotten. It [national revivalism] began in Kyiv, not in Lviv or in Ivano-Frankivsk. The first demonstrations were in Kyiv.

When the Ukrainian Helsinki Union was formed, the Ukrainian Culturological Club became part of this basically political organization. The club was absorbed by the group. The time had come for a strictly political struggle. The cultural aspect could now be handled by professional experts. We, as a community organization, were political-ly oriented towards an independent Ukraine.

As a journalist, by vocation and profession, you could say I then entered the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, led at that time by Vyacheslav Chornovil, and was his assistant. This was in the late 1980s. I think it may have been 1987, but I'm not sure. Because Mr. Chornovil was then putting out the Ukrainian Herald in Lviv and we were in Kyiv, the capital, we were quite busy.

One of the most important functions at the time was getting information to Radio Liberty in Munich through Moscow. Munich finally established direct relations with Kyiv, which saved much time. For some reason, it took them a while to figure out they could call straight to the capital of Ukraine. It was also some time before normal working relations were established with them. It took six months of begging for them to take our interviews, especially with political activists.

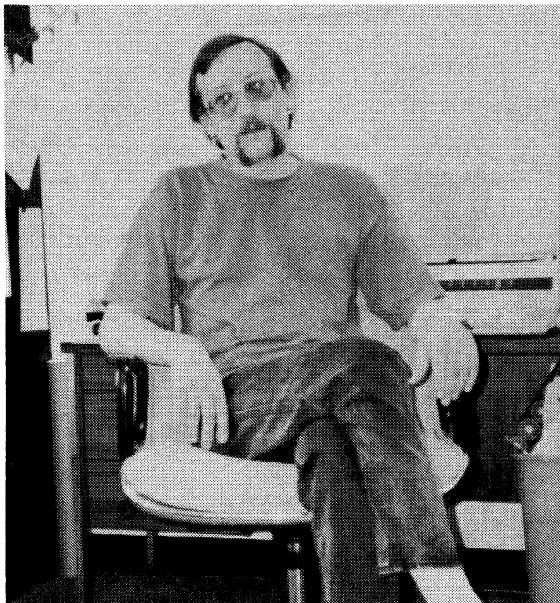
After a while, my work became less politically oriented and more journalistic. I saw that a need now existed for professionals [in this capacity]. We could no longer work at an amateur level. It was now a full-time job and should be paid for.

I tried to convince the leadership [of the Helsinki Union] of the need for professionals and that a newspaper was needed. Frankly, I never did manage to convince them. I published the newspaper on my own out of my home, initially with my wife, also a dissident who spent three years in prison herself. I drove the paper to Vilnius myself, where I printed the initial run at an underground printer. Finally, Ukraine had its first

uncensored newspaper, the Voice of Rebirth (Holos Vidrodzhennia).

A group of people became associated with this newspaper, who were interested in journalism and information dissemination, not just through the West's mass communication networks and to Radio Liberty, but primarily for consumption in Ukraine.

We began to publish the newspaper without a kopek to cover our costs; no support from outside sources, including the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. We received neither salaries nor money for publishing.



Serhiy Naboka, founder of Respublika.

But the newspaper was called the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union?

It was called the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and later when the group became the Ukrainian Republican Party, it was called the newspaper of the URP, but we took no money from them.

Was this because of internal politics or was there simply no money for such expenses?

On one hand, it was because we weren't all that eager to take money from them. On the other, they did not really understand the power of the press to influence.

Chornovil understood this beautifully. Others were not so responsive.

So at first we distributed the paper free of charge, but then it became obvious that our pocket change would not be sufficient to keep the paper going. So we started to sell the paper and to save money for future editions, as well as to pay the employees. There were three editors and two employees.

From this collegium of three editors (Leonid Miliavsky, Svitlana Riaboshapka and Serhiy Naboka) we established an information center we called the Respublika Information Center.

So were you at this time still associated with the Ukrainian Republican Party?

We were partially associated with URP. All three of us were members of the URP. The Respublika Information Center thought of itself as a division of the party, although in fact it was not because we received no money and very little technical support. Very little. I repeat, very little.

We didn't demand money. We understood money was needed for other matters. And we knew we could make money selling the newspaper. Neither did we turn over a percentage of our income to the party. So, in fact we were independent. De jure and de facto we were independent, but we continued to think of ourselves as part of the Ukrainian Republican Party.

Again, because certain elements in the party did not see the need for a newspaper, a time came when we had to officially announce our separation from the URP into an independent agency.

Before this, I had consulted with Chornovil about a

new agency, one designed for profit but still associated with the URP. He said it was too early. From 1986 to 1990, I heard that line from him a hundred times. But I ignored it.

[Yevhen] Sverstiuk said the same thing — it's too early to form such a club (sic). The people will not accept it. But they did.

After a couple of years we saw that not only were the URP and Radio Liberty utilizing our news, but also many newspapers in the Baltic states, many in Russia and newspapers in the Ukrainian diaspora.

How many people do you currently have working for Respublika?

Today, we have 60 employees in Kyiv and close to 40 in other parts of Ukraine. A portion of them are full-time workers, a portion are contributors. Some contribute monthly, some weekly. But I must tell you that these numbers fluctuate.

We also have one staff manager and one marketing and advertising manager.

How have you managed to stay financially afloat as the news agency has expanded?

We are proud that ever since the time of our associations with the Helsinki Union and with the URP, from whom we did not take money, we have taken money from nobody. We have no sponsors, we have no advertisers or advertising monies. Our only income is from the articles we sell or put together.

We are in fact the only press agency today in Ukraine that is politically and financially independent; it is not dependent on the government or on commercial Ukrainian structures or on America, Canada, Brazil or Germany.

All other ones that call themselves independent receive money, either from political parties or from foreign business or press concerns, or from certain funds that require of them certain responsibilities; where you can be told not to spend money on this, or not to write about this but about that.

We are proud about maintaining our position, but I must admit in these tough economic times, I feel we will soon be forced to accept advertising in our video/television productions.

How many subscribers do you currently have?

Though I cannot accurately tell you, I believe currently we have 20 subscribers. That's too few. We will have more. We were left in a situation where we had a monopoly at first, and this left us rather satisfied. We did not have a business sense, so we were satisfied with our five subscribers. Then competitors surfaced, among them a Russian firm.

But lately we've signed a contract with the RFE/RL Research Institute in Munich, with the BBC Research Institute and with some of the embassies. But it is still too little. We are searching for more.

Who are your major competitors in the market?

Ukrinform. About a half year ago the director of Ukrinform, Mr. Vasiyanov, publicly told me that we are their main competition. They realize we are their main competitor. But now they have more, as we also do.

How about IntelNews or the BBC or Voice of America.

I don't know about IntelNews. I do not know what they are doing. But BBC and Voice of America and Radio Liberty are different types of structures with different aims.

But many news services, like Reuters or Interfax or the Associated Press, take BBC or Radio Liberty releases. Don't you think you could enter this market and compete for revenues with them?

We had some problems with these kinds of world news agencies. Previously, we had sporadically worked with them. But we missed the opportunity to complete contracts with them. Now, we maintain contacts and exchange information.

But they are your competitors.

Yes, but as far as the news, our correspondents and theirs do exchange information. You must understand that they are much larger organizations.

But then we are cheaper. For three releases a day, we charge from \$30 to \$200 a month depending on what types of news the customer would like.

English teachers from Sumy upgrade skills at Siena College

by Roma Hadzewycz



The group of teachers and student teachers from Sumy Oblast in Ukraine who participated in this summer's English as a Second Language Teacher Training Institute at Siena College.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thirteen students from the distant northeastern Ukrainian oblast of Sumy spent the summer at Siena College in Loudonville, N.Y., as participants of the upstate New York school's English as a Second Language Teacher Training Institute.

The students — eight teachers with three to four years of experience teaching English, and five students from the Sumy Pedagogical Institute — were chosen on the basis of an admissions examination and personal interview to take part in a total-immersion workshop on language and culture, a writers' workshop, lectures on teaching methodology and educational technology, and internship in local ESL (English as a Second Language) programs, where they had an opportunity to observe and gain teaching experience.

The goal of the program, sponsored by Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, the Sumy Board of Education and Siena College, is to upgrade teachers' and future teachers' English language skills, to train them to use the latest teaching methodology, and to provide total cultural immersion.

Students attended courses and workshops at Siena College, whose modern language department boasts a multimedia learning center, a high-tech classroom and a production studio, every day from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. for three weeks and lived with host families in the area. After all this, the 13 students from Sumy were directed to write a teacher's handbook, which was to be taken back to Ukraine for distribution and use in workshops there. That, however, was only the first phase of the complete program.

In Phase II, explained the program's initiator, Lydia Tarnavsky, associate professor of German at Siena College, each student was to run three similar teachers' workshops in Sumy Oblast. For their efforts they were

(Continued on page 12)

Business books headed for Ukraine El Cajon reaches out to Kolomyia

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A series of basic business books from American and British publishers will be translated and published in Ukraine in 1994 to assist the growing number of entrepreneurs and small business people active in that country.

The project is being underwritten by a grant from The William H. Donner Foundation of New York to Sabre Foundation of Cambridge, Mass. and its cooperating foundation in Ukraine, Sabre-Svitlo of Lviv. The Cambridge foundation will coordinate the project and negotiate rights agreements with U.S. and U.K. publishers, while its Ukrainian partner will be responsible for translating, editing, printing and distributing the books throughout Ukraine.

Advisors on title selection, local editorial adaptation and distribution will include professors from the Lviv Institute of Management, the International Management Institute in Kyiv, and the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU) at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

The books will cover such topics as basic economics, marketing, budgeting, finance and human resources, and will be published in an attractive paperback format at a price affordable to a wide readership. Planning for the Ukrainian project was encouraged by the success of a similar project in Poland during 1991-1992, funded by a Donner grant to Sabre and the Dzielski Institute of Krakow. The publication of five business books there is being followed by a second series of five, thanks again to a Donner Foundation grant.

Over-all supervision of the book project in Ukraine will be in the hands of Prof. Iaroslav D. Isaievych of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv, who is also chairman of Sabre-Svitlo. In the U.S., Charles Getchell, Sabre's publications counsel, (508) 356-0541, and

Tania Vitvitsky, director of Sabre's Scientific Assistance Project, (617) 868-3510, will be involved.

Sabre's Ukrainian business book translation project is being launched at a time when the laws and practices in the intellectual property field in the countries of the former Soviet Union are extremely unsettled. Books are frequently pirated, and remedies to protect the rights of authors and publishers have still to be perfected. Only recently, Sabre-Svitlo learned of a plan to pirate some of the American and British books under consideration for its authorized Ukrainian translation program. A timely warning to the offending parties put an end to the scheme.

To help increase local awareness of the principles and pitfalls in the copyright and permissions field, Sabre will conduct a workshop on the subject in Lviv during the coming months.

Sabre Foundation, founded in 1969, is a major donor of educational material to Eastern Europe, the Baltic countries and Ukraine, and more recently East Africa. Since 1986, it has donated over 1.5 million new textbooks and general interest books, as well as journals, globes and maps, to its ongoing programs in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and has also worked with other organizations to send books to Albania, Romania, Eritrea, Kenya and Uganda. A donation program for the Russian Federation was established early in 1993. Sabre-Svitlo, established in 1990, serves as the primary partner organization in Ukraine for Sabre's book and journal donation program.

The Ukrainian National Association has been a financial supporter of Sabre's program in Ukraine since 1991. Sabre Foundation has also purchased English as a Second Language text books for the UNA's Teaching English in Ukraine Program.

by John Basarab

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — The thriving California city of El Cajon, a few miles east of San Diego, decided in September 1992 to enter into a sister-city relationship with the western Ukrainian city of Kolomyia. This move is seen as a manifestation of international solidarity after the end of the Cold War, the demise of the Soviet Union, and the emergence of an independent Ukrainian state anxious to expand cultural and economic ties with the once forbidden Western world.

El Cajon, straddling Interstate Highway 8 leading from San Diego to Yuma, Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz., and located near the Mexican border, has a long tradition of cultural outreach and international contacts. Its Sister Cities Committee, headed by outgoing president Marilyn Linn and incoming president John Reber, had already forged sister-city ties with three foreign municipalities: the County of Comondu in Mexico, Goulburn in Australia and Sulzfeld in Germany.

The decision to establish similar ties with Kolomyia, a beautiful city along the Prut River in a rich agricultural region on the northern slopes of the Carpathian Mountains, will add another dimension to El Cajon's international interests. Plans for the realization of the Kolomyia project include an excursion by El Cajon activists in the near future to Ukraine. Kolomyia's mayor, V. Mashtaler, has already extended an invitation to host the Californians when they arrive in his city.

The decision to enter into a sister-city relationship with Kolomyia came after two years of exploration and negotiation. The Ukrainian community in San Diego county played a leading role as catalyst and intermediary. In this connection, Nadja Cham, a retired teacher and resident of El Cajon,

played a decisive role. She mobilized support from the Ukrainian community in San Diego county, particularly officials of the House of Ukraine (an ethnic complex within the framework of the House of Pacific Relations in Balboa Park, San Diego), where she was a board member.

With the emergence of an independent Ukraine in 1991, Kolomyia, and indeed all of western Ukraine, became a stronghold of Rukh, a broadly based popular movement based on democracy, pluralism and free-market economic reform. It is for this reason that Kolomyia's current leadership seeks stronger ties with the democratic West. Americans such as the El Cajon activists reaching out to Kolomyia residents are contributing vitally to a process designed to further democracy in Ukraine.

Manor appoints new curator

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College has appointed Chrystyna Prokopovych as curator of the college's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

Ms. Prokopovych taught Ukrainian culture and language as a volunteer of the Philadelphia public school system. She was a guest speaker on Ukrainian language, culture and history and served as a volunteer to the mentally gifted program.

As curator of Manor's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, Ms. Prokopovych hopes to bring the area's students to the center and its museum to learn about and study Ukrainian folk art, embroidery, pysanky (Easter eggs), language, culture and literature. In addition, she will be visiting schools and organizations who are interested in learning more about Ukraine, its traditions and culture.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Obituaries

Peter Samitz, founder of Branch 468

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario — Peter Samitz, founder and lifelong secretary of UNA Branch 468 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, a pioneer organizer of this fraternal organization, died on June 30 at age 93.

He was born in 1900 in Hleshcheva, Ternopil region of Ukraine, and immigrated to Canada in 1927. He was a veteran of the Sichovi Striltsi (Ukrainian Sich Rifleman).

Mr. Samitz was a lifetime supporter and promoter of the Ukrainian National Association. He worked closely with Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer, Supreme Director for Canada Bohdan Zorych and other UNA officers. He attended numerous UNA conventions as a delegate of his branch.

In addition to his UNA activity, Mr. Samitz was involved in many Ukrainian organizations in the Niagara and St. Catharines area, among them the Ukrainian National Federation, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and the local Ukrainian Catholic parish.

The funeral took place July 2. Over 75 relatives and friends gathered to pay their last respects at Fairview Cemetery, where a panakhyda was offered. Black earth and a kalyna brought from Ukraine from his native village were sprinkled on



Peter Samitz

the grave.

Mr. Samitz was predeceased by his wife, Anastasia Nellie Kustra, and an infant daughter, Helen. He was the father and father-in-law of Stephanie Helen Perozak and Judge Morris Perozak, Jean Ann and Harold Lyseyko, Orest and Luba Samitz. He had nine grandchildren.

Surviving also are one sister, Justine, in Ukraine, nieces, nephews and in-laws in Canada and Ukraine.

Carol M. Paris, secretary of Branch 295

AKRON, Ohio — Carol M. Paris (nee Luc), secretary of UNA Branch 295 in Akron, died peacefully on August 18, at age 44 after a courageous battle with cancer. Mrs. Paris had served as secretary for 10 years.

She was a loyal member of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Akron and was paid due respect and affection by a large gathering at her funeral.

She was employed by National City Bank as a portfolio assistant in the Trust

Department.

Mrs. Paris is survived by her daughter, Laurie Paris; her parents, Rose and Theodore Luc; her fiancé, Jack W. Ireland; brothers and sisters-in-law, William and Marie Luc, John and Susan Luc, Daniel and Mary Luc; brother, Michael Luc; sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Joseph Stotler, and nieces and nephews.

Burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery in Akron on August 21.

The UNA and you

Buying or refinancing a home: the time to act is now

by Stephan Welhasch

This may be the best time, in many years, to buy a home. A major reason for this is the combination of lower home prices and the lowest mortgage interest rates in 20 years. In most areas, fixed rate mortgages have now dropped below 7 1/8 percent. Financial experts in the industry feel that interest rates will not drop too much more.

Needless to say, it is also a great time to consider refinancing your home, if you have not already done so. If you are now paying around two or more percent above the current rate of interest and you're not planning to move in the near future, then now is definitely the time to seriously consider refinancing.

Even though most people understand that in the long run they can save themselves much money by refinancing, many are still afraid of the costs connected with the loan closing process. True, the borrower must pay a list of charges and fees when closing the loan, there is no way of getting out of it. However, with proper preparation and good research a wise borrower can virtually save thousands of dollars over the life of the loan.

Strange as it may seem, many people don't know how to get started when buying or refinancing a home. Much of the process happens behind the scenes. The most important step is making that first phone call.

For example, when you call the Ukrainian National Association, our representative will take the time to ask you the appropriate questions and then suggest a financing program that

is best suited for your needs. Practically, the only other thing you'll need to do is sign the documentation. What follows is paying less and saving more.

If you are ready to take these steps by refinancing your existing mortgage loan or are ready to buy a new home, then start by calling the UNA. We offer our members low cost financing for owner-occupied one- to three-family homes throughout the United States and Canada.

The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financial needs of its members, and it offers interest rates that are competitive with the prevailing rates in your area. The UNA offers its members five-year adjustable and 15-year fixed balloon mortgage loans with 15- to 25-year payouts, including an option of refinancing at maturity. We also offer a Jumbo Mortgage Loan program to Ukrainian groups and organizations.

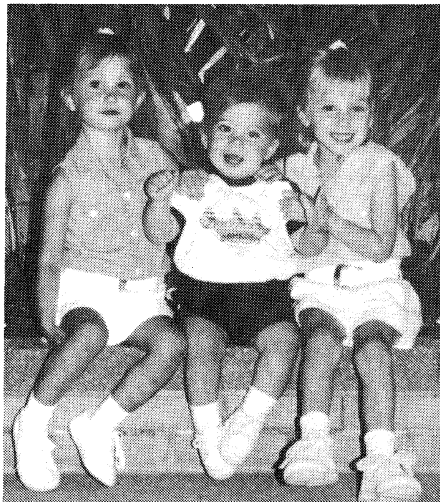
The UNA is ready to help you determine what kind of a mortgage loan best fits your needs. The UNA's mortgage loan programs are designed to help our members become homeowners and to help strengthen our community. Our members can enjoy peace of mind in knowing they're getting the best possible mortgage loan value available, along with first class service. "Good service" is our motto.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program, refinancing your home, or about becoming a member, please contact us at 1(800) 253-9862 (201) 451-2200 or in New Jersey.

Young UNA'ers



Hilary Catherine and Rebecca Anne Sech, daughters of Andrea Maria and Kevin Robert Sech, are newly enrolled members of UNA Branch 269 in Exton, Pa. The girls were enrolled by their grandparents Maria and John Fuga.



Pictured above are the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Michalski, whom they enrolled into UNA Branch 777 in Jersey City, N.J. From left are: Rebecca Szymialowicz, Anthony Dapuzzo and Rachel Szymialowicz. They are the children of William and Ruth Szymialowicz, and Ronald and Paula Dapuzzo.

Karaoke party, picnic organized in Ambridge

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge held its first karaoke party on August 7 with great success. Some of the most frequent singers were the young brother and sister duo of Jessica and Michael Diakiwsky, Bob Larnish, Rick Ayres, Phyllis, Ron Monzi, John Sradomski, Nick Diakiwsky, Bert Retsch, John Graham, Lenny Sadovy and Kathy Dreyer.

After an initially timid reception to singing, by the end of the evening the members were fighting for the microphone and an opportunity to belt the blues.

Later, on September 6, Branch 161 held its annual picnic. The event was held at Economy Park in Ambridge and was attended by 175 members. The activities consisted of bingo, card games, spin wheel, softball and various contests for children. The members were also entertained with Ukrainian music provided by disc jockey Joe Rodio.

UNA Branch 161 was founded in September 1918 and its 75th anniversary coincides with the Ukrainian National Association's 100th anniversary. Branch 161 remembered those living and deceased who had contributed to the success of the branch and the Ukrainian National Association.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Momentous days

"Last week's victory was the kind we have not seen for a very long time," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, referring to the events in Parliament during the week of September 21-24.

It was the week that saw the resignation of the prime minister and the government. It was the week that the Parliament charged the president with taking responsibility to lead Ukraine out of its current economic crisis. And it was the week that the Parliament decided, in effect, to dissolve itself, calling for new elections — both parliamentary and presidential — next year.

Coincidentally, it was also the week that the democrats put pressure on President Leonid Kravchuk not to sign an economic union with Moscow. They tried to persuade him not to go to Moscow. He went, but came back empty-handed.

The mood in Kyiv now is charged, as most political parties have begun writing their campaign platforms, sniffing around, deciding with whom they can work with in a bloc, in a region, in the Parliament itself.

Last week was morally uplifting for the citizens of Ukraine who want to live in a democratic, independent society, for they saw the democrats stand united — something that has been missing since Ukraine proclaimed independence two years ago. And, they saw an end to the double stalemate between the president and the prime minister, and the president and the Parliament.

The next six months will be decisive ones for Ukraine, as well as President Kravchuk. The Ukrainian leader has an opportunity to transform himself from a figurehead president to a responsible, true leader, who can show his people the way to a better life. Last week all the cards were in the president's favor; he had a clean slate, a chance to start all over — an opportunity few in the dirty game of politics are ever given.

He also had the crisis in Moscow working in his favor. Whereas in Moscow the president had to forcibly disband the Parliament, in Ukraine this was accomplished by the Parliament itself. One lawmaker, Henrikh Altunian, commented: "Our path was more democratic, more legitimate, we put an end to our own existence. I think it gives us prestige that we did not allow our situation to reach Moscow's proportions." Les Taniuk added, "This was evolutionary, not revolutionary."

But this week is different. President Kravchuk has already named the same ministers to the government who had held those positions in the Kuchma government. The three new ministers are political favors; for example, Oleh Slepichev comes from the Communist bastion of stagnation, having served in the government of Vitold Fokin.

President Kravchuk also named a team of economic advisers, none of them market-oriented reformers, the caliber of, say, Volodymyr Lanovoy or Viktor Pynzenyk.

His trip to Moscow, brought no decisive measures from President Kravchuk. He was straddling the fence, placating both those who support an economic union and those who are against it, by signing Ukraine on as an "associate member."

The economic treaty at this point in Ukraine's economic struggle has no significance whatsoever. But the events in Moscow can buy time for Ukraine. If Kyiv can strengthen its own government base, it will be better prepared to face Moscow and its quest to rebuild the empire. No matter who emerges victorious in Russia, be it Boris Yeltsin or Aleksandr Rutskoi, without a doubt, Russia's leadership will emerge strong, confident and dominant in the region.

Ukraine has also been able to indefinitely postpone ratification of the disastrous Massandra summit agreements. And, with domestic problems the top priority today, it seems highly unlikely that START I will come up for discussion during the current Parliament's tenure.

To be sure, the new parliamentary campaigns will be exciting. If a new law on elections passes, which it should by the end of November, by next spring we may see a two-chamber Parliament, representative of geographic districts and a multi-party system.

Perhaps the most interesting race to watch will be that of President Kravchuk vs. economic reforms. Will the president fight only to retain his position as president, or will he fight on behalf of Ukraine's citizens so they can triumph over the economic chaos caused by the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

Oct.
6
1933

Turning the pages back...

Sixty years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly first appeared as an English-language supplement to the daily, Svoboda. Its launching was motivated by a two-fold motive. The first was to inform the English-speaking world of facts and issues pertaining to Ukraine, particularly in that the country was being subjected to the horror of a genocidal famine, and yet the U.S. and others were preparing to offer its prime movers, the rulers of the USSR, official recognition.

The second was to give a voice to the youth, a voice that, as the front-page editorial boldly announced "alone shall be heeded here." It was further affirmed that "the principal problem before us today [is] the problem of our youth taking over and continuing the tasks of the older generation."

By now, the first task has been made considerably easier by the Ukraine's entry into the arena of independent nations. The second remains unresolved.

For more on the 60th anniversary, please read next week's jubilee issue.

Source: *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 6, 1933, Vol. 1, No. 1.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Office of Special Investigations: let's clean it up, not shut it down

Dear Editor:

The column by Myron B. Kuropas, "Let's do it for Dobie!" (August 15), quotes correctly from my letter to The Weekly relating to our late colleague, Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj. However, Dr. Kuropas introduces me as a "leader" of Americans for Due Process (ADP). That is incorrect.

I am not and never was a member of the ADP, an organization whose work I respect and support. I am proud of having been invited to speak to the ADP on several occasions, something Neal Sher, the director of the OSI, refused to do. (Perhaps baloney does not want to be around meat grinders — a William F. Buckley, Jr. comment in reference to Robert Kennedy's refusal to debate him.)

I respectfully disagree with Dr. Kuropas' recommendation to close down the Office of Special Investigations. The ADP's consistent position over the years has been to monitor the OSI and work to clean it up, not close it down. I firmly agree with that position.

The concept of the OSI law is good. It calls for denaturalization and deportation of alleged war criminals, who participated in war crimes with the Nazi regime between 1933 and 1945. I agree with the concept. No foreign-born war criminals should be allowed to live in the United States.

The problem with war crimes cases is not the enabling law, although it should have been drafted much more precisely; rather, the problem is with the OSI. The OSI made the law into a political vengeance and historical distortion exercise — a foreign concept in American jurisprudence.

Also, the OSI chose not to apply the law as mandated. The OSI chose to prosecute only certain people on its hit list, not all war criminals — not even all Nazi collaborators.

Hitler's greatest collaborator was Stalin. Stalin's NKVD (later renamed KGB) and its terrorists were collaborators with the Gestapo during the 1939-1941 time period designated by the Holtzman amendment. Yet, how many NKVD/KGB agents or, for that matter, Japanese war criminals who killed American GIs, did the OSI prosecute? Unfortunately, none.

The OSI simply is not interested in some war criminals, even though the law is clear. Instead of prosecuting KGB war criminals in the United States, the OSI chose to rely on the KGB to designate the Americans for the OSI prosecutions and package the evidence for their convenience. The Demjanjuk KGB package proved to be the most embarrassing case in American legal history.

Judge Thomas Wiseman, who was appointed by the Appellate Court in Cincinnati to investigate the handling of the Demjanjuk case by the OSI, mercifully called the OSI's sleazy practices "gamesmanship" and "hardball." He did not believe some of the OSI officials on key issues, but felt that the OSI should get a free pass. The Appellate Court must now evaluate the report and the OSI's miserable record.

The OSI and their loyal backers use disinformation in addressing the criticism. They try to label any criticism of the OSI as "emigre concern." Actually, it

is refugees from the Soviet Union, and not emigres, who were the target of the OSI and it was Americans, not immigrants, who raised the issue of the OSI's misconduct.

The damage done to our legal system is of little concern to foreigners. But, it must be the concern of every American.

First, the OSI's blind commitment to winning cases has set a bad precedent. Prosecutors have a duty to seek justice. After a resounding loss in the Walus case, where a number of survivors identified Frank Walus as a war criminal, while in fact he was a prisoner in another Nazi camp, the OSI had to win and win big.

The OSI chose the Demjanjuk case to make up for its losses, to win the big victory. The OSI had received its normal KGB package against the Cleveland Ukrainian, but it wanted more.

The OSI was not satisfied with the KGB package. John could be called Ivan, Demjanjuk the Bad, as the KGB would have it, he could be made into "Ivan the Terrible." The KGB was not well-versed in the OSI PR business. Never mind the contradictory evidence in the agency's files. Never mind its own trial lawyer's protestations that there was no valid evidence to convict Demjanjuk. On to victory! Justice could wait...

The independence of Ukraine was a factor in saving the life of Mr. Demjanjuk. Many documents were discovered in the KGB files which were available to the OSI's partners for years. But, by the time the KGB files were opened, Mr. Demjanjuk would have been hanged as "Ivan of Treblinka."

The break in the case and the undoing of the OSI's credibility was its arrogance and overconfidence. It had a license to do as they please: no oversight from Congress and no critics or supervision at the Department of Justice. In fact, it was its own garbage, literally that undid the OSI's most important case.

The OSI-discarded garbage contained evidence which indicated to the defense that the OSI was not disclosing exculpatory materials. How appropriate it was OSI garbage that derailed the OSI show trial.

Secondly, by overreaching, by "hardballing and gamesmanship," the OSI has tampered with the memory of the Holocaust. Withholding evidence and gamesmanship is not needed to prove war crimes. By deceiving the defense, the American courts and the public, the OSI is hurting the memory of 6 million victims of the Holocaust.

The memory of the Holocaust is universal. The Holocaust has special significance for the Jewish people, but it also is relevant to the peoples of the world, to history. To that extent, we all must protest the use of Holocaust memory for political purposes. There is no room for "gamesmanship or hardball" in dealing with that memory.

Our Jewish friends and the Jewish organizations must deal with the OSI as they choose. In their unconditional backing of the OSI, they may be making a mistake. That is their call.

As for the rest of us, let's do it for Dobie! Let's help clean up the mess at the OSI, not close it down.

S. Paul Zumbakis
Chicago

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Szporluk's remarks were encouraging

Dear Editor:

After spending almost three years in Ukraine, it was encouraging to read Prof. Szporluk's gentle admonition directed at certain segments of our diaspora regarding their "disapproval" of what Ukraine is and what it should be to fit their conception of a newly independent country ("Harvard's Prof. Szporluk: Ukraine in International Arena," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 22.) It is an easy thing to be able to sit comfortably at home with a can of beer in one hand and a TV control box in the other getting angry at the way Ukraine is portrayed in the press and on the television, or to attend akademiyi and spout long-winded speeches of how Ukraine used to be (assuming that conception is correct) and how she should return to the "good ole days." To attempt to prove to people in Ukraine that the "American way" will save them, or that Ukraine as it was 50-odd years ago but with a "Western" twist is the best economic salvation for Ukraine is tantamount to being a nationalist — an American nationalist.

I say "encouraging" to read Prof. Szporluk's comments because it was very disheartening to arrive back at my Boston parish to see recent emigres from Ukraine segregated from the rest of the hromada by what I would characterize as an invisible but very real "Iron Curtain of contempt" — contempt originating from and inflamed by the local diaspora's old guard. (Of course, it is improper to extrapolate to other Ukrainian diaspora communities so I will limit myself to Boston.) Rather than seeing a revival of what I naively expected to be a "Ukrainian spirit" in our parish, I see the Ukrainian emigres afraid and discouraged from mingling with the flock.

Let's first start with the always difficult problem of language. It never ceases to amaze me how some in the diaspora who can hardly finish a single sentence in Ukrainian without a mistake or an Americanism slipping in (not to speak of their children), seem perfectly justified in lambasting these poor people for not speaking "clean" Ukrainian or categorizing their language as "Russified." Then there is the ever popular myth that Ukrainian is closer to Polish than Russian — although, of course, this categorization changes as soon as the Poles become the oppressors.

Second, those who have arrived from other than Lviv or Halychyna are further segregated and labeled as second class, ostensibly because only in Halychyna could one hope to be fully patriotic and "untouched" by Russian influences.

Third (and probably most infuriating), Ukrainian emigres are assumed to be "lazy by nature" because they are a product of the system in which they were brought up — thus ironically supporting Marx's and Lenin's argument that a person is fully an economic product of his or her environment. As such, they must be "cleansed" and "suffer as we did upon our arrival in the new country after the war."

Fourth, I have heard a number of the emigres quietly note that Jewish emigres from Ukraine are well prepared for the West by Jewish communities in the West: they are told everything, from what type of weather to expect to what type of clothing not to bring. For our Ukrainian emigres, the first members of the Ukrainian diaspora they see are usu-

ally ones they meet the first time they appear at a local parish. They also note that it was the Americans (in this case Catholic charities) who lent the much-needed helping hand to help them get established.

For all the adept whining some of us are prone to when bemoaning the misunderstandings and problems in Ukrainian-Jewish relations, it would do us well to set aside our Western "superiority complex" and our "blaming the victim" to take a lesson from the Jews: The Jews know full well how to help their own — even those who may cause them the most "trouble" or are the most "disagreeable" politically. They know this because it is of the utmost importance to save the Jewish people — there will always be time for debate and disagreement later. If there is anything more annoying to a Jew than another Jew who doesn't agree with him, it is his conscience torturing him when he sees a poor and hungry Jew who doesn't agree with him.

It is clear to anyone who has spent substantial time in Ukraine that the very people in the West who complain the most about how things ought to be in Ukraine are those who would be the hated bureaucratic "mordy" in Ukraine if they had lived their lives there. The vast majority of Ukrainians from Ukraine would find a happy life difficult to live if someone else had to suffer misfortune — including the Russians. This testifies tremendously about the character of our emigres, and against those whose attitudes and inactions are on the same deplorable moral level as the Russian nationalist-chauvinists.

Alexander R. Sich
Cambridge, Mass.

An appeal to Weekly readers

Dear Editor:

My youngest brother, Vasilj Bobrek, faced multiple problems. It is bad enough to have to live within a three-sided bloody war in Bosnia, trying to remain neutral and save his life, but in addition to that he became a victim of a severe eye disease called Pterygium. It is a covering of his eyes with a layer of white membranes. Two previous surgeries, performed in Banja Luka, damaged his cornea making one eye condition go from bad to worse.

Just before the war started, in 1991, one famous eye surgeon from Odessa, Dr. Yelena Vladimirovna Ivanovska, visited Banja Luka and other places of the former Yugoslavia populated by Ukrainians. Vasilj met her and asked for her opinion. Dr. Ivanovska suggested that he come to Odessa where she would perform cornea transplant surgery.

In the meantime many other problems occurred: the death of our older brother, our mother and our sister in Vukovar, the illness of his wife, and many other war-related miseries, so my brother put his eye problem as a low priority. Finally, after I succeeded in sending him some money, he obtained a passport and traveled to Lviv and then to Odessa where he is awaiting eye surgery.

My question is this, how do we reward the eye clinic in Odessa, and Dr. Ivanovska for such a nice human gesture? I must count on the charitable deeds of good people.

I appeal to readers of *The Weekly*. Please, if you can contribute to my

brother's eye surgery, please send it to our cousin, O. Josafat Vorotnjak, who is a Ukrainian Catholic priest in Ukraine. His address and telephone number are as follows: Ukraine 2923, Lviv Oblast, Nestorivskiy Raion, Selo Krehiv; telephone: 032-49-282-32.

Peter Bobrek
Knoxville, Tenn.

And what about Soviet war crimes?

Dear Editor:

Last summer I read a report in the Ukrainian parliamentary newspaper *Holos Ukrainy* that Britain and Ukraine had signed an agreement to jointly investigate Nazi war crimes, specifically those allegedly committed by Ukrainians in World War II. Now, *ITAR-TASS* reported on August 27 that the U.S. and Ukraine have also signed an agreement "on cooperation in the investigation of Nazi war crimes committed during the second world war." The report went on to state that, "The agreement replaces the previous similar Soviet-American agreement."

The readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* will, of course, not be at all surprised to learn that the main vehicle in Ukraine that will cooperate in these "investigations" will be the Security Service. Yet is it not repulsive that the Security Service, the successor to the former Ukrainian KGB, will be the vehicle used in this work?

Before looking for alleged Ukrainian "Nazi war criminals," should the Security Service not be opening its files on the far larger crimes committed by the NKVD and even the KGB itself? Finally, why cannot the government of an independent Ukraine be balanced in its approach to "crimes against humanity" and search for both Soviet and Nazi war criminals? Is it because some of these Soviet war criminals may still be working within the successor to the Ukrainian KGB or living off KGB pensions in either Ukraine or Russia?

Coming on top of the suggestion by Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to Israel, that John Demjanjuk be prosecuted in Ukraine, should we in the Ukrainian diaspora not protest loud and clear about this disgraceful affair? At the very least, we should make our protests known to Ukrainian embassies and the Foreign Ministry and request that democratic members of the Ukrainian parliament raise the issue in Kyiv.

Taras Kuzio
London

Positive image must be fortified

Dear Editor:

I recently responded to an article in the New York Post regarding John Demjanjuk in which the author also accuses many Ukrainians of willingly collaborating with the Nazis. As a rebuttal to my letter of August 5, a Mr. Julius Weiss sent a letter to the publication, which implies that "Ukrainians, even more than others, collaborated with the Germans to kill Jews."

Journalists such as Patrick Buchanan, who vehemently expressed his distrust of the OSI as a result of its mishandling

of the Demjanjuk case, has been accused of being an anti-Semite for expressing his opinion and verifying the facts. Where are the voices of protest when the Jews malign Ukrainians? It is time that Ukrainians learned from the Jews and formed an anti-defamation league to deflect the hostility that has erupted between the Jews and Ukrainians since the Demjanjuk fiasco.

As Ukraine struggles in its quest for democracy and economic independence, it is the responsibility of Ukrainians in the diaspora to form a coalition to fortify a more positive image. It is our responsibility to inundate the American press with responses to all such defamatory letters from skeptics of Mr. Weiss's ilk. These accusations and adverse publicity by Jewish hatemongers such as Mr. Weiss must cease. Silence is acquiescence.

Stephanie Charczenko
New York

Grassroots action no longer adequate

Dear Editor:

In the September issue of *The Weekly*, an interesting article appeared titled "Improving our reception." The author of this piece on Ukrainian public relations grasped quite well the dismal coverage that Ukraine receives in the American media.

The Ukrainian grassroots have written mountains of "letters to the editor," and placed a respectable number of phone calls to various branches of the media on myriad issues. To date we see what the result is. Articles are placed and issues are addressed, sometimes out of genuine interest and many times due to grassroots pressure. Thus, it seems that this grassroots avenue while always necessary, is no longer adequate in dealing with historical changes today.

In observing how other groups work, it appears they have their own public relations groups which push the upcoming stories, with the perspective that they feel American decision-makers and the public should know. The Russians have four public relations offices and various Jewish organizations have separate public relations officers that work solely on the image presentation of various organizations and issues.

We Ukrainians, to date, have none. It appears that the stories that should appear in the press will not appear unless we do it ourselves. The Famine '33 commemorations are finishing up, and the media coverage was not what it should be. Some media coverage was from Ukraine directly, and the rest depended on the aggressiveness of the communities in various cities.

Ukraine is in serious trouble. Perhaps it is time to realistically assess the situation and realize that the best way for us to help Ukraine is to make sure that the American public and decision-makers have an accurate picture of Ukraine and events there. When we can convince our fellow Americans that the United States' and the world's best hope for peace is in a strong, democratic Ukraine — then Ukraine will survive.

To do this we must re-allocate our resources to where they are most necessary and where they can be most effective: the American media.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Svoboda, world's oldest continu

СВОБОДА

Розраба на брати, нем. окрепнати читача.
И чимучи заучується щодня не читачем.
..Вся спова історія України — це історія.
Шевченка

Число 1. ДИВЕРСИ СТИ Н. А. 15 Вересня 1893 РОДЪ І

БРАТИ РУСИНИ!

Щиролюбно прощайся з твоєю Україною, брати! Україна — це не тільки земля, це це душа, це це серце, це це кров. Україна — це це слава, це це честь, це це гордість. Україна — це це воля, це це свобода, це це правда. Україна — це це життя, це це радість, це це мрія. Україна — це це любов, це це віра, це це надія. Україна — це це мир, це це злагода, це це дружба. Україна — це це краса, це це мудрість, це це сила. Україна — це це слава, це це честь, це це гордість. Україна — це це воля, це це свобода, це це правда. Україна — це це життя, це це радість, це це мрія. Україна — це це любов, це це віра, це це надія. Україна — це це мир, це це злагода, це це дружба. Україна — це це краса, це це мудрість, це це сила.

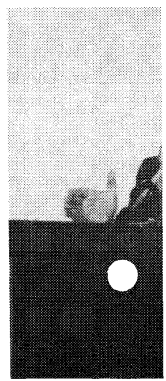
Російськи...
Тако ж і ви, брати, не забувайте, що Україна — це це земля, це це кров, це це слава, це це честь, це це гордість. Україна — це це воля, це це свобода, це це правда. Україна — це це життя, це це радість, це це мрія. Україна — це це любов, це це віра, це це надія. Україна — це це мир, це це злагода, це це дружба. Україна — це це краса, це це мудрість, це це сила.

В українській мові...
Українська мова — це це душа, це це серце, це це кров. Україна — це це слава, це це честь, це це гордість. Україна — це це воля, це це свобода, це це правда. Україна — це це життя, це це радість, це це мрія. Україна — це це любов, це це віра, це це надія. Україна — це це мир, це це злагода, це це дружба. Україна — це це краса, це це мудрість, це це сила.

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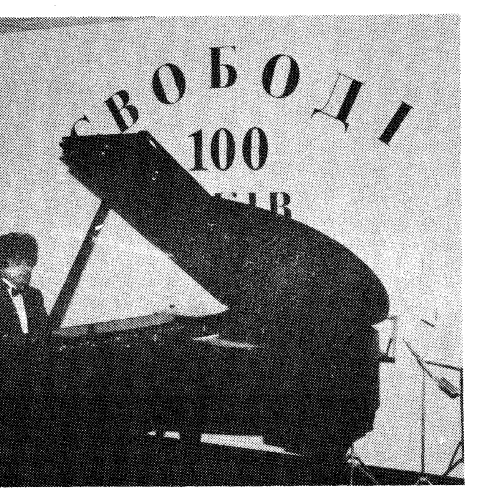
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Svoboda-Editor-in-Chief Ulana Diachuk, speaking at the centennial event.

ІВАН КЕДРІН.
Вітаю вас, друзі! Сьогодні ми відзначаємо 100 років з дня заснування газети «Свобода». Це велика подія, це велика пам'ятка. Газета «Свобода» була заснована в 1893 році в Нью-Йорку. Вона була першою українською газетою в Америці. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про незалежність України. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про демократію. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу слова. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу совісті. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу віросповідання. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу пересування. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу торгівлі. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу промисловості. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу науки. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу мистецтва. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу освіти. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу культури. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу життя. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу смерті. Вона була першою українською газетою, яка висувала вимоги про свободу всього.



Photos by Roman Woronowycz and Yaroslav Kulynych.



The mistress of ceremony Anya Petrenko, a UNA supren Ms. Dydyk delivered a address on Svoboda's ce

Page one of Svoboda's premiere issue dated September 15, 1893.



Violist Halyna Kolessa (top), and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky (right), and a string trio composed of violinist Yuriy Kharenko, violist Borys Deviatov and cellist Volodymyr Panteleyev (photo below) performed a program of works by Shoharenko and Klebanov, Kolessa, Revutsky, Chopin and Beethoven.



More than 150 guests filled the reception hall at the UNA offices for the official program of speeches and a musical program. Seen above in the front row (from left) are writer Mykola Rudenko, Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, who delivered the invocation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and an honorary member of the

ly published Ukrainian-language daily, celebrates centennial



zen Snylyk speaks of Svoboda. Other mmemoration were sident of the UNA, r that publishes writer and former is a contributor to Dnyshkevych of the try, who offered a oda as it enters its ry.



The editorial staff of Svoboda (from left): Zenon Snylyk, Raisa Rudenko, Ludmyla Wolansky, Lubov Kolensky, Petro Chasto, Olha Kuzmowycz, Halyna Kolessa, Chrystyna Ferencevych and (seated) Ivan Kedryn. Missing from the photo is Roman Yurevych.



Supreme President Ulana Diachuk and her husband, Wolodymyr, peruse the photo exhibit dedicated to Svoboda's centennial. Another exhibit, presented in the executive conference room, featured publications of the Svoboda Press, including books, magazines, almanacs and other archival materials. The exhibits were prepared by special projects coordinator Oksana Trytjak.



After the official program, all gathered around a huge birthday cake and sang "Mnohaya Lita" to Svoboda. Seen above are: (from left) Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, Zenon Snylyk, Mykola Rudenko, Lubov Kolensky, Chrystyna Ferencevych and Ulana Diachuk, who is delivering a toast. Also present were other current and former employees of the Svoboda Press, editors of The Ukrainian Weekly and UNA Supreme Assembly members. In addition, two former UNA supreme presidents, Joseph Lesawyer and John O. Flis, and the current and former editors of Veselka, respectively, Luba Chasto and Volodymyr Barahura, were in attendance. Greetings were sent by numerous members of the U.S. Congress, including New Jersey's two senators, Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg.



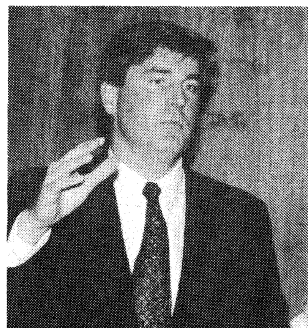
Among the scores of Ukrainian community organizations and institutions that greeted Svoboda on its centennial was the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. The UNWLA's president, Anna Krawczuk (center), also presented framed certificates of appreciation to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, which this year celebrates its 60th anniversary. These were accepted by the newspapers' respective editors-in-chief, Zenon Snylyk and Roma Hadzewycz.



The Svoboda Press administration also was well-represented at the reception. Above are: (from left) Maria Szeparowycz, Walter Honcharyk (administrator) and Maria Bilyk.



of the centennial celebration, which con- very Rev. Patrick Paschak of New York, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, former president A Supreme Assembly.



Many came to personally express best wishes on this historic occasion. Among them were (seen from left): Ukraine's Consul General Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky; Jersey City Mayor Bret Schundler of Jersey City, N.J.; and Ihor Dlaboha, an editor of Natsionalna Trybuna (The National Tribune) and a former editor of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Dauphin parishioners fight to preserve historic church

by Christopher Guly

HULL, Quebec - A group of parishioners at Dauphin, Manitoba's Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection, are fighting to preserve the legacy of pioneering prairie-church builder the Rev. Philip Ruh.

Although they have used a new building for the past three years, some parishioners want to halt plans to demolish its predecessor's. The church, now dubbed the "historic" Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection, was built between 1935 and 1939. It, along with 34 other Canadian Ukrainian Catholic churches, was designed by the Rev. Ruh during the first half of the century.

The historic church is also the last of two remaining so-called "prairie cathedrals." The other is the Marian pilgrimage site northeast of Winnipeg at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cooks Creek, which took 20 years to build.

However, a recent informal survey revealed that only about one-third of the Dauphin church's parishioners want to save their prairie cathedral, says Jan Sirski, a member of the group fighting to preserve

it. Many want it torn down because they believe that it is structurally unsound and would cost too much to repair.

But former Dauphin resident Ken Romaniuk, a Winnipeg-based teacher who started the drive to keep the church standing, said a recent engineering survey reveals that the price to keep it is on par with the price to demolish it.

"Roof repairs would run between \$28,000 to \$40,000, while it would cost somewhere around \$40,000 or \$50,000 to tear it down," Mr. Romaniuk added that there was never any financial investment made in maintaining the old church over its 54 years. "If a window broke, they would replace it with unpainted plywood. The wooden eavestroughing would just rot away, never to be replaced."

The historic church was built by 26 families, who did everything from hauling wood to laying down the bricks. Winnipeg historian Dr. Stella Hryniuk, who co-authored "Monuments to Faith: Ukrainian Churches in Manitoba" in 1990, said the pioneer parishioners taxed themselves \$25 each or the equivalent amount of labor to build it.

At the time, the parish had only

\$2,800 in its treasury. The church, which replaced an earlier one purchased from the Anglican community in 1916, ended up costing close to \$85,000, not including labor.

Today, Mr. Romaniuk said the Manitoba government's historic resources branch estimates its market value at \$120,000. That contrasts with its \$3 million successor, which stands across a parking lot.

Dr. Hryniuk noted that the historic church in Dauphin is considered the last example in Manitoba of the Kyivian-style church. She says that the new one "is like any new church, complete with metal, stucco and bricks."

Mr. Romaniuk pointed to the new church's design, which has the congregation facing the west rather than the characteristic eastern direction. "They are Ukrainian Catholics turning their backs on what's traditional," he explains.

Iconographer Theodore Baran, 82, of Saskatoon spent two years, between 1957 and 1958, painting the old church's interior. He based it on similar work he did in Ukraine in 1935.

Among the icons are four in the dome that depict four great church feasts: Christmas, the Sermon on the Mount, the Resurrection and the Ascension. A chandelier, purchased in 1962, also hangs from the dome; it consists of 1,600 pieces of Czech crystal.

Although Mr. Baran said the pastor, Msgr. Gregory Oucharyk, who has served the church since 1959, has promised to save a mural for him, he hopes the church remains standing. "I hope they find some possibility to save the church."

Msgr. Oucharyk was unavailable for comment.

The old church's could be saved if it were designated as a historical monument by the province's Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship's Historic Resources Branch, explains Neil Einarsson. But Mr. Einarsson, the

Rev. Philip Ruh, architect of prairie churches

HULL, Quebec - The Rev. Philip Ruh perhaps is the father of Canada's Ukrainian Catholic architectural prairie tradition.

The second of 10 children, the Rev. Ruh was born in the Alsace-Lorraine region of France in 1883. As a child, he dreamed of one day becoming a Catholic missionary. However, once he entered the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Rev. Ruh pursued a wide array of disciplines, from architecture to astronomy.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1910 and left for western Ukraine, where he lived and worked with the Ukrainian-rite Basilian Fathers. There, he learned their language and traditions, as he prepared to serve the community outside Ukraine.

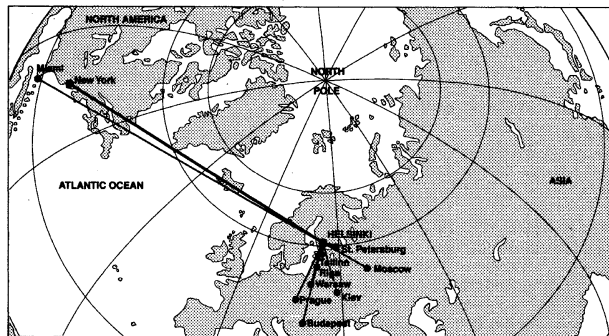
The Rev. Ruh arrived in Edmonton in 1913, where he was assigned to work with the local Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada. Three years later, he designed and built his first church in Eldersia, Alberta.

The self-taught architect designed about 35 Ukrainian churches in Canada during the first half of this century. Thirteen were located in Manitoba.

One of the Rev. Ruh's first churches, St. Mary's, built in Mountain Road, Manitoba, in 1925 was long considered to be the largest of its kind in North America. A fire caused by lightning destroyed it in 1966.

The latest threat to his church in Dauphin is not the first time the Rev. Ruh's legacy has gone unap-

(Continued on page 14)



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SPORTSLINE

Summer wrap-up: tennis, cycling, track and field

• On July 11, Greg Rusedski, a native of Pointe Claire, Quebec, a town on the outskirts of Montreal, became the first Canadian in 14 years to win a men's singles tennis tournament on the Association of Tennis Professionals tour, and only the second since the circuit was established. The 19-year-old upset Javier Frana of Argentina by a score of 7-5, 6-7 (6-8), 7-6 (7-5) and took the Hall of Fame championship in Newport, R.I., played on grass. He was also the last player accepted into the main draw.

Mr. Rusedski, ranked 151st on the tour before the tourney, recently attracted attention with a strong four-set performance against Stefan Edberg this year at Wimbledon, and had been tied for second in the world junior rankings with Andrei Medvedev in 1991.

• Vladimir Poulnikov held his own among cycling's leaders in this year's Tour de France. He charged up the standings through stages 11 to 15 of the 20-stage race, rising to ninth place, 15 minutes, 8 seconds behind the leader. The next four stages, involving arduous climbing in the Alps, prevented him from gaining any further ground on eventual winner Miguel Indurain of Spain. Nevertheless, Poulnikov finished 10th, about 25 minutes off the pace.

• After a triumphant July, in the succeeding weeks Ukraine's athletic effort skirted close to disaster. In a crushing blow, three competitors, Inessa Kravets, a recent world record holder in the triple jump; Tetiana Dorovskiykh née Samoilenko, recognized as one of the world's greatest middle-distance runners; and Liudmyla Dzhigalova, 400-meter relay gold medalist in Barcelona, all faced suspensions and bans.

On August 25, the Ukrainian Athletic Association imposed four-year bans on Ms. Dorovskiykh and Ms. Dzhigalova as a result of lab results provided by an international anti-doping commission, which indicated steroid use. Ms. Kravets tested positively for ephedrine, a controlled substance that is often found in cold remedies and, her appeal is still pending. All three were prevented from competing in the world championships in Stuttgart, virtually at the last minute.

• Despite this adversity, Ukraine was strong in the women's events on the Grand Prix Circuit. Zhanna Tarnopolska finished third in the 200 meters and fifth in the 100 meters at the Athletissima meet in Lausanne, Switzerland. In the 800 meters, Ina Yevseyeva came in second in Stockholm, fifth in Lausanne, with Elena Afanaseva also posting strong results.

Apart from star Inessa Kravets' first-place finishes in the triple jump and top five placings in the long jump, Olena Semyraz also performed strongly, coming in third in the triple jump in London.

The Stuttgart meet

• Showing signs of the "funding fatigue" that Minister of Youth and Sport Valeriy Borzov recently spoke about, Ukraine fielded a team of only 31 athletes (16 women, 15 men) at the World Track and Field Championships in Stuttgart, Germany, the world's premier track and field competition after the Olympics.

At the 10-day meet, which ran from August 12 to 22, Ukraine's 31-person squad was not only smaller than Russia's

(97 athletes), but also Belarus' (41 athletes), and did not enjoy successes comparable to those at the Universiade in Buffalo.

The championship began in controversy, stirred when Algeria's record-setting miler, Noureddine Morceli, demanded an appearance fee, claiming that Serhiy Bubka of Ukraine and Carl Lewis of the U.S. received such payments. Both the athletes and event organizers denied any exchange of funds.

Mr. Bubka snapped out of some recent doldrums and cleared 19 feet, besting the field at 19'-8 1/4", four inches ahead of his nearest rival, Grigoriy Yegorov of Kazakhstan. The event provided some fireworks, thanks to the wrong-headed bureaucratic mindset of some officials.

As the Donetsk vaulter attempted to break his outdoor and tie his indoor record of 20'-1 3/4", they insisted that he was entitled to only two minutes per vault, while the rules actually provide for six. This prompted some histrionics, for which Mr. Bubka has become famous. He twice let the clock run down to zero, kicked at soft drink cups and gesticulated to the crowd. Eventually, after about 40,000 took his side with piercing whistles, the technical crew chief, Arthur Tatic of Croatia finally set the judges straight. Mr. Bubka got his three tries, but the bar refused to stay up.

Mr. Bubka did set a record in Stuttgart nevertheless, as his victory gave him his fourth world championship in one event, a record. Brother Vasyl Bubka placed ninth, with a vault of 18'-8 1/2".

In the women's long jump, Larysa Berezhnaya placed second at 22'-10 3/4" while Elena Khlopotnova came in fourth at 22'-1 3/4". Vitaliy Kyrylenko built on his performance in Buffalo, placing third in the long jump with a leap of 26'-9".

Oleh Tverdokhlib, a Barcelona Olympian and constant presence on the grand prix circuit, finished sixth in the 400 meter hurdles.

Vladimir Zinchenko placed sixth in the men's discus throw at 203'-6", behind a field that included Olympic hero Romas Ubartas of Lithuania. Larysa Mykhalchenko placed 10th in the women's discus. In the hammer throw, Vadym Kolesnyk, a gold medalist in Buffalo, qualified for the finals but eventually placed 11th over-all. Fellow thrower Andriy Skvoryuk also made the finals, but failed to make a fair throw. In the women's shot put, Valentina Fedyunina came in seventh, with a fair put measuring 63'-2 3/4".

Zhanna Tarnopolska, after dominating the Grand Prix season in which she consistently placed in the top five of the 100, 200 and 400 meters, made it into the semi-final of the 100 and 400 meters, but not beyond. Vitaliy Popovych made it to the 50 kilometer walk final, but was disqualified.

• In the end, when the final standings for the track and field outdoor grand prix standings were issued, Serhiy Bubka stood atop the men's pack with 72 points, for which he won \$100,000. Vitaliy Kyrylenko placed fifth in the long jump season standings, and Viktoriya Pavlysh stood third in the women's shot put. Valentyna Fediushina, who had been dominating the shot put and leading over-all grand prix standings in early July, suffered an injury and finished only in the top 15, but out of the money.

Medvedev on Ukraine

• As Al Picker of New Jersey's Star-Ledger put it, "he's at it again." That's



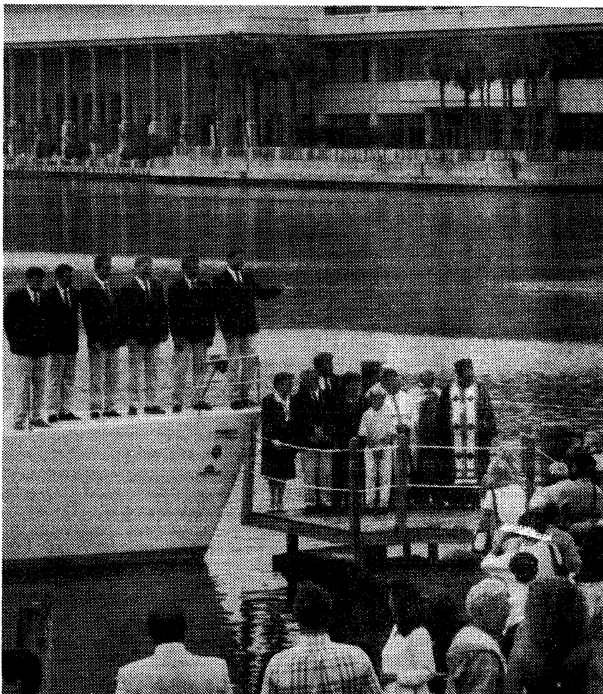
The Odessa gets ready to set sail.

Andrei Medvedev, the pouting demonstrative non-Ukrainian from Kyiv. Before being ousted in the fourth round of the U.S. Open by Richard Krajicek, he said to Mr. Picker, "I'm 100 percent Russian, a lifetime guarantee." Mr. Medvedev added, "I will never be Ukrainian. From head to the feet, I am Russian. I am not proud to represent this country [Ukraine] because I don't agree with the government."

Odessa en route

• The yacht that only recently was just a hull is now en route to England. The Odessa, skippered by Anatolii Verba, was scheduled to arrive in Southampton on September 24, a day before the

Whitbread, the trans-oceanic race. The captain and crew, since joined by Ted Turner Jr., son of broadcasting magnate and racing yacht skipper, are also slated to appear on "Good Morning America" that day. The 63-footer is now champagne stained from its christening in Tampa by Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Volodymyr Khandogy and UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, and also sports the latter organization's logo. After having raised about \$950,000, the ship still needs \$100,000 in donations or corporate sponsorships. Contributions can be made by calling 1-900-933-3772, or writing The Odessa, 4320 Gandy Blvd. Tampa, FL 33611.



The Odessa is christened in Tampa.



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DETROIT, MI. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1993 at 10:00 AM

at Ukrainian Cultural Center,
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 32nd Convention Delegates from the following Branches:

20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235, 292,
302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

The Fall District Meetings will be devoted to the 1993 Membership Drive, UNA's 1994 Convention and the celebration of UNA's Centennial.

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice President
Dr. Aleksander Serafyn, Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

English teachers...

(Continued from page 4)

provided with a VCR, camcorder and monitor.

Phase III, Dr. Tarnavsky continued, envisions the creation in Sumy Oblast of a resource center equipped with teaching materials that will be readily available to students. In addition, each year a U.S. specialist in English language instruction is to travel to the resource center in order to teach courses on location.

"This group (of 13 students) will be a nucleus of teachers that will teach fellow teachers," Dr. Tarnavsky noted. Furthermore, she added, the program plans to go on to other oblasts in Ukraine, devoting approximately two years' time in each in order to establish functioning resource centers and teaching programs.

But, as with other similar programs, its success is dependent upon funding, that is grants and contributions. Dr. Tarnavsky expressed hope that other organizations interested in similar educational projects would join in.

For example, she cited the Ukrainian National Association's Teaching English in Ukraine Program directed by Dr. Zirka Voronka, who is setting up a teaching resource center in Ukraine's capital, Kyiv. Dr. Tarnavsky said she hoped to establish links between the Kyiv and Sumy centers, as both would benefit from them.

Siena College's teaching institute originally focused on students of English from Ukraine. The program has "now been refocused as a methodology course," said Dr. Tarnavsky. Another innovation was the introduction of a managerial workshop geared to teaching the teachers how to run an educational resource center.

The choice of Sumy Oblast was a conscious one. "Sumy seemed to be a forgotten oblast, and not too many (Ukrainian) diaspora organizations had gone there," Dr. Tarnavsky related. "So, we focused on the Ukrainian-speaking schools in that oblast; we found that Ukrainization was beginning with the first grade in eight schools."

The schools were found in partnership with the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, and then the schools themselves suggested candidates for Siena College's English as a Second Language Teacher Training Institute. These candidates took the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) exam, and had two oral interviews to test Ukrainian and English proficiency. Some 60 persons applied and were tested.

The Sumy Oblast chairman of the Prosvita Society, Viktor Kazban, coordinated the search for candidates. In addition, he found a building that could be used for a resource center. That center is expected to begin set-up in March or April of next year, and Olesia Czechut of Montreal will serve as director of the resource center, said Prof. Tarnavsky.

In telephone interviews with The Weekly, several of the Siena College institute's students commented on the program.

Svitlana Prokopenko, 27, a high school teacher from the village of Shevchenko in Sumy Oblast, said she was "very satisfied with the program and the opportunity it afforded me to not only improve my knowledge of English, but to see a bit of America and learn about its people and their lives."

What she found most useful was the institute's focus on methodology and the use of communications tools. Discussions on the role of teachers and the selection of educational materials also opened her eyes to new possibilities, she noted.

"The role of the teacher is to listen more and consider the students' own interests while teaching the subject matter. The teacher should not be like a dictator, but should try to stimulate students," Ms. Prokopenko said.

Halyna Borysova, 26, of Stepanivka noted that English is the most prestigious foreign language for students in Ukraine since "it is the language most used internationally." She commented that the training institute had taught the teachers "how to teach and use very interesting methodology, including books, illustrations, games, and trained us in the use of technology, audio and videotapes, and the like."

"Now I will have a system based on what I have learned, and I will try to stimulate the students' interest. I have also learned that the teacher should be a helper, and that the teacher-student relationship should be looser," she continued.

And what will she convey to her colleagues when she returns? "I will tell them, don't give up and help each other in the teaching process," Ms. Borysova said. It is very important that teachers provide "mutual support and share their knowledge."

One of the youngest participants of the teaching program was 20-year-old Ksenia Khovanova, a third-year student at the Sumy Pedagogical Institute. She noted that being selected to participate in the Siena College program had "great significance for me."

She explained: "I took a look at my role as a teacher from a different perspective. Previously I thought that I was alone in front of the class, while here I learned about the importance of the relationship between the teacher and her students; that the teacher should serve as a friend, as a guiding friend. I learned about the psychology of a teacher and that the teacher should have respect for students."

But, the best part of all for Ms. Khovanova was that, "I felt that this truly is my profession. And, I already know that I will be a different teacher when I stand in front of a class."

For further information about the English as a Second Language Teacher Training Institute offered by Siena College, contact: Dr. Lydia Tarnavsky, Modern Language Department, Siena College, 515 Loudon Road, Loudonville, NY 12211-1462; (518) 786-5068.

Voters must register by October 8

NEW YORK — Anyone wishing to register to vote in the coming election must be at least 18 years old by Election Day, Tuesday, November 2; must be a U.S. citizen and reside at one's address at least 30 days before the election.

In the five boroughs of New York City, voters must register by Friday, October 8. One can register at the local Borough Election Office; the Board of Elections telephone is (212) 868-3692.

For further information, please call Mary Dushnyck at (718) 745-3150, late evenings.

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Ukrainian Orthodox League holds 46th annual convention

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The 46th annual convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. was held at the St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Center here on August 4-8.

Sessions opened on Thursday afternoon with President Claudia Libertin, presiding. The National Executive Board was introduced by Dr. Libertin; Clinton Grenleaf, Junior UOL president, introduced the Junior Board.

Greetings were extended by the Rev. William Diakiw, UOL spiritual advisor and president of the Consistory; Emil Skocypiec, convention chairman; and Valentyna Kucznych, president of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the U.S.A.

Dr. John Boojamra, director of the Orthodox Christian Education Commission, spoke on "Maturing in Our Orthodox Faith."

Metropolitan Constantine addressed the convention the next day, speaking on the convention theme "Renew a Right Spirit in Me."

Addressing the convention on Saturday, Frank Shaeffer, author and movie director, spoke on "Eastern Orthodoxy in the Western World."

The newly furnished UOL Room at the Cultural Center was blessed by Metropolitan Constantine following a Moleben on Saturday. Located in the room are records, icons, publications and photographs dating back to the formation of the League on December 13, 1947.

The Lynn Sawchuk/Sharon Kuzbyt scholarships were awarded to Jim Sally, Carnegie, Pa.; Jeffrey Mills, Palos Park, Ill.; Clinton Greenleaf, Parma, Ohio; Stephen Sheptak, Lyndora, Pa.; and Tara Rawlik, Chester, Pa. Eight scholarships from the Metropolitan John Scholarship Fund were presented to seminarians at St. Sophia Seminar in South Bound Brook.

Social events included hospitality night, cabaret night with a Ukrainian fashion show, karaoke night, a banquet and ball.

The convention was hosted by the UOL National Executive Board, together with the Consistory and chapters from New Britain, Conn., Johnson City, N.Y., Philadelphia, Carnegie, Pa., Clifton, N.J., and Youngstown, Ohio.

Business sessions for the seniors and juniors continued through Saturday followed by the election of officers.

Elected to the senior board were: Dr. Harry Oryhon, (Palos Park, Ill.), president; Helen Greenleaf (Parma, Ohio), first vice-president; Emil Skocypiec (Palos Park, Ill.), second vice-president; Lynn Szafranski, (Philadelphia), corresponding secretary; Melissa Sirick (New Britain, Conn.), financial secretary; Daria Danyo (Philadelphia), recording secretary; Jonathan Patronik (Wilmington, Del.), treasurer; Pani-Matka Marijka Norton, (New Britain, Conn.), Elizabeth Mitchell, (Carnegie, Pa.), and Sonya Patronik, (Wilmington, Del.), auditors.

Elected to the junior executive board were: Emily Klish (Johnson City, N.Y.), president; Melissa Mark (Ambridge, Pa.), vice-president; Erika Mark (Youngstown, Ohio), recording/corresponding secretary; Catherine Bailly (Minneapolis), treasurer;

and Jeremy Oryhon (Palos Park, Ill.), financial secretary.

Sunday's hierarchical liturgy at St. Andrew Memorial Church was concelebrated by Metropolitan Constantine and Archbishop Antony, together with visiting clergy. The commemoration of the Baptism of Ukraine followed with a procession and blessing of water at a nearby stream. The ceremonies concluded with prayer services at the crypt of Patriarch Mstyslav I, located in the lower level of the Memorial Church.

The Western Pennsylvania region will host the 47th convention at the Pittsburgh Airport Marriott Hotel on July 21-24, 1994, with Marianne Carmack as chairman.

Delegates and guests of the 46th UOL Convention, together with Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony, the Revs. Taras Chubenko, William Diakiw, Frank Estocin, Meroslav Hlynsky, Myron Oryhon, and Timothy Tomson.

Lehman college prof gets Fulbright grant

NEW YORK — Dr. Maria Kiciuk, assistant professor at Lehman College of City University of New York (CUNY), has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in Ukraine, the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board and the United States Information Agency announced recently.

Dr. Kiciuk received her Ph. D. in linguistics at the Graduate Center of CUNY and is currently teaching English as a second language at Lehman College. She is also a former director of the School of Ukrainian Studies in Yonkers.

In Ukraine, she will be lecturing at Kharkiv State University at the department of foreign languages. Her duties will include teaching intermediate - and advanced-level English courses, conducting lectures and seminars on TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language,) and participating in the development of a teacher training course.

Dr. Kiciuk is one of approximately 10 U.S. grantees who will travel to Ukraine for the 1993 academic year under the

Fulbright Program. Established in 1946 under Congressional legislation introduced by former Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the program is designed "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries."

Under the Fulbright Program, 10 or more grants are awarded each year to students, teachers and scholars to study, teach, and conduct research in Ukraine. Individuals are selected on the basis of academic and professional qualifications.

Among the fields most often requested are business administration/management, economics, communications and journalism, education, English language, public administration, political science and law. Awards are possible in other fields.

Persons interested should contact: Andy Reiss, Council for International Exchange of Students, 3007 Tilden St., N.W. Suite 5M, Washington, D.C. 20008-3009; (202) 686-6247.

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Rev. Philip Ruh...

(Continued from page 10)

preciated. A decade ago, the Archeparchy of Winnipeg ignored public protests and demolished the historic Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. It has remained silent about the fate of the church in Dauphin.

Should the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Resurrection meet a similar fate, the last remaining, similarly Kyivan-styled Ruh-built prairie cathedral will be Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Cooks Creek, Manitoba. It took 22 years, from 1930 to 1952 to complete its construction.

Adjoined by a replica of the grotto dedicated to the Virgin Mary in Lourdes, France, the church is considered one of the Interlake region's most popular tourist attractions. It was declared a historic site by the Province of Manitoba in 1986.

The Rev. Ruh died in 1962 in St. Boniface, Manitoba, today a suburb of Winnipeg. The Ukrainian Catholic Church has begun the cause for his beatification.

Dauphin...

(Continued from page 10)

branch's chief of architectural history, says that the parish has to be united in presenting the request.

"They told us that they need proof that the will of the people, the will of the community is in consent of the project," explained Mr. Romaniuk.

His groups also plans to request similar federal designation from Environment Canada's National Historic Parish and Sites Directorate. That process could take up to seven years.

That's why the group fighting to keep the old church, recently began a campaign to raise money, about \$25,000 for some roof repair work, and awareness of the importance of the need to preserve the church.

A concert featuring sacred music was held during the recent annual national Ukrainian Festival in the old church. And although the church has been "de-sanctified" for use in the Ukrainian Catholic faith, Mr. Romaniuk says that other Christian denominations have used it for weddings. "We recently had two come to us from the local United church, when one of its support walls collapsed."

Ideally, he said he would like to see the church "re-sanctified," but would compromise in maintaining it for other non-Catholic religious functions.

Dr. Hryniuk is more pointed. "You can't help to do anything when Ukrainian themselves don't want it."

Ukraine becomes...

(Continued from page 1)

agreement, according to lawmaker Serhiy Pravdenko, a member of the delegation that traveled to Moscow with the Ukrainian president.

"But, in principle, 'associate membership' in any kind of union foresees that the given state supports proposals in a union which benefit it, and rejects those which do not," he said.

"I don't understand how Ukraine became an associate member in a union where no such status exists," said Oleksander Vorobiov, a democratic deputy from Sumy.

"Nowhere in the laws of the republics of the former Soviet Union will you find the terms 'associate member' or 'real member.' Only now will we formulate such concepts," said Elvira Herasymenko, the deputy director of the president's legal service.

Oops!

Tennis at Suzy-Q

Several inaccuracies appeared in the September 17 issue in the article about the USCAK tennis tourney titled "Sydorak wins mens' division..."

In the over 55 division, George Wytanovych defeated Konstantin Ben 6-0, 6-1 for the title after beating Milan Obradovich in the semifinals. Also, Zenon Snylyk is a member of the Tournament Committee and not its director. Finally, Mr. Roman Rakoczy Jr. won his fifth, not fourth, successive over 35 division title. We regret the errors.

Plast, not SUM

In the article "Summer student exchange program expands to school year" (September 26), the Ukrainian American Educational Exchange Association, incorrectly noted that American exchange students had participated in a four-day SUM jamboree in Lviv. In fact, the event was the anniversary jamboree of Plast.

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle

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Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Tatars demonstrate for representation

SYMFEROPI — According to an Ukrinform report of September 29, Tatar demonstrators staged protests seeking to block railway lines at various points in the Crimea. The Tatars are demanding that representation quotas be set in the upcoming elections to the Crimean Supreme Council, to ensure that the voice of formerly deported nations is heard in Parliament. These efforts garnered the support of Mykola Bahrov, the parliamentary chairman, who pledged his continuing support of the Tatar effort at a press conference, offering to resign if quotas are not adopted.

In a related story, the 14th session of Crimean Parliament began with a discussion of employment legislation that provided for preferential treatment of people who were returning to the area after being deported. (RFE/RL Daily Report, Respublika)


Fuel shortages affect air freight deliveries

KHERSON — Due to fuel shortages, 18 of 20 air mail and freight flights have been cancelled in recent weeks out of the local airport. Local aviators and traffic controllers have been forced to take unpaid leaves. (Respublika)

Ukraine attends CSCE conference

WARSAW — Representatives of member countries of the Commission on

Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) began sessions here on September 27, with Mr. Lapytsky participating as chief of the Ukrainian delegation, according to a Ministry of Foreign Affairs press release. Issues to be addressed at this CSCE conference include existing human rights problems and the reorganization of CSCE agencies for the effective monitoring of compliance with agreements in this area. Mr. Lapytsky reaffirmed Ukraine's commitment to human rights and briefly outlined his country's achievements and problems as it evolves into a democratic society. (Respublika)



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Sunday, October 3

NEW YORK: Contemporary oil paintings of Ipanema facades and rooftops by Giuseppe Irlandini presented in juxtaposition with cast bronze abstract sculpture of the figure by Oxana Narozniak, opens at the JAL Gallery, 655 Fifth Ave. The exhibit runs through October 22. Gallery hours: 9-5:30 p.m. For further information, call (212) 679-7920.

Friday, October 8

NEW YORK: Rock star Vika and Levko Durko will appear in concert at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., (between Eighth and Ninth streets) at 9 p.m. Vika will premier her English "hop-rock" repertoire. Admission: \$12; \$10, with invitation. The fund-raising concert, with proceeds to go to the Vika for U.S. Contract Fund, is being sponsored by the Lisovi Chorty Plast fraternity. For further information, call Lev Holubec, (212) 316-9153.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: A testimonial dinner in honor of Bishop Basil Losten and Freeholder Vice-President James Cavanaugh, sponsored by the Ukrainian American Democratic Association, is being held at Ramada Hotel, Route 10. There will be a cocktail hour, 7:30-8:30 p.m., with dinner at 8:45 p.m. Cost: \$50 per person. RSVP: (201) 375-1214; (908) 699-9144.

Sunday, October 10

NEW YORK: An exhibition of paintings by the late artist, Wasył Panchak, in commemoration of his 100th anniversary, will open at 1 p.m. at the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave. The exhibit will continue through October 17. Gallery hours: Wednesday-Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-6 p.m.

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Cultural Center invites the public to its annual picnic to be held at 477 Jeremiah Ave. at 1 p.m. For further information, con-

tact Mychajlo Bojcun, (609) 587-6716.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: A concert by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, sponsored by the Committee to Commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Famine in Ukraine, will be held at East Ridge High School Auditorium, 250 Ridge Road E., at 7 p.m. Tickets: adults, \$12, students under 18, free of charge. Tickets are available at the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, local Ukrainian parishes, Luba Liquor, The Ukrainian Home in Webster, N.Y., and at the door. There will be a reception for members of the bandurist chorus immediately following the concert, to be held at St. Joseph School cafeteria. Tickets: \$6 per person.

Saturday-Sunday, October 16-17

PHOENIX, Ariz.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 3 invites the public to an exhibit of the Dolya Art Group from Lviv, to be held at the SUM-A Hall, 730 W. Elm. Exhibit hours: October 16, 7-10 p.m.; October 17, 12-5 p.m. For further information, contact Chrystyna Wynnyk-Wilson, (602) 788-7238.

Tuesday, October 19

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association present Orsya Paszczak Tracz, writer, lecturer, and researcher of things Ukrainian, especially origins and symbolism of folk art and customs, who will give two lectures on: "Why We Do What We Do," - the origins of Ukrainian customs and traditions and how we still celebrate them; and, "Songs Your Mother Should Never Have Taught You?" - erotic symbolism in Ukrainian folk songs. The presentation will be at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$5 per person (members); \$10 per person (non-members).

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 21

TORONTO: Prof. Peter J. Potichnyj of McMaster University will speak on the "The Multi-Party System in Ukraine" as part of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies seminar series at the University of Toronto. The lecture will be held at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

Sunday, October 24

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will participate in a ceremony with the Mercer County Veterans Council, to remember the 241 U.S. Marines that died in the Beirut, Lebanon massacre. Ceremonies will take place at St. Mary's Cemetery, Cedar Lane, Hamilton Township, at 1 p.m. For more information, call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339.

BALTIMORE: The exhibition - Contemporary East European Ceramics, a collaboration between Baltimore Clayworks, The Contemporary, and the Maryland Institute, College of Art, is the first to present over 100 works of ceramic art by over 70 artists from 15 former Eastern Bloc countries, including Armenia, Belarus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. The exhibition will be mounted in a temporary site, St. Stanislaus Convent, 724 S. Ann St., in the Fells Point section of Baltimore. Public programming for the exhibition will include open studio visits at the exhibition site and a residency at the Maryland Institute, College of Art. Plans are under way to develop educational activities to complement the exhibition. Gallery hours are Tuesday-Saturday, 1 a.m.-5 p.m. and Sunday, 1-5 p.m. There will be an opening

reception for the exhibition on Sunday, October 24, at 1-5 p.m. Parking is available. The first floor of the exhibition is fully accessible with video accommodations for viewing the works installed on the second and third floors. The exhibit is on view through Sunday, December 12.

Saturday, October 30

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Professional Society (U.P.S.) invites the Ukrainian community, members, guests to join in a Halloween zabava to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 500 Cedar Road. Admission: \$10, with costume; \$15, without costume; includes mask at the door, cocktail buffet at midnight, and cash bar. For reservations call Genia Wolowec, (215) 698-8300 (day); or Kathy Chrapacz (215) 437-2124 (evening).

ONGOING

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Morris County Branch of SUM-A is offering the following program of youth activities, open to interested individuals. Ukrainian Folk Dancing: Saturdays, 2 p.m., St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, (corner of Route 10 (eastbound) and South Jefferson Road); Karate: (beginning October 16) Saturdays, 4:30 p.m., St. John's Hall; Soccer (boys and girls): Mondays, 6 p.m., Memorial School Gym; Volleyball (children): Mondays, 7:15 p.m., Memorial School Gym; Volleyball (adults): Mondays, 8:30 p.m., Memorial School Gym. For further information, call Chris Bytz, (201) 540-1888 (day); (201) 989-4035 (evening).

ADVANCE NOTICE

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College is offering the following Ukrainian traditional arts courses for the fall semester as part of its continuing education courses: *Ukrainian Hutsul Woodcarving workshop: hands-on, individualized instruction in traditional Hutsul deep-relief woodcarving. Instructor Michael Luciw will provide basic instruction of wood preparation, tool care and basic design, layout and planning. Tools may be purchased through the instructor. Classes: Thursdays, October 7-November 18, 6:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m. Fee: \$55. *Ukrainian Bead Weaving: explores the techniques used for gerdany (beaded necklace) from the Lemko, Boyko, and Hutsul regions of Ukraine. Classes: Saturdays, October 16-23, 1-4 p.m. Fee: \$35; materials fee: \$10. *Ukrainian Embroidery: advanced and beginning students learn the embroidery techniques employed in the Poltava region of Eastern Ukraine, specifically the techniques used in nastyluvannya (satin stitch), hlad and merezka (cut and drawn work). Beginners classes: Saturdays, October 9-30, from 9 a.m.-noon. Advanced classes: Saturdays, October 16-November 6, 9 a.m.-noon. Fee: \$50, materials fee: \$10. For further information, call (215) 884-2218.

The Ukrainian American Bar Association

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