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Udoenko tapped for foreign minister

Zlenko rumored to be candidate for envoy to U.S.

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma named Gennadiy Udoenko Ukraine's acting minister of foreign affairs on Thursday morning, August 25. Mr. Udoenko replaces Anatoliy Zlenko in that post.

The appointment must be approved by the Supreme Council, which is in recess until mid-September. Mr. Udoenko, 62, was most recently Ukraine's ambassador to Poland, but he is a familiar face to many in North America, having served as Ukraine's

interior minister of Ukraine.

On August 19, President Kuchma had dismissed three members of the Cabinet of Ministers, including Ivan Dzyuba, the minister of culture, Oleh Slepichev, the minister of foreign economic relations, and Volodymyr Maltsev, the minister of health, paving the way for new appointments.

According to the presidential decrees, Messrs. Maltsev and Slepichev were transferred to other positions, while Mr. Dzyuba retired.

Earlier, on August 6, Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky, who was in charge of humanitarian affairs, was relieved of his duties. On August 10, President Kuchma appointed Ivan Kuras, a professor of history and the director of the Ethnic Relations and Political Science Institute at the National Academy of Sciences, to that position.

Kuchma to raise NPT issue with Parliament in October

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said he will raise the issue of Ukraine's accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty with the Parliament in October, thereby removing any misunderstandings Ukraine has with the West, reported a local Kyiv paper, *Ukraina Moloda* (Young Ukraine) on Friday, August 19.

"A single problem remains between us and the United States — the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It must be signed," said the Ukrainian leader in an exclusive interview with the daily paper.

Mr. Kuchma, who is scheduled to visit the White House on November 29, said he would address the Parliament some-

time in October. "I think the Parliament will support me. Then we'll see whether the West will again present conditions on aid to Ukraine," he added.

Mr. Kuchma, who met with U.S. Vice-President Al Gore earlier this month in Kyiv, expressed his frustrations on the pace of aid to Ukraine. Although Ukraine was promised \$350 million in disarmament monies, Mr. Kuchma said that only \$6 million had been received.

However, just two weeks ago, a high-level U.S. delegation came to Kyiv to explain the reasons for the delay and to supply Ukraine with a timetable for the remainder of the pledged assistance.

"We have to intensify our diplomatic

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Gennadiy Udoenko

representative to the United Nations in New York from 1985 through 1992. A native of Dnipropetrovske Oblast, Mr. Udoenko has spent his entire professional career as a foreign service officer.

Mr. Zlenko was dismissed and transferred to another job, according to the president's decree, and it has been rumored that he may be assigned as an ambassador to Spain or the United States.

Mr. Kuchma named Serhiy Osyka, a deputy minister, as the minister for foreign economic relations. In Mr. Kuchma's Cabinet, Mr. Osyka was an adviser for foreign economic relations, and was involved in drafting the foreign economic relations law of Ukraine.

Mr. Kuchma also named Volodymyr Bobrov as the health minister of Ukraine, and Leonid Borodych as first deputy

UNA hosts conference on U.S. aid to Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (UNAW) — The Ukrainian National Association hosted a conference on United States foreign assistance to Ukraine at its Jersey City headquarters on August 20. Representatives of 22 national Ukrainian American organizations attended the conference.

In welcoming the representatives to the conference, UNA President Ulana Diachuk said: "In this room have gathered today the leaders and representatives of Ukrainian Churches and Ukrainian American organizations who, in one form or another, are involved in aiding Ukraine. Like the Ukrainian National Association, all Ukrainian American organizations have their roots in the Ukrainian community and, with a small exception, depend for their work in Ukraine on the generous donations of their parishioners, members or contributors."

Mrs. Diachuk went on to state: "We all are committed to aid Ukraine for the long term and must be planning our activities for the future. Since the needs in Ukraine are not decreasing but, on the contrary, constantly growing as the Ukrainian government is decreasing its support due to the severe economic downturn, we must look to the U.S. government for assistance for our aid projects."

The UNA president explained that the purpose of the conference was to share the information which the UNA Washington Office has accumulated about how much assistance has been provided to Ukraine, how the funds are disbursed and how Ukrainian American organizations can apply for federal grants for their projects in Ukraine. She then turned the meeting over to the UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw.

Mr. Iwanciw explained that the conference would have four parts, including a report on U.S. foreign assistance and its

delivery to Ukraine, a briefing on the grant process, a report by the participants on their organization's work in Ukraine, and a discussion of the policy and actions of the community.

He began by pointing out that a great deal of misinformation exists about the level of U.S. assistance to Ukraine. He attributed that to the "creative bookkeeping" of the administration as well as the unchallenged claims of the administration published in many newspapers.

According to Mr. Iwanciw, while Ukraine comprises 18.19 percent of the population of the new independent states (NIS) that arose out of the former Soviet Union, it has received only 6.81 percent of the assistance in fiscal years 1992-1994. Russia, on the other hand, comprises 52.36 percent of the population and has received 69.07 percent of the assistance.

It was also pointed out that, on a per capita basis, U.S. assistance to Russia for the three years was \$20.56 while to Ukraine it was \$5.84. The average per capita assistance to NIS states was \$15.59. Thus, Ukraine ranked ninth out of the 12 NIS states in U.S. assistance. Mr. Iwanciw provided charts and graphs detailing this information.

After recounting the appropriations process for fiscal year 1995, he proceeded to discuss the delivery of assistance. Pointing out that assistance is delivered through many departments and agencies of the government, he focused on the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), through which the bulk of U.S. foreign assistance is provided.

Numerous examples of misdirected programs and unqualified organizations receiving grants were mentioned, as were what Mr. Iwanciw called "horror stories" about some of the organizations. Quoting from a two-part February series in The

Wall Street Journal on the problems with U.S. assistance to Poland and Russia, Mr. Iwanciw maintained that the situation is even worse in Ukraine.

While stating that U.S. foreign assistance entails a great deal of waste, Mr. Iwanciw stressed that there are far more serious problems and consequences for Ukraine. He noted that most of the organizations contracted by USAID to supply technical assistance and training to Ukraine do so only in Russian. Requests by Ukrainian participants for Ukrainian translators have been rejected. He went on to point out that there have been numerous cases when Ukrainian participants in training programs have requested contact with Ukrainian American organizations and have been turned down — most recently by the University of Connecticut, which received a USAID grant for work in Ukraine.

"The most dangerous aspect of U.S. assistance," stated Mr. Iwanciw, "is that organizations contracted by USAID will be providing grants to non-governmental organizations in Ukraine. These U.S. organizations do not know anything about Ukraine, and if they provide assistance to anti-democratic, anti-Ukrainian-independence-minded organizations, this can have dire consequences for the very future of Ukraine."

He concluded this session of the conference with specific examples and outlined the reforms to U.S. foreign assistance that have been proposed by the Central and East European Coalition, an ad hoc group of 16 national organizations representing virtually every Central and East European ethnic group in the United States.

Mr. Iwanciw then introduced Thomas Kelly, the Private Voluntary Organizations/NIS Project Director of World Learning. Mr. Kelly conducted a briefing on the struc-

(Continued on page 5)

First of presidential decrees on economy covers currency

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma issued the first in a planned series of decrees aimed at curbing Ukraine's sagging economy.

The economic decree, "On the Improvement of Currency Regulation," was issued on Monday evening, August 22, and released the next day. It is based on three principles: the introduction of a single market rate for the karbovanets, the renewal of the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange and the reform of a currency committee to aid in the regulation process, reported Volodymyr Kuznetsov, chairman of President Kuchma's economic department, during a press briefing at presidential headquarters on Tuesday morning, August 23.

"This decree is a compromise between promoters of complete liberalization of the currency rate policy and those who want to regulate the rate of the Ukrainian karbovanets based on foreign currencies," noted Anatoly Halchynsky, chairman of the president's macroeconomics department.

Explaining why this first economic decree was issued more than a month after Mr. Kuchma assumed office, Mr. Halchynsky noted that the document had been reviewed not only by the Ukrainian president and his economic advisers, but also by members of the government, including the prime minister, the ministers of finance, the economy and foreign economic relations, as well as the chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine.

"The concept of reforms is pragmatic radicalism," added Mr. Kuznetsov, reflecting Mr. Kuchma's campaign pledges, which promised "evolutionary, not revolutionary, reforms."

Nonetheless, the presidential decree promises that by the end of the year there should be a single currency, the Ukrainian karbovanets, in circulation on the territory of Ukraine.

"Our goal is to establish one market rate," said Mr. Halchynsky, who predicted that the official rate of the karbovanets, set by the National Bank of Ukraine (today that is 20,500 kbv to the dollar) and the free market rate (47,000 kbv to the dollar) will be one and the same by the end of the year.

The two-page decree instructs the National Bank of Ukraine to:

- ensure, in the second half of 1994, a gradual narrowing of the gap between the official and free market rates of exchange of the Ukrainian karbovanets against foreign market currencies;

- define and approve, within 10 days, a procedure and conditions for the Ukrainian karbovanets to come into line with foreign currencies and develop a mechanism for closing the gap between the official and free market rates of exchange.

President Kuchma also stipulated in the decree that, pending the introduction of a single rate of exchange of the karbovanets against foreign currencies, the procedure for the use of the official rate of exchange will be defined by the National Bank of Ukraine with approval from the Cabinet of Ministers.

The official rate of exchange shall remain within the limits set by the National Bank, and take into account the rate of domestic inflation, volume of credit emissions and the state of Ukraine's debt payments and trade balances.

The decree goes on to say that the National Bank of Ukraine is directed to draw up and undertake measures aimed at building up the official currency reserves in order to back the single rate of exchange of the karbovanets against foreign currencies. With this in mind, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations is directed to design and carry out measures aimed at reducing imports.

The Cabinet of Ministers is to hold talks with international monetary and financial organizations on the appropriate financial assistance and credits to be granted to the Ukrainian government in 1994.

The decree also renews trading at the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange as of October 1. Trading at that exchange had been suspended in November 1993.

In his decree, Mr. Kuchma also delineated the manner in which 50 percent of the hard currency earned by companies must be sold: 10 percent (at the free market rate) to the hard currency reserves of the National Bank; 30 percent (at the official rate) via the Interdepartment Committee for setting priorities in the use of hard currency and 10 percent (at the free market rate) via the Interbank Currency Exchange of Ukraine.

The Cabinet of Ministers, with the approval of the National Bank, is directed to introduce within 10 days amendments to regulations for the establishment of priorities in the use of hard currency. These should spell out a procedure for obtaining foreign currency to import gas, oil, nuclear fuel, non-ferrous metals, insecticides, medicines and pharmaceutical raw materials, and to repay the state's foreign debts and payments due in accordance with international treaties signed by Ukraine.

Kuchma seeks support of religious groups

KYYIV — Speaking before leaders of various religious groups in Kyiv on July 29, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma called for greater support from believers of all denominations on various issues, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

President Kuchma emphasized that his July 21 edict on fighting crime "is not just another campaign, but a serious and long-term policy," which "we will start with government agencies where corruption has become an integral part of their activities."

Concerning the problems of economic reform, the president said the state will support "five or six industries which will prevent Ukraine from turning into an exporter of raw materials." The president also spoke of difficulties related to

Ukraine's agricultural production, noting the fact that, for the first time in the past five years Ukraine "will experience shortages of grain." He noted that the state has bought two times less grain this year than in the same period last year.

Regarding state policy towards the Church, President Kuchma noted that his policy would be based on "international principles," and underlined that the state would not like "to acquire new mediatory functions" concerning relations between various denominations.

He also promised to raise the question of introducing a provision separating Church from state into the new Constitution and to support a request by Church leaders to reduce taxes on land used by religious organizations.

NEWSBRIEFS

Kholschyna/Pidliashshia congress

LVIIV — A world congress of Ukrainians formerly living in the Kholm and Pidiashshia regions (presently located in Poland) will take place on September 17-20. The goal of the gathering is to solidify ties between local and diaspora Ukrainians hailing from these two ethnically Ukrainian territories long under foreign domination. Participants will study the culture and history of these ancient areas. (Rukh-Press)

UNA/UNSO criticizes deputies

POLTAVA — Reacting to the recent decision of the Supreme Council concerning salaries and expenses of deputies, the Poltava Oblast organization of the Ukrainian National Assembly/Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNA/UNSO) issued a statement on August 16 strongly criticizing the tendency of parliamentary deputies of "the left, right and center" towards personal monetary enrichment at the expense of Ukrainian national interests. According to the statement, UNA/UNSO has consistently stood by the position that Supreme Council deputies' pay should be similar to the average monthly wage in Ukraine. (Respublika)

Ukrainian-Latin America trade ties

KYYIV — A new Association, Trading House Ukraine-Latin America, has been formed by private firms, insurance, investment and banking services companies, to renew and expand economic/trade ties between countries of Central and South America and Ukraine. In related news, the Kharkiv-based Turboatom concern has recently made breakthroughs in these markets, with the sale of turbine generators to Mexican power plants. Turboatom edged out U.S., Belgian, Japanese and Swiss competitors by providing the Mexicans with a better deal. The concern is presently negotiating agreements with Columbia, Brazil and Vietnam to provide electrical generating equipment made in Ukraine to these countries. (Respublika)

Ukrainian privatization statistics released

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Statistics released figures on August 16 concerning the country's ownership of industries in the first half of 1994. Almost 60 percent of all industries are state-owned; 20 percent have mixed ownership; and 20 percent are collectively owned. There are only four fully private industrial enterprises functioning in the country. The report also said there had been a notable

decline in production in all industrial enterprises. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Pan-Russian party interferes

CHISINAU — Vladimir Danilov, chairman of Russia's Party of National Unity, is currently visiting Ukraine's Odessa Oblast, and the Transdnister and Gagauz areas in Moldova, reported Basapress on August 16. Mr. Danilov has stated that the party does not recognize the dissolution of the USSR, seeks its restoration, has branches in seven former union republics and is about to open branches in Ukraine and Moldova. According to Mr. Danilov, there is "mutual understanding" between his party and the "Dniester" and Gagauz leaders on the goal of reviving the Soviet empire. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine settles gas dispute

KYYIV — Ukraine and Russia reached a new agreement on debt repayment to Moscow for the supply of natural gas, it was reported on August 18. Under the terms of the agreement, Ukraine is to pay 25 percent of its \$1.2 billion gas debt to Gazprom over the next three months. The remainder will be recouped by selling Gazprom an ownership stake in Ukrainian gas enterprise. This has averted, for the time being, Russian threats of cutting off Ukraine's gas supplies. This is the third in a series of evolving gas agreements between Ukraine and Russia in recent months. Previous attempts to cut off gas supplies have failed since Ukraine can siphon off gas from other supply routes — 90 percent of Russia's supplies to Western Europe flow through Ukrainian territory. (The Financial Times)

Kravchuk to run for Parliament

TERNOPIL — Leonid M. Kravchuk, recently defeated in his re-election bid for Ukraine's presidency, has, as of August 18, registered to stand for election to the Supreme Council in late September. Mr. Kravchuk will be running for a seat in Ternopil Oblast. The seat became vacant after the death, in June, of Deputy Roman Kuper of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN). Mr. Kravchuk may be challenged in his bid by Yaroslava Stetsko, head of KUN and of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Bolsheviks register as party

KYYIV — Ukraine's Justice Ministry

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IN THE DIASPORA: Kuchma elicits a mixed reaction

by **Khristina Lew**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Leonid Kuchma's ascension to the post of Ukraine's president struck a raw nerve in the diaspora community. In the second half of an article chronicling reaction to the election of President Kuchma, three community activists offer their thoughts on specific topics: the new president's statement on the status of the Russian language in Ukraine, the presidential decree on fighting crime, and issues discussed during a private meeting following Mr. Kuchma's inauguration.

CONCLUSION

Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Jersey City, N.J.:

President Kuchma's statement about granting the Russian language official status in Ukraine disturbs me because he did not explain what he means. If this is supposed to be like in Canada, where federal employees must know two languages, then it would be acceptable.

But this hurts us. At a time when the Ukrainian language needs to be strengthened — because it was always oppressed, because no one ever paid it any attention — at a time when independent statehood exists and when the government should encourage the study of the Ukrainian language, should provide Ukrainian-language texts in the schools, should encourage Ukrainian-language instruction in the classroom, instead the worth of the Russian language has been endorsed and the Ukrainian language comes out in second place.

I understand that he had to promise those who voted for him that he would support the Russian language, but that he had to do this so quickly... For Ukrainians this was very demeaning and may result in trouble for the future.

However, it may not be as bad as it seems. The goal now is to continually strengthen the Ukrainian language, to make sure that Ukrainian-language teachers are on par with Russian-language teachers and that Ukrainian-language teachers are not paid less than Russian-language teachers. Because if this is the case, then no one will want to teach the Ukrainian language.

If government employees are not going to be required to know the Ukrainian language, then why should anybody else?

On the other hand, a certain amount of sensitivity must be exercised. There must be a tolerance towards those who do not know the Ukrainian language or towards those who lost it. If you are not harsh with those people, then there will be a desire on their part to honor the Ukrainian language and use it.

There will be opposition. Some will say "You have to speak to me in Ukrainian." Others will refute this by pointing out that Russian is an official language.

Bohdan Futey, judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Washington:

President Kuchma's decree on fighting crime, which allows for the detention of an individual suspected of committing a crime for up to 30 days, has some dangerous elements. It can be used as an instrument to silence one's political critics.

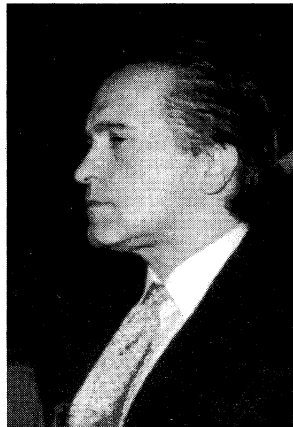
If this was [at a time of] a state of war or state of national emergency, then you could probably justify it, but there is no instance of that nature. Any person can be detained for up to 30 days under the suspicion of committing a crime. The



Ulana Diachuk



Bohdan Futey



Askold Lozynskyy

decree talks about enhancing the authority of law enforcement agents to fight crime and corruption and to fight racketeering. There's no argument with that, but it has to be done within the confines of a legal system.

A 30-day detention is against every international declaration of human rights as enunciated by the United Nations as well as the practice that Ukraine has been adopting. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 9, says anyone arrested or detained on criminal charges shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to a trial within a reasonable time, or to release. Thirty days is not a reasonable time for a person to be detained under those conditions.

Parliament, in passing a law on crime, is trying to soften Kuchma's decree. Kuchma's decree is very strict. It and the new law goes with the system that Ukraine had in the past. It puts the procurator (the prosecutor) in charge of issuing warrants for the arrest and detention of these individuals. The way our system operates, you need an impartial, objective, third institution to look at this. The procurator's office wants to find people guilty. That's their job. They're not objectively deciding the case because their aim is to find a culpable individual. That's why it is so important to have an independent judiciary to keep check over the executive.

The European Convention on Human Rights says the lawful arrest or detention

of a person is effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion. Is the procurator's office a competent legal authority?

The best answer to that is the draft of Ukraine's Constitution, which says that the arrest, detention and custody search, or any other limitation of personal freedom in any form whatsoever, is not allowed except in furtherance of a ruling by a court of law and only in such cases and in accordance with such procedures as shall be established by law. The draft of Ukraine's Constitution provides for this.

This decree, therefore, is smack against what the draft of the Constitution provides: that the court issue a warrant for the detention of a person. Kuchma's decree gives law enforcement agencies the authority and the power to detain individuals, arrest them and to treat them as prisoners for 30 days without any judicial action.

This decree and law are not moving the country toward democracy and the rule of law. They perpetuate the old and keep away the court from playing its proper role.

On the other hand, the positive aspect of Kuchma's election is that he is trying to move the Constitution forward, have the Constitution adopted. A Constitution is an additional attribute of an independent country, and its adoption should be encouraged.

Kuchma sets a deadline of autumn 1995 for the adoption of a Constitution. He talks about a government of a strong

executive, a presidential executive. That goes against the grain of what Parliament seems to be saying. If there is no political consensus, it will be very difficult to adopt a Constitution by that time.

He is also talking about finalizing a Constitutional Court. As of right now, there is only a chairman and perhaps four other members; you need 10 for a quorum. Not having a Constitutional Court, no one is deciding on issues of constitutionality.

It is important to adhere to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, because the center of attention should be the individual. Revolutions and wars were fought to preserve the freedoms of the individual. Without the protection of the individual, you're reverting to a dictatorial or totalitarian system.

We have been advising the drafters of the Constitution to make certain that these protections go in. To a certain extent that has been done. This move of detaining individuals without a court order is definitely a step backward. You cannot do one thing at the expense of violating the human rights of others.

Askold Lozynskyy, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, New York:

The UCCA's position on Kuchma's election was the king is dead, long live the king. We weren't wedded to Kravchuk and while we weren't particularly fond of Kuchma, we would like to give him an opportunity to show us that

(Continued on page 14)

Halychyna: festive and thankful on Independence Day

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — Traveling along the winding countryside from Ivano-Frankivske through Kalush, Stryi, Zhydachiv and Khodoriv to Lviv on Tuesday evening, August 23, this reporter observed how people in towns and villages were getting ready for the approaching holiday — Ukrainian Independence Day — on Wednesday, August 24.

There was indeed a festive mood in the air as, at the gateway of each town or village, the local people were polishing up their churches, chapels and crosses atop "kurhany" (burial mounds), hanging national flags on light posts and flagpoles, preparing for a day of celebration.

And on Wednesday morning, August 24, all of Lviv was dressed in blue and yellow, the colors of the national flag banned for five decades in this scenic capital of Halychyna (Galicia).

The festivities in the city center started at 10 a.m. and continued throughout the day. A makeshift stage in front of the Franko Opera House was the setting for a cornucopia of talent,

starting with children's choirs and ending with a one-man comedy act showcasing both amateurs and professionals.

Thousands of city people came out to stroll along the Prospekt Svobody (Freedom Promenade), which stretches from the Opera Theater to Adam Mickiewicz Square. Many were dressed in embroidered Ukrainian blouses and shirts, as they walked along the center's streets, browsing at the arts and crafts market, peering into book kiosks, or just looking for neighbors and friends out to celebrate the holiday.

"I can't even compare life five years ago and today," remarked Ivan Pankiv, 34, a lecturer at the Veterinary Academy.

"My soul is happy that Ukraine is free and no blood has been shed in the process," he explained, as he and his family joined friends in the city center for ice cream.

Although few people in Ukraine can say that life is better economically for them now than it was five years ago, the Galicians don't measure the quality of their life by how much food is on the table.

"We never thought Ukraine would be independent, and

(Continued on page 16)

INTERVIEW: Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv

The following interview with Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) was conducted by Nestor Gula in Toronto in June, during the Galician hierarch's summer-long sojourn in the Toronto eparchy. Metropolitan Sterniuk, 87, was the acting archbishop of the Lviv and Halych Metropolity in the underground in 1973-1991. The interview was translated from the Ukrainian by Andriy Wynnyckyj.

Since the legalization of the UGCC, what was the transition like for you personally, for the faithful, and for the Church in general?

While I was in the underground, I had direct relations with the faithful; they all knew who I was. I didn't need to show myself to them as their leader. People knew that I was working in concert with them, and they came to me spontaneously. In this way, there was no physical barrier between us, there was always a feeling of love and community.

Have any problems emerged following the arrival of clergy, hierarchs and activists from the West?

Well, I'm not sure which activists you're referring to, but everyone from the West wants our Church's bishops to be given jurisdiction throughout Ukraine, not simply in some area of the country that is assigned to our Church as "our territory" in some way.

We are Ukrainians, a part of a people, and not some entity that was artificially grafted on. We didn't fall from the sky and suddenly appear in Ukraine — we were always here.

Even in the days that we were underground, people came to us, although not in numbers as great as they are now — after all there was considerable state pressure, and nobody wanted to attract too much attention.

We had fewer problems then, actually.

So most of the problems emerged since the Church became legalized?

Certainly. Before, we kept nobody out, and yet everyone recognized our authority. Now that we have begun working with Rome to appoint various bishops, people don't know them — there are difficulties in establishing a close rapport.

Do you consider this to be a problem that was brought in from the West, from outside?

Not at all, this is an internal problem. Quite domestic.

How are relations between the hierarchies of the

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic and Orthodox Churches?

As far as I'm aware, there are no stumbling blocks between us in terms of dogma. But some of those who fostered hostilities among us want to foment them again. This is quite unnecessary. But there are no points of division that are so sharp that we would not be able to arrive at accommodations.

The main issue is simply that we recognize different supreme authorities, and as a result our faiths are basically different. In and of themselves, however, these are not reasons for conflict. I would say that those clergymen who have followed the directives of their bishops have worked to cultivate a sense of unity. Moreover, I'm sure everyone is aware that our differences are often exploited by those who wish to rule us: as the Latin saying goes, "divide et impera."

Have there been any official conferences or sobors held or planned with representatives of the Orthodox Church?

No. And I don't think it would be timely to hold any such sobors. We would only begin arguing over points of dogma, and it wouldn't lead anywhere.

Have there been any official contacts at all?

Of course. Because they have a different set of beliefs, we can't conduct liturgies together, but for commemorations, blessings, and so on, we appear jointly — harmoniously, in my estimation.

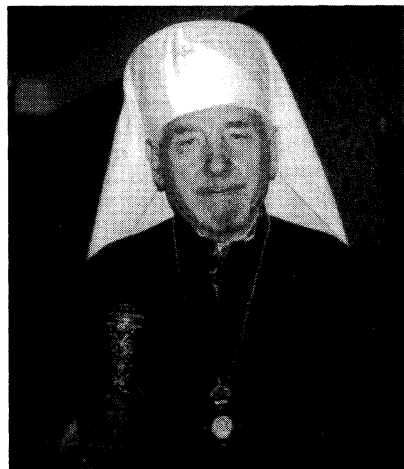
Is Moscow creating any difficulties for Ukraine's Churches?

Certainly it is. Part of the problem is that Rome looks to Moscow as if it was some great beacon. But the light it gives off is used to blind people, and we must make them aware of that and react to it.

This is the principal area of difficulty in working with appointees from the West. They aren't familiar with the conditions we lived through, they didn't suffer with us.

While the Vatican praises individuals such as yourself and those in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic underground who suffered for their faith, it nevertheless seems prepared to sacrifice the Church in order to establish better relations with the Russian Orthodox Church. Would you agree with this statement?

No, I don't believe that's entirely true. However, the



Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv

fact that the Vatican has made some concessions that I don't agree with is an entirely different matter.

In the end, some recognition should be given to those who suffered for the faith, who didn't succumb to Mammon as it were, and who didn't serve the Russian Orthodox Church as the regime desired. Although, I stress again there are no major dogmatic differences between our two Churches, nevertheless they are two entirely different environments.

For example, in our Church, nobody spoke Russian, nor did they conduct services in Russian. While the Church in Kyiv was under the Moscow Patriarch's sway, who spoke Ukrainian there? Everybody spoke in Russian.

You didn't have that in Lviv, where the Greek-Catholic Church observes the right of every nation to be free, to have its own life, culture ... All these things are gifts from God which must be tended and developed.

Some have alleged that the Vatican is tying the hands of the Lviv Metropolity with administrative matters it says must be addressed before an extension of the UGCC's jurisdiction is granted, and sending in Latinizing clergymen into Ukraine.

Yes. That's quite true. [The Vatican] sent five Polish bishops here, of the Latin rite. The priests they brought with them began conducting liturgies in the Latin rite in Ukrainian, in order to lure our faithful. They turn people's heads this way, because there was never any basis for this here in Ukraine. Throughout Ukraine, the entire religious rite has always been Eastern. We adhere to it, our Orthodox brethren adhere to it.

[The Vatican's] main imposition on us is the appointment of bishops for our Church who are not nominated by our Synod. They haven't been presented to the pope as representatives of the Ukrainian people. This is the source of many misunderstandings.

If the people have recognized certain individuals as their bishops, then why create these situations? When I was in the underground, I went to see the pope with other bishops — everything seemed to be fine. Nobody placed any obstacles in our path then, so why have problems emerged now?

Now it seems that something has displeased someone in Rome, they want changes, and now the decision has been made to throw their five "popy" [derogatory term, "priests"] among us. We don't need them. We have our own bishops, all of them recognized by Rome in the past, so we should continue to be free to be ruled by our own hierarchy that is in place.

How are your relations with the five bishops who were sent by Rome?

To be frank, we want little to do with them, because they are simply muddying the waters. They have arrived with a Latin rite, Latin vestments, and conduct services in Ukrainian. But these are translations of the Western rite, these aren't the original liturgies.

Is it true that the numbers of faithful and clergy of the UGCC are declining?

That's all lies. It is true that we lacked priests, and we lacked the means to fully educate some of them. But I did everything in my power to teach them appropriately — to conduct services in Ukrainian, to conduct themselves in a manner befitting clergy — and I believe that my work was

FOR THE RECORD: Papal nuncio's address to the Synod of Ukrainian Bishops

The Ukrainian Weekly has obtained a Ukrainian-language version of the address delivered by Papal Nuncio Antonio Franco, in Italian, to the assembly of Ukrainian Catholic bishops at the Synod in Lviv on February 21. Excerpts follow, translated by Andriy Wynnyckyj. (Titles of hierarchs have been abridged.)

On the "territory" of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church:

This, it seems to me, is the central question facing this Synod. In May 1992, the Synod thoroughly discussed the question of territory and the Patriarchate, resolving as follows:

"Having taken into account the historical and juridical bases of the Kievan and Galician metropolies, the Synod unanimously decides:

"a) to send a petition to the holy father to ask him to fulfill the resolution of the second Vatican Council (Vatican II) and create the Kyievo-Galician Patriarchate for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC);

"b) the territory of the Particular UGCC is the territory within the present political boundaries of Ukraine, as well as those eparchies which are considered a part of the Kyievo-Galician Metropolity;

"c) this territory constitutes the jurisdiction of the Archbishop Major, more precisely, the Patriarch"

In answer to this decision of the Synod, which identified the canonical territory of the UGCC with the territory of the current independent Ukrainian state and all territories of eparchies which have belonged to the Kyievo-Galician Metropolity, the [Vatican's] Congregation for Eastern Churches (CEC) replied, suggesting that the Synod "clarify and justify this resolution, in compliance with the Code of Canon Law of the Eastern Churches, canon 146.2, and outline all argumentations deemed necessary or beneficial."

In recent months, questions concerning the territory of the UGCC have been examined from various points of view. Now it is the task of the Synod to formally prepare the conclusions reached by the study group formed by the archbishop major [Myroslav Lubachivsky], and to formulate a petition on the subject to be submitted to the attention of the holy father, in accordance with canon 146.2.

Having participated in the initial study phase, I would like to offer some thoughts that might be helpful in formulating the petition or petitions that the Synod might wish to put to the Apostolic See.

First of all, I believe it essential to clarify what is "de jure conditio" (a recognized right of jurisdiction) and what belongs in the category of "jus condendum" (a right or jurisdiction yet to be recognized). In order to do this, it is essential to begin with the bull of Pope Pius VII, "In Universalis Ecclesiae Regimine," of February 24, 1807, in which the pope:

1. Separated the See of Halych from the Kyivian Metropolity;

2. Removed the Lviv, Kholm and Peremyshl eparchies from the jurisdiction of the metropolitan of Kyiv;

3. Joined the title of the See of Halych to that of the See of Lviv, and elevated the new entity to an archeparchy, and established the sees of Kholm and Peremyshl as "suffraganii" [suffragan eparchies are autonomous eparchies under the jurisdiction of a senior See];

4. Left the "rights and privileges" of the Kyivian Metropolity Church and the Ruthenian Church hierarchy unchanged, as they were in the Russian empire.

We know the historical fate of the Kyivian Catholic Metropolity, which ceased to exist de facto

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued on page 9)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Detroit UNA District holds picnic/meeting

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — The Detroit/Toledo/Windsor District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association had taken an active part in a very busy 1994 centennial schedule of activities. In addition to the Pittsburgh Convention, at which two Detroit-area activists were elected to the new General Assembly, the district planned and held a highly successful anniversary banquet.

With Dr. Alexander Serafyn, now a UNA advisor, commanding the district, and Roman Kuropas, another advisor as an active member of the district, local UNA'ers look to the next four years as a period during which they expect innovative UNA activities, development of programs to stimulate membership enrollment and more involvement within the local community.

The first post-convention event was the annual UNA Family Picnic/Meeting on July 23, with approximately 50 people in attendance. Dr. Serafyn, district chairman, opened the assembly by welcoming all officers, spouses and friends.

"The Detroit UNA Anniversary Committee worked unrelentingly to achieve one of the most successful cultural events in America and Canada ... and deserves the highest praise," he added in reference to the centennial banquet.

Dr. Serafyn also provided statistical data which showed that Michigan had enlisted 28 new members, placing 15th in the latest organizing campaign. Only 24 percent of the assigned membership quota was met.

A surprise announcement to all attending was that Dr. Atanas Slusarchuk, well known for his achievements in recruiting new members, had been named "UNA Fraternalist of 1994." A special plaque was presented by Dr. Serafyn, and the citation acknowledged 46 years of service to the UNA. Credit was given to Dr. Slusarchuk for founding UNA Branch 174.

A special honorary certificate was



Detroit/Toledo/Windsor District Committee officers and local UNA'ers gathered at the annual UNA Family Picnic/Meeting.

given to Jaroslaw Baziuk for his distinguished service to the UNA and his continuous and outstanding fraternal achievements.

The agenda for the afternoon continued with Zenon and Marta Wasylykevych narrating their recent experiences in Brazil. The Wasylykevychs, who made it a point to visit cities primarily populated by Ukrainians, witnessed many aspects of daily Ukrainian life in a South American environment. Mr. Wasylykevych noted that religion plays a key role among Ukrainians there, as 69 seminarians have graduated and nuns continue to teach the Ukrainian language as a part of the general curriculum. The problem of Ukrainian orphans was summarized by Mrs. Wasylykevych.

Irene Pryjma was then invited to read a satire on "Ukrainian Guests." Wolodymyr Majarczak, a noted artist and iconographer from Lviv, was introduced and invited to give his viewpoints on life in Ukraine in the aftermath of

perestroika, as perceived by an artist. Mr. Serafyn noted that Mr. Majarczak is 33 years old, was educated in Lviv and has 16 years of art experience with exhibits in St. Petersburg, Paris, Yugoslavia, Belgium and Germany.

Mr. Majarczak affirmed that "an artist would have never expressed his talents honestly without Ukrainian independence." He added, "There are too many controversies among Churches and political groupings, which only hinders progress." The artist received a strong ovation after declaring, "Ukraine will become a strong European country with

word recognition. ... The people are happy and industrious, despite the complex transition."

Olha Maruschak concluded the program with an exceedingly clever and witty satire on "Life in Contemporary Ukraine."

With two accordion accompanists, Wasyly Leschuk and Olha Dubrivna-Solovey, most UNA'ers joined in a happy songfest. After many photographs had been taken, Dr. Serafyn gave thanks to all participating members for making yet another UNA family reunion a success.

UNA hosts...

(Continued from page 1)

ture of USAID and the procedures of applying for grants. He noted the different types of organizations that receive grants or contracts from USAID. He pointed out that World Learning receives contracts to manage funds, which are then provided in grants to organizations with programs in various countries. World Learning has already provided a grant to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee for its work in Ukraine.

Using an invitation for grant proposals that is currently pending, Mr. Kelly walked the participants through the process and explained the requirements. In fielding questions, he pointed out that organizations need not apply by themselves; they can team up with other Ukrainian American organizations or with non-Ukrainian organizations such as universities. "The advantage of teamwork is the experience each member brings to the proposal," stated Mr. Kelly.

As each participating organization was accorded time to present a brief summary of its programs of assistance for Ukraine, it was obvious that myriad programs already exist. The participants then discussed the possibilities of receiving federal funds for their efforts.

Prior to the conclusion of the conference, it was decided to pursue a meeting with the leadership of USAID to discuss the Ukrainian community's concerns regarding the delivery of assistance to Ukraine and the desirability of using the rich resources offered by the Ukrainian

American community. Mrs. Diachuk pointed out that the success of efforts by the community can be attributed "to our understanding of the political, social and cultural environment of Ukraine, to our ties to the Ukrainian nation, as well as to our ability to freely converse in Ukrainian." The U.S. government's failure to take advantage of this resource has, in part, contributed to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of much of the little assistance thus far provided, she noted.

The organizations attending the conference were: the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian Catholic Church (Stamford Diocese), Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Ukrainian American Bar Association, Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Ukrainian Gold Cross, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A., Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A., United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the U.S.A., St. Sofia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Seattle Branch 496 celebrates 100th anniversary of the UNA

by Andre J. Worobec

KENT, Wash. — UNA Branch 496 of Seattle on July 16 held its general meeting and celebrated the 100th anniversary of the UNA.

The meeting, held at Kent Christian Center, was chaired by Michael Kihiczak, financial secretary of the branch, while Halyna Patyka was the recording secretary. After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Kihiczak greeted the membership and introduced Miron Pilipiak, assistant secretary of the branch, who delivered a well-researched address about the UNA. The audience showed its appreciation by applauding enthusiastically and appreciatively when he was finished.

Afterwards the business of the meeting was conducted according to the agenda. During the meeting Mr. Kihiczak, Wasyly Krip, chairman of the supervisory committee, and Melania Kihiczak, chairperson of the social services committee, delivered their annual reports.

The members were especially interested in Mr. Kihiczak's report on the UNA Convention, held in Pittsburgh on May 6-10, where Mr. Kihiczak was awarded a special plaque for organizing 473 new members, the largest number of members enrolled by an organizer or secretary in 1990-1993. The membership recognized his achievements again at this meeting.

Following a motion by Mr. Pilipiak to re-elect the incumbent officers of the branch, the entire slate of officers was elected.

After the meeting's business had been conducted, the membership was treated to a concert by singer/bandurist A. Krynytsky, who performed a medley of Ukrainian songs, and a women's vocal ensemble that entertained the audience with several Ukrainian songs.

The concert ended with the singing of "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," the Ukrainian national anthem, by all present. A refreshments committee chaired by Ms. Patyka prepared delicious snacks for this event.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Get on the right track

While the Clinton administration has paid lip service, again and again, to the idea of helping Ukraine with substantial U.S. foreign aid, too often its actions have belied its words.

We noted on the eve of Vice-President Al Gore's trip to Kyiv that it presented an excellent opportunity for the Clinton administration to review its policies on aid to Ukraine. Indeed, it could have been, as on August 2 the vice-president emphasized that Ukraine has become "an extremely important priority for the United States," and pledged a "new intensity" in U.S.-Ukraine relations.

Following up on that visit, a high-level U.S. delegation that included assistant secretaries of state and defense traveled to Kyiv, where they addressed Ukraine's concerns about the slow pace of delivery of promised U.S. assistance.

Most recently, on the occasion of the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence, President Bill Clinton addressed the people of Ukraine, stressing, "rest assured that the United States stands ready to help."

All of the foregoing, to be sure, represents hopeful signs that the U.S. will yet change its tune on aid to Ukraine, that it will yet come through on its commitments to Ukraine and that it will yet improve the efficiency and the efficacy of the delivery of its assistance. One of the ways it can enhance U.S. aid programs is to listen to the advice of the Ukrainian American community, which by now has accumulated the experience, the know-how, the personnel and the projects needed and wanted by Ukraine.

As noted in a front-page story in this issue of *The Weekly*, diverse assistance programs for Ukraine have already been put in place by the Ukrainian American community — the vast majority of them without a dime of U.S. government funding. That, of course, was the point of departure for the conference on U.S. aid sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association just one week ago. The purpose: to provide information about how much U.S. assistance had indeed been provided to Ukraine, how these funds are disbursed and how Ukrainian American organizations can apply for federal grants for their projects in Ukraine. The conference focused attention also on the problems in the administration of U.S. aid: unqualified organizations with no track record in and no knowledge of Ukraine being chosen to receive grants; Russian serving as the language of communication; requests by Ukrainian participants for contacts with Ukrainian American organizations being turned down. In addition, it was a how-to session, as a briefing provided information on the structure of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and details were given on the grant proposal process.

The end result: the participating organizations decided to pursue a meeting with USAID officials to discuss the Ukrainian American community's concerns regarding the delivery of assistance to Ukraine and the desirability of using the community's resources to ensure better delivery of aid. And, they have good reason for seeking such a meeting.

The recently enacted Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, thanks to the persistence of the Central and East European Coalition, was passed with a provision that directs the USAID to "report ... on steps being taken to include individuals and organizations with language or regional expertise in the provision of assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union." Translation: Congress wants USAID to involve Central and East European American ethnic communities in the delivery of assistance to that region. As well the act notes: "Of the funds appropriated under this heading [NIS Regional Grants Program] not less than 50 percent should be made available for country-specific activities within bilateral, regional or multilateral programs." Translation: Congress believes programs focused on a specific country can be more effective in providing U.S. assistance.

In Canada, the government realizes the value of having the Ukrainian community involved in its assistance projects. That is why the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, a non-governmental organization, has been tapped to manage the Canada-Ukraine Partners Program announced just this week by Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet. Isn't it about time the U.S. government recognized that it, too, has a valuable asset in the organized Ukrainian American community? Let's put the delivery of U.S. assistance to Ukraine on the right track — the fast and sure one.

August
29
1868

Turning the pages back...

Liudmyla Starytska-Cherniakhivska was an engaged writer, critic and scholar whose life spanned a period of Ukraine's rebirth and descent into turmoil. Born on August 29, 1868, into

the family of Mykhailo Starytsky, librettist for composer Mykola Lysenko, theatrical activist and writer.

She befriended Lesia Ukrainka, with whom and with other writers they were active in the Pleiada literary group, publishing her first works in the Lviv-based almanac "Pershyi Vinok" (First Wreath). Her output included verse, prose, drama, essays, literary criticism and memoirs (notably about Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky and Lesia Ukrainka), as well as valuable studies of the history of theater.

In 1917, she was elected to the Central Rada, and in 1919, she co-founded and served as deputy president of the National Council of Ukrainian Women in Kamianets Podilskyi. In 1930, she was arrested in connection with the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (SVU) trials, but released and exiled to Yuzivka (now Donetsk).

Starytska-Cherniakhivska returned to Kyiv in 1936. In June 1941, she was arrested with her sister, children's writer and critic Oksana Steshenko, by the NKVD. She died (was shot?) on route to Kazakhstan.

Sources: "Starytska-Cherniakhivska, Liudmyla," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

The third anniversary of independence

President Clinton's address to the people of Ukraine

Following is the official transcript of President Bill Clinton's videotaped remarks to the people of Ukraine on the third anniversary of independence. The address was recorded in Washington on August 4 and aired on August 20, on "Window on America," the weekly Ukrainian-language television program of the U.S. Information Agency.

It is a privilege to speak directly to you, the Ukrainian people, and congratulate you on your third independence day.

In the short span of three years, Ukraine has shown the world that a nation can rapidly set down the roots of democracy. This year's elections for president and Parliament are strong evidence of your commitment to a democratic future — and we congratulate you on them.

As Vice-President Gore told President Kuchma when he visited Kyiv earlier this month, the United States places a high value on our relationship with Ukraine. The American people strongly support your country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We believe in a stable, strong and prosperous Ukraine.

To help achieve those goals, the United States will support you as Ukraine proceeds down the difficult path of economic reform. At the recent meeting of the Group of Seven, I worked hard to secure a pledge of \$4 billion in assistance for your nation. Those funds will be put to work when your government takes practical steps to reform Ukraine's economy and introduce the free market.

As you face the hard work of modernizing and rebuilding your economy, be assured that the United States stands ready to help.

The fruits of cooperation between our two nations can already be seen in our historic achievements on military and nuclear security matters. The leadership that Ukraine demonstrated when it became the first country to join NATO's Partnership for Peace is showing other nations the path

to new security arrangements that will promote a truly unified Europe. Your nation's critical role in creating the trilateral statement on denuclearization will not only remove a source of great danger to you and people all over the world, but also ensure that you receive fair compensation for the value of the nuclear warheads on your territory. And I am confident that when Ukraine joins the 164 nations that have acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, you will witness a range of new opportunities for your high-technology industries. These industries will have the chance to flourish — in both government-to-government projects and through expanded international commerce.

Here in the United States, as you know, we are particularly proud of the Ukrainian Americans who have helped to build our democracy and contribute so much to our society. I join with them in today's celebration of Ukraine's reborn statehood, and in recognition of Ukrainians the world over who have given so much for the cause of freedom and democracy.

The coming years pose many challenges, but I am confident that we are laying the foundation to meet them. Working together, I am convinced that my country and yours will continue to develop a deep and abiding relationship that serves our mutual interests. We look forward to working with your new president and Parliament to find new ways to strengthen the friendship between our peoples.

On this day, we should all recall those who fought for independence before us. Your great poet, Taras Shevchenko — a man born into serfdom, a contemporary of my nation's great emancipator, President Lincoln — dreamed that one day his countrymen would enjoy the fruits of independence. Today, on behalf of all the American people, I congratulate you on realizing Shevchenko's dream, and on the great years of freedom that lie ahead.

Rep. Bonior's statement in Congressional Record

Following is the text of remarks by Rep. David E. Bonior of Michigan submitted to the Congressional Record on August 18 on the occasion of the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence. To celebrate, members of the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich., are hosting a commemorative and cultural program this Sunday evening, August 21.

Much has been achieved in the three years since the Parliament of Ukraine declared independence. Barely three months after the proclamation, over 90 percent of the population ratified the proclamation in a referendum. In the past year, parliamentary and presidential elections have been held. The people of Ukraine face many challenges; however, they are in the process of building a free and democratic society.

I believe the United States must reach out to the people of Ukraine. Americans can and should assist Ukrainians in their quest to build a prosperous free market society. As a member of the House of Representatives, I have worked to see that Ukraine receives a fair portion of the aid

designated for the newly independent states. On a more personal level, I have worked with individual Ukrainians who have come to America to learn about our system of government and to acquire entrepreneurial skills. Ukrainian citizens have worked in my Washington and Mount Clemens offices studying the American political system. I have been fortunate to have the opportunity to provide assistance with the exchange program between the Lviv Institute of Management and Wayne State University. Currently, I am making arrangements for Ukrainian students participating in this M.B.A. program to spend time with small business owners in Michigan. I encourage all Americans committed to Ukraine's future to participate in these types of one-on-one experiences. These efforts will undoubtedly make an important impact on Ukraine.

On the third anniversary of Ukrainian independence, Ukrainian Americans share in the joy of a free Ukraine. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council for their vigilance through the many difficult years, and for organizing and hosting this commemorative cultural program.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Good coverage of foreign aid

Dear Editor:

I wanted to let you know how much I have appreciated your thorough coverage over the past several months of the inner workings of Congress and the foreign aid process. As was pointed out in a recent article, the administration strongly opposed every provision included in the Senate-passed bill which affected Eastern and Central European security and economic interests.

Although the final bill was not as strong as I had hoped, I believe there has been progress in raising Ukraine as a priority in the administration's plans and policy. Your newspaper and the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office deserve a great deal of credit in bringing about this change. The Washington Office, led by Eugene Iwanciw, has been a remarkably effective advocate for the Ukrainian American community's interests. Members of Congress are kept current and well informed on issues of concern to the community.

I look forward to your continuing coverage of the Congress and American policy toward Ukraine. I am confident that with your help, good coverage of the issues, and the UNA's effective advocacy, we can and will turn the administration around.

Mitch McConnell
U.S. Senate
Washington

The writer is ranking member of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

Foreign investment still premature

Dear Editor:

The information presented in the August 14 article, "U.S. ambassador sends off OPIC agribusiness delegation," is of great concern to me. Ambassador William Miller's call for U.S. entrepreneurs to invest in Ukraine's agribusiness is premature.

Are Ambassador Miller and commercial officer Michael Lally aware that claims have been filed by people of Ukrainian descent for the return of private properties appropriated in western Ukraine by the Soviets during the post-World War II era? A smaller number of claims for properties located in eastern Ukraine have also been filed.

Many properties consist of agricultural land, processing plants and packing facilities. Although this is an uphill fight, it is being carried out with extreme difficulty, as most Ukrainian attorneys are

afraid to touch such claims due to fear of potential governmental repercussions. The same goes for U.S. legal firms practicing in Ukraine; it boggles the imagination how many U.S. attorneys come to the sudden realization that private property reclamation is not their area of expertise. When contacted, members of the Ukrainian American legal community suddenly remember a late appointment, and that's the last one hears from them. The World Court in The Hague seems to be the only option.

It now seems that those of us involved in these claims will not only have to fight the Ukrainian government, but also American entrepreneurs with their eyes on such properties. Without doubt, Ukraine needs foreign investments, but these should come into the picture after these claims have been resolved.

During his tenure, President Leonid Kravchuk personally invited members of the German community with land in Ukraine, who were exiled to the east during World War II by Stalin, to return home and take back their properties. Strangely, such courtesy has not been extended to his own brethren. I can venture to say that these people are simply not aware of the tenacity we possess.

Ivan K. Sabala
Burley, Idaho

Association seeks photos, information

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland Inc., desires to develop a photo collection of all priests who served at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Baltimore.

We need photos of the following priests who served at St. Michael's in the years indicated: the Rev. Constantine Kurlyo, 1914-1916; the Rev. John Dumych, 1916-1916; the Rev. John Perepelycia, D.D., 1917-1917; the Rev. Tymotheus Wasilevich, 1919-1920; the Rev. Volodymyr Korytowksy, 1919-1920; and the Rev. Michael Lukawsky, 1927-1929.

Perhaps commemorative programs, church histories and additional publications of other parishes served by the clerics contain the desired photographs. Relatives of the priests or photo collectors might also be helpful.

Kindly send information about the availability of photos to Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland Inc., 407 Towson Ave., Lutherville, MD 21093; telephone: (410) 252-3051.

Paul Fenchak
Lutherville, Md.

The writer is president of the Ukrainian Education Association of Maryland.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Fahey to Address Catholic Laity Conference

Planners of the Ukrainian Catholic Laity Conference, scheduled for Philadelphia the weekend of November 11, 12 and 13, were recently informed that the Rev. Michael A. Fahey S.J. had agreed to deliver the keynote address.

The Rev. Fahey, dean of the faculty of the theology department at St. Michael's University in Toronto, and author of numerous books including "Trinitarian Theology East and West," "Catholic Perspectives on Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry" and "Ecumenism," will center his remarks on the topic, "The Ecclesiology of a Church Sui Juris."

In his letter of acceptance, Father Fahey provided the following brief abstract of his talk: "The Churches rooted in the Christian experience of the 'East' preserve valuable theological and pastoral insights capable of enriching present-day Christianity in the East and West. What are the special issues facing Eastern Churches in full visible communion with the Roman Catholic Church? How specifically can the Ukrainian Catholic Church, despite present tensions, draw upon its own particular spiritual and structural heritage to enhance its own life and that of her sister churches?"

"A More Perfect Knowledge of Our Rite and Church" is the unifying theme of the laity conference, which will consist of three major plenary sessions. The theme is taken directly from the text of "The Decree on the Eastern Catholic Church" promulgated during the Second Vatican Council.

Father Fahey's presentation on Saturday morning will constitute the first plenary session of the conference, setting the tone for the entire proceedings. Following each plenary session, participants will break into mini-sessions to discuss the presentation. A small eketena derived from the mini-sessions will follow each of the mini-sessions.

The conference will begin on Friday evening, November 11, at 7 p.m. with vespers services. A homily titled "The Church of Kyiv and Her Worldwide Mission" will be delivered by Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, professor of Eastern Christian theology and spirituality at the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies in Ottawa.

The second plenary session will begin at 2 p.m. on Saturday around the theme "You Who Were Baptized in Christ, Have Put on Christ." Two presentations will be offered during this shared session.

"Ecclesial Integrity and Effective Pastoral Mission" is the title of the presentation planned by Rev. Peter Galadza, a professor at the Sheptytsky Institute.

I will be addressing the topic of lay apostolates during the second half of the shared session.

Vesper services will be held again on Saturday evening.

A divine liturgy will be celebrated on Sunday at 8 a.m. followed by a brunch.

The third and final plenary session will take place at 10 a.m. This session will focus on the question: "Where Do We Go From Here?" and will include reports from the mini-sessions and a summary of the conference.

Closing remarks and a benediction will be offered by Rev. Chirovsky.

According to the organizers, the major purpose of the Ukrainian Catholic laity

conference is to initiate a grass-roots renewal of the Ukrainian Catholic Church "guided by the spirituality of Eastern fathers and Kyivian tradition."

Despite some skepticism by certain Ukrainian Catholic bishops regarding the value of such a conference, its organizers believe their efforts will bear fruit. I agree. The organizers have gone to great pains to make sure the conference doesn't deteriorate into a gripe session. The serious nature of the presentations as well as the stature of the speakers assures us that the conference, perhaps the first of a kind, will provide all participants with a better understanding and appreciation for their radiant religious heritage.

According to Natalie Gawdiak, one of the conference organizers, some Ukrainian Catholics today wonder "if their Ukrainian rite is not archaic, a ritualistic anachronism that is not relevant to 'life in the '90s,' something that has 'no future.' Moreover, many Ukrainian Catholics have been treated and feel like 'second-class citizens' in the universal Catholic Church; they feel separate, 'foreign' and forgotten. As a consequence, many Ukrainian Catholics today have slipped into a despondent or passive torpor. They feel as if there is 'nothing any of us can do' at the parish level to stop the decline in Church membership or to revitalize our parish lives, let alone help the Church on a broader plane."

Ms. Gawdiak is hopeful that the conference will help turn things around. "Without being spiritual chauvinists," she writes, "we think that the Ukrainian rite is uniquely situated to form...a link between East and West, between antiquity and modernity, between 'Sunday religion' and revitalized religious faith as an integral part of our daily lives."

Although some conference organizers believe the conference will provide a vehicle for greater unity with the Catholic Church in Ukraine, such a goal is of secondary importance for me. My major concern is with the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

The Catholic Church in Ukraine does not need our guidance. It is thriving. It is also different. Their churches are full. For many Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine, the highlight of their week is a two-and-one-half-hour divine liturgy followed by a 30-minute homily. More power to them. I hope they can maintain that level of devotion.

We are not so fortunate. Anyone who takes time to study Catholic Church statistics realizes that the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States has been declining for almost 20 years. Some churches have twice as many funerals as baptisms and marriages combined. Walk into any Ukrainian Catholic Church on any Sunday and what do you see? People in their 60s and 70s. Ask them where their children and grandchildren are and they either drop their eyes or make some feeble excuse about the distance their children have to drive, their busy schedules, etc., ad nauseam.

Given the present condition of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, the planned laity conference, a good faith effort to seek solutions, could not come at a better time.

Interested participants can contact Roma Hayda, (203) 261-4530, for further information.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We appreciate the materials - feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. - we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number.

TEACHING IN UKRAINE: Ukraine's salvation will be its youth

by Ray Lapica

Ukraine's salvation will be its youth.

This is the main conclusion I drew from two teaching assignments in Ukraine and after witnessing parliamentary elections this March and April.

So long as the youth of Ukraine continue to believe as they do in Ukraine's greatness, in its ability to survive despite hundred of years of oppression, and in the Russian Communist mafia's ultimate defeat, Ukraine's future is assured.

Three tours of Ukraine have convinced me of this. I witnessed the collapse of the "Evil Empire" in the summer of 1990. I delivered 24 hours of lectures on American law to a law class at the International School of Ukrainian Studies in Kyiv last summer. And I spent three weeks in Kyiv in March and April this year giving 18 hours of lectures on 10 U.S. law subjects at Kyiv University's Institute of International Law and Foreign Affairs.

My three classes were mixed, with students from nine countries: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Manchuria, Nigeria, Somalia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan and Israel. The students, mostly third-year law, were knowledgeable, respectful, anxious to please, obviously well-read in law and eager to learn.

I received my first shock in the first minute, when my Ukrainian interpreter mistakenly asked the class, "What language do you want me to use, Ukrainian or Russian?" The predominant answer was: "Russian."

I said, "Since I came 8,000 miles to lecture on American democracy, I will cast the deciding vote: The lectures will be in English and Ukrainian."

They were, the first week. The second week my interpreter took a class to England and I was given a bright, young, English-Russian-Kyrgyz-speaking student from Bishkek. He was excellent. The class knew some English since it is a requirement to get into the institute. So by request my last three lectures were delivered entirely in English. My Kyrgyz friend interpreted only the more difficult legal terms.

Let me show you how bright the students were. At the end of my 18 hours of lectures, I gave a 20-question true/false quiz. I offered a 440,000-karbovanets prize (\$10) to the best student.

The winner missed only four "questions" as follow:

1. The Bill of Rights spells out 10 human rights and

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Ray Lapica outside Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv.

prohibits the death penalty.

2. Double jeopardy in American criminal law means no man can be tried twice for the same crime, except treason.

3. Dead persons can be defamed by press, radio or TV in the U.S., but not if they were famous or former presidents of the U.S.

4. Anyone can write a will in the United States. All the above are false. (Six students missed only five questions; all 22 in my main class passed.)

Each day I asked for written comments on matters that were important to me. "I've come to learn too," I said. Some of the students' answers astonished me. Those from Ukrainian youths restored my spirits, which had grown more and more glum as the results of the first round of voting began to pour in: Communists and Russians outpolling Ukrainian moderates, democrats and nationalists.

Here is what the youth of Kyiv, if this small sample can be accepted as representative, thinks of current events and problems:

Question No. 1: Why did the USSR fall?

Best answer: "All empires have a common destiny: they form, they expand, they die. In expanding they conquer other people and become dictatorships. The Soviet Union followed the same course. In the Soviet Union, all government from top to bottom was based on the Communist principle of 'Ne khochesh – zmusymo' (If you won't, we'll make you.)"

"What happened in 1985 was utterly predictable. Had Mikhail Gorbachev not revealed to the people the crimes of his predecessors and begun perestroika, in my opinion there would have been an overthrow of the government or even revolution. As a result of perebudova [restructuring], Soviet inhabitants saw how the world lived. They understood the mountains the Soviet government built for them to climb. Inevitably, the Soviet Union fell apart into independent states. The problem to date is that Moscow still wants to control the former Soviet republics and to dictate to the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Ukraine."

Another student was more blunt:

"There is an old saying: 'The bayonet has many uses, but it's impossible to sit on it.' The USSR was a feudal empire. It was founded in 1917 by veritable bandits and maintained by force. It was a state without honest laws, authority or government. All inhabitants except Russians were treated as 'younger brothers.' The interests of the state were always higher than the interests of the common people."

"The leaders of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] lived in luxury, the others in poverty, without any civil rights. The USSR existed behind an 'iron curtain.' The best brains worked on military projects. There was no protection for the environment, witness Chernobyl. The peoples of the Soviet Union just opted out of the USSR once it became possible after the

Moscow abortive coup in 1991."

Question No. 2: What lies did the Soviets teach you?

Answers: "Read any Soviet history."

"Khmelnitsky was Russia's friend to the end." (The truth: He was forming a military alliance to go to war with Russia when he suddenly died.)

"All the republics voluntarily entered the USSR."

"All the tsars were fools and tyrants."

"Before the October Revolution people lived badly; after it, they lived well."

"All attempts to found a Ukrainian state were deeds of Western imperialistic countries."

"Ukrainian armed forces fighting for Ukrainian 'independence' during the war were units of fascist Germany."

"South Korea started the Korean War by attacking North Korea."

"A history of capitalist countries is a history of mass poverty, unemployment, racism, crime and aggressive wars."

"The Soviet Union was the greatest and its people the happiest."

Question No. 3: What was the worst inheritance from the Soviet Union?

One student answered: "Seventy years of Communist ideology left us with a slave mentality: suppression of the individual, subordination of the person to the interests of society, unconditional execution of party orders, the belief that the end justified the means, obedience to a leader who was treated as infallible, the belief that in all respects the Russian was superior or at least the first among equals. The Soviets destroyed the minds of an entire Ukrainian generation just as Stalin destroyed one-fourth of the Ukrainian nation through the famine. It will take years to undo the harm. It will be done."

Another student wrote: "Our people got used to being grateful when they were given a breath of freedom. Long years of colonial existence made them slaves. We can see it in our country today. The Soviet lie is still strong. The people observe passively the destruction of their state. Some don't even believe that their 'independence' will last. It is urgent that the myths of Soviet-Russian superiority and the other lies they taught us be dispelled as fast as possible. Otherwise Ukraine is doomed."

Question No. 4: How best can Ukrainianization of Ukraine proceed without violating the rights of minorities?

I liked this answer: "Ukrainianization can proceed swiftly, moderately or slowly. Most people oppose swift Ukrainianization because of the cost and the danger to our minorities. Gradual Ukrainianization is proceeding moderately but it is mostly limited to changing street names from Russian to Ukrainian, although more books are appearing in Ukrainian and the language is heard a little more in Kyiv."

"I believe the best way to Ukrainianize Ukraine is to teach patriotism and to raise the children to love Ukraine. Heroes are important, and Ukraine has many. Their lives should be taught our young, from Prince Volodymyr to Gen. [Taras] Chuprynk. We must have laws protecting the rights of minorities – their cultures, their churches, their organizations, museums, festivals, languages and education."

"Ukrainianizing Ukrainian culture may be the best way to go. That goes for literature, the arts, music and drama. Much is already being done. For example, operas like 'La Traviata' have been and are being translated into Ukrainian. The magnificent all-Ukrainian rock opera 'Bila Vorona' (The White Crow) about Joan of Arc would be a sensation in America. Will 'Prince Igor' and 'Boris Godunov' be Ukrainianized next?!"

"America can teach Ukraine much in instilling patriotism in its young and in creating a unique culture. We need to choose our leaders with utmost care, judging them on their willingness to build Ukraine on an unshakable foundation of freedom and democracy. I think we can do it, given enough time. Pray God we will get it."

Question No. 5: What should be in the new Ukrainian Constitution?

Answer: "I consider that the Ukrainian Constitution should not be as short as the U.S. Constitution nor so long as the present draft (last October's). Why? Because the proposed draft is trying to be a vault of laws, and the short American Constitution is impossible for us because Ukraine does not have the legal culture and common laws based on the United Kingdom, which the

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Papal nuncio's address...

(Continued from page 4)

because of the destruction of the unified Church by the Russian Empire in 1839, a few months after the death of the last metropolitan; and so, in my opinion, it would be appropriate to consider it as having died out.

I know that many consider the Kyivian See and its suffragan sees to be vacant, rather than dead. Unfortunately, we cannot change history. As Catholic jurisdictions, they disappeared more than 100 years ago. On the other hand, there is no document issued by the Apostolic See that can be used as proof that the rights and privileges of the Kyivian Metropolis were transferred to the Lviv Archbishopric.

Therefore, at present, the territory of the UGCC is clearly outlined: it coincides with the territory of the Lviv Major Archbishopric and does not extend to the territories under the jurisdiction of the Kyivian Metropolis. In order to expand this territory, a decision by the Synod is not sufficient; what is essential is a juridical act of the holy father who would then set the new boundaries...

It seems to me that expansion of the territory of the UGCC and the revival of the Kyivian Metropolis are two entirely separate questions that need to be dealt with separately.

One could easily provide arguments for the relevance of the expansion of the Lviv Archbishop Major's jurisdiction to include the entire territory of the independent Ukrainian state. However, in current conditions, is it possible to suitably justify a petition to renew the Kyivian Metropolis?

Apart from the historical rationale, what are the canonical, pastoral and ecumenical reasons that would justify such a measure? These are the questions to which the Synod should give adequate reply in documenting its petitions to the holy father...

On the Mukachiv Eparchy:

The juridical reality has been, and will continue to be until specific changes are made, the following: the Mukachiv Eparchy is not within the territory of the UGCC.

However, its bishop and two of its adjuncts were invited to the Synod. Social reality is a delicate matter and is filled with great tension, at times open, and at times hidden...

The difficulties [in Transcarpathia] are truly great, and they require great effort and cooperation between the bishops directly concerned and the bishops of all of Ukraine if we are to hope for a solution to the current situation. There is still considerable animosity among the faithful. Unfortunately, the priests, and even occasionally the bishops themselves, have been incapable of rising above communal passions in order to lead everyone to a mutual and brotherly understanding.

In accordance with a wish of Cardinal Silvestrini, I prepared a draft proposal for the Apostolic See. I submitted this proposal to the bishops of Ukraine during their conference of November 3, 1993. This draft suggests that the Apostolic See be petitioned for the following:

1. That the Mukachiv Eparchy be elevated to a metropolis, giving it, as a suffragan jurisdiction, a new eparchy that would be established on its territory;
2. That the Mukachiv Metropolis be then included in the territory of the UGCC;
3. That special norms be established (beyond canons 133-139) that would regulate relations between the metropolitan of Mukachiv and the archbishop major of Lviv, in order to safeguard the particularities of rite in Transcarpathia, and ensure full respect for the rights of the Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian faithful.

On the question of a UGCC hierarch for those outside western Ukraine:

There have been many unfounded accusations leveled at the Apostolic See in this regard. The Synod of 1992 decided to revive the Chernihiv-Vyshhorod Eparchy, with a seat in Kyiv, but the [Vatican] could not approve this decision, because it was dependent on the resolution of the question of territory, which has not yet been resolved.

... the Apostolic Nuncio, having conferred with the archbishop major, ... asked the CEC ... to establish an Apostolic Vicariate ... for central, southern and eastern Ukraine. In a letter of December 12, 1992, the CEC agreed to establish an apostolic exarchate for these territories and enjoined me to consult with the archbishop major, Bishop Sofron Dmyterko and other bishops-adjutors, and to prepare a slate of candidates for the position.

In the meantime, an unfair polemic began against the Vatican because of its failure to confirm the decision of the May 1992 Synod, which became the subject of a "Memorandum" dated March 26, 1993, sent to the Apostolic See by the bishops of Canada and the U.S.

The archbishop major became increasingly anxious about how the nomination of an "apostolic" exarch for the territory of Ukraine would be perceived...

... while studies of the territorial question were being completed, it was requested that an ordinary [bishop] be nominated for the abovementioned territories [in southern, eastern and central Ukraine], which would avoid the difficulties many feared would arise if an apostolic exarch were nominated...

Unfortunately, it proved impossible to formulate a proposition that would clearly outline the juridical status of such an ordinary, whose title would not include the adjective "apostolic," without the prior settlement of issues regarding territory.

In the end, on October 14, 1993, the archbishop major suggested that he be given personal jurisdiction over the faithful of central, southern and eastern Ukraine, and that he be given an adjutor who would have the concrete responsibility of conducting pastoral work among them. This proposition was submitted with a slate of candidates for such an adjutor, and a wide-ranging consideration of the matter of the Kyievo-Galician Metropolis and other "vacant" sees in the territories in question.

This question was addressed once again at two sessions of the CEC, in which I took part, on January 14 and 24. In a letter ... dated February 2, Cardinal Silvestrini informed me of the following:

"... an exarchate will be established for the territories of central, southern and eastern Ukraine, and an apostolic exarch will be appointed, which means that, until a new designation of the territories of the UGCC is in force, the hierarch will be directly responsible to the Vatican and will be a member of the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Church, with the rights of a bishop "out of territory." ...

On the Patriarchate:

I don't know whether the Synod wishes to insist, at this session, to issue a request for the establishment of a Patriarchate of Kyiv and Halych. In answer to previous Synodal requests to the holy father, the CEC issued reminders that the decision to form a Patriarchate resides exclusively with the highest authority of the Church...

I am convinced that the holy father can establish a Patriarchate for the UGCC only if and when he becomes convinced in his heart that, it is in accordance with God's will and that it will make a contribution for the good of this Particular Church, in the context of the good of the entire Universal Church, which is diligently

searching appropriate avenues to achieve the unity of all Christian Churches...

I believe that, first of all, a number of double meanings have to be dispelled as far as the "struggle for the Patriarchate" is concerned. Of course, it cannot be denied that there has been considerable confusion.

Aside from the effects of a campaign by certain elements of the press, or of the effects of ideas such as "independence from Rome" or "Catholic Autocephaly," it remains a fact that there is a current within the UGCC that is opposed to the Patriarchate. The main reason for this is the legal autonomy of this Church "sui iuris" and the imaginary independence that some wish to achieve by way of a Patriarchate ...

On a number of occasions I had to explain to certain priests and nuns that ... there is no opposition between a patriarch and the pope. You know very well that such confusion exists. You know that there is a movement to demand (a Patriarchate) from the Apostolic See, and another, which opposes it. Both operate with absurd reductionist identifications, such as "Patriarchate supporters = those who wish to secede from Rome = the Orthodox" and "Anti-Patriarchate activists = those who love the pope = Catholics." ...

On the diaspora:

Until recently, the diaspora played a leading role in the UGCC, and the struggle for Church freedom in the native land and the struggle for political independence gave it strength. Today, perhaps many in the emigration ask themselves: what is our identity and our purpose?

This Synod, in my opinion, should consider these questions and unambiguously reconceptualize the Catholic identity and the particularity of the UGCC within the Universal Catholic Church...

On secrecy and the nomination of bishops:

... In particular, I wish to remind you of the secrecy required by the Code of Canon Law, which, unfortunately, was not respected by some, which led to considerable unpleasantness.

I also consider it my duty to remind you of the secrecy of all things pertaining to the deliberations of the Synod, and the publication of its proceedings. All of you know about the unpleasantness that proceeds as a result ...

Metropolitan Volodymyr...

(Continued from page 4)

quite successful. The situation has been reversed.

Do you agree with the position of Apostolic Nuncio Antonio Franco that the UGCC must ask the pope to appoint a patriarch?

Actually, we shouldn't petition the Vatican for a patriarch. But in order to avoid any artificial disagreements and disunity, we should present our choice for patriarch to the pope, after an election by our bishops, for approval. The problem is that our bishops seem not to be courageous enough to do this.

But we could do it, and we would be entirely within our rights to do so. We could simply introduce our choice to the pope, ask him for his blessing, and that would be the end of it.

Has the Vatican become more stubborn on the subject?

Admittedly, the situation is somewhat strained, but we'll do our utmost to resolve the matter. We just have to move ahead and see what happens.

Nuncio Franco said at the Synod on February 21 that some within the UGCC view the patriarchate as a way to assert the Church's "imaginary independence" from the Vatican.

That's a complete falsehood. Never has any of us declared that we don't want the Vatican, that we'll conduct ourselves how we wish without regard for its authority.

The pope is the head of the Universal Church, and we must recognize him, and we do recognize him. However, this does not seem to be enough for certain members, lesser officials, of the Vatican's congregation. We are free to disagree with them. Happily, their opinions about us fall well short of being official Church dogma.

Personally, I think that Msgr. Franco should not involve himself in our affairs — he should leave us in peace and not muddy the waters [in Ukraine].

Since the Kyivian-Galician Metropolis has not been formally re-established, some have questioned the validity of staging celebrations of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest (1596 [joining the erstwhile Orthodox metropolis to the Catholic Church]).

Well, that's already a juridical question and rather

complicated. Of course, the question of recognizing the metropolis is simple, but we don't want to pick any fights with them...

With whom?

With Rome, with all of those Latin rite members of the Vatican's congregation who want to control the affairs of our Church. [I say to them:] "If you want to, well then, at least become members of the Eastern rite, and then perhaps you might have some authority to decide matters. But as it stands, what kind of understanding do you have of our situation? You understand only the Latin rite."

For example, efforts are now being made to enforce a rule that applies to the Latin Canonical Council. If you're older than 75, you go into retirement. [Our Church] never had anything like this, and actually it is an affront to the dignity of our bishops.

We never had anything like this since the days of old. If the Latin rite Church has passed a law requiring that their bishops go on pension when they reach 75, that's its prerogative. But it does not apply to us, we will not submit to it, and it is not binding on us. It is binding on Latin rite bishops, but not ours.

In the East, there is no precedent for removing a bishop because of age. Not even a village priest — if he found it difficult to perform his official functions, then he would be assigned an assistant, an adjutor. In cases where the individual was losing his mental faculties somewhat, then an administrator would be appointed.

But at the moment, that's not the situation at all — all of our bishops are of sound mind, and there is no reason for us to appoint administrators for them. We can appoint adjuncts for them, if they are ailing and finding it difficult to go about their responsibilities.

If priests are not removed, but allowed to remain at their positions for the duration of their lives, and adjuncts are appointed to assist them in their labors, then all the more reason to treat bishops similarly.

What can you tell us about plans to construct a patriarchal cathedral in Kyiv?

Well, resolutions have been passed, a site has been designated, but there is a paralyzing lack of funds. Under the old regime, there was no way to go forward with the project, and any savings that might have been accumulated over the years are now worthless. There was a saying in the 1920s: "Don't worry, brother, we're all using Makhno's [the anarchist leader] money."

Dallas troupe adds Texas flavor to Ukrainian dance

by Susan Reisser

DALLAS — As the train whistle blares out, the announcer conjures a picture for the audience: imagine immigrants stepping hesitantly from the cars to the platform, wondering what awaits them in this new land. Then they recognize something familiar on their hosts — embroidered shirts that remind them of the old country. But wait, these people in the shirts are also wearing cowboy hats and jeans.

The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas have a put a twist on the traditional welcome dance, "Pryvit." With the help of choreographer Irka Balan, formerly of the Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble in Winnipeg, the group created a new dance to salute the Ukrainians who settled in Texas.

"We want to draw the audience in right away to show all the similarities between the two cultures," director Andrew Chobany said. "Ukraine and Texas are geographically alike; both are huge with vast flat spaces. And Ukrainians and Texans are spiritually similar — both are free spirited and fiercely independent. We Ukrainians were here when Texas was founded," he continues. "Ukrainians fought for Texas at the Battle of Goliad and served under Sam Houston during the campaign for independence." To the strains of "Orange Blossom Special," the dancers take to the stage waving Texan and Ukrainian flags. Welcoming the newcomers, the dancers whoop it up in a blend of Texan and Ukrainian steps. How about a Cotton Eyed Joe with prysidky? And, as in any good Ukrainian home, and in any Pryvit, the dancers offer bread and salt in hospitality to their guests.

Just as the dance combines elements of both cultures, the costumes blend Ukrainian and Texan influences. Blue jeans and denim skirts join authentic Ukrainian hand-embroidered shirts and blouses. Cowboy hats, trimmed with Ukrainian poppies and daisies and the Texas state flower, the bluebonnet, top the outfits.

Founded in 1976 by Alex Bezney, who studied under Vasile Avramenko, the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas are currently under the direction of Tasia Antahades and Mr. Chobany. The group consists of approximately 16 adults and eight children, ranging in age from 5 to 50 plus. They come to the group from diverse backgrounds. Geologists, advertising and graphic specialists, an opera agent, high school and college students, computer experts, and one former professional ballet dancer are some of the people devoting their spare time to pursue Ukrainian dance.

Dallas lies far from the large, concentrated Ukrainian communities of the North and East of the U.S., so unlike most Ukrainian dance ensembles, the group draws from other ethnic groups. "The repertoire is Ukrainian, but not

Susan Reisser is a freelance writer and folk dance performer. She has been a member, along with her husband and two sons, of the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas for eight years and has held many titles in the group: costumer, women's director and junior dancers co-director.



Mike Dennis

The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas begin their show with the "Pryvit"

our complete membership," Mr. Chobany noted. "Although the group is made up of people of many different ethnic backgrounds, we share a strong commitment to maintaining our Ukrainians traditions, and we've become a family through our experiences."

Many members have joined out of love for the dance, and then come to know and love the culture as well.

"The minute I had an idea of the energy level and spirit of the dance, I said I want in that group," Stu Kirgis related. George Reed saw The Ukrainian Dancers at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in the 1970s. "They just blew me away," he recalled. "I just couldn't believe the 'Hopak' — that bodies could do that. It was amazing stuff!" When he retired from Harkness Ballet, he returned to Dallas and met Mark Smith, who mentioned he was going to a rehearsal for the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas. Mr. Reed said his mouth dropped. "I couldn't believe there was such a group in Dallas." He says, "I was always interested in other peoples' cultures. For me the culture was as big an appeal as the dancing."

Their enthusiasm brings an exuberance to the stage. "We're not a professional dance group, and we're always looking for new dancers," Mr. Chobany said.

The group begins by teaching children simple, traditional dances, and then graduates to more complex suites in the adult repertoire that relate cultural traditions.

Recent new members have come from the latest wave of Ukrainian immigration and from Ukrainians studying abroad. "Dallas' business opportunities have attracted many Ukrainians," Mr. Chobany explained.

Maria Parfenova, who arrived in Dallas two years ago and works as a chemist, enrolled her daughter, Nadia, in the junior group to help promote her attachment to the Ukrainian culture. Ruslana Lebedko was joined while her husband, Oleg, studies business at the University of Texas at Arlington. The group has given her continuity with her cultural tradition, and taught her about Texas. And she has given to the group an increased understanding of the Ukrainian heritage.

The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas perform at festivals all over Texas, including the prestigious Texas Folklife Festival in San Antonio, which takes place annually the first weekend in August. The group presents suites of Hutsul, Transcarpathian and Poltava region dances. They bring to audiences a respect for the heritage of Ukraine — and, with their new "Pryvit," a happy melding of cultures.

Immersion program offers Ukrainian

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. — The Language Immersion Institute will offer a number of weekend foreign language immersion courses this fall at the State University of New York, the College at New Paltz (October 7-9, November 4-6, December 2-4); in New York City (September 9-11, October 21-23, November 18-20); and in Woodcliff Lake, N.J.

The program offers intensive instruction in 20 languages: Arabic, Czech, Dutch, Chinese, ESL, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, American Sign, Spanish, Swedish, Ukrainian and Yiddish. College credit is available.

Each weekend consists of 15 hours of instruction. Instructors are native speakers who are trained language professionals. Class size is small: anywhere from six to 15 participants.

The Language Immersion Institute, directed by Dr. Henry Urbanski, has provided foreign language instruction for the past 13 years to over 28,000 people. Programs also offered include: two-week summer sessions that can be taken for three credits at SUNY New Paltz; and resort weekends at the Mohonk Mountain House in New Paltz and the Interlaken Inn in Lakeville, Conn. The institute also offers overseas learning vacations, as well as customized language immersion programs that can meet the needs of any business. For more information, please call (914) 257-3500.



The all-Ukrainian Hopak as presented by the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas.

Traditions continue with 39th Miss Soyuzivka and 3rd Independence Day celebrations

by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — A recently established tradition deepened at Soyuzivka the weekend of August 20, while a longstanding one continued as those gathered here celebrated for the third year Ukraine's still fledgling independence and then also witnessed the 39th crowning of Miss Soyuzivka.

Lada Jawny of Essex Fells, N.J., officially became the new reigning princess of the Soyuzivka estate just before midnight on Saturday, several hours after official Independence Day celebrations had begun. The 22-year-old George Washington University graduate student won out over several other contestants. Following her were first runner-up, 18-year-old Lydia Pidlusky of Ellenville, N.Y., and second runner-up, 17-year-old Tetyanna Bisyk of Lake George, N.Y.

Miss Soyuzivka will enjoy \$500 in prize money and an all-expenses-paid one-week stay at Soyuzivka as her award. Ms. Pidlusky will also get the one-week vacation at her convenience free of charge, while Ms. Bisyk will enjoy a free weekend, compliments of Soyuzivka.

The festivities began earlier that evening with a celebration of Ukrainian dance and music in the packed Veselka

hall. The Troyanda Dance Ensemble from Winnipeg opened the show and did several numbers. Vocalist Olya Chodoba-Fryz and pianist Andrij Stasiw delighted the crowd with their own compositions as well as renditions of traditional music.

Towards the program's close, Marianka Hawryluk, herself a former Miss Soyuzivka, and UNA Advisor Alex Chudolij greeted the assembled on behalf of the Soyuzivka Estate and the UNA, respectively.

After Troyanda closed the show with a rousing Hopak, the guests were invited to dance to the music of Odnochasnik on the Veselka Terrace.

Meanwhile, the Miss Soyuzivka aspirants gathered in the now empty hall and waited for the four judges, who would decide which contestant would best represent Soyuzivka and the UNA as Miss Soyuzivka 1995, to gather. They were: UNA Advisor Stephanie Hawryluk, who also coordinated the program; UNA Advisor Chudolij; Sonya Semanyshyn, who represented Soyuzivka; and Vasyi Hreczynsky, conductor of the Dumka Choir of New York. After the contestants had all taken their turn answering judges'



Roman Woronowycz

The queen and her court: (from right) Miss Soyuzivka 1995 Lada Jawny; first runner-up Lydia Pidlusky; second runner-up Tetyanna Bisyk.

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Energetic new princess pursues master's degree and v-ball, too

by Roman Woronowycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — My first inkling that Lada Jawny may have a hopeless addiction to volleyball came when I noticed on her application that she had written, "I take part in athletics but even more so when it comes to volleyball."

The increased activity level that volleyball stirs in her became apparent again later that day. When, during the interviewing, the other contestants for Miss Soyuzivka were naming field hockey as their favorite sport, she maintained that she liked volleyball the best.



Lada Jawny

As we tried to agree on the best site to photograph her the day after her victory as the 39th Miss Soyuzivka, I remembered my suspicions of the previous day. When I suggested we use the volleyball court as a backdrop, she quickly agreed — like a junk food junkie being offered time in a Dunkin Donuts shop — that the location suited her sensibilities perfectly. She finally admitted to me that she often plays in Plast tournaments, at Soyuzivka or whenever she has the chance.

In truth, Ms. Jawny has many more interests than spiking, bumping and

digging, and already has several noteworthy accomplishments. She completed a bachelor of science degree at the Rochester Institute of Technology in 1993, where she majored in imaging science, and did well enough to make the Dean's List for four quarters. She is also mentioned in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Ms. Jawny is currently continuing her education. In the spring, she finished her first year of graduate work in medical engineering at George Washington University. She says she became interested in medical engineering while still an undergraduate student, a field closely associated with her major.

The curriculum deals with the modern technology that has become so prevalent in the medical profession, machinery such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), a technology that has revolutionized medical diagnostics. "It's amazing how you can manipulate a picture and then get more information from it," says Ms. Jawny, of MRI technology.

After graduation, she explains that if an opportunity arose, she would consider working with an organization like the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, which is becoming more involved with providing Ukraine with modern medical technology.

In addition to her academic and professional pursuits, Ms. Jawny remains active in Plast and is a member of UNA Branch 134 in Rutherford, N.J.

She is quick to quip and quick to laugh. And although she says she "loves being with and interacting with people," she admits to feeling more at ease at smaller gatherings. "I have a small group of people whom I consider my friends."

The daughter of Lubomyr and Dzvenyslava Jawny says she has no great aspirations to fame or fortune. "I want to take the opportunity that my parents gave me and make them proud of me," says Ms. Jawny. She continues, "I do not want to be fat, happy and rich, I just want to be happy."



Vocalist Olya Chodoba-Fryz and her accompanist Andrij Stasiw after the show.



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NOTE

Branch 211 of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. was merged with Branch 130 of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. Secretary of Branch 130 is Mr. George Yurkiw.

Address of Secretary of Branch 130:

Mr. George Yurkiw
30-15 36-th Street
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MUSIC REVIEW

Saradjian, Vynnytsky at the Grazhda

by Kitty Montgomery

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y. — Keeping current with times when anybody who can afford the airfare can visit Ukraine, the concert hall called the Grazhda in Jewett Center, N.Y., no longer serves simply as a cultural center for nostalgic emigres in exile. While the summer concerts, directed by composer Ihor Sonevtsky, continue as a forum for outstanding artists of Ukraine and Americans of Ukrainian descent, the present series includes musicians known to an international public as well as new talent from Ukraine, auditioned by Dr. Sonevtsky on recent trips "home" to Lviv.

On Saturday, July 16, a duet of master musical illusionists, cellist Vagram Saradjian and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, opened the season with a preview of a program they will repeat at Carnegie Hall on November 13, as winners of the 1994 Distinguished Artists Award of Artists International.

They played to a house mix of local residents and vacationers from the local Ukrainian community and the musically curious drawn from the Hudson Valley, east of the "Greene County Carpathians."

The audience witnessed the artistry of Armenian-born Mr. Saradjian, eight years a pupil and assistant to the Russian colossus of cello at the Moscow Conservatory, Mstislav Rostropovich. A gold medal winner at the International Festival in Sofia, 1976, and subsequently Prague, 1980, Mr. Saradjian presently concertizes as a soloist with major international orchestras and plays recitals around the globe. Preceding the Artists International citation, he won first place at the Khachaturian International Music Festival in 1990.

Mr. Vynnytsky, his partner at the keyboard, is a former laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Competition (Paris, 1983) with a master's degree from Moscow Conservatory. From his teaching post at the Kyiv Conservatory, he concertized throughout Ukraine and the former Soviet Union, and performed solo with the Poland Symphony Orchestra and the Radio and Television Orchestra of Paris. Presently artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America

in New York, Mr. Vynnytsky has played recitals in Chicago and a series of East Coast cities, appearing annually on the Grazhda roster since his arrival in America in 1991.

Their artistic collaboration at the Grazhda encompassed the repertoire of Slavic and Spanish composers, originally written or subsequently arranged for cello and piano. Works included Rachmaninoff's Vocalise, op. 34 and his Sonata in G minor, op. 19; Lysenko's "Elegy - Sorrow"; Tchaikovsky's "Chanson Napolitaine"; "Dance of the Antilles Girls" from Prokofiev's ballet score to "Romeo and Juliet"; de Falla's six Popular Spanish Songs, and "Ritual Fire Dance," arranged by Gregor Piatagorsky. Ravel's "Piece in the Form of Habanera" and a rondo by Boccherini continued the program's Latin-Slavic romance.

Sound immersion at the Grazhda hall exceeds the polite aesthetics of acoustic science. Within its hand-crafted, wooden walls, the audience experiences musical tone from the inside out, like another resonating instrument. The mesmerizing reach of the Saradjian-Vynnytsky duo maximized this sense of empathetic vibration.

The externals of such talent may be groomed in conservatories, but the gift these artists share has its root in their mutual, enduring traditional cultures, where "folk music" has its great masters; mediums for whom religion, which heals the human spirit, and art, which celebrates it, dissolve to a single source and emerge in a single expression.

With technique deployed like an arsenal of conjurer's toys, Messrs. Saradjian and Vynnytsky practice their musical priest-hood like tricksters. What is the identifying "voice," "style" of this great cellist? He is a ventriloquist. Each shade in a spectrum of tone seems his true center, and each, as he paints with it, carries a subliminal beauty, spent rather than deliberately shaped. He tells jokes with the bow - populating Prokofiev's ballet with caricatures. In Lysenko's "Sorrows," the shimmering chorus of mandolins rises from the strings, the articulate pick of a balalaika sounds in pizzicati, among a multitude of memories

(Continued on page 18)

Rudnytsky tours Latin America

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky is currently at the midpoint of an extensive concert tour in Latin America. The tour began in mid-June with his performance in Mexico as soloist with the Symphony Orchestra of the city of Aguascalientes.

During July, he gave recitals in Argentina (Rosario), Chile (Temuco, Concepcion, Santiago and Antofagasta), and Venezuela (Maracaibo).

The recital in Maracaibo was a highlight of the annual convention of the directors of all the binational centers (cultural and language-teaching institutions) in Latin America.

While in Chile, Mr. Rudnytsky had the opportunity between July 24 and 28 to visit one of the most remote and exotic places in the world - Easter Island in the Pacific, which is the easternmost island of Polynesia and belongs to Chile.

Currently at home for a few days, Mr. Rudnytsky was to resume his tour on August 11. He will be in Brazil for most of the month with recitals in Rio de Janeiro, Fortaleza, Brasilia and Goiania. He will also perform the Beethoven Concerto No. 3 in C minor in two perfor-

mances with the Orquestra Sinfonica do Parana in the city of Curitiba, in the Teatro Guaira of the city, which is the largest in Latin America. He will also meet with representatives of the Brazilian Ukrainian community centered in Curitiba.

Following his Brazilian concerts, Mr. Rudnytsky will give a recital on August 29, in Cusco, Peru. On September 8, he will be in recital in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

From September 11 until 20, he will be in the Northern Marianas in the western Pacific for recitals, school concerts and masterclasses on the islands of Saipan, Tinian and Rota.

Later this year (November), Mr. Rudnytsky's concert travels will take him to the Philippines, Britain and Guatemala. In the latter, he will perform as soloist in the Third International Music Festival of Guatemala.

Mr. Rudnytsky gave 18 concerts in Britain earlier this year (February and May). He has performed in over 50 countries around the world. In addition, he remains a member of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University in Ohio.



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Orthodox League holds convention in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH – The 47th annual Convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the USA was held on July 21-24, at the Pittsburgh Airport Marriott Hotel. It was hosted by the chapters of the western Pennsylvania UOL region: Ambridge, Carnegie, Lyndora, McKees Rocks, Monessen and Pittsburgh.

Sessions opened on Thursday afternoon with President Harry Oryhon presiding. The national executive board was introduced by Dr. Oryhon, with Emily Klish, junior UOL president, introducing the junior board.

Greetings were extended by the convention chairperson, Marianne Carmack, who is also UOL president for the region; Karen Sheptak, region vice-president; and the Rev. William Diakiw, president of the Consistory.

Metropolitan Constantine addressed the convention and spoke on "metanoia," the desire to change and transfer oneself.

In his greeting, Archbishop Antony spoke on the convention theme: "In the fear of God in faith and love draw near."

Bishop Paisiy greeted the convention and reflected on the good works of the Ukrainian Orthodox League with a challenge to do even greater things for mankind.

The Rev. Ted Pulcini headed the Friday workshop and selected as his topic of discussion "accidia," or low spiritual energy level. The Rev. Peter Gilquist was the guest speaker at the Saturday banquet held at the Airport Marriott ballroom and centered his talk on holiness and righteousness.

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

Elected to the senior board were: president – Dr. Oryhon, Palos Park, Ill.; vice-president – Helen Greenleaf, Parma, Ohio; second vice-president – Emil Skocypiec, Palos Park, Ill.; financial secretary – Melissa Sirick, New Britain, Conn.; recording secretary – Cynthia



Delegates and guests of the 47th UOL Convention together with (first row) the Revs. John Haluszczak, Tim Tamson, Myron Oryhon and Jaki Norton, Archbishop Antony, Metropolitan Constantine, Bishop Paisiy and the Revs. Damian, Andriy Partykevich, William Wojciechowski, Charles Baxter, (second row) and Basil Isaaks.

Sirick, New Britain, Conn.; treasurer – Jonathon Patronik, Wilmington, Del.; auditors – Anne Bailly, Minneapolis, Helen Filipenko, Philadelphia, and Sonia Patronik, Wilmington, Del.

Elected to the junior board were: president – Jeremy Oryhon, Palos Park, Ill.; vice-president – Erika Mark, Youngstown, Ohio; treasurer – Adrian Oryhon, Palos Park, Ill.; financial secretary – Denise Spoganetz, Carteret, N.J.; corresponding secretary – Daria Mazan, Carteret, N.J.

The hierarchical liturgy on Sunday was celebrated by the three bishops and numerous clergy from western Pennsylvania. Eugene Pituch directed the choir in singing the responses to the liturgy held at St. Mary Ukrainian Orthodox Church, McKees Rocks.

St. Vladimir Senior and Junior Chapters of Parma, Ohio, will host the 48th convention at the Holiday Inn in Independence, Ohio, on July 26-30, 1995.

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Kuchma elicits...

(Continued from page 3)

he is good for Ukraine.

In the course of our meeting with President Kuchma, we discussed some salient issues, among them the Ukrainian language. He pointed out that the Ukrainian language is the only mandatory language in Ukraine. However, in different regions where there are sizable populations other than Ukrainians, for example Russians, Bulgarians or others, he said they have the right to set up their own schools, and those schools will be given official sanction. But at the same time, the Ukrainian language will be mandatory in those schools. He pointed out that in all the institutions of higher learning, in all the government offices, in all the armed forces, Ukrainian will be, without a doubt, the only official language.

On the subject of the CIS, he stated that the Eurasian region he was referring to includes not only the CIS republics, but includes Poland, the Baltic states and Asian countries, because those countries are markets for Ukrainian products. In other words, Ukrainian products could not be sold to Germany or France or the United States simply because they are not on par with Western products. He said this Eurasian territory will be given high priority because we need to export. It is just as important for us to trade with the West, he said, but, unfortunately, at this particular juncture, our trading with the West will be primarily purchasing technology from them as opposed to selling our products. He emphasized that he doesn't plan to be a vassal.

On nuclear disarmament, he said that

both Russia and the United States have broken the trilateral agreement in the sense that Ukraine has only received \$11 million of compensation from the United States while it was supposed to have received \$350 million. He said, for example, that the money declared as aid for Ukraine is in fact used to pay American consultants who then proceed to set up lavish offices.

He indicated that the assistance the United States has been giving to Ukraine has been significantly more words than deeds. He also said that in 1995 the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty expires, and Ukraine is not in a rush to become non-nuclear.

Kuchma said that America has in the past interfered with Ukraine's economic well-being. He used as an example the fact that Ukraine was about to enter into a very lucrative contractual relationship with Australia to sell space rocket technology, and the United States stopped that particular relationship based on the fact that they said they didn't want Ukraine dealing with rocket technology.

He said that two months ago Kravchuk signed an agreement whereby 85 percent of the ships belonging to the Black Sea Fleet would be turned over to Russia without compensation. Ukraine gets 15 percent, Russia gets 85 percent and 50 percent of the Sevastopol infrastructure goes to Russia. This Kravchuk predicated on the fact that Ukraine was entitled to 16 percent of Soviet assets.

Kuchma said that the issue of Soviet assets and liabilities would have to be raised again because Soviet assets are \$150 billion, Soviet liabilities are \$80 billion and there is a clear net worth of \$70 billion.

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SPORTSLINE

Look out record books, Bubka's back!

After a long drought that had many wondering whether the veteran world-beating pole-vaulter from Luhanske was a spent force, Serhiy Bubka once again made a deep dent in the record books. On July 31, a big breezy day in Sestriere in the Alps of northern Italy, Mr. Bubka, 30, cleared a height of 20 feet 1.75 inches (6.14 meters).

Resplendent in his Nikes (worth \$50,000 to him on this occasion, as on any occasion when he sets a world record), Mr. Bubka mastered the windy conditions that bedeviled him at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, and took full advantage of the high elevation (1.264 miles, or 2.0224 kilometers for you adjusted-to-the-rest-of-the-world types), smashing his old mark (set in Tokyo in the fall of 1992), by a full half-inch.

After he set a world mark for the 35th time in his career (a world record in itself), the beaming Mr. Bubka said, "The track was perfect, and the altitude possibly helped." Considering that his competitors found the gusts atop Europe's highest track site difficult to contend with, and that such conditions had defeated him in the past, it was ironic that the vaulter added, "The wind was good, blowing in the proper direction."

European Championships in Track and Field

The European Championships in Track and Field, held this year in Helsinki, Finland, wound to a close on August 14. If these results are any indication, the drop-off in performances anticipated by Sports Minister Valeriy Borzov is a long way off.

In the shot put, the Ukrainians pulled off

an astounding sweep, with 1993 World University Games hero Oleksander Klymenko leading the way. Mr. Klymenko took gold with a heave of 68 feet 2.25 inches (20.78 meters); Oleksander Bahach, silver, putted the shot 66 feet, 8.75 inches (20.34 meters); and Roman Vyrastiuk filled out the podium thanks to a throw of 64 feet, 3.25 inches (19.59 meters).

Viktoriya Pavlysh also struck gold in the shot put in the women's competition. She bested the field with a titanic throw of 19.61 meters (20 centimeters, or just under a foot, more than men's bronze medal winner).

Oleh Tverdokhlib pulled off a stunning upset in the 400-meter run, with an astounding personal best of 48.06 seconds. Mr. Tverdokhlib had found it difficult to crack the 49-second barrier in the past.

Zhanna Tarnopol'ska continued her stellar performances in the 100- and 200-meter sprints, claiming two silvers with times of 11.10 and 22.77 seconds, respectively.

In the men's 4x100-meter final, Ukraine finished second behind France with a time of 39.98. The team consisted of Serhiy Osovych, Dmytro Vanyaikin, Oleh Kramarenko and Vladislav Dologodin. Mr. Dologodin also ran (pardon the expression) in the 200-meter final, claiming the silver, with a time of 20.47 seconds.

Inessa Kravets, the long jump and triple jump specialist from Dnipropetrovske who has set her share of world records, claimed silver in the long (6.99 meters) and bronze in the triple (48 feet, 8.75 inches).

Lev Lobodin finished third in the decathlon, with 8,201 points, behind Henrik Dagard of Sweden and winner Alain Blondel of France. Ukraine's other entry in the event, Vitaliy Kolpakov was ninth.



1994 European champion shot putter Oleksander Klymenko.

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Traditions...

(Continued from page 11)

questions on issues ranging from Ukrainian history and geography to their knowledge of the UNA, the young ladies departed and the judges huddled in quiet conversation.

With judges now on the terrace and the midnight hour approaching,

Odnochasnist silenced its instruments as people gathered before the stage. Ms. Chodoba-Fryz, who had also emceed the evening's entertainment program, announced the winner, and the crowd broke into shouts and applause. John A. Flis, manager of the estate, then took Ms. Jawny onto the dance floor, and they twirled to a traditional Miss Soyuzivka celebration waltz.



The judges of the Miss Soyuzivka 1995 contest: (from left) Alex Chudolij, Sonya Semanyshyn, Stephanie Hawryluk and Vasyl Hreczynsky.

Halychyna...

(Continued from page 3)

despite the fact that things look bad today, we are happy, we are truly happy that Ukraine is independent," said Liuba, a 60-year-old retired engineer, who refused to give her last name. "And we hope that one day things will get better, and we live with that hope," she added.

Although most of Lviv Oblast had voted for Leonid Kravchuk in the last election (he got almost 94 percent of the vote in this region), the initial shock of the Leonid Kuchma win has subsided.

"Kuchma is more decisive, he's

already rolled up his sleeves and gotten to work," added Orest Choma, a 57-year-old engineer at a state enterprise that has ceased production since this spring. Industrial output is down over 35 percent in the first half of this year, and most state employees have not been paid since the spring.

Some of the people who came out to celebrate this third anniversary of Ukraine's independence were not as optimistic and were more skeptical about the future under the leadership of Mr. Kuchma.

"Every day I live in a kind of tense environment, wondering what the future will bring. I carefully listen to each word our new president says, try to catch the nuances, his every gesture," said Mykhailo Dulvetsky, a composer and president of a Lviv press agency.

"I don't worry too much about the Ukrainian language," added Mr. Dulvetsky, "because if there is a Ukraine, there will be a Ukrainian language. I can't say that some Russian language speakers are not true patriots," he said. "The fact they don't speak the language was historical circumstance."

"But I do worry that we will be fooled back into the fold of the empire," he explained. "It may be done so discreetly that the common folk won't know what happened. One day they will wake up under Moscow."

"But, we won't allow that to happen to us," chimed in his friend, Bohdan Yarko.

"We've tasted independence and we will never give it up. We don't want Ukraine to split, we want Ukraine to remain whole, but I don't discount the notion that if our independence were threatened, we'd go out and fight," said the 65-year-old pensioner, who, for his nationalistic views was often fired from his jobs during the Soviet era.

"What is most important is to build a strong state," concluded Mr. Yarko.

"And, a solid economy will preserve that state and its territorial integrity," explained Mr. Pankiv.

"Today is our holy day, I feel it in my soul. And no one can take away the fact that we have our own state," said Olena Boyko, a 22-year-old student, as she bounded up the stage to sing with a local choir.



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Ukraine's salvation...

(Continued from page 8)

U.S.A. inherited 200 years ago. The legal system of Ukraine was destroyed during the past 74 years.

"That's why I think the Ukrainian Constitution should stress above all the rights and freedoms of the people, including citizenship, civil, criminal and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. I would like to see a three-branch government like the American - executive, legislative and judicial, but I would favor a two-branch legislature: a Rada of Ambassadors and a Rada of Deputies. I would want a constitutional court to pass on the legality of legislative and executive actions. This kind of a constitution would be quite stable and would be the basis for building a civilized state."

Question No. 6: How could the U.S. and the West best help Ukraine?

Answer: "Very controversial question. Basic principle: Treat Ukraine as an equal; more importantly, as independent of Russia and a member of the international communi-

ty. Ukraine potentially can be a stabilizing factor in Europe and a counterweight to the unpredictability of Russia.

"Help should come on three fronts: political, economic and cultural. Political aid should include help in nuclear disarmament, guarantees as to national security and borders, and integrating Ukraine into the Western European structures, i.e., the European Union, the European Council and NATO. Economic aid should include formation of a 'brain trust' for economic reform and to help Ukraine overcome its energy crisis, convert the military industry to consumer goods, cope with the Chernobyl disaster's aftermath and help with investments, training financial, marketing and banking experts, and increasing medical help. Cultural aid should include organization of exhibitions, exchanging students and teachers, establishing mutual scholarships, strengthening cultural relations, sponsoring tours and helping to translate and publish the vast store of literature that our authors wrote under the Soviets but never let out of their drawers for fear."

The students so inspired me that I wrote, translated and read a poem to them in Ukrainian to close my lec-

tures. It was titled "If I Were a Ukrainian." The Ukrainian students nodded their appreciation. The Russians looked glum. The others shook their heads in disbelief.

The poem read:

I am an American. If I were a Ukrainian -
I would be the happiest person in Ukraine, for she
Is free after one thousand years. I would light
A candle every day under the portrait of Shevchenko. I
Would read the poetry of Lesia Ukrainka, "No, I live! I
shall always live!
I have in my heart "That which will never die." I would
salute Ivan Franko,
Khmelnitsky, Mazepa, Petliura, Konovalts as heroes.
I would honor all the priests, the faithful, the
Millions of people Stalin destroyed in the famine
Of 1932-1933. I would thank God that he let
The Ukrainians endure their thousand-year "Golgotha"
And stand proud and free before the world. I would
Sing "Ukraine Has Not Yet Died," its national anthem,
But I would change the words to "Ukraine Lives on! She
Will live forever. . . so long as her people love freedom.

Kuchma to raise ...

(Continued from page 1)

activity, act like a normal negotiating partner, defend our interests and call a spade a spade," President Kuchma said.

During his election campaign, Mr. Kuchma promoted an ambiguous position on accession to the NPT. Some political observers here note that it was precisely for this reason that Vice-President Gore paid a visit to Ukraine so soon after Mr. Kuchma's victory.

"Without a doubt, Mr. Gore's visit reflects the United States' interest in Ukraine," said President Kuchma.

"Moreover, if the tripartite agreement has already been signed, the rest is just a formality," he said.

Other important concerns

The Ukrainian president spoke also about Ukraine's foreign policy, stating that it is important to have "clear-cut and comprehensive priorities in our foreign policy."

"I am convinced that our priorities are the countries of the CIS. Yes, we are dependent on much from Russia, in the economic sphere. This should be taken into consideration. But we should also try to develop our own economy, try to make it stand on its own feet, so that we don't develop a colo-

nial dependency," he explained.

Explaining what he meant by the term "Eurasian space," Mr. Kuchma said he would like this space to include "the countries of Eastern Europe and the Baltics, that is former CMEA [Council on Mutual Economic Assistance] members. For all of us, the road into Western Europe is still very long."

"I would also like to cooperate with Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, where we have our strategic interests, too.

"And the Persian Gulf countries? There is money. Europe doesn't have such money, Asia does. And Central Asia is an important region for us, with petroleum, with gold reserves." The president said that Ukraine has received many offers for cooperation with Central Asia.

President Kuchma also said that, if he recalls correctly, the European Community will not review Ukraine's membership in its association until 1997.

Commenting on musings about whether Ukraine will orient itself toward the West or the East, Mr. Kuchma said, "We cannot spend our time waiting around, looking in one direction. ... [Ukraine's] geographic position is well-defined. It is at the crossroads [between East and West], and we should take advantage of this."

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Summer programs 1994

Saturday, August 27

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - CABARET: UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**, duet
10:00 p.m. **DANCE - music provided by UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**

Sunday, August 28

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - "New faces and voices from Ukraine"**

LABOR DAY WEEKEND CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Friday, September 2

10:00 p.m. **DANCE - music provided by "LUNA"**

Saturday, September 3

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT**
IHOR BOHDAN, vocalist, Calgary
"LVIVYANY", Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble
10:00 p.m. **DANCE - music provided by "TEMPO", "FATA MORGANA"**

Sunday, September 4

2:30 p.m. **CONCERT**
IHOR BOHDAN, vocalist, Calgary, Canada
"LVIVYANY", Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble
"KARPATSKYI VIZERUNOK", Folk Ensemble
8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - "SYZOKRYLI"**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY, choreographer
"LVIVYANY", Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble
Guest appearance: **OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ**, vocalist
10:00 p.m. **DANCE - music provided by "TEMPO", "FATA MORGANA"**

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Mistress of Ceremonies: **OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ**

Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

registered the newly formed Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine on August 1. Its main objectives are "the unification of working people in the struggle for the elimination of the exploitation of man by man in any form" and "the construction of a classless society." The CP(B)U is the 35th political party registered by the ministry. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Crimean businessman assassinated

SYMFEROPILOV — An economic adviser to the president of the Crimea and major businessman, Michael Korchelava, was assassinated by two shots to the head on the evening of July 30, at a cafe in the Crimean capital. Sources in Ukraine Interior Ministry say Mr. Korchelava was close to previously assassinated Sevastopol businessman Yevgeri Podanev, who was associated with "criminal structures." A

criminal investigation has been launched. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Donetske deputies want special session

KYYIV — A number of Ukrainian Communist Party deputies from the Donetske Oblast Council of the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) addressed the Supreme Council of Ukraine and the president of Ukraine, and suggested holding an all-Ukrainian session of deputies of all levels in September of this year. This proposal was drafted in Donetske at a meeting of Communist deputies of the Donetske Region. Georgiy Buiko, first secretary of the CPU Donetske Oblast Committee said the all-Ukrainian deputy session "could provide more tight relations between deputies of all levels of councils." (Interfax-Ukraine)

Kuchma abolishes broadcasting council

KYYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid

Kuchma ordered the abolition of the National Broadcasting Council, saying it breaches Ukraine's Television and Radio Broadcasting Law. The August 1 edict overrules the decree and temporary regulations for the council approved by former President Leonid Kravchuk on June 6. The council was given the authority to suspend broadcasting licenses of television and radio companies that violated Ukrainian law and given jurisdiction over the issuance of annual licenses. Previously, the council was not state regulated and was responsible only to the Supreme Council. On June 30, the council took the Gravis private television broadcasting company off the air, saying it had improperly covered Mr. Kuchma's supporters during the presidential election campaign. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Power-sharing in the Crimea?

KYYIV — Konstantin Zatulin, head

of the Russian State Duma's Committee on CIS Affairs, said after a recent visit to Kyiv and Symferopil that Moscow is keen to see Ukraine and the Crimea sign a power-sharing agreement to help defuse tension in their relations. Mr. Zatulin said the subject was high on the agenda of his meetings with the Ukrainian and Crimean presidents, Leonid Kuchma and Yuriy Meshkov. Although Mr. Kuchma held out promises of such a deal during his election campaign, many of his former opponents advised him to drop the idea. Mr. Zatulin believes the proposed law on local councils currently being discussed by the Ukrainian Parliament would grant greater authority to chairmen of Oblast Councils than the Crimean president enjoys under the present power-sharing agreement. He is also convinced that a stable relationship between Kyiv and Symferopil is crucial for the signing of a comprehensive treaty between Russia and Ukraine. (Interfax-Ukraine)



Ukrainian National Association
Monthly reports for May

RECORDING DEPARTMENT
MEMBERSHIP REPORT

TOTAL AS OF APRIL 30, 1994	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
17,230	40,835	5,290	63,355	
GAINS IN MAY 1994				
New members	88	89	24	201
Reinstated	10	59	1	70
Transferred in	18	67	10	95
Change class in	6	5	-	9
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	-	2	-	2
TOTAL GAINS:	122	220	35	377
LOSSES IN MAY 1994				
Suspended	13	34	24	71
Transferred out	18	67	10	95
Change of class out	6	3	-	9
Transferred to adults	2	-	-	2
Died	1	63	-	64
Cash surrender	15	29	-	44
Endowment matured	33	71	-	104
Fully paid-up	18	83	-	101
Extended insurance	-	-	-	-
Certificate terminated	-	4	10	14
TOTAL LOSSES	106	354	44	504
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN MAY 1994				
Paid-up	18	83	-	101
Extended insurance	5	9	-	14
TOTAL GAINS	23	102	-	125
LOSSES IN MAY 1994				
Died	1	33	-	34
Cash surrender	6	10	-	16
Reinstated	-	1	-	1
Lapsed	2	6	-	8
TOTAL LOSSES	9	50	-	59
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF MAY 31, 1994	17,260	40,753	5,281	63,294

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
INCOME FOR MAY 1994

Dues and Annually Premiums From Members	\$ 436,191.17
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	61,925.90
Investment Income:	
Banks	\$ 309.44
Bonds	386,726.35
Certificate Loans	2,272.87
Mortgage Loans	32,666.52
Real Estate	82,241.27
Short Term Investments	92.35
Stocks	6,993.46
Total	\$ 1,009,419.33
Refunds:	
Advertising	\$ 4,293.72
Cash Surrender	177.80
Convention Expense	35.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	623.42
Operating Expenses Washington Office	2,776.58
Rent	181.34
Reward To Special Organizer	314.20
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	25,263.36
Taxes Held In Escrow	217.93
Total	\$ 33,882.76
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$ 193.44
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	8,771.73
Exchange Account-UNURC	151,675.85
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured	160.90
Transfer Account	900,451.95
Total	\$ 1,061,253.87
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$ 334,922.51
Certificate Loans Repaid	1,536.14
Mortgages Repaid	21,498.40
Short Term Investments Sold	381,201.05
Total	\$ 739,158.10
Income For May, 1994	\$ 2,843,714.05

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY 1994

Paid To Or For Members:	
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 20,791.69

Cash Surrenders	25,567.55
Death Benefits	143,789.18
Dividend Accumulations	1,198.87
Endowments Matured	100,781.65
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	700.00
Interest On Death Benefits	47.72
Payor Death Benefits	17.53
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	5,576.57
Scholarships	500.00
Trust Fund Disbursed	949.11
Total	\$ 299,919.93
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$ 105,032.90
Svoboda Operation	93,827.75
Washington Office	16,197.40
Official Publication-Svoboda	87,406.52
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	7,418.51
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	2,975.10
Field Conferences	2,433.07
Medical Inspections	731.72
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers	51.74
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	912.91
Reward To Organizers	12,854.53
Reward To Special Organizers	482.26
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	304.00
Total	\$ 330,637.47

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 36,859.29
Insurance-General	1,398.00
Salaries Of Executive Officers	19,091.99
Salaries Of Office Employees	73,113.81
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	56,584.66
Total	\$ 187,047.75
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 14,019.00
Bank Charges	826.38
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,030.34
Books And Periodicals	19.99
General Office Maintenance	2,773.55
Insurance Department Fees	3,832.00
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00
Postage	323.73
Printing and Stationery	359.95
Rental Of Equipment And Services	526.19
Telephone, Telegraph	2,440.43
Total	\$ 27,335.56

Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses	\$ 9,176.68
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	40,936.61
Exchange Account-UNURC	151,875.85
Loss On Canadian Exchange	58,830.00
Professional Fees	4,960.00
Rent	1,449.10
Taxes Held In Escrow	630.44
Transfer Account	901,825.26
Total	\$ 1,169,283.96
Investments:	
Certificate Loans	\$ 3,772.87
E.D.P. Equipment	12,291.14
Mortgages	427,000.00
Real Estate	25,299.82
Short Term Investments	518,827.61
Stock	3,999.79
Total	\$ 991,191.23
Disbursements For May, 1994	\$ 3,005,415.90

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ -138,805.99	Life Insurance	\$ 75,803,231.31
Short Term			
Investments	188,657.47		
Bonds	53,652,456.36		
Mortgage Loans	5,198,472.91		
Certificate Loan	638,728.01	Accidental D.D.	2,108,695.68
Real Estate	3,021,138.29		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	720,973.79	Fraternal	(1,555,144.63)
Stocks	1,728,003.33	Orphans	444,696.67
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	(2,925,887.88)
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	8,834,353.19	Emergency	52,835.28
Total	\$ 73,928,726.40	Total	\$ 73,928,726.40

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Supreme Treasurer

Saradjian, Vynnytsky...

(Continued from page 12)

summoned. His pyrotechnics in "Fire Dance" and resonant profundity in la Falla's popular sketches, conjure earthly passions, the very smoke of the countryside.

This free, disembodied string play is enabled by Mr. Vynnytsky, who seems to dabble in volatile and narcotic ethers, rather than notes sounded by an actual touch on the keys. He has a gift one critic has described as "the ability to realize the phantasmagorical source of a composition" to enter into a state of mutual possession with the musicians he partners, and kindle their visions.

The season at the Grazhda closes September 3, with the appearance of composer Myroslav Skoryk and guest artists, in "New Faces, New Voices from Lviv."

PERSONALS

To Prof. Zirka Voronka

Congratulations
on your U.S.I.A.
Liaison Fellowship
in Ukraine

Ulana Diachuk

To our daughter Areta

We wish you
continued success
in your studies
at George Washington
University

Mamo, Tato and Yaremij

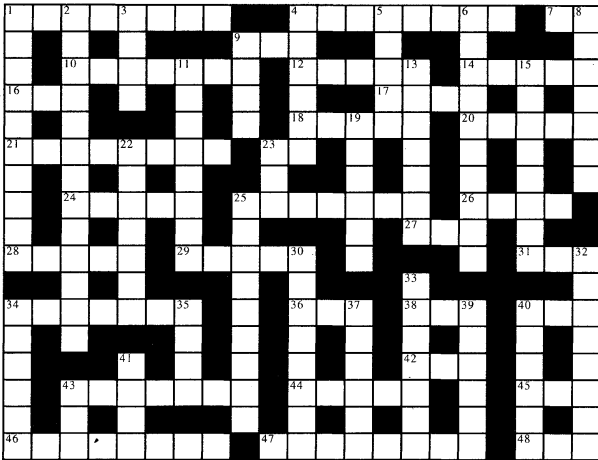
CONGRATULATIONS

to Lada Jawny
on being elected
"Miss Soyuzivka 1995"

Olya, Oleh,
Tania & Roman

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



"Ya Mykola, Ty Mykola"

Across

1. CPU member Mykola who was condemned by Stalin for his "bourgeois nationalistic" writing and committed suicide in 1933.
4. City where Mykola Halahan represented the UNR Directory.
7. Title of Kipling poem.
9. Lost soldier?
10. Historian Mykola who died in New Jersey in 1975.
12. Neoclassicist poet and literary historian Mykola who was shot in the Solovets Islands in 1937.
14. Photo holder.
16. Definite article.
17. Bird of prey.
18. Mykola who composed opera Kateryna based on Taras Shevchenko's poem.
20. This Mykola's brothers, Mykhailo and Bohdan, served terms in hard labor camps for political activism.
21. This Mykola was the first president of the UCCA and also president of the UNA from 1929 to 1949.
23. Preposition.
24. Black Sea resort town in Russian territory.
25. This Mykola was the last president of the UNR's government in exile.
26. Not bad, not good.
27. Tree.
28. The visual part of TV.
29. Planet.
31. Affirmative response.
34. This Mykola was director of the Ukrainian Besida Theater in Lviv (1910-1914).
36. Provide with weapons.
38. Ukrainian Insurgent Army.
40. Come up for —.
42. In a — (bored).
43. This Mykola, best known for his role as head of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, also wrote novels.
44. Gentleman's gentleman.
45. Organization for Mykola Lebed.
46. This Mykola who starred in several of Dovzhenko's films was arrested by the NKVD in 1935.
47. What Mykola Horbal ran after returning from two years in political exile.
48. This Mykola is a contemporary Ukrainian pianist.

Down

1. One of the co-founders of the Kyrylo-Metodyivske Bratstvo, this Mykola specialized in 16th and 18th century Ukrainian history.
2. Title for Mykola Stepanenko.
3. Forte for Mykola Lysenko?
4. This party-line Mykola was head of the Ukrainian Writers' Union from 1953 to 1959.
5. Hawaiian hello.
6. This Mykola was the UNR's representative to Britain.
8. This Mykola was composer of "Ivasyk-Telesyk".
9. "— Mazailo".
11. This graphic artist designed bank notes for the UNR.
13. A native of Bukovyna, this Mykola was the UNR's ambassador to Switzerland and Germany.
15. Metropolitan of the UAOC, this Mykola disappeared during the purges of the 1930s.
19. This Mykola wrote 9 Down.
22. Liatoshynsky wrote an opera about the Bolshevik Mykola.
23. — and vinegar.
25. This Mykola translated dramas for Ukrainian theaters in DP camps, but was best known for his satires of Ukrainian emigre life.
30. A general in the UNR army, this Mykola also edited the Ukrainian Hromada's Vistnyk in Paris (1929-1937).
32. Though a staunch Communist, this Mykola resisted Russian chauvinism and committed suicide in 1933.
33. Mykola Leontovych has one named in his honor.
34. City where Mykola Porsh represented the UNR.
35. King of beasts.
37. Mykola Lemyk assassinated him to protest the famine.
39. Mykola Zhulynsky or Mykola Levchenko by profession.
40. Mykola Sadovsky told them what to do.
41. Ukrainian youth organization.
43. Communist color.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Wednesday, September 7

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Preschool will re-open with Ukrainian-language Montessori sessions each weekday morning from 9 a.m. to noon. Extended hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. are available to serve working parents. Minimum age is 2½. The program emphasizes respect for the child, individualized learning and promotion of the child's independence. For more information, call Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy, (201) 763-1797.

Sunday, September 11

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Detroit Regional Council, cordially invites all to enjoy a picnic, recognizing the Ukrainian family at the Ukrainian St. Josaphat's Church grounds, McKinley and Ryan Road at 1-6 p.m. Fun for everyone includes Ukrainian food, entertainment, a raffle and surprises. Admission and parking are free. In case of inclement weather, activities will be held in the church hall. For information call Ksenia Antypiv, (810) 757-6704.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Ave., will hold its annual parish picnic starting at

11:30 a.m. The day will include a Ukrainian kitchen, refreshments, games and prizes. There will be music for dancing and listening provided by the Joe Pasieka Orchestra. The public is invited. Admission is \$2 per person. For further information call the rectory, (401) 762-3939, or Sandra Hreczuck, (508) 883-4327.

STAMFORD, Conn.: The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee will be sponsoring its annual Ukrainian Day Festival on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary, Glenbrook Road. The day will begin with a pontifical divine liturgy at 11 a.m., celebrated by the Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford. Ukrainian food, picnic food and other refreshments will be available. At 2:15 p.m. a program with several Ukrainian groups in native dress will present a lively, colorful program of Ukrainian dances, songs and music. Tours will be given at the unique Ukrainian museum on the grounds, and outdoor arts and crafts exhibits will feature items for sale. There will be a petting zoo and pony rides for children. Proceeds are earmarked for the Ukrainian Catholic seminary and diocese as well as various charita-

ble funds. For information call: Donald K. Horbaty, festival chairman, (203) 269-5909.

Wednesday, September 21

EDMONTON: Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, will speak on "The Writing of National History: Hrushevsky's History of Ukraine-Rus'" at 3:30 p.m. The lecture is part of the fall seminar series sponsored by the Jacyk Center, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Presentations are held in the CIUS seminar room, 352 Athabasca Hall. For information call CIUS, (403) 492-2972.

Wednesday, September 21

WASHINGTON: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) School of Continuing Education is offering evening courses in conversational Ukrainian. Conversational Ukrainian I is being offered on Wednesday, September 21 through November 23, at 6-9 p.m. Tuition is \$184. Registration can be phoned in or faxed. For more information call (202) 690-4280. The USDA would also like to form a Conversa-

tion Ukrainian II class over the same period of time. To register for the class, contact Nancy Brown in the programs division at (202) 720-5885. The emphasis in these two classes is on conversation and developing specific vocabulary for travel and business.

ONGOING

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The administration and the parents' committee of St. Andrew's Ukrainian School wish to inform the public that applications for the 1994-1995 school year are now being accepted from new as well as returning students. The school is located at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on the grounds of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. In recent years about 100 students have been attending during the school year. Classes range from kindergarten through the upper grades. In addition to Ukrainian language and history classes, there are also classes in religion and Ukrainian music and dancing. Ukrainian classes are also available for children who speak little or no Ukrainian. Applications and further information may be obtained by calling the director of the school, Christine Syzonenko, (201) 895-4869, or Nina Wedmid, president of the parents' committee, (908) 563-2690.

At Soyuzivka: August 31 - September 5

KERHONKSON, N.Y.— The Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York estate, Soyuzivka, is gearing up for a strong finish to the 1994 summer season. The week prior to the Labor Day weekend is always a busy one, with a packed house. This year's season end will be particularly momentous, as the estate invites all comers to celebrate the 100th anniversary of "Batko Soyuz." We proceed

then, posthaste, to the formidable schedule.

On Wednesday, August 31, guests and visitors at the estate will encounter a rare treat with the special screening of the film "Night of Questions." This love story, filmed and produced in Ukraine, features the young Ukrainian American Luba Demchuk in the lead role. It is a love story about a doctor who cannot be corrupted by the diffi-

cult conditions of professional and private life in post-Soviet Ukraine. The film is in Ukrainian with English subtitles. The screening is at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion. There will be a suggested donation of \$5 to help cover the costs of screening "Night of Questions" in cinemas throughout the U.S.

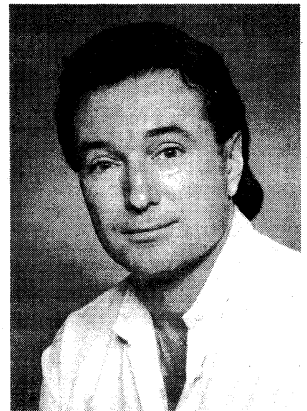
On Thursday, September 1, starting at approximately 6:30 p.m. Soyuzivka presents the traditional Hutsul Night outdoor dinner. Guests and those wishing to enjoy an excellent evening featuring good fare and traditional Carpathian folklore would do well to take note of this Soyuzivka tradition. Following the evening's repast, retire to the Trembita lounge for extended festivities to the superb Sounds of Soyuzivka.

On Friday, September 2, the fun really gets going as the Luna band (formerly the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio) provides some serious tunes on the Veselka patio. The dance starts at approximately 10 p.m. (Get out those blue suede shoes, people!)

On Saturday, September 3, as well as Sunday, visitors and guests are invited to view a wide variety of Ukrainian arts, crafts and folklore, on display in a special tent near the Main House. Speaking of tents, all outside segments of the program, concerts, dances etc will take place rain or shine, as there will be a protective tent covering the patio.

At 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka pavilion, Soyuzivka presents an evening of cabaret and folklore. Featured will be Ihor Bohdan, formerly of Ukraine and now a resident of Canada. This singer, who truly likes to work the audience, has appeared throughout Europe and North America, including performances at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J., and at countless festivals in Canada. Mr. Bohdan will present an original repertoire of cabaret-style song.

Equally riveting promises to be the appearance of two groups from Ukraine, one with which we are already acquainted, the other, strangers in a strange land. First comes the Lvivian musical ensemble from (where else?) Lviv. For those who have experienced their unique blend of Ukrainian musical forms, as well as for the uninitiated, it promises to be a definite plus.



Ihor Bohdan

Following Lvivian, see for yourselves the charm of Ivano-Frankivske's Karpatski Vizerunki. A nine-person ensemble, they present a Ukrainian bluegrass medley with all the traditional instruments, including tsymbaly.

After the artistic program's conclusion, dance the night away, upstairs or downstairs at Veselka, to the torrid tempo that is Tempo, or the free-spirited phantasm of Fata Morgana.

On Sunday, September 4, the festivities continue with a special afternoon concert on the Veselka patio, featuring the previous evening's performers. This particular part of the program starts at 2:15 p.m.

That evening, starting at 8:30 p.m., all eyes will be on the Szyokryli dance group, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky. They will bring the audience to a new level of understanding of what exactly is Ukrainian dance. Also featured will be the Lvivian. A special appearance will be made by Olya Chodoba-Fryz, Suzy-Q's own mistress of ceremonies, who will serenade guests with a number of her favorite tunes.

Following the evening's dance and song exposition, guests would do well to give it one more go, again upstairs and/or downstairs at Veselka, because Tempo and Fata will strike it up again.

Monday, September 5, has been declared an official Day of Rest and Recuperation for all revelers by the thoughtful Soyuzivka management.

As always, for information about accommodations or programs, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

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