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President's decree streamlines Cabinet

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree on July 27 streamlining the Cabinet of Ministers.

The main points of the decree include the liquidation of the Chernobyl Ministry (Ministry for the Protection of the Population from the Aftermath of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant) and the Civil Defense Headquarters, which are now merged and known as the Ministry for Emergency Situations.

The decree also dissolves the Ministry for Youth and Sports, the Committee for Juvenile Affairs at the Cabinet of Ministers and the Committee in charge of Women, Maternity and Childhood under the aegis of the president of Ukraine and in its place creates a Family and Youth Ministry. A new State Committee on Physical Culture and Sports will be established.

It also forms a new Information Ministry, by merging the Information and Press Ministry and Ukrinform, a

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Lazarenko wins new commitments in Washington

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko won a tacit commitment from the International Monetary Fund to explore the possibility of creating a \$1.5 billion stabilization fund to back Ukraine's new currency, the hryvnia, during his first working visit to the United States on July 25.

IMF Executive Director Michel Camdessus said the lending institution would do "everything it can" to establish a stabilization fund for Ukraine, but cautioned that "we won't start it if it's not certain it will succeed." "I hate sinking boats," he said.

According to acting Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reform Victor Pynzenyk, no country has ever received this type of credit from the IMF. Mr. Camdessus said "a mission with appropriate instructions" will visit Kyiv to discuss the proposed fund in October.

The IMF director more warmly applauded Ukraine's recent gains in controlling inflation, reducing the interest rate and strengthening its interim currency, the karbovanets, and said that when Ukraine's standby loan expires this year,

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Podkopayeva wins all-around title in gymnastics

by Roman Woronowycz



Associated Press

Women's all-around gymnastics champion Liliya Podkopayeva kisses gold medal.

ATLANTA — Nothing was going to stop little Liliya Podkopayeva this time. The 4-foot-9-inch gymnastic dynamo was not going to be held back by the much-hyped U.S. women, the rambunctious and loud pro-U.S. crowd, injury, her grandmother's recent death or Mo Huilan, the Chinese gymnast. Nothing did. On July 25, she won the gold medal in the individual all-around women's gymnastic competition in a battle that went to the last event and the last competitor.

The 17-year-old had several setbacks recently - the latest, her gymnastic team's disappointing fifth-place finish in the Olympic gymnastic team finals on July 23. After that letdown, she said her team had been distracted by the crowd as it passionately supported every U.S. gymnast's move. Speaking after she won the individual gold, she said she had made the adjustment, "I learned how to deal with the noise," she explained. "I shut it out this time, and everything was all right."

What distracted the U.S. members is not as clear. Both Dominique Dawes and Shannon Miller, considered favorites for a medal in the individual competition, had done well in their first two rotations and were in first and second, respectively, going into the third rotation. Then the floor caved in - literally it seemed. In the floor exercise first Miller and then Dawes stepped out of bounds, which cost them automatic deductions, the lead and a medal.

Theirs were part of a series of mistakes made by the favorites that set up Podkopayeva's final triumph. Earlier, Svetlana Boguinskaya of Belarus, medal-

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In the Village: Ukraine's Olympians crave borshch

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Life in the Olympic Village should be good. The athletes are away from the crowds, the noise and the problems that have characterized these Olympics, rightly or wrongly.

The more than 10,000 Olympians from 197 countries have billiard tables and a bowling alley at their disposal. There is the video game room, probably the most sophisticated and high tech of its kind in the world. And it's all free of charge.

There is Coca Cola and Power Aide for the thirsty, a cafeteria for the hungry, and local telephone call service, at no cost to the athletes. Volunteers are on hand 24 hours a day to help solve whatever problem an athlete might have, be it a language problem, towels for the room or directions to a particular

shop or restaurant.

There are 11 team volunteers helping Ukraine's athletes — including one envoy for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, five associate envoys and five drivers.

Many countries even have a temporary consulate set up in the Olympic Village to take care of issues of a more complex nature.

But the human spirit, constantly striving for perfection, will always find something wrong. For some of the Ukrainian athletes housed in the Olympic Village one thing is desperately lacking: borshch and pampushky.

No kidding.

When asked outside their dormitory building in the Olympic Village about life there, Ukraine's two stars in archery, Lina Herasymenko and Olena

Sadovnycha, just about screamed in unison, "There is no borshch or pampushky!"

Interesting. Maybe it was just two friends who shared a similar craving. However, in a dormitory apartment filled with wrestlers, among them bronze medalist Andriy Kalashnikov, it was confirmed that this was more than an anomaly.

The question about food in the Olympic Village brought a direct response from wrestler Rustam Adzhi: "The food is not so good, we would like to have soup, some borshch and pampushky." The four other wrestlers nodded in agreement.

A trivial matter, perhaps, but don't tell the Ukrainian athletes that. It is the little things that can break up an

(Continued on page 8)

ANALYSIS: A closer look at Ukraine's Constitution

by Petro Matiaszek

It would be impossible to discuss here the content and implications of all 161 articles of Ukraine's new Constitution; for this reason I will focus on several of the more interesting aspects of the document.

As already reported, Ukraine's new Constitution was adopted by Parliament on June 28 after an all-night, marathon session. Lest there be any doubt, it is important to note that the adoption procedure was entirely legitimate under Ukrainian law, and deputies had ample time to review and discuss progressive drafts over the course of many weeks and months. The voluminous parliamentary record attests to the fact that consistent attempts were made to reach consensus, and to take as many differing viewpoints into consideration as possible.

Also, the constitutional drafting process was unequivocally multilateral, i.e., with the participation of the executive, Parliament and judiciary, and the academic community as well. While the president may have raised the political ante in the days immediately preceding the Constitution's adoption by issuing a decree to hold a national referendum in September, he had to agree to compromise nonetheless.

Following are the salient points in the new Constitution of Ukraine.

1. The Constitution has 161 articles, divided into 14 chapters, and is accompanied by a special transitional chapter with 14 points.

2. Roughly 30 percent of the 161 articles deal with the rights and duties of individuals and citizens. Much of the language in this area is taken virtually verbatim from the various European human rights conventions.

3. Crimean autonomy is firmly enshrined in the document, replete with a list of the specific authority vested in the Crimean government by the national government. Nonetheless, the Crimean Constitution (national democrats lost their bid for a Crimean "statute" or "charter") must not contravene the Ukrainian Constitution.

4. At first glance, it would appear that the long-standing conflict over state symbols has largely been settled, with the Communists and other left-wing MPs compromising by receiving certain concessions on the constitutional status of the Crimean peninsula in return. However, while the blue-yellow national flag is relatively clearly defined in the new Constitution, the Great State Coat-of-Arms is not described, and the traditional Ukrainian trident is not mentioned by name at all, but is merely referred to as the "Royal State Seal of Volodymyr the Great." Ukraine's national anthem will remain officially mute as a new official text needs to be adopted. The requirement to describe all of these state symbols in laws adopted by two-thirds majority in Parliament will be difficult to meet.

5. The thorny language issue has been resolved. Compromise was finally reached by inserting the word "Russian" where minority languages are mentioned. Ukrainian is the state language, and a major victory for center-right MPs is the provision that the state "guarantees the comprehensive development and use of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of

society throughout the entire territory of Ukraine" (Article 10). Nonetheless, the specific use of languages must still be regulated by law.

6. One likely conflict on the political horizon will be the issue of the national deputies' oath (Article 79), with a large segment of the left-wing contending that the oath, which mandates allegiance to Ukraine, is obligatory only for deputies elected to the next Parliament, i.e., in 1998. The vast majority of MPs, including the leadership of Parliament, took the oath during a special ceremony on July 12. According to the new Constitution, refusal to take the oath results in the loss of a deputy's mandate. It is difficult to foresee that the parliamentary leadership will bar those who did not take the oath from attending the next session of Parliament, while the vagary over the issue and the lack of a clearly defined mechanism for enforcing the oath will likely result in a tabling of the issue until the next Parliament convenes in 1998. At that point, however, Ukraine's Communist Party will have to field candidates ready to at least pledge allegiance to Ukraine, should they be elected.

7. Intense political maneuvering will follow the application of Article 78. That article, which prohibits lawmakers from working in both the legislative and executive branches, and from working professionally, was reinforced by a special parliamentary resolution passed on June 28. Many MPs have already made their choice. This will affect over 50 national democrats and centrists. But it also affects over 30 MPs from the Communist faction, who work as collective farm directors or in other positions. They, too, will have to choose by the time Parliament reconvenes on September 3. As a result, the political spectrum of Ukraine's Parliament will likely change significantly by fall, with many electoral districts left unrepresented until by-elections are held. (The next regular elections to Parliament will be in March 1998.)

The Parliament also faces a substantial reorganization of its committees (previously known as "commissions"), and of its administration, which will likely include a long-awaited, deputy-supervised, semi-autonomous financial office, a general director approved by a plenary vote, and stricter adherence to the regulation on filling vacancies via open competitive recruitment.

With the adoption of the new Constitution, the Supreme Council also loses its executive organ, the Presidium, a throw-back to the Soviet period, which allowed commission chairmen to pass resolutions and make binding decisions. Without a presidium, the Parliament's work agenda will be set through the collective consultation of the committee chairmen and the heads of political factions with the Parliament chairman, with the latter receiving enhanced over-all authority under the new system.

Interestingly, the right of legislative initiative in the Supreme Council now belongs to the president, the national deputies, the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Bank, but no longer to the parliamentary committees themselves.

8. The Constitution clarifies much of the previous uncertainty that existed surrounding the role of the president vis-à-vis the prime minister, and vice-versa. The president now is the head of state, while the Cabinet of Ministers is the highest executive body. Presidential control over the Cabinet remains extensive,

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine-Pakistan tank deal confirmed

KYIV — Ukraine has signed an agreement to sell more than 300 Ukrainian-built T-80 tanks to Pakistan, Reuters reported on July 31. The deal is worth over \$550 million and the tanks are to be delivered to Pakistan over a three-year period. The U.S. had stopped all military deliveries to Pakistan in 1990, but the deal was made possible under the Pressler Amendment, which allows Islamabad a one-time exemption for weapons purchases, excluding F-16 aircraft. Ukraine developed the tank at the Malyshev Plant in Kharkiv and first displayed it at an arms fair in Abu-Dhabi in March 1995. (OMRI Daily Digest)

UNSO reformed as trade union

KYIV — The Ukrainian National Assembly said on July 23 that it had disbanded its paramilitary wing, the Ukrainian National Self-Defense Organization, and had renounced violence, Ukrainian agencies reported that day. Leaders of the radical nationalist party said the decision was made to regain full official party status. They said they would no longer oppose the government and would use only constitutional means to pursue their goals. The UNA was stripped of its formal party status last summer after it was accused of inciting violence at the funeral of the late Volodymyr Romaniuk, patriarch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate. UNSO is reforming and has been registered with the Ukrainian government as a trade union. Its acronym now stands for Ukrainian National Solidarity Organization. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Rents and utilities go up; wages also

KYIV — The Ukrainian government has increased prices for rents, utilities and consumer energy, but at the same time raised public sector wages and pensions, Ukrainian and Western agencies reported. The increases went into effect on August 1 and are a part of the government's effort to reduce subsidies and force consumers to pay 80 percent of the real costs of services. Rents are to be raised by 20 to 80 percent, depending on the size of the apartment, while water and heating will go up by some 140 to 150 percent. Energy prices will jump by 130 percent. At the same time, public sector wages will increase by nearly 11 percent and pensions by 10 percent. Alex Sundakov, the Kyiv representative of the International Monetary Fund, said the planned increases will allow Ukraine to meet its budget deficit target this year.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Statistics reported that GDP fell by 8.7 percent during the first half of the year, compared with a 3.1 percent decrease over the same period last year. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Monument to Princess Olha unveiled

KYIV — During the annual Kyiv Day celebrations held on May 26, a monument to Princess Olha, grandmother of Prince Volodymyr the Great, Christianizer of Kyivan Rus', was unveiled here on St. Michael's Square. Clergy, government officials, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz and a throng of Kyivites took part in a procession from Princess Olha's burial site at Volodymyr Street to the square, where the three-statue monument, designed at the turn of this century by the renowned Ukrainian sculptor Ivan Kavaleridze, and recently executed in white Italian marble, was formally opened to the public. The center statue of Princess Olha is flanked by those of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle and Ss. Cyril and Methodius, known for their proselytization among the Slavs and their invention of the Cyrillic alphabet. Celebrations associated

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Monument to St. Olha

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Udovenko delineates Ukraine's foreign policy objectives

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko met separately with Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott on July 26 to discuss the creation of a Gore-Kuchma Commission and make plans for his own working visit to the nation's capital this fall.

The proposed U.S.-Ukrainian commission, similar to the U.S.-Russian Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, will encompass the full spectrum of U.S.-Ukrainian relations. The commission will be divided into four working groups, with the political group tentatively co-chaired by James Collins, U.S. ambassador at large for the new independent states, and Anton Buteyko, acting first deputy foreign affairs minister. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Hryshchenko said that work on the commission is curtailed by Mr. Gore's involvement in the Clinton re-election campaign.

Mr. Udovenko also gave Mr. Talbott a letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher that outlined Ukraine's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central and Eastern Europe. "Ukraine is without nuclear weapons, and as NATO expands eastward, hypo-

thetically, there will be nuclear weapons in the region," he said, explaining that a nuclear-free zone would augment European security.

During his two-day visit to Washington as a member of Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's delegation, Mr. Udovenko also addressed the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom, a foreign policy think-tank headed by Dimitri Simes.

In his address, the foreign affairs minister reiterated Ukraine's intention to fully integrate into European structures and emphasized the need for a special partnership between Ukraine and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We are convinced that the NATO enlargement should become an open, evolutionary process, accompanied by the development of international cooperation in the field of security with all the interested countries of the region, including non-applicants. While enlarging, the inherent security interests of all states of the region, including non-applicants, especially Ukraine, should be properly taken into account," he said.

Plans are under way for Minister Udovenko to officially visit Washington in September or October.



Khristina Lew

Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadiy Udovenko signs the House Committee on International Relations guestbook. To the right is Rep. Benjamin Gilman.

Lazarenko wins...

(Continued from page 1)

the country should receive a \$3 billion extended funding facility, a more liberal program, over a three-year period.

Ukraine is currently receiving up to \$900 million of a standby loan in \$100 million monthly installments. An IMF mission to continue negotiating the standby loan and research the possibility of a stabilization fund will travel to Kyiv in August, said National Bank of Ukraine Governor Viktor Yushchenko.

Fifteen days after being confirmed as Ukraine's prime minister, Mr. Lazarenko traveled to Washington to reassure international lending institutions and the American government that under his leadership Ukraine will stay the course of radical economic reform.

His July 25-26 working visit with Mr. Camdessus and World Bank President James Wolfensohn focused on nine projects currently on the table between Ukraine and the international financial organizations. World Bank projects include \$316 million for energy sector reform and \$300 million for agrarian reform, and programs to reform the public and financial sectors.

During a meeting with Rep. Benjamin Gilman and members of the House Committee on International Relations on July 25, Prime Minister Lazarenko reiterated the importance of continued Congressional support for Ukraine's economic and political reforms. In December 1995, Rep. Gilman, chairman of the powerful committee, had introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives in support of Ukraine.

The prime minister and his delegation also met with investors on July 25, first at a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Ukraine Working Group, whose members include the oil and gas concern Pecten International, Redex

Packaging Corp. (food processing) and the American International Group (insurance and banking), and later with the executive board of the Overseas Private Investment Corp., an independent U.S. agency that provides financing to American companies investing in emerging markets abroad.

OPIC President Ruth Harkin told the delegation that the agency's month-old Foundation for Investments in Central and East European Nations would prompt more American businesses to invest in Ukraine.

While the focus of his brief visit to Washington was primarily economic, on July 26 Mr. Lazarenko held private meetings with Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and National Security Advisor Anthony Lake.

Closing the budget gap

Characterized as a decisive leader by members of his high-level economic delegation, which included newly appointed Finance Minister Valentyn Koronevsky, Mr. Lazarenko announced at the National Press Club on July 26 that Ukraine will temporarily halt funding of government programs from the state budget in order to pay wage arrears. In July, close to 8,000 coal miners went on strike in Ukraine to demand payment of back wages.

Despite reports that Ukraine would request financial assistance from international lending institutions and the American government to combat the wage crisis, Mr. Lazarenko denied that additional funding requests were made.

"We did not raise the issue of wages with the IMF, but instead are searching internal resources to settle the wage problem. IMF moneys are for reforms; wage arrears are a domestic issue," he said. Eighty percent of revenue suspended from government programs will go toward paying wages. The prime minister said the Ukrainian government is currently four months behind in wage payments

and two months behind in pension disbursements. Ukraine's internal debt is 300 trillion kbv.

Mr. Lazarenko also said his government is planning a massive overhaul of Ukraine's tax system to bolster the state budget. A new revenue service and taxation office will be set up which will guarantee that "everyone, without exception, be it businesses or private individuals, pay taxes to the state budget," he said. "Unfortunately, prior to this, some people paid taxes, some didn't."

The prime minister conceded that countries with an economy in transition have shadow economies, but insisted that they could be made legitimate. He said the government has developed a set of legislative acts that will allow Ukrainian citizens who have taken assets out of the country to return them anonymously.

Mr. Lazarenko also emphasized that with the passage of the Ukrainian

Constitution on June 28, all "barriers to forming a market economy were removed." On September 15, the government will submit eight documents to the Ukrainian Parliament that will stipulate how the right to private property will function in Ukraine.

The prime minister reported that privatization of medium- and large-scale enterprises is moving at a steady pace, and that the government is preparing to privatize an additional 208 large-scale industries. Since it launched its privatization program, Ukraine has privatized 40,000 entities and has concluded privatizing small-scale businesses. In 1995 alone, 30 percent of all Ukrainian enterprises were privatized.

On a political note, Mr. Lazarenko announced that in keeping with its political commitment to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the year 2000, Ukraine will shut down reactor No. 1 in October, leaving only reactor No. 3



Khristina Lew

IMF Executive Director Michel Camdessus and Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko.

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Communist Party of Kyiv says independence declaration was illegal

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Kyiv City Branch of the Communist Party on July 31 issued a statement denouncing Ukraine's 1991 declaration of independence as illegal. The move came just one month before celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of that historic event.

In a brief statement released to Interfax-Ukraine, the Communists allege that Ukraine's August 24, 1991, declaration was made "in a state of increasing anti-Communist, nationalist hysteria."

Independence was proclaimed by the Ukrainian Parliament in the wake of the August 19, 1991, putsch by Soviet hard-liners in Moscow who were attempting to

prevent the break-up of the Soviet Union. At the special session called on August 24, 348 deputies voted for the declaration (one voted against, three abstained and 12 did not vote). Over the last five years that vote has been analyzed as a vote for personal salvation more than a sign of true convictions.

"Supporting in principle national sovereignty and the right of nations to self-determination, Communists could welcome the expression of the people's will, if indeed it were so," the Kyiv party's statement said.

Ukraine and its people had become "fully dependent on U.S. geopolitics and an ever-growing Western influence," it said.

The party said it supports a return to

the decision reached on March 17, 1991, in a Soviet referendum that called for a sovereign Ukrainian state within a renewed union of socialist states.

The fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be celebrated in Kyiv with a special session of the Parliament on August 23, followed by gala events on August 24, including a military parade, a fireworks display, outdoor concerts, a marathon and exhibits highlighting works and handicrafts from the Ukraine's regions.

In 1993, the Communist Party of Ukraine had a registered membership of 120,000; currently, it refuses to give out membership statistics.

The adoption of a new Constitution also has upset the left forces in Ukraine.

The Union of Communists of Ukraine issued a statement on July 30 which states that the recently adopted fundamental law "legalizes social injustices and the robbery of the working people by bourgeois mafiosi."

It also notes that "the Communists and Socialists who voted for the new Constitution betrayed the working peoples' interests."

More than 90 lawmakers refused to swear allegiance to the new Constitution on July 12, but their names will not be made public, nor will they be held responsible to do so, because they were elected before the new fundamental law was passed, said Volodymyr Stretovych, a deputy in Parliament who chairs its Legal Committee.

FOR THE RECORD: Lazarenko at National Press Club

Following are excerpts of the statement of Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko at the National Press Club in Washington on July 26.

Using this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere satisfaction with the results of my working visit to the United States, as well as with the advancing development of bilateral relations between our two nations, which are quickly attaining a friendly partnership character, and are one of our most important priorities. In the name of the president of Ukraine, I express my gratitude to the American president, administration and United States Congress for their political and economic support which today is granted to our country in an extremely complex time for us, a time of radical socio-economic transformations. ...In this complicated time of economic transformation and precipitous moves towards democratization, the importance of support given to our reforms by the United States and the West is difficult to overestimate.

We have already declared, and I would like to reaffirm it once more, that deeper trans-Atlantic cooperation and integration into European structures are our conscious choice. ...Among the gains on this course, it is necessary to note the acceptance of Ukraine to the Council of Europe; the greater level of cooperation with the European and Eastern European Unions, G-7 nations, and NATO; active inclusion in important subregional and regional forms of cooperation in Europe; and our acknowledgment as a nation with an economy in transformation by the

European Union and Japan. ...

The purpose of my visit to the United States can be stated in the following way: to whatever degree possible, in a broader and more detailed manner, to familiarize the leadership of the United States, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank with the situation in Ukraine since the adoption of the new Constitution, and to secure support from your great nation and these leading world institutions in the matter of further reforming the Ukrainian economy. ...

As I have already mentioned, with the adoption of the new Constitution the Ukrainian nation has begun a qualitative new age of its development.

Above all else, the national economy of Ukraine has obtained a specifically delineated set of laws, the measures of which were based on the equality of all forms of ownership, including private, with special emphasis on land. Ahead lies an immense amount of work on the adoption of over 50 legislative acts needed to effectuate provisions of the Constitution that deal with the economic sphere. ... our nation is persistently following the course of economic reform begun by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in the fall of 1994. As a result of their coming to fruition and development, today certain macroeconomic stabilization can be observed.

Aside from this, the level of inflation in the past three months has not surpassed 1 percent per month (in May, 0.7 percent, June, 0 percent). The exchange rate of the national currency is increasing as well. The rates of production decline also have gotten smaller. The process of

privatization is gaining pace. In Ukraine, at the given moment, 40,000 entities have been privatized, while at the same time 7,600 large and medium-sized companies were converted to joint-stock companies, and out of those, nearly 3,000 were fully privatized. In total this year, 30 percent of all firms were privatized. Mass small-privatization has been completed. The program of restructuring of the first group (43 large industrial firms) has been approved, and so far three unprofitable mine shafts have been closed down. In the near future, 20 more mines are scheduled to close.

All of this shows that the government is tightly sticking to its adopted path of reform. As a result, during the past few months in Ukraine there has not been a single deviation from a reform program agreed upon with the IMF. It is necessary to mention, without overlooking the certain positive developments in Ukrainian economic reform, that today the nation finds itself in an extremely difficult financial standing. Internal debt consists of more than 300 trillion karbovantsi. ...

In an attempt to overcome financial hardship, especially reducing the budget deficit, the government has introduced an outlined regime of budget spending. For social spending, 80 percent of budget funds have been allocated. The government payroll staff has been reduced by 20 percent. The sizes of salaries in the budget sphere have been restricted. Loopholes in legislation which allow the payment of taxes to be avoided are also being removed.

... immediate foreign financial aid to our country is indispensable.

In conjunction with this, we are counting on the fact that the United States now, like before, will view our problems with understanding and will give us financial support so needed right now for Ukraine to continue on the way to market reforms and the establishment of democratic institutions.

With the intention of continuing on the course of economic and social reforms, we expect to obtain credit from international financial organizations, first and foremost from the International Monetary Fund.

In closing, I would like to once again state that since the adoption of the Constitution on June 28, 1996, there will be no turning back from our course of integration into the community of democratic nations. Although at the present time we are in a complex and difficult period for our young nation, we hope that we can count on support from your country, from your great nation. I am convinced that this period of our relations will go down in gold letters in the history of Ukrainian nationhood and will forever remain in the grateful memory of the Ukrainian nation.

President's decree...

(Continued from page 1)

state news agency.

According to the decree, the State Committee for Science, Technology and Industrial Policy, the National Agency for Maritime Research and Technologies under the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as the Ukrainian Service for Special Information and Technology have been eliminated, and a new Science and Technology Ministry has been established in their place. The State Committee on State Secrets and the State Service for Technical Protection of Information are merged into one State Committee for State Secrets and Technical Protection of Information.

The presidential decree also provides for the establishment of the Ukrainian State Committee for Nationalities and Migration to replace the Ministry for Nationalities and Migration, which has been dissolved.

Government officials told Interfax-Ukraine that smaller ministries and committees will be created in place of those eliminated by the decree.

The State Committee on Gardening, Viticulture and the Wine-Making Industry will merge with the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods of Ukraine.

The Presidential Committee on AIDS will now be subordinated to the Ministry of Health.

The State Aviation Transport Department of Ukraine and the Committee for the Use of Air Space are now subordinated to the Ukrainian Transport Ministry.

The Committee for Social Protection of Servicemen under the Cabinet of Ministers now reports to Ukraine's Defense Ministry.

The National Committee for the Return of Cultural Values to Ukraine is now under the authority of Ukraine's Ministry of Culture and Arts.

And, the National Committee for Radiation Protection of the Population will now report to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety of Ukraine.

"This decree will both slash the number of government officials and make our economy more manageable," Serhiy Kutsy of the presidential press service told the Associated Press.

"It fulfills the president's promises and makes a real step toward market reforms," he told the news agency.

Before the summer President Kuchma had promised to cut down government personnel by 20 percent (several thousand people) and to the Cabinet. He did so before he left for vacation in Foros, on the Crimean peninsula, in the resort area where former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was spending his summer holiday in August 1991, while Soviet hard-liners planned their failed coup.



Kristina Lew

Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko gives a press conference at the National Press Club.

NEWS AND VIEWS

In memoriam: Ihor Olshaniwsky

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. — This year marks the 10th anniversary of the death of Ihor Olshaniwsky and 16 years of work of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine — AHRU. Mr. Olshaniwsky founded this organization in 1980 out of the necessity to act quickly and effectively on human rights and other pertinent Ukrainian issues. Being somewhat of an anomaly among Ukrainian American community organizations, AHRU was formed on the fringes and sailed forth into uncharted political waters.

AHRU faced the realities of the 1980s, which called for a pragmatic and comprehensive approach to the political establishment of the U.S. Because of the surge in priority given to the defense of human rights in the 1970s and 1980s in the U.S., Mr. Olshaniwsky, whose life straddled two continents, had the capacity to comprehend both the old realities of Ukraine and the new realities of the New World. This perspective allowed him to utilize the universal concept of human rights as an instrument to tackle current problems.

Historically, defense of human rights was not an entirely new approach, since it was declared and agreed upon in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. However, it was a new concept to Ukrainians in the diaspora. Initially, many believed that the rights of the state preceded the rights of the individual; therefore, it was held that demands for Ukrainian independence should be placed first and the human rights of individuals would be defended later. Such an approach was doomed to failure in the U.S., since it was the policy of the U.S. government to maintain the status quo of the USSR — which did not honor rights of any kind.

Demands for an independent Ukraine, therefore, fell on deaf ears, while concerns for defending the rights of individuals



Ihor Olshaniwsky

caused public officials to at least listen. The plight of the rights of Jews behind the Iron Curtain was brought to the forefront by Jewish organizations. Likewise, AHRU was successful in bringing to light the Soviet Union's violations of human rights in Ukraine.

AHRU activists differed from other Ukrainian organizations in the diaspora in the quality and thoroughness of their work; their good command of the English language, both oral and written; their knowledge and mastery of current interpretations of historical and current events, utilization of modern office technology (e.g., early use of computers, photocopier and fax machines); and active door-to-door lobbying in Congress. A major part in the success of Mr. Olshaniwsky, who was the moving and inspirational force for a crew of ardent supporters, was a personal presentation of the issues that was persuasive, consistent and perseverant.

In spite of a relatively small number of

(Continued on page 14)

Walter Bodnar is vice-president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Ukrainian women's groups attend international convention in Nashville

by Iryna Kurowyckyj

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — International President Jeannine C. Faubion opened the 105th annual International Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held here at the Opryland Hotel on June 15.

Over 1,100 delegates from the U.S. and nine other countries participated in the convention. Three women represented Ukrainian women at the convention: Natalia Danylenko, vice-president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, Natalia Iwaniw, president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, and this writer, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The convention opened with a processional. Ms. Danylenko walked behind the Ukrainian flag, which was carried by a GFWC member. The Rev. Rosemary Wood, pastor of the United Methodist Churches in Nashville, offered the invocation. The recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance and the singing of the national anthem followed. The presentation of colors was provided by the Tennessee Army National Guard. The recording secretary read greetings from national and local legislators.

The morning keynote address was given by Laura Liswood, whose topic, "Women Leaders: Beijing and Beyond," encompassed her documentary and book project that resulted from interviews with all the living female heads of state, an odyssey that began in 1993. She also showed a six-minute video segment excerpted from her documentary.

At the international workshop many problems were discussed, such as getting

Iryna Kurowyckyj is vice-president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

visas on time to attend the convention, especially for delegates from Third World countries. During the workshop there was time to share women's problems and successes. Ms. Iwaniw and Ms. Kurowyckyj addressed the ramifications of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the status of women in Ukraine.

Delegates from nine nations were welcomed by the GFWC president at the international luncheon. The Brazilian delegation offered a blessing. This was followed by a series of three-minute reports given by various international delegates.

Ms. Danylenko of the WFUWO reported that Ukrainian women celebrated the 110th anniversary of the women's movement in Ukraine and noted with pride President Faubion's visit to the Ukrainian Women's Club Miroslava in Kharkiv, Ukraine, in 1995. She also reported that five WFUWO members had attended the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Ms. Kurowyckyj of the UNWLA reported that the organization's 24th triennial convention celebrated the 70th anniversary of its founding. She also described the active part the UNWLA is taking in marking the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster and calling the world's attention to the traumatic aftereffects of this tragedy. She stated that First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton is the honorary chairperson of Chernobyl Challenge '96.

Ms. Iwaniw of the Gold Cross reported on the work of her philanthropic organization, which provides humanitarian aid, including food, clothing and medical supplies.

The GFWC was founded in 1890. It has members in 40 countries. By the turn of the century the GFWC was a member of the National Council of Women of the U.S.A. The UNWLA has been a member of the GFWC since 1948.

Book launch celebrates release of Ukrainian Sources Directory

by Maria Koropecy

TORONTO — "Long overdue" was the general consensus among those who attended the Ukrainian Sources Directory book launch, held at Zsa Zsa's, a restaurant in Toronto's Bloor West Village, on June 3.

The 304-page directory, with over 1,200 listings of Ukrainian businesses and community organizations, took two years to research and produce.

Stepha Dmytriw spearheaded the project as publisher-editor. "I've wanted to do this for 10 years, but never found the right opportunity and the right people. We put together an excellent team who were committed to it and saw it through to completion," she said.

Using the directory will allow Ukrainians "to get on ground floor of business opportunities," said Ms. Dmytriw.

Producing the directory was not easy, she said. "Advertisers were hesitant at first because they had been approached by others in the past whose efforts never saw the light of day," said Ms. Dmytriw. "Then we bumped up the circulation to 30,000, which attracted more advertisers," she added.

The Sources team supplemented the directory listings with a 30-page reference and editorial section, which includes a map of the Kyiv subway system, a survey of Ukrainian inventors written by The Ukrainian Weekly columnist Chris Guly, some Ukrainian Internet sites, a list of Ukraine's rulers, a list of medalists from the two most recent Olympiads, information on the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, a timeline of selected events in Ukrainian history, and a schematic of the structure of Ukraine's present government and its armed forces.

Some photographs of artifacts from the now-on-hold "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibit were placed at the front of the directory. "When I saw the pictures, I was so taken by them. I knew it was a high-quality project, and I thought it would be so nice if we had a preview of these artifacts," said Ms. Dmytriw.

In addition to being available in hard copy, the same information can be accessed on the Internet. The World Wide Web site is up and running and can be found at <http://www.c7.com/us>.

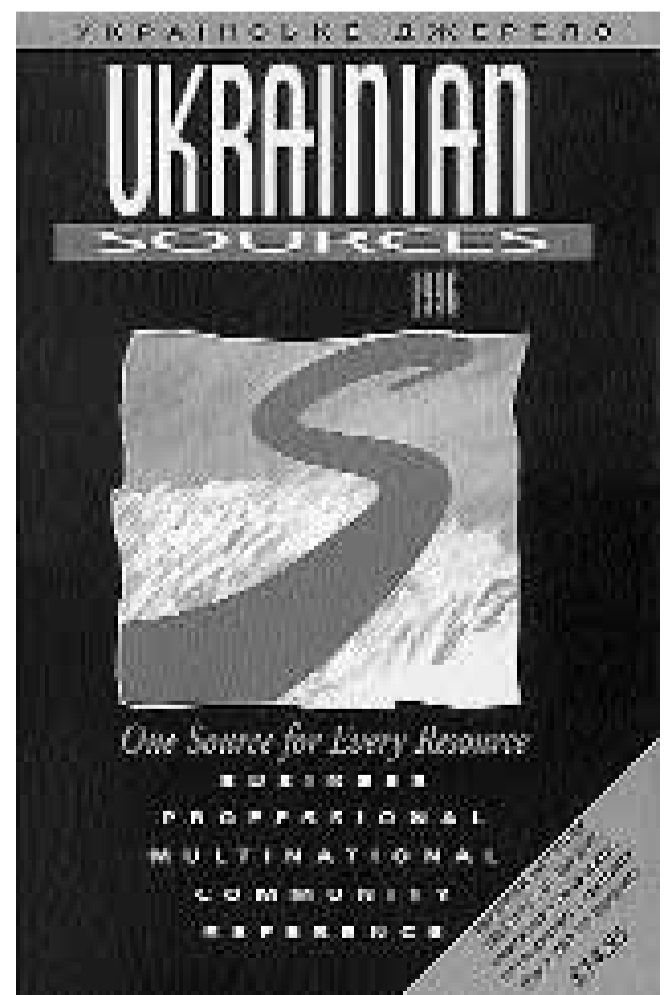
Victor Shumuk, president of C7 Communications, designed the Internet site. He paralleled the book and organized the listings under three headings: Business & Professional, Multinational Joint Ventures and Community. He then broke the categories down further into "classified" and "location" indexes.

Mr. Shumuk, whose background is in computer programming and analysis, demonstrated how to use the Internet site at the Sources launch. Out of curiosity, Roman Franko asked to see nursery school listings in Toronto, because he was going to a meeting on the subject later that night. A few computer clicks later, two addresses appeared.

Having an Internet page was not part of the original plan. "I came [in on the project] only about a year ago and told Stepha it was natural to put the information on the Internet," said Mr. Shumuk.

Mr. Shumuk said he designed the web site with great care. "I think it is the most complete, best researched, most thorough out of all of the community directories I've seen because we have included complete mailing addresses, postal codes

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Olympic moments

As of August 1, Ukraine had seven gold medals, two silver and seven bronze, earning ninth place (tied with Cuba) in terms of the number of medals won at the Summer Games. [For the record, the top eight countries in terms of medals standing were United States, 72; Russia, 45; Germany, 43; China, 41; Australia, 34, France, 33; Italy, 26; Canada, 17. In 10th place were South Korea and Romania with 15 medals each.] Not bad for a state that has been independent for just short of five years and one that is competing independently for the first time in the history of the Summer Olympic Games.

Ukraine's debut in the Summer Games already has been marked by precious Olympic moments that will go down in history. Some of them, we saw on TV. Others are documented in this and the previous issue of The Weekly.

It all began with proud Sergey Bubka carrying the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag into the Olympic Stadium followed by the large contingent of Ukraine's athletes. And, in the first 12 days of competition, the determined Liliya Podkopayeva, a powerful and graceful athlete, proved to the world why she is the world champion in women's gymnastics. During the same period, Timur Taimazov set a new world and Olympic record in weightlifting, Inessa Kravets took gold in the triple jump, Rustam Sharipov was golden in the men's parallel bars, and the men's duo of Yevhen Braslavets and Ihor Matviyenko sailed into first place in the 470 class in yachting. And there were others who will go home to Ukraine with silver and bronze medals; and many others who will return knowing they did their best against the world's best in Olympic competition.

Perhaps the most significant medal was Vyacheslav Oliynyk's win in wrestling, as it was Ukraine's first gold in these Games and independent Ukraine's first gold in Summer Olympic history. When asked by our staff editor Roman Woronowycz (who is on special assignment at the Olympics) about his future plans, Ukraine's first champion said: "... I will not turn my back on this sport. No way. If I do not become a trainer, then at least I will support young talent financially — those kids who have a difficult life, just as mine was difficult."

Such idealistic words coming from an athlete like Vyacheslav Oliynyk portend that Ukraine's Olympic future will be brighter still.



A postscript: The photo above shows an Olympic moment we could not enjoy. Oleksander Bahach (left) bronze medalist in the shot put, shares the winners' pedestal with Americans Randy Barnes and John Godina. He did not share the NBC spotlight, however, as the unabashedly jingoistic network's cameras focused in on the two Americans, leaving Bahach out of the picture. Was there no room for Bahach on our TV screens?

BOOK NOTES: Updated book on "Ukrainians in America"

by Roman G. Golash

"Ukrainians in America" by Dr. Myron Kuropas published this year by Lerner Publications is an excellent addition to the earlier work "The Ukrainian Americans." This most recent book is only 80 pages and filled with pictures and maps. It makes a great gift for friends who know little about Ukraine and our community in the United States.

Dr. Kuropas manages to tell a compelling story about our communities in America, essentially the evolution of "hromadas" through the years. As the author describes our experiences in the States, he also captures key historical developments in Ukraine. This connection allows the reader to grasp the essence of our community. It also helps to explain why we are, who we are.

Do we realize that the Ukrainian community in the U.S. represents only 0.3 percent of the total population? Yet, members of our community became involved and excelled in every aspect of American life. We built churches, organized fraternal insurance societies, youth groups and language schools. Our parents taught us about Ukraine to make us better Americans. Many fought and died for America knowing perhaps better than others the importance of freedom.

By reading this book one also gets a deeper understanding of what Ukraine has had to endure. The maps portray the changing boundaries, but also underline how often Ukraine was occupied. What happened in Ukraine impacted the Ukrainian communities here. For example, on the same page you see pictures depicting the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans demonstrators commemorating the 50th anniversary of the famine. On the following page you see a picture of Ukrainian immigrants taking the oath to become citizens. Throughout the book, you see a weaving of histories and its impact.

Religion was important in Ukraine and so it is here. The community held on to our religions even if there was undue pressures to assimilate here. Parents taught us Ukrainian; now many of us are military linguists taking frequent trips to Ukraine. The book is a history of how the Ukrainian communities managed to maintain Ukrainian culture and simultaneously integrate ourselves into

American life. We joined the military, we became politically involved on the state and federal level.

The author became an assistant to President Gerald Ford. Currently, my friend Walter Dudycz is a state senator in the Illinois legislature. There are many more, too numerous to count. Suffice to say, we get involved.

Every home should have this book. It's full of pictures, it's a great book to give to friends and to your children. I wish I had this book when I was preparing for "matura." To get this book call (815) 758-6897.

Copies of this book are available for \$12.95 plus \$2.05 postage and handling from Ukrainian Educational Associates, 107 Ileshamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

with the monument's arrival included an international cycling competition, a children's program and a number of concerts harking back to the days of Princess Olha and Kyivan Rus', precursor of modern-day Ukraine. (Svoboda)

BSF policy to conform with Constitution

KYIV — Yuriy Sergeyev, the head of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said Ukraine's position during negotiations over the Black Sea Fleet will be based on the country's new Constitution, Ukrainian Radio reported on July 30. He emphasized that Sevastopol cannot be the base of the Russian part of the Black Sea Fleet, adding that only some bays can be allocated for the use of the Russian fleet. Mr. Sergeyev's comments came in response to remarks by Russian Black Sea Fleet Commander Viktor Kravchenko, made on July 28 at Russian Navy Day ceremonies in Sevastopol. Adm. Kravchenko outlined on St. Petersburg Television the future composition of the Russian part of the fleet, which, he said, would consist of a western group of forces stationed in the Crimea and an eastern group based on Russia's Caucasian coast. The fleet will be mobile and capable of carrying out any task in the Black Sea region, the admiral added. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Aug.
9
1992

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago on August 9, *The Weekly* carried a report on Ukrainian athletes' performances at the XXV Summer Olympic Games as part of the Unified Team representing the

Commonwealth of Independent States. Excerpts of that news story, compiled by Andriy Wynnyckyj, appear below.

Judging from the performance of Ukraine's athletes at the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona, a contingent that trained in the midst of political turmoil and severe economic hardships, Team Ukraine will be a force to reckon with at future Games.

Oleh Kucherenko was the first athlete who stood alone on the podium as the blue-and-yellow was raised and "Shche ne Vmerla" was played. He had bested the field in Greco-Roman wrestling's 48 kg (105.5 lb) class. The first Ukrainian athlete whose medal ceremony was beamed across the world on global TV networks was gymnast Tetiana Gutsu, from Odessa. She triumphed in the all-around individual contest, overcoming lapses in the early rounds, and a strong effort from Shannon Miller of the U.S.

Other gold medalists for Ukraine include Tetiana Lysenko from Kherson, who triumphed on the balance beam (where Gutsu and the highly touted Kim Zmeskal from the U.S. slipped); and Hryhoriy Misiutin, Ihor Korobchynsky and Rustam Sharipov — all recipients of team gold in gymnastics.

Silver medalists for Ukraine include Gutsu, gymnastics uneven bars; Tetiana

Dorovskykh of Zaporizhzhia, women's 3,000 meters; Olha Bryzhina of Luhanske, women's 400 meters; Misiutin of Luhanske, the reigning world champion (he earned a 9.9 score from one judge), who tied Andreas Wecker of Germany in the horizontal bar event in individual gymnastics, but was alone as the silver medalist for the individual all-around competition; Serhiy Holubysky, individual men's foil (fencing); and Timur Taimazov, in the 100 kg weightlifting class.

Ukraine's bronze medalists include Gutsu, gymnastics, floor routine (tied Miller, U.S., and Bontas, Romania); Lysenko, gymnastics, vault; Korobchynsky, gymnastics, parallel bars; Serhiy Kravchuk, member of the Unified team epee squad; and Saria Zakirova and Inna Frolova, members of the women's quadruple sculls rowing team.

As this issue was going to press, Oleksandra Tymoshenko of Kyiv was first in the preliminary round of competition in rhythmic gymnastics with 19.600 points. Oksana Skaldina, also from Kyiv, was third with 19.075 points.

Natalia Kolovanova qualified for the 100-meter hurdles final, but came in seventh, with a time of 13.01 seconds. Oleh Tverdokhlib qualified for the men's 200-meter final, but he also came in seventh, with a time of 48.63 seconds.

The men's Unified handball team won its semi-final game against Iceland 23-19. That means that Serhiy Bebesko and Yuriy Havryliv of Kyiv will have a chance to play for the gold against Sweden. The women (with team members Maryna Bazanova and Tetiana Horb of Kyiv) lost to Norway in the semis.

Heorhiy Pohosov is a member of the team sabre group that qualified for the finals.

Oleh Shadchyn and Yuriy Koroviansky are members of a Unified volleyball team that has been torn by internal feuding. It lost to a surging U.S. squad, and then was knocked out of the medal competition by Japan.

Source: "Ukraine's Olympic successes continue," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 9, 1992 (Vol. XIV, No. 32).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Belarusians left off White House list

Dear Editor:

I noted with regret that your article "White House hosts 'Celebration of Ethnic America'" (July 7), while listing participants in the White House event, failed to mention the fact that Americans of Belarusian heritage also participated.

I personally received not only a commemorative photograph with President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore, but also a thank-you letter for "helping make the day a success" from the White House Office of Public Liaison.

We have grown accustomed to the idea, in fact, we expect that Belarus and the Belarusian people will, depending on the situation, be either ridiculed or ignored by our Russian "masters" and their compatriots abroad. However, it is particularly painful when the similar treatment comes from our Ukrainian brothers. We hope that you are not writing us off from the international political map, that this was a single unintentional oversight.

Slava Ukraini! Zvyie Belarus!

Russell Zavistovich
Fort Washington, Md.

The writer's is president of the Belarusian Congress Committee of America.

Editor's note: The account of the "Celebration of Ethnic America" published in The Weekly was provided by the White House. Thus, it was the White House that omitted mention of the Belarusian participants.

Re: transliterating Ukrainian surnames

Dear Editor:

Now that the transliteration of Kyiv has been settled officially (except in the little minds of some Western media types who can't handle the change), the Ukrainian officials responsible for issuing documents to people travelling out of Ukraine need to look at the way in which they transliterate Ukrainian surnames.

It may seem like a minor issue in the great scheme of things, but a Ukrainian travelling to an English-speaking country gets saddled with an "English" name like Rouslan Tscherkass, instead of Ruslan Cherkas, or Yourij Yourashtchouk [Yurashchuk], or Knjnik [Knyzhnyk].

It seems that the folks at the office still think that French is the lingua franca for the world when, de facto, it is English. Possibly the transliteration of a name should be tailored to the language of the country being visited or to which one is emigrating, since the same Ukrainian name would be transliterated differently into English, French or German. Perhaps the names are being transliterated from the Russian still in the old passports floating around. (I was told that it is very expensive for those who already have foreign passports to change them.)

Those of us already on this continent have around our necks the transliterated surnames which tell a history of our grandparents' or parents' fates. The "cz," "tsch" [ch] and "szcz" [shch] and "ou" [u] and the other tongue-twisters for the North American locals are remnants of Austro-Hungarian, Polish, German and other "rulers" of Ukraine. The identity papers tell under which regime a Ukrainian lived and left. Not always is it

easy to change the spelling on all those papers. But for people just starting out, the English transliteration of their name should be as simplified as possible.

If Kravchuk, Kuchma, Udovenko and Shcherbak travel the world with their "easy" transliterations, why are others with the same surnames saddled with Krawtschouk, Koutschma, Oudovenko, and Tschcherbak? It's not fair for someone visiting or starting a new life in the U.S. or Canada (possibly the French would be appropriate if the person were to settle in Quebec, but not necessarily) to have another complication added to all the others. Then all the Igors and Olgas may also find their missing "h"s.

Andrij Solczanyk wrote (Letter to the Editor, May 12), that the names are being transliterated from the Russian – as if that were not enough, they are being transliterated into the French, for people coming to North America. This is probably a remnant of the old tsarist Russian tradition of using French.

Maybe all that's necessary is having on hand the Library of Congress transliteration table for Ukrainian.

Orysia Tracz
Winnipeg

My vote goes to Robert Dole

Dear Editor:

Andrew Ripecky's letter (June 30) ignores the facts as most Democrats do.

Democrats have controlled the U.S. Congress for nearly 40 years. That's right Mr. Ripecky, 40 years. As Mr. Ripecky is aware, I hope, it is Congress that passes laws. The president may from time to time propose law changes or additions. But it is the Congress which has the ultimate power to pass laws, presidential veto included.

Now, what has the great Democratic Congress of 40 years given us. Crime at an all-time high. Morals are in the gutter (e. g. Bill Clinton). Public schools are generally in severe decline. Taxes are at an all-time high. Employment is getting worse. Newt Gingrich, and the new Republican Congress have begun to take measures to reverse the severe problems mentioned above. What is needed to help complete their noble and difficult task is a Republican president.

Bob Dole has my vote. When Mr. Dole wins the presidential election it will be the first time in nearly 40 years that there will be a Republican president and likely a Republican Congress.

The Republicans support the existing Clean Air and Water Act. They just don't think that billions should be spent on liberal think-tanks or outrageous grants to selected science projects to tell the citizens in 500 different ways that auto exhaust causes dirty air. Mr. Ripecky's standard Democratic rhetoric is just that, rhetoric and cliché without foundation. It sounds more like a fearful acknowledgment that the spending party is over.

As to the environment, Mr. Dole and Mr. Gingrich are two of the strongest supporters of national parks, severe penalties for polluters, and further controls for auto pollutants. What they don't support is an open checkbook for every cause possible. As a taxpayer, I want controls on spending, be they foreign or domestic.

Mr. Ripecky can, if he chooses, give 60 percent or more of his paycheck to whatever cause he wants. But please, stay out of my pocket.

Jerry G. Petryha
Santa Monica, Calif.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Dole should pick Dole... or Keyes

Since practically all of the pundits are advising Bob Dole about his vice-presidential choice, there is no reason I can't join in the fun.

My first choice would be Elizabeth Dole. An articulate, bright, vivacious Harvard Law School graduate with years of administrative experience who runs circles around her husband on the campaign trail, Mrs. Dole would make an excellent vice-president. As Bob Dole's wife, she is intimately familiar with the Senate and would preside over it with flair. As a former Cabinet member in two Republican administrations, she knows the ins and outs of White House politics. She could serve as President Dole's trusted right hand. Finally, I can think of no other person more qualified to succeed Mr. Dole when his first term is over in the year 2001.

Should Mr. Dole choose his wife as more than just his roommate, there would be the expected cries of nepotism. They would die down, however, as the American people took stock of this remarkable woman.

If Mr. Dole doesn't select his wife, he should pick Dr. Alan L. Keyes, a conservative Afro-American who ran in the primaries but, in contrast to previous runs by Jesse Jackson, was almost totally ignored by the media.

A former president of Alabama A & M University, Dr. Keyes is a columnist, lecturer and the host of a radio talk show. Again, in contrast to Jesse Jackson, who has no visible means of support but can afford to send his children to expensive private schools, Dr. Keyes works for a living.

If you're looking for an inspiring book to read this summer turn to Dr. Keyes' excellent "Masters of a Dream: The Strength and Betrayal of Black America." Once you begin reading it, you'll understand why the liberal literati dislike this man.

Dr. Keyes doesn't believe that the reason so many black Americans are failing is the sole result of racism. "Among black Americans," he writes, "racial discrimination prevented many men and women from succeeding no matter how hard they tried. But it could also provide a convenient excuse not to try. For most people, life involves a constant internal battle between inclination and obligation... When people have reason to feel that they are systematically abused [something the media-anointed black leadership never tires of addressing], resentment, anger and self-pity can give self-destructive impulses an edge in those everyday crises of will and determination."

That much of the black community has succumbed to the sirens of self-pity is obvious. Some black leaders are calling for a Congress of the Oppressed to be held within the next few months. For Dr. Keyes, this is self-defeating. "If we define the enemy as non-black American society, it is clearly an enemy blacks aren't strong enough to defeat by violence. So the impulse stirred by the rhetoric of hate feeds on black-on-black violence instead."

Dr. Keyes argues that "despite the degrading vicissitudes of life in bondage," blacks rejected the dehumanizing values inherent in slavery. "Against the economic determinism of the slavery

system of values, the enslaved blacks asserted the idea of intrinsic worth and personal moral autonomy embodied in the Christian worldview." The key to moral rejuvenation tomorrow, he believes, is a revitalized black Church today.

Dr. Martin Luther King adopted the strategy that moral responsibility is the basis for true freedom. In his famous "I Have a Dream" sermon, he favored total integration of blacks into American mainstream society. The present black leadership no longer accepts Dr. King's ideas. "Jesse Jackson [whose earlier efforts focused on economic empowerment] abandoned the strategy of organizing black people to push more effectively into the private sector, and into the local power structure," writes Dr. Keyes. "As a national leader, Jackson has become a shill for the usual establishment agenda – more government programs, more federal spending, he abandoned the agenda of local development and power-sharing."

Dr. Keyes is also a vigorous opponent of abortion, another reason he is disdained by the liberal media. "Two black babies are being aborted for every three born," he writes. "A pogrom that caused that many deaths in any ethnic or racial population would surely be considered genocidal." This seems to have been the goal of Margaret Sanger, founder of the Planned Parenthood organization who, admitting that "we do not want word to go out that we want to exterminate the Negro population," urged her followers to convince black ministers to join her so-called "Negro Project." Despite the fact that polls show "strong anti-abortion feeling in the black community," the black liberal establishment is unanimous in its support of unrestricted abortion on demand.

Dr. Keyes is also a strong advocate of local control. "As a matter of tangible, daily reality, people don't live in a nation," he advises. "They live in a neighborhood. How they feel about the nation depends to a large degree on how they feel about their neighborhood. If they play no role at all in governing their neighborhood, democracy is a cruel deception."

Finally, Dr. Keyes decries the decline of family life, arguing that it is a recent phenomenon among blacks. Citing various historical and sociological studies, Dr. Keyes points out that even during slavery and the worst days of the Depression, "the typical black household...had in it two parents and was not 'unorganized and disorganized,' " as some scholars would have us believe.

Like a growing number of black conservatives – Shelby Steele, Ken Hamblin, Thomas Sowell, Walter Williams and Clarence Thomas – Dr. Keyes feels at home in a Republican Party that is pro-life and pro-family, a GOP that is true to the ideals of tax reform, less government control, and more personal responsibility.

Bob Dole should stop courting Colin Powell, who is a moderate (defined by columnist Linda Bowles as "a liberal still in the closet"), and seriously consider Alan Keyes as a running mate, not to win black support (the GOP rarely gets more than 12 percent of the black vote in national elections no matter what it does), but because Dr. Keyes is the right person for the job. America is ready.

Podkopayeva, Sharipov shine during winning day for Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — On a day when Ukraine was winning medals in bunches, it was only proper that Liliya Podkopayeva, Ukraine's brightly shining star, albeit a diminutive one, won herself two more in the women's individual events competition.

On July 29, the 4-foot-9-inch phenom first won a silver on the balance beam, her second medal of the Olympics, and then triumphed in the floor exercise, outperforming a strong group for her second gold medal and third over all.

Not to be outdone, Rustam Sharipov, the young Ukrainian who has supplanted Hryhoriy Misiutin as the team's star after Misiutin's incomplete performance at these Games, won his first gold medal here on the parallel bars. He has remained in Misiutin's shadow even though he won a gold at the Barcelona Olympics in the same event. Sharipov was the best performer among the Ukrainian men, who won a bronze medal in the team event on July 29.

Podkopayeva and Sharipov joined weightlifter Timor Taimazov, who broke the world record in his gold-medal winning performance, and Oleksander Bahach, bronze medalist in the shot put, to give Ukraine a total of five medals on that day alone.

But it was Podkopayeva, who kept frustrating her opposition by raising her performance a notch when needed, who fittingly ended Ukraine's "golden Monday" with a stunning performance in the floor exercise.

Her exercise, a combination of delicate balletic movement, sprightly stepping and strong tumbling, left no doubt that this world champion was the best. The judges gave her a 9.887, which lifted her above a tightly packed field of 9.8 scores. It was the highest score handed out by the judges during these Olympics, Podkopayeva receiving the only two scores of 9.887 the judges awarded.



Roman Woronowycz

Rustam Sharipov performs on the parallel bars in which he earned a gold medal.

The women were tremendous on the floor. Dina Kochetkova of Russia, Simona Amanar of Romania, and Dominique Dawes and Dominique Moceanu, both of the United States, scored at least 9.8 in their routines. Moceanu, the sweetheart of the gymnastic crowd, gave a spunky performance. Dawes was strong in her tumbling, Kochetkova gave a very artistic performance, Amanar was consistent. But only Podkopayeva had all of that in her repertoire, and more. Dawes took the bronze and Amanar the silver.

Earlier the 17-year-old had won a silver medal on the balance beam, losing the gold by .037 points to Shannon

Miller, who finally got her medal and stopped crying.

Sharipov, the men's gymnast, surprised everyone with his stunning victory on the parallel bars. The most talented of Ukraine's male gymnasts, he had been lacking the flair in his performances needed to capture the judges' attention and points. This time he did both, with a series of double reverse somersaults and a strong landing off the bar that wowed the crowd and the judges, who gave him a score of 9.837. He broke down in tears after the score for Jair Lynch of the United States was announced as 9.825, which gave Sharipov the gold and the American the silver. Vitaliy Scherbo of

Belarus took the bronze with a 9.8 score.

Sharipov explained afterward that he had found a focus he had not had in earlier competitions. "I realized that I was not just representing myself, but my country as well." He said he felt more pressure and responded to that.

A third member of Ukraine's team to qualify for the individual events competition, Ihor Korobchynsky, finished seventh in men's vault.

The three medals won by Sharipov and Podkopayeva gave the gymnastics squad a total of five medals, three gold, one silver and one bronze, which was second only to Russia's harvest of three golds, two silver and three bronze.

In the village...

(Continued from page 1)

athlete's routine and hinder performance. Chinese officials have repeatedly complained that the lack of Chinese food for its athletes has caused problems in competition. The men's gymnastic coach told journalists last week that his team's sloppy performance on the first day of the team event was directly linked to the foreign diet forced upon them.

Another problem for the Ukrainians and for most of the other athletes is the cramped living conditions in the Village. Ivan Sayko, press officer for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and head coach for archery, said that eight athletes were staying in apartment units built to house four.

"We are sleeping two to a bedroom, in rooms meant for one bed. There are four bedrooms to an apartment, so you have eight athletes in one small space," said Mr. Sayko.

Taking cover under an awning of another building inside the Village as a Georgia thunderstorm passed overhead, boxing coach Ihor Gaydomak explained that the accommodations are nice, but tight. "You can't move around," he said, "especially when you have large athletes living together."

The living quarters are pleasant enough, although a bit spartan. They look like standard contemporary apartments with a large bathroom, a kitchenette, a refrigerator and a stove.

The stove, however, doesn't work,

which was a source of irritation to the two Ukrainian archers, Harasymenko and Sadovnycha, who said they could cook their own borsch and make their own pampushky if the appliance worked.

The lack of a TV in the room also bothered Ms. Herasymenko. "We have a tough time getting information on the Olympics," she noted. The idea that she could always watch the tube in one of the television rooms in the Recreation Building did not go over well with her.

Mr. Sayko said transportation, or the lack of it, also is a mess, an issue that has been particularly irksome to journalists. "It's been rough. Getting there, the trams and buses leave promptly, but returning they are often late," he explained. "Opening ceremonies were nuts. And I know of at least one instance in which the bus driver got lost going to a venue."

Ultimately, the athletes said that, in general, life in the Village was pleasant and comfortable, although not quite like home.

Not all the athletes stay in the Olympic Village, however. About 50 or so Ukrainian Olympians are living in Carrollton, the pre-Olympic training site for the Ukrainian team for the last year, which is located about an hour's drive west of Atlanta.

The ones who stay in Carrollton do so for a variety of reasons. Some could not get Village accreditation because of the crowded conditions. Others would rather train in seclusion and not have to fight to get training time and space.

Most of the athletes have passed through Carrollton to use the Olympic-caliber facilities of West Georgia

College, including an Olympic track that was built especially for the team.

There the athletes have gotten their borsch, although it isn't certain if there are pampushky. Last year, after pleading with their sponsors, the Carroll '96 Committee, it was agreed that the team would bring its own cook in 1996. They are now fed soup and other traditional

Ukrainian fare on a daily basis.

Wrestling gold medalist Vyacheslav Oliynyk, sitting at a table before the NOC — Ukraine command center in the Olympic Village, said that indeed he remembers how good the borsch was in Carrollton. He said he would like some right now — with garlic and onions, and maybe a little salo, too.



Roman Woronowycz

Archers Lina Herasymenko (left) of Chernivtsi and Olena Sadovnycha of Kyiv (who later earned a gold medal) at the Olympic Village with Ivan Sayko, press officer for the NOC-Ukraine and head coach for archery.

INTERVIEW: Vyacheslav Oliynyk, winner of Ukraine's first gold

Vyacheslav Oliynyk became the first Ukrainian gold medalist of the Summer Games when on July 23 he took first place in wrestling in the 90 kg class. Jacek Fafinski of Poland and Maik Bullmann of Germany won the silver and bronze, respectively. Roman Woronowycz, The Ukrainian Weekly's staff editor on assignment at the Olympics, met with the 30-year-old Olympic champion who hails from Mariupol soon after his historic victory. Below is a transcript of the short interview conducted in the Olympic Village. [Editor's note: Though the official Ukrainian-language list of Ukraine's athletes prepared by the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine lists Vyacheslav Oliynyk as Oleynyk (Олейник), the Olympic champion insists he is "Oliynyk."]

When did you start wrestling?

I began wrestling when I was 6, that is to say 24 years ago.

And when did your great talent in this sport become obvious? This, perhaps, is a question better put to your coach, but I'd like to hear your remark.

I think it was when I made a decision that I must do something with my life. I decided to enter the Kyiv Institute of Physical Culture. I knew that I had to show them what I had or I wouldn't get in. You have to be good.

I began training seriously for the first time. I was about 13 or 14 years old. You could say that is when my training procedure became one geared towards becoming a professional.

Where do you train today?

I live in Kyiv with my wife, Kateryna, and my 6-year-old daughter, Nastia, and train there. But I still compete with the Mariupol Sports Club. I want to continue to have ties to Mariupol because that is where my parents still live.

So how do you feel being Olympic champion, the best in the world? Was it a surprise, or did you expect it all along?

Maybe for some people it was a surprise that I won, for others it was expected. It depends on how you look at it. But for me it was an obvious goal. After 24 years in the sport, training, dealing with injuries, exhaustion and a wife who said to me before I left to come here, "You're 30 years old, what do you think you're doing going to Atlanta? You're old, stay home, find a job, be with your child," I had to show something. I decided I was going to achieve something here, I was going to make my imprint on the world.

Who were your toughest opponents?

If we are talking about the Olympics, then the toughest matches were in the preliminary rounds. Once I got to the finals, no one was going to beat me. I had already beaten the 1992 gold medalist in Atlanta, Maik Bullmann.

We have been friends since 1986 and have an ongoing thing between us — who can beat whom the most. No one knows about this. So it was great when I beat him, especially since I lost the first two rounds before taking the last four.

There was another guy, in the semifinals, a Turk, [Hakki] Bazar, who was world champion last year, a serious and strong competitor, but things went my way, and I beat him.

What other championships have you won?

I was 1994 European champion.

Were you in Barcelona in 1992?

No. Then it was the CIS [Unified] Team. Muzha Mensa, whom I did not consider a better fighter, went. He was living in Russia, so he went.

Since 1990, when I won the championship of the USSR, I had not lost a single meet. I won the Spartakiad, all the major championships. I also won the CIS championships in 1992, which decided who would be part of the Olympic squad going to Barcelona. I did not lose a single match there.

But this was the politics of the moment, of the chaos of that period. Russia, Ukraine; this is closer, that is further. Why should we take an athlete from distant Kyiv, from Ukraine, when we can take an athlete who lives in Moscow, a person who is "closer" to us, as they said.

You said there was a time when your wife said enough is enough and wanted you to get out of the sport to become a family man and better support your family. Now, with your gold in hand, I am sure life will become easier. Do you have any specific plans for your future?

I am looking over my options, but I really do not have any specific plans right now and do not expect to make any decisions for a while. When I get back I am going with my family on vacation. Sometime after the New Year I will decide.

But I will not consider leaving the sport. I will not turn my back on this sport. No way. If I do not become a trainer, then at the least I will support young talent financially — those kids who have a difficult life, just as mine was difficult.

But regarding what my wife says, what would your wife say if out of 365 days in a year you are competing or training for 300 of them? She doesn't see me. She once told me, "At least give me a picture of yourself so I do not forget what you look like." I saw my daughter for the first time when she was 2 months old.

What drew you to Greco-Roman wrestling as opposed to freestyle?

It wasn't a situation in which I really had a choice. My dad took me by the ear, you see I was a pretty bad kid, and we went to a friend of his, Nikolai Pantazyinyk, who was my first trainer and still is today.

He did not have a kid's group, but was trainer and manager of students. I was 6 years old and he was asked to give me something to do to occupy my time. Let him run, lift weights, anything so that when he comes home at night he will [be exhausted and] go straight to bed and stop beating up on kids. That's how it started, slowly I became involved.

My last question, how do you like it here?

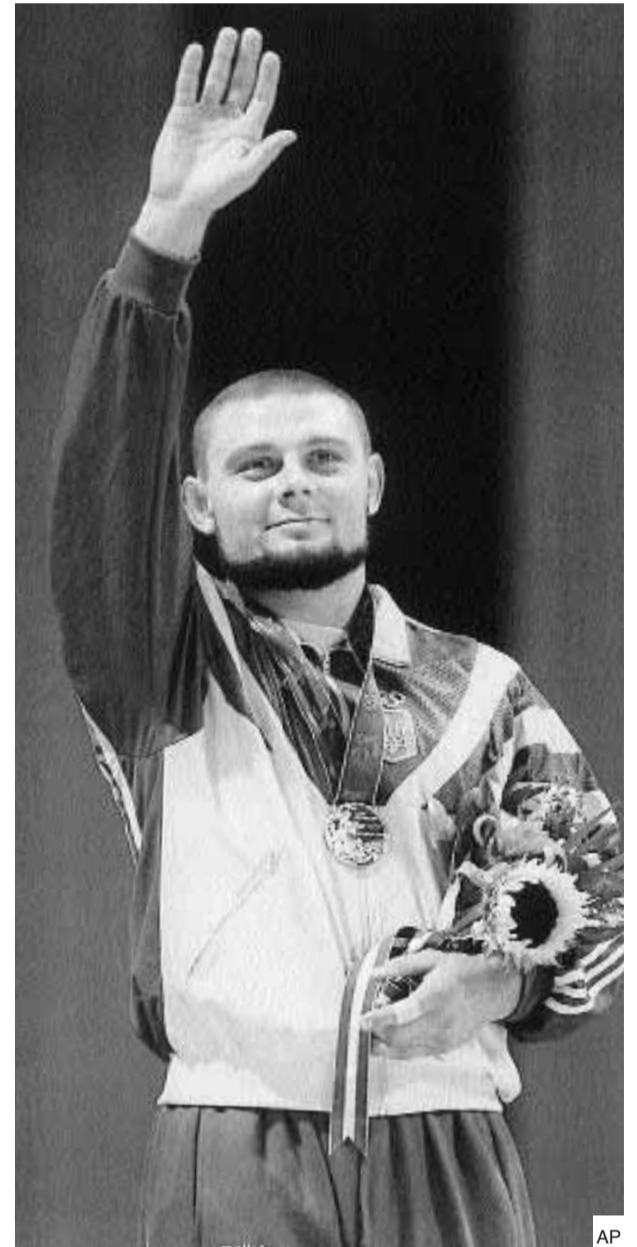
Where, in Atlanta?

Here in the Village, or Atlanta.

Atlanta I have not seen once in the two weeks that I've been here. I stayed to myself. In the last two weeks I have been resting. I guess it was the nervous tension and the preparations. I didn't do anything, I didn't even eat. I mostly slept.

How about the food?

The food. It is good. There is plenty. But it is not ours.



Ukraine's first gold medalist at the Summer Olympics, wrestler Vyacheslav Oliynyk.

It is not what we are accustomed to. I'd like to have some borsch with good bread, some garlic and onion, a bit of "salo." We sit around and someone suggests, let's go get something to eat. Go eat what, we say, there is nothing to eat there (in the Village cafeteria).

So we go, have some tea, some milk. But beefsteaks, Big Macs, that's not ours.

So you have tried our infamous Big Mac?

Sure, this is my fourth time in America.

Do you have any desire to move to America, or to Europe to make a few dollars?

No, not at all. I don't need this. I understand — I just won a gold medal, I have this image, but I do not need this.

I have everything, I have a family, a house, a car and a great job. I have no one over me, suffocating me. I haven't signed a contract with anybody. I am free.

Taimazov sets world and Olympic record in weightlifting

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Timur Taimazov became the first Ukrainian to set a new world and Olympic record here, when he broke his own mark in weightlifting in the 108 kg class on July 29. He beat his old mark of 235 kg in the clean and jerk by one kilogram.

It was a quick victory in the Georgia World Congress Center for the 25-year-old strongman who needed but a single clean and jerk to take the gold. "Today I wanted to be first or nothing, that's it. First or nothing," he explained. He also said that the competition is set up so that those who are strong in the clean and jerk have the advantage.

The 1994 world champion, who hails from Kyiv, was only third after the snatch portion of the competition, trailing Nicu Vlad of Romania and Sergey Syrtsov of Russia. He holds the world record in the snatch (200 kg) but could not hoist the 197.5 kg that gave Vlad the lead.

In the clean and jerk portion, however, it was all Taimazov, and it was over in a hurry. In his first

attempt Taimazov had the weight upped to 227.5 kg and then lifted it with little difficulty.

Both Syrtsov and Vlad were already on their third and last lift, and Vlad, four-time Olympian and gold medal winner in 1984, made the decision to increase the weight to 230.5 in the hope that Taimazov wouldn't handle it. However, the move backfired when he failed to jerk it himself. Syrtsov couldn't do it either, and Taimazov had the gold in an easy day at the office.

He asked that the weight be raised to 236 kg and had little problem setting a new record before a crowd that cheered wildly. Then he attempted 240 kg, cleaned the weight but then missed the jerk.

Taimazov had gotten a break before the start of the meet when his teammate and the person who was to be his biggest challenger, Ihor Razorionov, withdrew from the competition after developing back problems during warm-ups. Razorionov had lifted more weight in competition than anyone but the record holder.

Taimazov began weightlifting training after moving to Kyiv permanently in 1988, where he had been stationed while in the Soviet Army until his discharge

the same year. He went into semi-retirement after his 1994 world championship. "After Istanbul I decided to take it easy and get some rest. Then I began to train for the world championships in China and I hurt my wrist," he said. "I could have gone, but I did not want to go and lose."

He said he did not compete in 1995 at all, but decided that he would train for Atlanta and had competed lately in Ukrainian meets in preparation for the Olympics.

Godfrid takes bronze

Denys Gotfrid won a bronze medal in weightlifting on July 28 in the 99 kg class. Gotfrid, 25, from Luhanske, was first after the snatch, with a lift of 187.5 kg.

However, his two main competitors, Akakide Kakiashvilis of Greece and Anatoli Khrapaty of Russia outlifted him in the clean and jerk, Kakiashvilis setting a new world record of 235 kg.

Gotfrid's teammate, Stanislav Rybalchenko, 25, finished fourth.

PHOTO REPORT: THE XXVI SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES



The Olympic flame lights up the Atlanta sky.



Ukraine's male gymnasts wear their team bronze medals.



Flag-bearers at the opening of a gymnastics competition.



Children at one of the most popular sites during the Games: the cool water fountain.



Volunteers (from left) Oksana Foltyn, envoy for the NOC-Ukraine, Orysia Fischer, associate envoy, and Eileen Brink, driver, at Ukraine's headquarters in the Olympic Village.



Champion weightlifter Timur Taimazov.



Petro Leiko

Silver medalists in the women's quadruple sculls: Inna Frolova, Olena Ronzhina, Svitlana Maziy and Diana Miftakhutdinova.

All photos (except where credited otherwise) by Roman Woronowycz.



AP

Ukraine's Olena Zhyrko and Teresa Edwards of the U.S.A. scramble for the ball.



A triumphant Liliya Podkopayeva waves to the crowd.



Inessa Kravets, gold medalist in the triple jump, after a training session.



Wrestler Artur Zigasov and a fellow athlete try on souvenir t-shirts in the Olympic Village.



Badminton Coach Hennadiy Makhnovsky with an American pin trader.

TEAM UKRAINE AT XXVI SUMMER OLYMPICS

Following are Team Ukraine's results at the XXVI Summer Olympics as of August 1 as compiled by Roman Woronowycz, staff editor on assignment in Atlanta, and The Weekly's home office in Jersey City.

ARCHERY

Olena Sadovnycha, women's individual bronze

ATHLETICS

Inessa Kravets, women's triple jump gold
 Oleksiy Krykun, hammer throw bronze
 Oleksander Bahach, men's shot put bronze
 Andriy Skvaruk, hammer throw 4th place
 Roman Virastiuk, men's shot put 6th place
 Vitaliy Sidorov, men's discus 7th place
 Zhanna Pintusevych, women's 100 m 8th place
 Volodymyr Kravchenko, men's triple jump 10th place
 Tetiana Rohozyna, women's 10 k walk 30th place
 Liubov Klochko, women's marathon 76th place (dnf)
 Sergey Bubka, pole vault withdrew

CYCLING

Vasyl Yakovliev, men's points race 4th place
 Serhiy Ushakov, men's road race 14th place
 Natalia Kishchuk, women's road race, 30th place
 Andriy Khmil, men's road race 33rd place
 Oleh Pankov, men's road race 43rd place

DIVING

Olena Zhupyna, women's springboard 5th place
 Iryna Pissariva, women's springboard 9th place

GYMNASTICS

Liliya Podkopayeva, women's individual all-around gold
 Liliya Podkopayeva, women's floor exercise gold
 Rustam Sharipov, parallel bars gold
 Liliya Podkopayeva, balance beam silver
 Men's team gymnastics bronze
 (Ihor Korobchynsky, Hryhoriy Misiutin, Volodymyr Shamenko, Rustam Sharipov, Oleksander Svitlychny, Yuriy Yermakov)
 Liliya Podkopayeva, uneven bars 4th place
 Women's team gymnastics 5th place
 Ihor Korobchynsky, men's vault 7th place
 Hryhoriy Misiutin, men's floor exercise 8th place
 Liubov Sheremeta, women's individual all-around 22nd place
 Svitlana Zielepukina, women's individual all-around 23rd place

JUDO

Tetiana Bieliayeva, women's 72 kg 5th place
 Ruslan Mashurenko, men's 86 kg def. 2nd round
 Karen Balayan, men's 78 kg def. 1st round

ROWING

Women's quadruple sculls silver
 (Olena Ronzhina, Inna Frolova, Svitlana Mazi, Diana Miftakhudinova)
 Men's quadruple sculls 7th place
 Women's double sculls 8th place
 Men's eight with coxswain 10th place
 Oleksander Khimich, single sculls 19th place

SHOOTING

Tetiana Nesterova, 50 m standard rifle 8th place
 Lesia Leskiv, women's 50 m standard rifle 9th place
 Oleh Mykhailov, men's 50 m free rifle 32nd place

SWIMMING

Ihor Snitko, men's 400 m freestyle 4th place
 Svitlana Bondarenko, women's 100 m breaststroke 4th place
 Pavlo Khnykin, men's 100 m freestyle 6th place*
 Pavlo Knykhin, men's 100 m butterfly 8th place
 Men's 4 x 100 m relay 9th place
 Yuriy Vlasov, men's 50 m freestyle 11th place
 Rostyslav Svanidze, men's 100 m freestyle 16th place
 Svitlana Bondarenko, women's 200 m breaststroke 16th place
 Denys Sylantiev, men's 100 m butterfly 18th place
 Volodymyr Nikolaichuk, men's 100 m backstroke 19th place
 Nataliya Zolotukhina, women's 100 m butterfly 20th place
 Dmytro Ivanusa, men's 200 m breaststroke 22nd place
 Olena Lapunova, women's 200 m individual medley 29th place
 Denys Zavorodnyy, men's 200 m freestyle 42nd place

TENNIS

Natalia Medvedeva, Olga Lupina, women's doubles def. 1st round

WEIGHTLIFTING

Timur Taimazov, 108 kg gold **
 Denys Gotfrid, 99 kg bronze
 Stanislav Rybalchenko, 99 kg 4th place
 Oleksiy Khizhniak, 70 kg 4th place
 Oleh Chumak, 91 kg 7th place
 Oleksander Blyshchik, 83 kg 18th place
 Ihor Razorionov, 108 kg withdrew

WRESTLING

Vyacheslav Oliynyk, Greco-Roman, 90 kg gold
 Andriy Kalashnikov, Greco-Roman, 52 kg bronze
 Zaza Zazirov, freestyle, 67 kg bronze
 Ruslan Khakymov, Greco-Roman, 57 kg 4th place
 Heorhiy Soldadze, Greco-Roman, 130 kg 7th place
 Rustam Adzhi, Greco-Roman, 68 kg 13th place

YACHTING

Men's 470 (Yevhen Braslavets, Ihor Matviyenko) gold
 Men's Tornado 17th place
 Yuriy Tokovy, Men's Finn 17th place
 Maksym Oberemko, men's Mistral (board) 25th place
 Rodion Luka, men's Laser 34th place

*Ukrainian national record time: 49.65 sec.

** World and Olympic record: 236 kg

Ukraine's first track/field medal is bronze in hammer throw

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Ukraine won its first medal in the track and field (athletics) portion of the Summer Olympics when Oleksiy Krykun took the bronze in the hammer throw, averaging heaves of 80.03 meters.

Until the last throw, he and countryman Andriy Skvaruk duelled for the third spot, but Skvaruk shirked his last toss and ended up in fourth with a score of 79.92

Balasz Kiss of Hungary won the gold medal, averaging 81.24 a throw, fol-

lowed by Lance Deal of the United States, who averaged 81.12.

The following day, Ukraine won another bronze, when Oleksander Bahach took third in the shot put with a heave of 20.75 meters. He finished behind two Americans, John Godina, who took the bronze (20.79 meters) and gold medal winner Randy Barnes (21.62 meters).

The track and field competition began Friday, July 26, and ends on August 4 with the traditional running of the men's marathon.



Bronze medalist Oleksiy Krykun of Ukraine leads the victory lap after winning the hammer throw. He is flanked by silver medalist Lance Deal of the U.S. (left) and gold medalist Balasz Kiss of Hungary.

Women advance to basketball quarterfinals

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Ukraine upset Australia in women's basketball, 54-48, on July 29, in a game that featured good defense, but some very anemic shooting. The win propelled Team Ukraine into the quarterfinals in group B competition.

Australia held the Olympics' top scorer, Maryna Tkachenko (20 points per game), to 10 points, but forward Oksana Dovhaliuk took up the slack with 15 points. Center Liudmyla Nazarenko added 13 points and dominated inside play with a game-high 15 rebounds.

Dovhaliuk, who the coaches expected would elevate her game to the next level at the Olympics, finally responded. Assistant Coach Volodymyr Kovianov said, "She has been the hope of the team from the very beginning." But he was not going to pat her on the back for a job well done. "However, today she did not play to her full potential, perhaps to 60 percent of her capabilities," he said, offering not criticism but an explanation of how much ability the young player has.

Ukraine maintained a six-point advantage for much of the half, at one point leading 20-12, but Australia, which shot only 24 percent in the first half, began hitting them, led by Michele Timms, who had nine before intermission and went on a 9-2 run to tie the score with eight seconds remaining. Dovhaliuk led Ukraine with nine points on 36 percent shooting.

The lead changed hands several times in the first minutes of the second half,

and Ukraine finally took a 44-39 lead with 5:33 remaining. Then Timms answered with a three-pointer to bring Australia within two.

With two minutes to go and the score tied, Nazarenko buried a five-footer off the glass, was fouled and converted the free throw, which put Ukraine ahead for good.

Dovhaliuk sealed the game with 58.5 seconds remaining, scoring on a lay-up from a nice behind-the-back give and go from Tkachenko that put the Ukrainians up by six. The win was the first against the Australians in 11 meetings. Ukraine had lost 10 consecutive pre-Olympic competitions to the Aussies.

The Ukrainians appear finally to be getting their act together after defeats by the U.S. and Korea, which followed an easy win against Zaire in their opening game.

After the win against the Australians, Assistant Coach Kovianov explained that the team had not practiced or played together much because the players were completing their seasons in the Ukrainian leagues. "The absence of play was very easy to tell even in a game with a team like Zaire, where Ukraine played technically better but still could not get it together because of a lack of team play," he said.

The Ukrainian team now holds a 3-2 record, having beaten Cuba as well as Zaire and Australia, and is in second place behind the United States in group B. Brazil leads the A bracket with a 5-0 record.

Men gymnasts finish no higher than 8th

by Roman Woronowycz

ATLANTA — Rustam Sharipov and Oleksander Svitlychny placed eighth and ninth, respectively, in the men's individual all-around gymnastics competition on July 24.

The two, along with countryman Ihor Korobchynsky had qualified for the competition based on their performances in the team competition held 48 hours earlier, in which Ukraine had won the bronze medal behind the Russian Federation and China.

The three, especially Sharipov, are methodical and technically well-trained. However, they lacked the flare and charisma that seems to be needed to reach the rarefied air of the medal positions.

Sharipov scored above 9.6 in five of the six events, even hitting a 9.750 on the parallel bars, but faltered badly on the vault in his second rotation, unable to stick either of his two attempts and scoring only 9.4.

After the first rotation, essentially the competition was a duel between Li

Xiaoshuang of China and the new star of men's gymnastics, 21-year-old Russian Alexei Nemov.

Xiaoshuang got stronger with each event, after a poor effort in his first rotation, the floor exercise. He took over first place in the third rotation when he scored 9.775 on the rings and sealed his victory with a 9.812 in the vault, the highest mark for anyone that evening.

Nemov made a valiant attempt to retake the lead with strong showings in the floor exercise and on the horizontal bar, but came up short by .049 points, giving Xiaoshuang the gold.

Vitaliy Scherbo, the 1992 Barcelona Games all-around champion, took the bronze. He came on strong in the end, after blowing it on the rings in his second rotation, with a strong performance in the floor exercise, earning a 9.762, but that wasn't enough.

Korobchynsky, the third Ukrainian gymnast who qualified for the all-around competition, finished in 15th place.

Podkopayeva...

(Continued from page 1)

ist in both 1988 and 1992, had stumbled on both her vault landings, which left her out of the running.

After the U.S. disaster, two Russians went down. In the final rotation, with the top eight women separated by .265 of a point, statuesque and graceful Svetlana Khorkina, the Russian team leader, fell from the uneven parallel bars. Then, her compatriot Dina Kochetkova, in second place at the time, couldn't stick her vaults and received a 9.51, dropping her to sixth.

Podkopayeva seized the opportunity. In the floor exercise she exploded with a difficult double front somersault with a half twist and never stopped, receiving a 9.887, the highest mark that day.

In the last performance of the evening Huilan Mo, the only one left with a chance to beat Podkopayeva and noted for her floor exercise, stumbled after a tumble. After Podkopayeva, only the three Romanians, Gina Gogean, Simona Amanar and Lavinia Milosovici, had remained steady, although Podkopayeva's dynamic finish bested them. Gogean took the silver and Amanar and Milosovici tied for the bronze.

Ukrainians Liubov Sheremeta and Svitlana Zieliepkina finished 22nd and 23rd.

The 17-year-old Podkopayeva, who hails from Donetsk, had to overcome more than the competition and the loud crowd to get the gold.

In March, while training, she broke

one rib and cracked another. Then, a week before the Olympics were to begin, her grandmother died. "Without her I wouldn't be a gymnast," the Olympic champion told reporters after her win, tears welling up in her eyes.

When Liliya was 5 her grandmother had taken her to a gym to show her how the girls performed, and was the one who inspired her to go that route.

With the gold medal Podkopayeva becomes the first person in 24 years to win Olympic gold while holding the world championship. Ironically, the last one to accomplish the feat is Liudmila Turishcheva, today the director of Ukraine's Gymnastics Federation and the wife of Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov.

Podkopayeva said the win helped to restore respect for Ukraine's gymnastic program. "I am happy to represent the Ukrainian style of gymnastics, that is what got us here," she said.

It is a program that the Romanian coach, Octavian Belu, said he admires. "It really wasn't a surprise to me to see Podkopayeva in first place," he explained. "Everybody was thinking Dawes and Miller would win... but in the fourth rotation Podkopayeva showed who is best."

Asked by this reporter if she derived extra pleasure from beating the two Americans, the newly anointed Olympic champion shrugged, a smile of satisfaction crossing her lips. "I guess you could put it that way," she said. "Today Ukraine showed itself to be a strong team."



Roman Woronowycz

Liliya Podkopayeva speaks at a press conference following the medals ceremony.

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Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. – Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. George Sawchak
7828 Frontenac, Philadelphia, PA 19111

Registration should be received no later than August 26, 1996. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

G. Sawchak, R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Popel, G. Hrabec.
schedule of matches:

Friday, August 30, Soyuzivka, 1 p.m. Men's preliminary round. Players who must compete in this round will be notified by August 27.

Saturday, August 31. All players must contact the Tournament Committee: they will be informed of the time and place of their first matches, as well as matches in subsequent rounds. In case of rain, all players meet in the Main House.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00

1. Name _____
2. Address _____
3. Phone _____
4. Date of birth _____
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6. Sports club membership _____

Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

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Saturday, August 31, 1996, 10:30 a.m.

Warm-up at 9 a.m. for individuals championship of USCAK
and Ukrainian National Association Tropies & Ribbons

Boys/Men	INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women		
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	4
5 ..	10 & under	25m free	10 & under ..	6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	12
13 ..	10 & under	50m free	10 & under ..	14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	20
21 ..	10 & under	25m back	10 & under ..	22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	28
29 ..	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under ..	30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	36
37 ..	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under ..	38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	42
43 ...	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	44
RELAYS				
45 ..	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under ..	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

Entry deadline: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 15, 1996 to Marika Bokalo, Swim Meet director. There will be no registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Age _____

Male _____

Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____
Event _____ Entry time _____
Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee
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Teaneck, NJ 07666
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Ihor Olshaniwsky...

(Continued from page 5)

activists and meager funds, AHRU made significant strides where others failed. This did not sit right with some individuals in leadership positions in the community, because the latter insisted on "speaking with one voice." Mr. Olshaniwsky believed in a competitive field of ideas in order to stimulate activism and to strive for perfection, even if the goal was not fully met.

The basic work of AHRU was the defense of human rights of Soviet political prisoners — mainly Ukrainians. Because of their large numbers, it was impossible to defend them all. Therefore, AHRU chose significantly prominent dissidents such as Ivan Svitlychny, Mykola Rudenko, Oleksa Tykhy, Oksana Meshko, Levko Lukianenko, Mykola Horbal, Mykhailo Horyn, Myroslav Marynovych and others, and focused the defense actions on them, timed to coincide with events such as their arrests, persecutions and other inhuman acts of cruelty by the Soviet government.

In addition to zeroing in on prominent individuals and utilizing them symbolically as representative of others, AHRU publicized and disseminated their demands and memoranda, which were based on international treaties and covenants, and created the basis for defending their individual rights and the right of Ukraine to be independent.

The most significant group of political prisoners that merited AHRU's attention was the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was founded 20 years ago. This group, which monitored the Soviet government's compliance with the Helsinki Accords, was brutally dealt with soon after its inception. All of its members were arrested, exiled and severely persecuted. Nevertheless, the group never officially disbanded (as the Moscow Helsinki Group did), but continued its activity behind bars. The key figures in the group were Mykola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhy.

Defending members of the Ukrainian and other Helsinki groups bore fruit, since the U.S. Congress was cognizant and supportive of their activities, and also since there was a U.S. government commission, the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which did significant work to bring Soviet abuses out into the open. This activity followed the historic signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975, which permitted, for the first time in history, the intrusion of monitoring groups from the outside world into the heretofore labeled "internal matters of the Soviet Union" and which exposed the lack of fundamental human rights of its citizens and non-adherence to the accords.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine, Mr. Olshaniwsky succeeded in convincing key Democratic legislators, namely, Sen. Bill Bradley and Rep. James Florio, both from New Jersey, to sponsor bills to establish a U.S. commission to study and analyze that genocidal famine in Ukraine. This commission was similar to the U.S. congressional Holocaust Commission in structure and was funded by the U.S. government in the amount of \$500,000. The commission's study concluded that the famine did indeed happen (the Soviet Union kept denying it) and that it was caused deliberately by the Soviets in order to destroy the backbone of Ukraine, the village, and totally subjugate its people.

As in previous endeavors, the central Ukrainian organizations of the U.S. waited this one out and did not help, motivating their inactivity by arguments that a congressional resolution initiated by them was more important. A notable exception was the Ukrainian National Association, which used its prestige to

(Continued on page 15)

Ihor Olshaniwsky...

(Continued from page 14)

aggressively lobby all the members of the U.S. Congress and other notable members of the U.S. government.

Some individuals in key positions in the Ukrainian community openly criticized Mr. Olshaniwsky and accused him of chasing a pipe dream and also misleading the Ukrainian public into false hopes of establishing a commission that was a "legislative impossibility."

The Ukrainian "political emigres" brought to American shores and later cultivated an overseas hybrid of their ideology of the 1930s and 1940s. Suffice it to say that they rejected human rights outright, choosing to perpetuate their super-nationalism.

This clinging to an outmoded ideology did not fly in the pragmatic reality of the modern United States, where tolerance toward others has been developed to a high degree. In addition, U.S. foreign policy was formed under the tutelage of Russophiles and Sovietophiles, who tended to support the status quo together with the perpetuation of the Soviet Union and its empire. Therefore, on the one hand the question of an independent Ukraine did not fall on receptive ears, while on the other hand the defense of human rights proved to be very successful.

In addition to the defense of human rights, a strategy had to be developed to ward off attacks against Ukrainians in the press, such as the slanted reporting of the show trial of John Demjanjuk. UNCHAIN — the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network — came into being as a result of Mr. Olshaniwsky's creativity. The specific task of this group was to fight defamation and give aid to the accused who could not defend themselves.

In order to activate the Ukrainian American community to participate in political action, mainly elections, Mr. Olshaniwsky was instrumental in forming yet another group: the League of Ukrainian Voters (LUV). This non-partisan group was established to promote and support candidates and issues who were supportive to Ukrainian concerns.

Having established the basis and instruments for work and activism, Mr. Olshaniwsky did not get the chance to reach the pinnacle of his potential or to witness the fruits of his endeavors. The thread of his life was severed when he died on May 8, 1986, being only 56 years old.

We remember Ihor Olshaniwsky today, 10 years later, and mourn his passing. We have lost a wonderful human being, a friend and a leader who was a beacon in a turbulent political sea. We have followed his footsteps for the past 10 years but, without his leadership, it was not easy.

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Book launch...

(Continued from page 5)

and e-mail addresses."

The programmer explained that users can send electronic mail directly from the web site with one mouse click. "We're hoping that by putting the information on the Internet, we'll make connections with Ukrainians all over the world," said Mr. Shumuk.

"In the future, we will try to develop more content and more detailed information," he said. Mr. Shumuk also plans to build web pages for individuals and provide more comprehensive listings.

The editorial board still hasn't decided how often the Sources directory will be updated. "We planned this as an annual issue, but what we're waiting for is feedback. We want people to fill out the survey to see if we should proceed with the same sections or not," said Ms. Dmytriw.

To celebrate the completion of the expansive project, the Sources staff invited members of the Toronto professional and business community to Zsa Zsa's Restaurant. The professional dance group Zaporiz Nights performed two numbers, one using real swords, Ihor Baczykyj entertained the guests with a stand-up comedy routine, and throughout the evening the Kari Ochi band played popular Ukrainian songs.

Ms. Dmytriw chose Zsa Zsa's Restaurant to launch Sources because "it had to be somewhere new and in the direc-

tory," she said. "It also has a Byzantine-style design. We wanted to make it a classy affair, and we thought Zsa Zsa's was a fitting location for the launch."

The food served up at the book launch by the Ukrainian-owned establishment was excellent. Appetizers such as hummus and pitas, fresh fruit, quiche, cold cuts, shrimp on skewers, mushroom caps with gorgonzola cheese and rosemary, smoked salmon cream cheese, sausages, wontons, scallops and chicken Satay skewers were served.

Once the directory was unveiled, several copies were distributed to the guests. "It looks comprehensive," said photographer Daniel Didka. "I'll have to study it for a while."

"Good to know who is who and what they're doing," said Sonia Sereda, a technician at Quality 1 Hour Photo lab. "I think it will be an excellent promotional vehicle. One way to go in terms of communication."

"[The directory is] long overdue. It puts us on the map. We'll elevate the community a lot in the mainstream's eye when they see all of the segments of businesses that Ukrainians have been involved in. We've been hiding in our own shadow," said Raya Shadursky, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation.

Copies of the directory sell for \$14.95 at bookstores, or may be ordered by calling (416) 604-8000, or by sending an e-mail message to us@enterprise.ca.



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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Parity has arrived in the NHL

For parity, the NFL has nothing on the NHL. One need only look at the results of the last five years in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

"It speaks to parity that two teams from these markets (were in the Stanley Cup finals)," Florida captain Brian Skrudland said of his Panthers and the Colorado Avalanche.

With the Avalanche winning the Cup this year, it marked the fifth straight season a different team won the league's championship. The champions, in order since 1992: Pittsburgh, Montreal, New York Rangers, New Jersey and now Colorado.

That hasn't happened since the 1940s. Also, consider what else happened this season.

The Detroit Red Wings set a record for victories, yet lost in the Western Conference finals to Colorado.

The Devils failed to make the playoffs after winning the Cup last season.

And the third-year Panthers, who had never even made the playoffs before, got all the way to the Stanley Cup finals before losing a four-game series that was actually closer than the sweep indicated.

In some respects, hockey is a different game compared to the one played when such teams as the Canadiens, New York Islanders and Edmonton Oilers dominated the league for long periods.

A combination of free agency and, to a larger extent, the willingness of teams to trade big-name players because of their hefty salaries has helped change the game's face. Often, contract demands of the money-conscious modern player has forced teams to unload stars.

Claude Lemieux, last year's playoff MVP for New Jersey, wound up in Colorado and helped that team win the Cup after a dispute with Devils management.

Also, the rapidly increasing influx of players from outside North America, particularly from Europe, has enlarged the NHL talent pool and sprinkled skilled players around the league in greater numbers.

The champion Avalanche, for instance, boast a typical international mix with one German, one Latvian, one Swede, two Russians and two Americans, along with 17 Canadians on their playoff roster. (One of those Canadians is Ukrainian defenseman Curtis Leschyshyn.)

Another factor for parity: goaltending has been as uniformly good as it's ever been in NHL history, with most teams boasting two quality netminders. In the playoffs, of course, a hot goalie can carry a team, as Patrick Roy did for Colorado.

Roy, incidentally, was another of those superstar players who changed teams, going from Montreal to Colorado in December. Although the move was inspired by Roy's rather large ego, the Canadiens obviously thought they could let one of the game's greatest goaltenders go, offsetting his departure by acquiring another with great potential in Jocelyn Thibault.

No greater case for the impact of a goaltender in the playoffs could be made than Roy's performance in Colorado's Cup-clinching 1-0 triple-overtime thriller.

"Patrick Roy - what can you say?" noted Florida's Bill Lindsay. "Sixty-three shots, not a goal. Four goals all series. I don't know how many shots we had in the series, but his save percentage had to be around 96 percent." Roy allowed only four goals in 151 shots in the finals.

The Avalanche needed Roy at his best throughout the playoffs, considering the stiff competition.

"We're very respectful of all our oppo-

nents throughout the playoffs," Colorado coach March Crawford said. "The Vancouver Canucks gave us an unbelievable test right away. We had four overtime games with Chicago, it was grueling to say the least. Obviously we had to be at the top of our game for the Detroit series.

"Then we came here (Florida) and knew this team had played so well. They just work, work, work."

That work ethic seems to be spreading quickly around the league these days.

Bellows seeing Stars again

The type of surge the Tampa Bay Lightning experienced in mid-March and April was nothing new to Ukrainian Brian Bellows. This right winger has been there, done that.

The year was 1991. The team was the Minnesota North Stars, a club so much like the Lightning. Bellows' eyes widened with wonder as he rattled off the similarities.

"Just like this team, we didn't have any real stars on that club," said Bellows of a team that made it to the Stanley Cup final before losing to the Pittsburgh Penguins.

"I mean, Dave Gagner was our leading scorer. But we played real smart defense, we had great goaltending, a great power play, and we just seemed to come out of nowhere at the end of the season. Just like we are now."

And just like the Lightning, that North Stars' team was going nowhere when the season started. Both teams started their respective seasons with 4-10-4 records.

The North Stars stumbled to the all-star break, but on January 30 they began a run in which they went 11-4-4 over 19 games to pull even with the playoff pack. Tampa Bay's record in the 19 games it played after January 30 was 11-5-3.

"I'm telling you it's scary how similar these two teams are," Bellows said.

What's even more scary is what happened to the North Stars down the stretch. They won just two of their last nine games and wound up eighth in the conference.

Bellows said that it would be fine with him if the Lightning repeated that trick of finishing eighth (they did), minus the slump (they didn't), of course.

"We just want to be in the top eight because that gets you there and gives you a chance to win it all," Bellows said prior to the completion of the regular season. "That's the way it was in Minnesota. We just wanted to get there and we did."

"And look what happened. The same thing could happen here."

Unfortunately for Brian, it didn't. His Lightning was bounced from the playoff's first round by the Philadelphia Flyers in a hotly contested first-round match-up.

UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: New Vancouver coach Tom Renney announced Ukrainian assistant Stan "Steamer" Smyl will remain on his coaching staff...The Phoenix Coyotes (nee Winnipeg Jets) will not tender a new contract offer to free agent Eddie Olczyk. At press time Olczyk, had just signed a two-year contract with the Los Angeles Kings.... The Dallas Stars voted Richard Matvichuk the team's top defenseman and most improved player...In an abrupt turnaround, the Whalers rewarded defenseman Alexander Godynnyuk with a new two-year contract and fully expect him to be with Hartford in 1996-97...St. Louis' hockey tsar, Mike Keenan, says he's considering free agent goalie Kelly Hrukey if Grant Fuhr is not 100 percent from his serious knee injury. Hrukey will not be back with the Kings...The Canucks made an offer to Joey Kocur.

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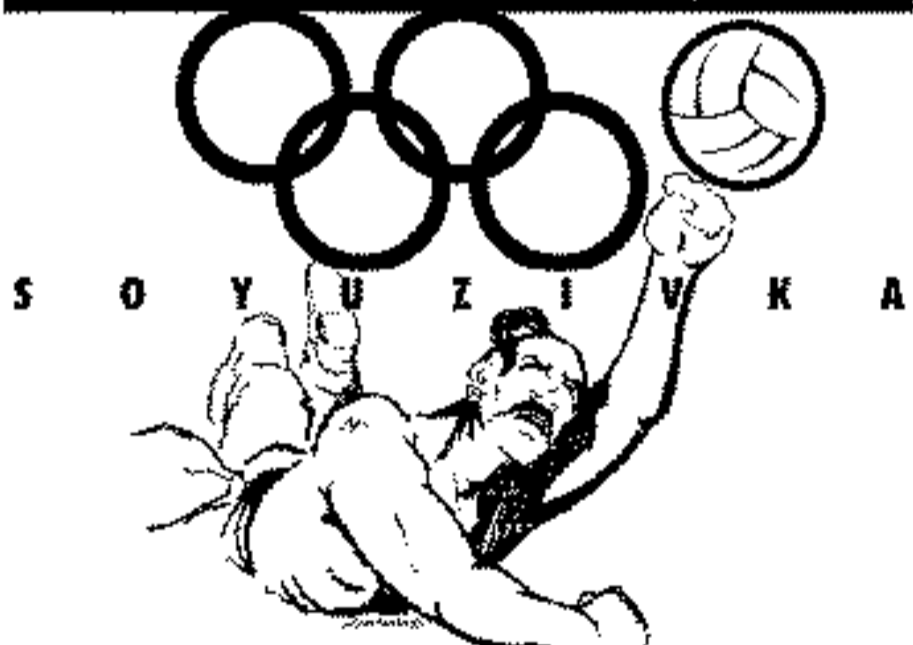
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A closer look...

(Continued from page 2)

but has nonetheless been curtailed: the president now needs the support of the prime minister to exercise certain authority. Much of the detail regarding this area, and many other areas of the Constitution, needs to be elaborated by law, thus necessitating major amendments of current legislation, the adoption of new laws and regulations, and the development of a comprehensive administrative reform program to overhaul the management of the country.

The president appoints a prime minister following approval by the Parliament. On the recommendation of the prime minister, the president appoints members of the Cabinet, the heads of other central bodies of the executive branch, as well as heads of the local state administrations, and dismisses them.

Within the next three years, the president has the authority to issue decrees approved by the Cabinet and signed by the prime minister on economic issues not regulated by law, with simultaneous submission of an appropriate draft law to Parliament.

The president may terminate the authority of Parliament prior to the completion of its term if within 30 days of a single, regular session, plenary sessions cannot be convened.

9. Well ahead of the constitutionally mandated deadline of September 28, a new Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has

already been formed and new ministerial and other appointments have been steadily progressing.

The size of the Cabinet has been limited by Article 111 and is to consist of the prime minister, a first deputy prime minister, three deputy prime ministers and the various ministers.

The resignation of the prime minister results in the resignation of the entire Cabinet. The adoption of a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet by Parliament automatically results in the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

10. Legislative authority is vested in the Supreme Rada of Ukraine, the Parliament, which will remain a unicameral body of 450 national deputies representing single-mandate districts throughout the country.

Parliament has the right to override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority.

Parliament has the right to hold a vote on no confidence in the Cabinet by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Parliament. (The constitutional composition of the Supreme Rada is 450 deputies). A vote of confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers may not be considered more than once during a single regular session, and not within the year immediately following the approval of the Cabinet's activity program.

The president may be impeached by Parliament in the event of the commission of state treason or another criminal act.

(Continued on page 19)

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ATTENTION

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Please be advised that Branch 34 will merge with Branch 15 as of August 1, 1996. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests of changes should be sent to Mr. Ostap Zynjuk, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Ostap Zynjuk
12523 Montclair Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
(301) 622-0463

TO ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 432

In Toronto, Ont.

As of August 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 432 in Toronto, Ont. will be assumed by Mrs. Olga Svystoun.

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A closer look...

(Continued from page 18)

11. Under the new Constitution, the court system will be modified, but only time will tell whether the judiciary will emerge as a true third branch of government. Also, it is unclear how influential the 18-member Constitutional Court will turn out to be. Justices will be evenly appointed by the president, Parliament and the special assembly of judges. The Constitutional Court is to be formed in accordance with the Constitution by the end of September 1996. Until its establishment, Parliament is charged with interpreting the law.

A new court system of general and specialized jurisdiction is to be formed within five years. Under the new system, the president will singly appoint judges for a five-year term. When their term expires, Parliament will then have the opportunity to appoint them for life, or dismiss them.

12. According to the Constitution, the state ensures the protection of all forms of property rights and its management. All subjects of property rights are equal before the law (Article 13). Every person has the right to control, use and manage his property. ... The right to private ownership is obtained according to the procedure prescribed by law. ... The right of private ownership is inviolable (Article 11). While the principle of private ownership is constitutionally enshrined, when it comes to land ownership, read carefully: "Article 14. Land is the essential national asset and receives the special protection of the state. The right to land ownership is guaranteed. This right is achieved and realized by citizens, legal entities and the state in accordance with the law."

There are two potential problems with this language. First, there is no explicit reference to private land ownership, and second, there is no explicit reference to individuals among those who have the right to land ownership, only "citizens," which raises the old specter that this might be construed to mean in collective form only or predominantly (read: preferentially). There is also no explicit reference to foreigners among those eligible to own land, though "legal entities" almost always is construed to include this category of right-holders.

Regarding business activity, "Every person has the right to conduct entrepreneurial activity which is not prohibited by law" (Article 42). Furthermore, the state protects the principle of competition in business and the rights of consumers.

The legal status of property, the legal basis and guarantees of entrepreneurship, competition rules and the norms of anti-monopoly regulation, and much else, must be determined by law.

13. Ukraine will continue to be a unitary state, and will consist of 24 provinces (oblasts) and the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea. These will further be divided into roughly 450 regions (raions). The provinces and regions will possess elected councils and appointed state administrations. Regional councils and regional state administrations will be subordinated to their respective provincial counterparts. Decisions of the lower entities may be overturned by the superior entities.

Chairmen of the provincial and regional councils are to be elected from among the respective council members, which are themselves directly elected by the people.

The heads of the provincial and regional state administrations are appointed and dismissed by the president upon the recommendation of the Cabinet.

14. A draft law on amending the Constitution may be presented to

Parliament by the president or by at least one-third of the deputies themselves. Amendments regarding certain chapters, essentially those dealing with such fundamental issues as elections, the amendment process itself, and the general principles chapter, require a two-thirds majority in Parliament followed by a national referendum. Amendments to other chapters require only a final two-thirds vote in Parliament.

15. Russian or any other foreign military basing in Ukraine is now constitutionally prohibited, though Point 14 of the transitional chapter recognizes the continued temporary basing of existing installations according to leasing agreements.

16. Aliens are granted the same constitutional rights as citizens, but bear the same responsibilities as well, a formulation found in many constitutions around the world.

Casual readers and scholars alike should be aware that an official English-language translation of the new Constitution has yet to be published. The Ministry of Justice, which has recently been confirmed by the president as Ukraine's official source and publisher of legal information (much to the dissatisfaction of the Parliament, which had enjoyed a virtual monopoly in this area), will publish an official English translation of the text, as well as translations into other languages (the publication of an official Russian-language translation is imminent). Until then, all translations are strictly unofficial (i.e., unsanctioned and unauthorized by the government). An unofficial English translation is available in electronic format, free-of-charge, from the Council of Advisors to the Parliament of Ukraine. Contact: rada@carrier.kiev.ua.

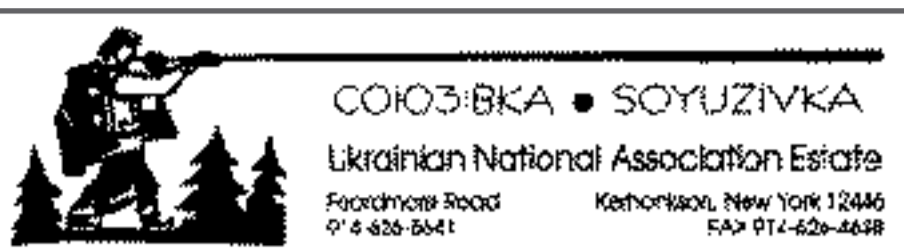
Reliable sources have indicated that in the official Russian text, both the national Parliament and that of Ukraine's Autonomous Crimean Republic will be known as the "Verkhovna Rada," a direct translation of the Ukrainian "Verkhovna Rada," but preserving the distinctly Ukrainian word for council — "rada"; in Russian, the word is "soviet." In contrast, in the Russian text, provincial (oblast), regional (raion) and local representative bodies are referred to as "soviets."

By introducing the word "rada" into official Russian-language lexicon, the Crimean Parliament will face a difficult political choice: either use the Ukrainian word "rada" in its official name, or use the Russian word "soviet," and thereby, at least semantically, relegate itself to the status of a provincial (or even lesser) representative body.

As in any country, at any particular stage in its history, a constitution, laws and regulations are only as significant and sound as the political and social culture they serve to define. The real test of Ukraine's new Constitution will come with its elaboration in laws and practice.

Critics will point to the size of the document; others to the presence of positive social rights (to housing, work, etc.). It cannot be overemphasized that the fact that Ukraine has a completely new, modern, European-modeled Constitution is tremendously important. It not only allows the political leadership of the country to redirect its attention to pressing economic issues, it also allows citizens at all levels of society to look to the future, rather than remain hopelessly mired in a Soviet-style, legal and bureaucratic past.

The new Constitution has already attracted a great deal of positive support from the international community, and Ukraine's image as an increasingly stable, coherent, European country will continue to grow.



Summer programs 1996

Saturday, August 10

8:30 pm **CONCERT** — YARA THEATRE GROUP

10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by VODOHRAI

August 16-18

Exhibition of paintings by **EKO YAREMA** and **GEORGE KOZAK**

Saturday, August 17

8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **ROMAN TSYMBALA**
LESIA HRABOVA

10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **BURLAKY**

11:45 pm Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1997"

Sunday, August 18 **UNWLA DAY**

2:00 pm An afternoon with "EKO KOZAK"

Saturday, August 24 **UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION**

afternoon **UNA** photo exhibit

Announcement of winners and presentation of awards

8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL**

Director: **ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY**

10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **BURYA**

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OKSANA XOMIK

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday-Sunday, August 10-11

HAINES FALLS, N.Y.: Taras Schumylyowych will exhibit his graphics "Bell Tower/St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 23A, Greene County, N.Y." and "Ukrainian Catholic Church 1779"; and tempera painting "Shoal Light, 1823 - Brandywine N.J." at the 49th annual group exhibition sponsored by the Twilight Park Artists in the Twilight Park Club House. The event begins with a wine reception on Saturday at 5-7 p.m. On Sunday the exhibit will be open to the public at 1-5 p.m. with an artists' demonstration at 3-4 p.m. Also participating in the show, in the young artists' division, will be the artist's grandchildren, Xenia (age 8) and Justin (5) Schumylyowych, and their friends, Elizabeth (10) and Barbara (8) Maclakov.

Wednesday, August 21

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group and the Center for Strategic and International Studies will jointly host a roundtable discussion, "Viewing Ukraine at the Fifth Anniversary of Independence." Confirmed panelists are Ambassador Roman Popadiuk, international affairs advisor, Industrial College of the Armed Forces; Dr. Adrian Karatnycky, president, Freedom House; and Dr. Oleh Hawrylyshyn, consultant, International Monetary Fund. Richard W. Murphy, CSIS senior associate and executive director of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, will moderate the panel. The roundtable takes place at CSIS, 1800 K St. NW, B-1 Level, Washington at 3-5 p.m. RSVP: Paul Terpeluk at CSIS, (202) 775-3134, ext. 3354. For additional information call Orest Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-3964.

KINGSTON, Ontario: A commemorative service will be held at Branch 360 of The Royal Canadian Legion (326 Queen St. W.) in honor of Canadian Victoria Cross recipient Filip Konowal. Among the honored guests will be: Volodymyr Furkalo, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada; MP David Collenette, Canada's minister of national defense; and Maj. Gen. B.E. Stephenson. The event begins at 11 a.m. The public is invited to the outdoor installation ceremony and consecration of a trilingual historical marker in Konowal's honor. For more information contact: Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, director of research, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, (613) 546-8364; or J.B. Gregorovich, president, Royal Canadian Legion Branch 360, (905) 949-4920.

Friday, August 23

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The third annual Wildwood Double's Tennis Tournament, sponsored by Plast

Chornomorti (25th Kurin), is a social tennis tournament for men, women and children, all levels. Partners are randomly chosen for each match. Registration deadline is August 22 at 8 p.m. on sign-up sheet at Park Lane Motel, Wildwood Crest. For more information contact Ihor Lukiw, (201) 376-4829, after 6 p.m.

Saturday, August 24

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The Ukrainian Plast sorority Spartanky will hold its 11th annual mixed triples volleyball tournament on Wildwood Crest Beach, in front of the Pan Am Hotel, beginning at 9 a.m. (A woman must be on the court at all times.) Registration is \$30 per team and is limited to the first 12 teams. To pre-register or for more information call Chris Gnoy-Stasiuk, (201) 625-1467.

COLUMBIA, Md.: The Washington Group, in cooperation with Selfreliance Baltimore Federal Credit Union, presents the fifth annual Ukrainian Independence Day picnic. As in previous years, the picnic will be held at Centennial Park, Pavilion H, Routes 108 and U.S. 29. This year the picnic day is Saturday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. rain or shine. Food and refreshments will be available. A tennis tournament also will be held; to register contact Dr. Victor Hrehorovich, (410) 825-9067. A new tot-lot has been added, so there is ample room for all the children. As this is a popular event for employees of the Embassy of Ukraine, come prepared to discuss your political views with them, or challenge them to a game of volleyball. For details contact Roman Stelmach, (410) 997-0853.

Sunday, August 25

OAKVILLE, Ontario: The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch, invites the Ukrainian Canadian community to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the independence of Ukraine at St. Volodymyr Cultural Center, 1280 Dundas St. W. and Fourth Line. The guest speaker will be Mykola Porovsky, member of the Ukrainian Parliament. The program begins at 11 a.m. with an ecumenical service. The concert begins at 2:30 p.m. Admission: adults, \$5; children under 12, free; parking, \$5.

Monday, August 26

ELIZABETH, N.J.: The city will host one performance only by the 110-member Kyiv Symphonic Choir and Orchestra from Ukraine, featuring works by Tchaikovsky, Bach, Rutter and more. This is the start of their 30-concert tour of the Eastern U.S., sponsored by the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. A bilingual performance will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the Second Presbyterian Church, 1161 E. Jersey St. Donation: \$5.

At Soyuzivka: August 9-11

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The weekend of August 9-11 at the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort will feature a special performance by the Yara Arts Group and the annual UNWLA Day, in addition to Soyuzivka's traditional evening dances and art exhibit.

For early arrivals, there is the Friday night dance to the music of the house band, Lviviany.

The highlight of the first full day of the weekend will be the Saturday evening concert at 8:30. The Yara Arts Group, a resident company at the LaMama Experimental Theater in New York, will present "Spinning Spells," an evening of poetry by Ukrainian women.

Yara's multicultural actors will present the oldest and newest poetry by women from Ukraine, as well as a special section commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chornobyl. Most of the poems will be performed in what critics have called 'the trademark Yara method of interweaving original and translation. The latter conveys

the frame of meaning and the former, the original rhythm and ancient emotion." The English translations are created especially for Yara's performances by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps. Some of the poems and translations were used as lyrics for songs written by composers Roman Hurko and Genji Ito and will be sung during the evening.

After the Yara performance, guests can enjoy the dance music of Vodohrai beginning at approximately 10 p.m.

On Sunday, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold its annual UNWLA Day (Den Soyuzianky).

All weekend long, ceramics by Daria Hanushevsky will be on display in the resort's Main House. And then there are the usual Soyuzivka activities at poolside, on the tennis courts, in and around the Veselka pavilion and on the sand volleyball court.

For more information or to make reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.