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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXV

No. 36

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1997

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Verkhovna Rada fails to pass election

by Marta Kolomayets

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — During the specially convened session of the Verkhovna Rada held August 28-29, lawmakers failed in their attempts to both introduce amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine and pass a new election law. Although these were the main reasons for the two-day conclave that concluded the seventh session of the Verkhovna Rada, the Parliament once again made no progress on either issue.

The amendments to the Constitution, introduced by two left-wing deputies — Ivan Chyzh who presented proposals on behalf of both the Peasant and Socialist Party factions and Volodymyr Moiseyenko, a member of the Communist faction — and Mykola Karnaukh Independent Group were aimed at increasing the powers of the national legislature at the expense of the executive and judicial branches and included the power to override a presidential veto by a simple majority.

Their proposals — 48 in all — called for limiting the powers of the Constitutional Court and giving the legislative branch the right to interpret the law, authorizing the Verkhovna Rada to call a referendum on any issue or hold a vote of no confidence on individual ministers. But not one draft received the necessary constitutional two-thirds majority (300 votes) to be adopted.

Although rumors of what had been billed as an attempt at a "constitutional coup" had worried President Leonid Kuchma and members of the Ukrainian government, some left-wing deputies suggested that the reason they did not pass any changes to the Constitution was because the iron-fisted Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz did not preside over this special session. One day earlier, on August 27, he was rushed to the hospital suffering from a gall bladder attack. His gall bladder was removed the following day and he is recuperating comfortably at Feofaniya Clinic near Kyiv.

Deputy Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko fell ill on August 28 — complaining of bowel spasms — and also was rushed to the hospital where he underwent surgery to remove an obstruction in his rectum. He also has been listed in satisfactory condition.

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Six countries participate in military exercises in southern Ukraine



Efrem Lukatsky

U.S. Marines and sailors during the opening ceremonies of the Sea Breeze '97 military exercises in Crimea, Ukraine.

by Yevhen Klibovytshy and Roman Woronowycz

DONUZLAV NAVAL BASE, Crimea — Surrounded by controversy and protests from Russia, troops and military vessels from six countries took part in military exercises here on August 23-31 sponsored by NATO and its Partnership for Peace program.

Ukraine, the United States, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Georgia took part in Sea Breeze '97, a mock operation to bring humanitarian relief to the Crimean Peninsula after an earthquake in a fictitious country dubbed "the Orange Republic." The operation's goal also was to prevent riots and an uprising led by separatists managed and backed by a neighboring state. And that was the part in Crimea Russia did not like.

The original plan was to land troops to intervene in unrest being caused by an ethnic group aided by a neighboring state, a thinly veiled allusion to Crimea's ethnic Russians. The plan hit a raw nerve in Crimea and in Moscow, according to the Associated Press. In the end the landing exercises were moved off the peninsula to the Odesa region.

Moscow had protested the exercises since the day they were announced in December 1996 and refused to take part in them, even with repeated NATO invitations. Eventually, the Russian government said it would send an observer, but none ever arrived.

To appease the Russians and protest-

ers in Crimea, the final scenario became an earthquake in the Orange Republic that has caused economic disaster. The troops were sent to guard humanitarian aid and prevent arms and drugs smugglers from causing further chaos and rioting.

The scenario was changed, but the protests continued. Crimeans and protesters bussed in from Russia held several nominal demonstrations. The unique thing about the anti-NATO protesters,

many of whom were elderly and claimed they were too poor even to buy bread, was that they arrived in expensive vans and buses for the protest tour. The various rallies were led by the same people — many of whom were from Moscow — who hired locals to protest for several days.

Only one demonstration, the one held in Yevpatoria, a seaside resort town close to where the exercises in Crimea were held,

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Catholic bishop says Ukraine's Churches should strive toward "spiritual unification"

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Bishop Lubomyr Husar, auxiliary bishop to the archbishop major of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, said on September 3 that he believes unifying the various Christian confessions in Ukraine is an almost impossible task and that the Churches of Ukraine should look for "spiritual unification."

"The idea of an all-Ukrainian (pomisna) Church is possible only with each Church retaining its traditional ties," said Bishop Husar. "If we mean one confession, that will be almost impossible. If we mean one Orthodox tradition, I think that is doable."

He added that when the idea of a single confession is the focus of discus-

sions, inevitably each Church ends up stating "then come to us," as the bishop put it. He said that going about building a non-confessional structure still would be a formidable task.

Bishop Husar, who was appointed in October 1996 to carry out the duties of the ailing head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Archbishop Major Myroslav Lubachivsky, spoke at a press conference in Kyiv, where he commented on the work of a roundtable on the spiritual unification of Ukrainian Churches held in conjunction with the second World Forum of Ukrainians.

The roundtable, which included representatives of all the Ukrainian confes-

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Freedom of press and information still under threat in Ukraine

by Serhiy Naboka

CONCLUSION

In recent years several programs that covered the work of the Verkhovna Rada have vanished from Ukrainian television. A series of anti-Parliament programs and programs that acclaim the work of the executive bodies have appeared in their place.

News programs have been especially affected. Almost exactly a year after President Leonid Kuchma was elected, the program UNIAR News went off the air. It was practically the only news program that received no financial support from commercial sources or from government structures, and had the ability to most extensively portray the political realities in an objective light.

In the fall of 1996 the news program "Vikna" on CIT-3 went off the air for what Internets called "being too objective." In 1995 it had been recognized as the best news information program on television. However, it was also considered loyal to ex-Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, who had recently been removed from office.

The fall of Vikna was extensively commented on in the Ukrainian press. Allegedly, Zinovii Kulyk, then president of the National Television and Radio Co. of Ukraine, had voiced disapproval with a specific program "and suggested that the show not broadcast any more programs without his approval or that of a person appointed by him," wrote the newspaper Den on July 4.

Viktor Petrenko, the head of the Council of Radio and Television, eventually admitted that the council was used to destroy the show. Control by the executive over the most popular and highly rated television channels that are broadcast over all of Ukraine is virtually total.

In an interview published in Den on July 26, Mr. Kulyk, now minister of information, made clear "just what the executive branch holds."

"Half of channel TB, even less on UT-2 — four hours of programming; the private company Studio 1+1 has the other four hours; a third channel, which is also non-governmental. With regard to the printed media, here it is even more straightforward — besides Holos Ukrainy and Uriadoviy Kurier, the government controls nothing," said Mr. Kulyk.

More painstaking search reveals some differences. Channels 1, 2, 3 and the ICTV channel are the highest rated and their airwaves capture the entire viewer audience of Ukraine. There is much evidence to assert that they all are controlled either directly or indirectly by the executive branch, the ruling government, and more precisely, by the president.

Today's minister of information long ago explained the concept behind UT-1: it is the president's channel. Nobody doubts this, just as nobody doubts that the National Television and Radio Co. fully serves the president and the government.

UT-2 is essentially filled with the programming of the private company Studio 1+1. But the license was awarded after very heavy lobbying by the president's administration and has resulted in several controversies. One such controversy involved claims by Perehid television,

Serhiy Naboka is first vice-president of the Ukrainian Media Club as well as chief editor of the Ukrainian News and Information Agency Respublika (UNIAR).

which held the contract until then, that Studio 1+1, an American firm, paid off government officials in return for the award. This has all been extensively covered in the mass media and by the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Television and Radio.

Lately, several well-known political journalists have left Studio 1+1, including its top news reporter, Volodymyr Skachko, their decision motivated by pressures to "work for the president" or face censorship of their materials.

The influential newspaper Zerkalo Nedieli has also concluded that Studio 1+1 is controlled by the president. It alleged so in an editorial, to which government officials never responded.

UT-3, the third all-Ukrainian channel, on which the Inter network broadcasts, was formed with the direct involvement of Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Volodymyr Horbulin.

It is interesting that it is now run by Mr. Horbulin's former aide. The national security secretary has admitted that he "did much to create the television channel Inter" and was forced to admit "I have been accused of a commercial interests in the formation of Inter. Even a monetary figure was named, which I supposedly received," said Mr. Horbulin in the magazine Nova Khvyliya in 1997.

The general director of Inter, Oleksander Zinchenko, has never concealed his ties to Mr. Horbulin and the security council; in fact, he has done just the opposite. The station's programming openly supports the activities of the government.

The pro-government newspaper Moloda Ukraina wrote on July 26, that "the analyses on Inter carry a pro-presidential character," and it surmised that one need not worry about the electoral viewpoint of its audience.

Several of the programs on the Inter channel feature members of the president's administration. Furthermore, Inter, as well as the commercial television network ICTV, have several news and information programs financed by Privat Bank, a commercial bank headed by Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reforms Serhii Tyhypko. This was also revealed by Minister Kulyk in the aforementioned interview.

In any case, in another interview granted Zerkalo Nedieli on September 7, 1996, Mr. Kulyk stated that commercial television companies would be "edited" to rid them of "critical mistakes and indiscretions." He never clarified what that specifically meant.

Printed mass media

The situation with newspapers is also absolutely different from that painted by the minister of information. The Ukrainian Media Bulletin (published by the European Mass Media Institute) in issue No.3 observed: "The official state press finds itself in a privileged position from an economic point of view." This gives it the ability to reach the masses more extensively and cheaply. Thanks to several presidential decrees (for example, decree No. 48, from February 24, 1996) and proclamations, and Cabinet of Ministers resolutions some publications founded by commercial structures or private individuals have found favor in the government. Analysts at the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Study

(Continued on page 10)

NEWSBRIEFS

Suspect arrested in Odesa editor's murder

ODESA — Police arrested the alleged murderer of Borys Dervianko, editor-in-chief of the daily Vecherniaya Odessa, on September 1, according to an UNIAN report which did not release the accused's name, but said he confessed to being a professional killer. Mr. Dervianko was shot on his way to work on August 12. In another local story, the newspaper Den reported that six armed individuals were arrested, foiling an alleged attempt on the life of Odesa Mayor Eduard Gurvits on August 28. (Eastern Economist)

Publisher seeks international protection

KYIV — Mykhailo Brodsky, president of the Dendi currency exchange operations and 75 percent owner of the Kievskiy Viedomosti newspaper confirmed at a press conference on September 1 that "several international organizations have promised me assistance against harassment from the Ukrainian authorities." Dendi operations have had severe restrictions applied to them in the past month. Mr. Brodsky alleges that political persecution against his businesses began after he was given ultimatums to tone down his newspaper's criticism of the government. At the September 1 press conference, co-sponsored by Rukh, Mr. Brodsky mentioned that the U.S. Embassy's first secretary paid him a visit and asked to be informed of the Dendi situation. (Eastern Economist)

U.N. pledges assistance to Crimean Tatars

KYIV — Upon arriving for a three-day visit to Ukraine, the United Nations' high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata, said her agency would provide \$2.5 million to assist Crimean Tatars in their efforts to integrate into Ukrainian society. Ms. Ogata made the announcement after meeting with Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko. The U.N. official was scheduled to meet with President Leonid Kuchma in Kyiv on September 4, and to travel to Crimea the day after. For his part, Mr. Udovenko promised to ease restrictions on Tatars who have returned to the peninsula and are seeking Ukrainian citizenship. Crimean Tatar leaders assert that 70,000 of the estimated 250,000 Crimean Tatars who returned from exile in Uzbekistan and Kazakstan to the southern Ukrainian region still have not obtained official status, which Ukrainian law stipulates can be granted only after a five-year residency. Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin had collectively

blamed the Tatars for collaboration with the Nazis and deported virtually all to Central Asia and far eastern Russia. Ukrainian government statistics suggest that since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, about 1,400 refugees have arrived in Ukraine from war-torn regions such as Georgia and Chechnya. (Reuters)

List of Ukraine's top enterprises published

KYIV — The Ukrainian Investment Newspaper, assisted by the U.S.-based consulting company Deloitte & Touche has published a list of Ukraine's top-100 companies in terms of profit, market capitalization and export sales for 1996. The top five profit makers were UkrGazProm, PromInvestBank, the Zaporizhia Atomic Energy Station (AES), the Rivne AES and the Prydniprovskiy Oil Pipelines Co. The top five market capitalizers: DniproEnergo, Zaporizhia AES, KyivEnergo, UkrNafta and the Ordzhonikidze mining plant. The top five exporters: the Illich Mariupol Steel Plant, AzovStal, ZaporizhStal, the Mykolaiv Alumina Plant and the Odesa Port Plant. The InfoBank agency noted that since unconfirmed data was not used, UkrSpetsExport (the state-controlled arms dealer) was not included in the list. (Eastern Economist)

Alberta oil firm's production disappointing

CALGARY, Alberta — Epic Energy Inc., the Calgary-based petroleum company, announced that oil production at its Crimean shallow wells has averaged 35 barrels per day, well below 125 bpd expectations, and that personnel would be let go as a result, according to a Ukrainian News report of September 1. However, Epic Chief Executive Officer Ronald Cormick said that KrymTexasNafta, the company's Ukrainian subsidiary has drilled five new wells in the peninsula's Aktash field and that a higher priced sales contract will be negotiated shortly as a result of favorable drilling reports. Mr. Cormick said he also hopes to embark on exploratory drilling and development of deeper, larger, oil and gas-condensate deposits in the region. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainian school draws Russian protests

DONETSK — Ethnic Russian residents of this eastern Ukrainian industrial city staged protests on September 1 against the opening of the first Ukrainian-language school in the city, the Interfax agency reported. Dozens of activists picketed the school to protest what they called the "forcible Ukrainization" of their

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, September 7, 1997, No. 36, Vol. LXV

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Ukraine gets failing grade in reform at anniversary event in Ottawa

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – On its sixth anniversary of independence, it's time for Ukraine to start growing up, according to Nestor Gayowsky, Canada's former consul-general to Ukraine.

Mr. Gayowsky, who represented the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence in December 1991, offered a critical review of Ukraine's first six years at an anniversary celebration held in Ottawa on August 24. The former diplomat said that while Ukraine was initially touted by international economists as having the greatest potential for success, the country has seriously lagged behind most other former Soviet republics and East European countries.

"Five months after President Kuchma outlined his economic reforms in October 1994, a leading Swiss economist said that Ukraine's economy was the most incapacitated in the region," said Mr. Gayowsky.

Between 1991 and 1996, Ukraine's gross domestic product collapsed by one-third. Last year, it fell another 10 percent and, so far this year, by another seven percent.

In 1994, Ukraine's GDP per capita was \$3,650.

Mr. Gayowsky attributed part of the reason for Ukraine's sluggish economic performance to several non-economic factors: the lingering effects of Chernobyl, pollution and an inefficient use of energy. Another reason: its legal system. "Ukraine has an ineffective police force and a weak judiciary," said Mr. Gayowsky.

Little to attract foreign investors

Then there's Ukraine's Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, which "refuses to pass laws that will attract foreign investment," he added. Still locked in a Soviet mentality, the Ukrainian Parliament has done little to generate confidence in major financiers, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. As a result, he said the IMF has replaced its planned three-year, \$2.5 billion loan to Ukraine with \$500 million in assistance.

Mr. Gayowsky said that Ukraine's decision-makers have done little to change the country's image as a "backwater" to Russia.

"There are two economic cultures in Ukraine: Soviet and capitalist," he said, suggesting Soviet-style thinking has often been the more dominant among Ukraine's power brokers, thus hampering progress to reform.

The former consul said the strides Russia has taken have been dramatic. Of the top 10 emerging market mutual funds available today, nine of them are Russian, he added.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, Mr. Gayowsky claimed that politically, Russia has also had more stability in its political leadership — despite the storming of its Parliament, the disgrace of a former top leader (Mikhail Gorbachev) and war to keep control of a separatist "province" (Chechnya). Mr. Gayowsky pointed out that Boris Yeltsin has been president since June 1991 and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has held office since December 1992. Ukraine, in the meantime, has had six prime ministers and two presidents since 1991.

But Mr. Gayowsky said that Russia isn't the only neighboring country of Ukraine experiencing growth.

While Ukraine has received only \$1.3 billion in foreign investment over the past six years, smaller countries, such as Hungary and Poland, have attracted \$13 billion and \$10 billion in foreign investment, respectively.

While offering some praise for President Kuchma's support for economic reform "at least in words, if not actions," Mr. Gayowsky was critical of the president's, and his government's, attitude.

Not Ukraine's "911 ally"

While the Kuchma government has attacked the IMF for being generous in offering advice and not financial aid, and has repeatedly called on Ukrainians outside the country to support their homeland, Mr. Gayowsky said the time for viewing the diaspora as Ukraine's "911 ally," has passed.

"We should not be viewed as a lobby group for the Ukrainian government," said Mr. Gayowsky. "That's why they have ambassadors," he added, as Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo, looked on.

In a recent interview with The Ottawa Citizen, Dr. Furkalo, who holds a Ph.D. in international law, admitted that altering Soviet-era attitudes among Ukrainian hasn't been easy. "It is difficult to change your psychology from a socialist view to a market-oriented view," he said.

Dr. Theofil Kis, a retired political scientist and co-chair of the advisory executive committee of the University of Ottawa's Chair of Ukrainian Studies, also spoke at the sixth anniversary celebrations. He asserted that the West could help Ukraine by changing its own ways of offering assistance to the country.

"We shouldn't be sending money or expertise, because [Ukrainians] don't need expertise," said Ukrainian-born Dr. Kis. "They need a transformational spirit or transformational behavior."

The trouble is finding out how to export such abstract advice, Dr. Kis acknowledged. He said it could take at least another decade before a new generation emerges with a new and truly capitalist, and not Soviet, view of the world.

Ukrainian Orthodox bishops' conference holds annual convocation in Belgium

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – Members of the Permanent Conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops outside Ukraine held their annual synaxis at St. Michael the Archangel Parish, Genk, Belgium, on July 1-2. Gathered for the two-day convocation were the following archpastors: from Canada, Metropolitan Wasyly, Archbishop John and Bishop Yuri; from the United States and diaspora eparchies, Metropolitan Constantine, and Archbishops Antony and Vsevolod, Bishop Ioan and Bishop Jeremiah. Absent for reasons of health were Metropolitan Anatolij of Paris and Bishop Paisij of the U.S.

The conference, held during the commemoration of St. Leontii, canonarch of the Pecherska Lavra (July 1) and the Apostle Jude (July 2), focused on matters vital to spiritual growth and development of the faithful.

The archpastors revisited various aspects of their primary archpastoral, "By the Grace of God," most notably the section pertaining to vocations, and in conjunction with this year's theme, issued an archpastoral titled "I will give you shepherds," which stresses the urgency and sense of priority that must be given by all Orthodox Christians to the matter of vocations.

Need for harmony is cited

Reflecting upon the confusion evidenced by the existence of multiple Ukrainian Orthodox jurisdictions in contemporary Ukraine, the bishops once again articulated the need for harmony and fraternal cooperation and issued a plea for "the unity of God's holy Churches" and the eventual establishment of one native ecclesiastical body in sovereign Ukraine.

A unanimous decision of the Permanent Council of Bishops was made to dispatch an episcopal delegation to the World Forum of Ukrainians that met in Kyiv in August. The delegates included: Archbishop Vsevolod (U.S.) Bishop Yuri (Canada) and Bishop Jeremiah (Curitiba and Latin America) and plans included a meeting with President Leonid Kuchma to present the Permanent Council's position concerning Ukraine's right to a native autocephalous ecclesiastical body.

The Council embraced the canoniza-

tion of Ukraine's 17th century defender of Orthodox Christianity, Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, and likewise of Paisii Velychkovskiy, and petitioned the Ecumenical Throne that the name of St. Petro Mohyla (January 1 and 14) and of St. Paisii (November 17 and 30) be included in the Mineon of the Great Church of Constantinople.

Focus on vital issues

The archpastors also focused on two issues of vital concern, ministry to the youth and to the elderly. As pertains to youth, the Permanent Council welcomed the establishment of a Youth Ministry Department at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S., and pledged to develop similar ministries in their respective metropoliae, and to work closely with the U.S.-based ministry to coordinate effective programs. As announced in "By the Grace of God ...," 1998 has been declared The Year of Ukrainian Orthodox Youth.

The needs of the elderly also were the focus of archpastoral attention. Noting the present culture of death that has taken hold in our time, the archpastors stressed the sanctity and dignity of life and addressed the matter of the Church's ministry to those faithful, pillars of Church life and models of faith, who are aging and most especially, to those who suffer debilitating illnesses.

The Church's ministry to the increasingly numerous disadvantaged of society was also a topic. The bishops meeting established a Commission for Service to Senior Citizens and the Disadvantaged, and entrusted Archbishop Antony of New York with the task of preparing a program whereby the Church might more adequately enhance the lives of the elderly, the challenged and the disadvantaged.

Also, a new bilingual prayerbook was reviewed and approved.

Established in 1996, the Permanent Council of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops outside of Ukraine meets annually. The 1998 synaxis is scheduled to take place in Winnipeg in conjunction with festivities marking the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada.

Ecumenical patriarch to visit Ukrainian Orthodox in U.S.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is scheduled to visit the archdiocesan headquarters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America on Monday, October 27.

Patriarch Bartholomew, who bears the title of ecumenical patriarch and archbishop of Constantinople and New Rome, is the 270th successor to the first-called apostle, St. Andrew, and is considered to be the spiritual leader of the 300-million-member Orthodox Christian Church, "the first among equals" of Eastern Orthodox hierarchs throughout the world.

The visit of the ecumenical patriarch to the Ukrainian Orthodox Archdiocesan Center in New Jersey is a first and is seen as extremely important in the life of Ukrainian Orthodox communities in America and the diaspora, which have strong ties to Ukraine and are spiritually united to the Holy See of Constantinople.

The archdiocesan center located in

Franklin Township and South Bound Brook, N.J., was established in 1950 and serves as the spiritual, educational and cultural center for all Ukrainian Orthodox.

The ecumenical patriarch is scheduled to arrive at 4:30 p.m. He will be greeted by hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Orthodox and heterodox Church notables and civil dignitaries. The patriarchal visit includes a prayer service at St. Andrew Memorial Church, a brief tour of the center, a visit to the historic Fisher Manor, the St. Sophia Seminary, and a banquet at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

Patriarch Bartholomew, who begins his monthlong pilgrimage in the U.S. on October 19, will attend festivities marking the 75th anniversary of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, shepherded by Archbishop Spyridon, and visit major Orthodox Christian centers and communities in the U.S.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. has its origin in the ancient

land of Ukraine dating to the Kyivan Rus' era. Christianization was begun by missionaries from the Orthodox Christian See of Constantinople, and in 988 Prince Volodymyr personally accepted Orthodox Christianity. The baptism of Volodymyr, his household and the inhabitants of Kyiv altered the direction of Kyivan Rus' and Slavic history. Kyiv became a spiritual seat of Orthodox Christians and it was from this see that missionaries were sent into every corner of Volodymyr realm.

The Mother Church of Kyiv and its see of St. Sophia, modeled after Constantinople's see of the same name, gave birth to many Orthodox Christian centers and communities west and east of the Dniro River, including the Orthodox Christian see of Moscow.

Additional information concerning the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S., its center and the patriarchal visit may be obtained by contacting the press office by phone, (732) 356-0090, or fax, (732) 356-5556.

The Washington Group funds intern at Embassy of Ukraine

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – While many of her fellow college students spent the summer vacationing or working odd jobs to earn money for next year's college tuition, Alexandra (Lesya) Richardson worked in the press and cultural section of the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

Ms. Richardson, who will be a senior majoring in history and political science at Marquette University in Milwaukee this fall, was the second Ukrainian Embassy summer intern funded by The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

Her daily duties included assisting the press section employees gather relevant information from major U.S. newspapers and the Internet to keep the Embassy's diplomats informed about latest developments, translating from the English and Ukrainian and working on special projects.

Among the documents Ms. Richardson translated were letters between President Leonid Kuchma and President Bill Clinton on the occasion of their countries' independence days; she wrote press releases on developments in Ukraine, helped publish two of the Embassy's monthly newsletters, and researched data and helped the staff prepare an updated Embassy brochure about Ukraine. She also worked on preparing the Embassy's World Wide Web home page, a project that is still in progress.

"The most rewarding, certainly, was the experience that I would have never had in a university setting or even on my own – translating and improving my Ukrainian language to such a degree that I never would have had the opportunity unless I went to Ukraine to work," Ms. Richardson said in an interview.

"Also rewarding was getting some personal insight into the way the Ukrainian political system works, especially in America," she said. "They're under pressure, and they're performing excellently. Everybody is very efficient, very hard working."

The TWG Ukrainian Embassy internship was not her first Washington experience. Ms. Richardson spent the fall semester of her junior year as an intern in the office of U.S. Rep. Gerald Kleczka (D-Wis.), her congressman from Milwaukee. It was part of her Marquette University program, in conjunction with the Les Aspin Center for Government.

She didn't get to do any Ukraine-related

work in Rep. Kleczka's office, she admitted, since his work centered on the Ways and Means Committee and Health Subcommittee. "He did get The Ukrainian Weekly, though," she added. The Ukrainian Weekly was the source from which she learned about the TWG/Ukrainian Embassy internship program for which she applied and was accepted.

In addition to her Washington internships, Ms. Richardson also participated in a high school student exchange program and an environmental internship in Ukraine.

She spent her high school junior year in 1992-1993 on a Rotary International student exchange program in Lviv, studying at High School No. 4 and living with a local family.

She returned to Lviv for two months in the summer of 1995 as an intern at the Environmental Public Advocacy Center, an American Bar Association-funded project, helping with writing, translating and organizing conferences.

Born in Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Richardson's family moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when she was 6, when her father got a position at Marquette University there. Her Ukrainian American life, developed during weekend trips to Chicago (for Saturday school, Plast, etc.), where her mother had grown up and where many of her relatives live.

Summing up her Washington and Ukrainian experiences, Ms. Richardson said, "Everything I've been lucky enough to do has been exciting." The embassy internship, however, was special. "Just the thought of working in an embassy, and the more so in Ukrainian. Because that's my roots, my background, it means more to me."

Ms. Richardson said she does not have any concrete, long-range plans for her own future yet, but she hopes that it will include returning to Washington.

"I wouldn't mind entering politics," she said. "Truthfully, I did get the Washington bug up on the Hill. It's just so exciting. I really enjoyed it there."

She added that she would recommend the TWG Ukrainian Embassy internship to anybody who is interested in politics, in working with Ukraine and in learning about Ukrainian politics.

The intern must have a good grasp of Ukrainian and English and be skilled in working with computers, she said. "They

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Physician honored posthumously for improving blood services

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. – Michael Chopek M.D. posthumously received the 1997 Charles R. Drew Award given by the American Red Cross. Because of his sudden death of a heart attack on October 21, 1996, he was unaware that he would be honored with the prestigious award for outstanding contributions to strengthening and improving blood services.

Dr. Chopek was renowned in the fields of transfusion medicine and transplantation. His studies of the effect of plasma protein status have remained the most comprehensive and definitive analyses of the effect of plasma exchange and are widely used by physicians to determine the methods and replacement solutions to be used for plasma exchange therapy.

Dr. Chopek introduced new molecular genetics techniques for HLA typing, placing the American Red Cross in a position to serve as a contract laboratory to carry out this typing for the National Marrow Donor program.

Dr. Chopek was born on November 21, 1947, in Boston. He graduated with honors from Harvard University and received his medical degree from the University of Rochester. Following professional appointments at the University of Minnesota, the University of Washington and the American Red Cross in Massachusetts, he was named director and chief executive officer of the American Red Cross National Histocompatibility Laboratory, affiliated with the University of Maryland Medical Center in Baltimore. He was the author of numerous medical



Dr. Michael Chopek

and scientific publications.

Dr. Chopek's parents were long-time members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 307 in Boston, as he was in his younger years. He attended the Ukrainian cultural courses at Soyuzivka.

Dr. Chopek was preceded in death by his father, Walter Chopek. He is survived by his mother, Stephanie Chopek; his sisters, Joanne Mancini and Linda Intini; and many cousins, one of whom is Anna Chopek, honorary member of the UNA General Assembly.

OBITUARY: Eugene Orszczyn, Canadian sports personality, 82

TORONTO – Eugene Orszczyn, one of Canada's most distinguished sports personalities, died on August 17 in Toronto.

Mr. Orszczyn was born in Lviv, Ukraine, on October 14, 1914. His association with gymnastics began at the rather late age of 15. He took a liking to the sport and in no time excelled in it. From 1930 to 1939, while competing for the Sokil club, he won numerous titles, among them the 1938 all-around championship of Western Ukraine.

World War II put Mr. Orszczyn's gymnastic career on hold. In 1939, while

working for the Ukrainian resistance movement, he was arrested by the KGB and sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp at Vorkuta, Komi ASSR. An agreement between the Polish government in exile and Stalin landed him in the Polish army, which was integrated into the Red Army.

After the war, Mr. Orszczyn settled in Poland. A career in law did not materialize, as his pre-war law degree was not valid in the new Poland. In addition, not being a member of the Communist Party,

(Continued on page 11)

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Six countries participate...

(Continued from page 1)

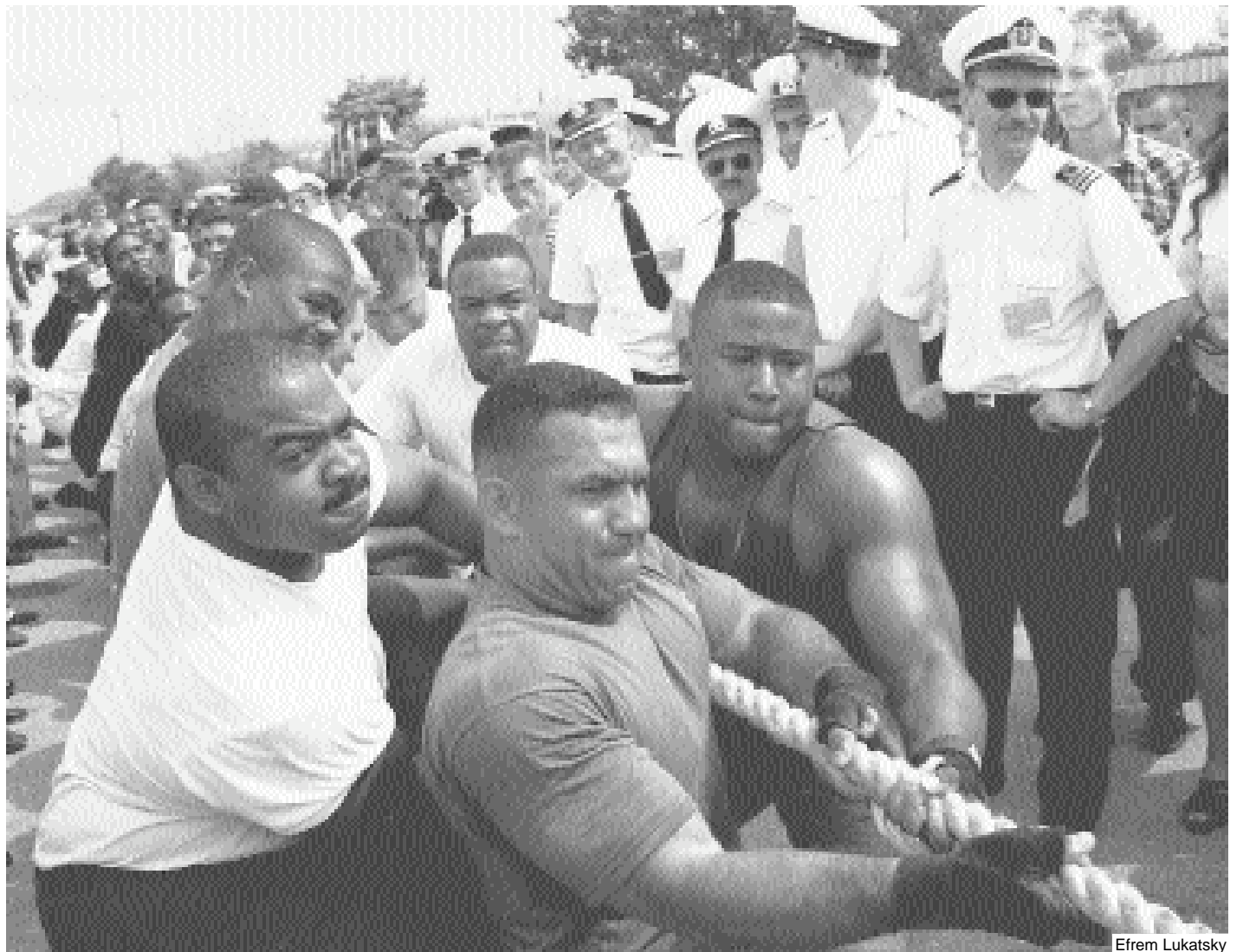
could be considered large. On August 25 approximately 2,000 protesters, ranging from young Russian nationalists to old, medal-laden World War II veterans, marched 10 kilometers from a Soviet war monument near the Donuzlav base to Yevpatoria. It was organized by Ukraine's Communist Party and featured an appearance by party leader and Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Petro Symonenko, as well as Crimean Communist Party Leader Leonid Grach.

President Leonid Kuchma, commenting on the appearance of Mr. Symonenko in Crimea, said, "The conduct of the Ukrainian Communist Party leader can hardly be described as that of a normal politician and human being." According to Interfax-Ukraine, the president added, "The comrades in Moscow are simply using him. They will use him and then throw him away."

Even if most Crimeans did not care for what was going on, some saw an economic benefit to the exercises. "We have two sources of income here — tourism and the [Black Sea] Fleet. Then why get rid of it?" said Olga Ivanova, a math teacher from Yevpatoria.

In all 27 vessels took part in the week-long exercises, including four U.S. ships and helicopters, among them the destroyer USS Spruance, and more than 5,000 troops from the six participating countries. However, two of the larger U.S. vessels, including the destroyer, never made it into the bay at Donuzlav because the channel was too shallow to allow them safe entry.

The exercises officially began on August 24, Ukrainian Independence Day, with the ceremonial landing of 100 U.S. Marines and sailors on the Crimean peninsula of Ukraine, the official pronouncement of the opening of Sea Breeze '97 by Ukraine's navy chief, Rear Admiral Mykhailo Yezhel, and a military parade featuring the Ukrainian Naval



Efrem Lukatsky

A tug-of-war competition was among the festivities on the opening day of the Sea Breeze '97 military exercises.

Orchestra. The rest of the day was dedicated to arm wrestling competitions and tug-of-war matches between unarmed sailors, sustained by plenty of free beer.

The sea exercises were carried out August 25 to 27 and included the Ukrainian destroyers Konstantin Olshaniivsky and the fleet's flagship, the Petro Sahaidachny, along with the military vessels of the other participating countries.

On August 28 the ships and their sup-

port vessels arrived at Shyroky Lan, 80 miles north of Odesa, for the landing portion of the exercises, which included the earthquake-relief and anti-terrorist exercises. Originally these landing exercises and the military maneuvers were to take place on the Crimean peninsula, but they were moved to appease Moscow.

Commenting on the outcome of the joint operations, U.S. Naval spokesman Fred Berley said, "We got to know you

closer. This is the most important thing. Now we work within the framework of the Partnership for Peace program, but who knows, maybe in the future, we will be able to work in closer cooperation."

In a nod to Russian pressure, Ukraine has agreed to joint naval exercises between the two Slavic states to be held in the fall. Those maneuvers, also slated for Crimea, are to simulate an invasion of the peninsula — this time from the sea.

Catholic bishop...

(Continued from page 1)

sions, revealed that a need to work together finally exists, said Bishop Husar. "We have different interests, but we are beginning to have some common language."

He said the first day of the roundtable was characterized by heated debate, but that by the second day constructive dialogue took place, and in that aspect, the seminar was a success. However, Bishop Husar expressed his disenchantment with the continued accent on uniting the confessions.

He hopes the celebrations of the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, which the confessions of Ukraine have agreed to celebrate together, will be the vehicle by which a spiritual union will begin to take place.

Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate seems to echo that idea. "[The year 2000 celebrations] should not be a formalized, pompous phenomenon, but a true celebration of spiritual unity," said Patriarch Filaret at the roundtable, according to the Religious Information Agency bulletin of the UGCC.

Bishop Husar said he meets with Patriarch Filaret regularly, as well as with Patriarch Dymytrii of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Unfortunately, he explained, these are informal communications and formal organizational lines of communication have yet to be developed. He hopes that planning for common celebrations in the year 2000 will help build formal links between the Churches.

Touching on other themes, Bishop Husar said the chance of Pope John Paul II visiting Ukraine in the near future are slim, mainly because "certain Orthodox leaders," alluding to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate, have put pressure on the government of Ukraine not to extend an invitation. Any visit by the pope would have to be a state visit and that requires an invitation from Ukraine's government.

Bishop Husar also mentioned that the next Synod of Bishops of the UGCC would take place in mid-September and would continue the work initiated by last year's synod as well as the sobor of clergy and laity that preceded it.

Kuchma receives delegation of Orthodox diaspora bishops

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine on Saturday, August 23, received the delegation of the Permanent Conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops outside Ukraine.

Members of the delegation, as appointed during the second annual synaxis of the standing conference were: Archbishop Vsevolod, UOC of the U.S.A.; Bishop Yuriy, UOC of Canada; and Bishop Jeremiah, UOC of South America. They were accompanied by Anatole Lysyj and Michael Heretz as advisors.

The delegation informed the president about the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the diaspora, its work, and its aid to Ukraine during the six years of that country's independence. The delegation conveyed to President Kuchma the desire of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches to assist the Orthodox Churches in Ukraine to find a way

of consolidating into one national Orthodox Church.

President Kuchma noted that Ukraine has already begun preparations for observing 2,000 years of Christianity and expressed his belief that by that time Ukraine will have only one independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The realization of the idea to unite existing factions into one Church will require a great deal of dedicated work, said the president.

The delegation also met with Patriarch Filaret (UOChurch — Kyiv Patriarchate), Patriarch Dymytrii (Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church), Bishop Ioann, representative of Metropolitan Volodymyr (UOChurch — Moscow Patriarchate), and hierarchs of other Orthodox Churches in Ukraine. It also took part in the World Forum of Ukrainians, specifically in its roundtable on religious matters in Ukraine.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ▶ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ▶ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ▶ Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ▶ Full names (i.e. no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ▶ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ▶ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ▶ Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Can we talk?

It's back-to-school time all over North America. And, for our Ukrainian communities it is that and much, much more, as September traditionally marks the resumption of all our local activities: meetings of diverse organizations (be they youth groups or professional associations, women's organizations or fraternal associations), classes of schools of Ukrainian studies, Ukrainian folk dance or bandura lessons, sports teams' practices — you name it. Those activities, we maintain, are the very foundation of our organized community. They are the training schools for the younger members of our community and the proving grounds for our future leaders.

So, as we return to participate, directly or indirectly, in the work of such organizations and institutions, we ask you, dear readers: Can we talk? Let us collectively consider the "Five Ws" (to borrow a term from Journalism 101) of our activity: who, what, when, where and why.

First of all, the who. Who is active in our organizations, for whom is the activity targeted? Who supports their work, and who benefits from it? Which of our organizations and groups could work together for the greater good? (For example, if we here in the United States support our so-called umbrella organizations can we not expect them to support our organizations in the U.S. both morally and financially? And yes, it is good to provide all types of support for Ukraine, but don't we also have a responsibility internally, that is, within our own community?)

What activities do we engage in? What activities do we need? What activities should be adapted to the new needs of new generations (e.g., Ukrainian language classes for those whose primary language is not Ukrainian, or new textbooks for our Ukrainian schools that reflect modern-day teaching techniques)?

When are these activities held? Is the "traditional" Saturday once a week a good time if we want to attract participants and retain members? Have we looked into creative scheduling that would accommodate new or larger segments of our communities? Do we tend to schedule too many events for the same time of the year? (After all, how many Christmastime events can one person attend?)

Where are our activities held? Are these locations suited to our needs? Are these locations convenient and safe for our members? And, a related question, should we perhaps pool our resources to find new centers that would accommodate a variety of our community needs and at the same time allow us flexibility? (Consider this: it is one thing to rent a school for Saturday Ukrainian school classes, it is another to have one's own facility — that's the reality that has recently hit home in one northern New Jersey community.)

And finally the big question: Why? Why do we have community organizations? Quite simply, why do we do what we do? (For example, why sign up your child with Plast, when Scouting might do? Gee, well, it could be because of the Ukrainian content ... hmmm ... There must be something here that we still value, even in this fast-paced, highly assimilated world.)

Having gone through the above series of questions, we firmly believe that the first thing most of us will realize is something quite obvious: we still feel we want and need to have a Ukrainian community for ourselves and for our children. We hasten to point out, however, that our community is suffering as a result of our own neglect.

As has been proven over, and over, and over again, the first step to recovery is to recognize and admit the problem at hand. The next step is to act. So, let us be blunt and admit that we — both as individuals and via our organizations — have not done nearly as much as we should for our own communities here in North America. Meanwhile, new generations arrive on the scene requiring our dedication and commitment.

Therefore, it would certainly be prudent and wise for us to take some time out to refocus our attention on our future here in the United States and Canada.

Sept.
13
1834

Turning the pages back...

Anatolii Svydnytsky was born on September 13, 1834, in Mankivtsi, a village in Podillia about 50 miles west of Vinnytsia. While a student at Kharkiv University, he joined the

clandestine Kharkiv-Kyiv Society, whose objectives were the overthrow of Russian tsarist autocracy and the emancipation of the peasantry.

Members of the society busied themselves writing and distributing anti-tsarist leaflets, essays and verse. Svydnytsky wrote a number of lyric poems in the 1860s, of which most were published posthumously by Ivan Franko in the *Literaturno-Naukovyi Vistnyk* in 1901.

Svydnytsky wrote essays on ethnography which were published in the journal *Osnova*; after the Ems Ukase banned all Ukrainian publications, he published a number of articles and stories in the Russian-language newspaper *Kievlianin*.

His novel, "Liuboratski," is a wide-ranging chronicle of the downfall of a family of clergymen in the author's native Podillia. Franko considered the work to be the first Ukrainian realist novel. However, the novel had no immediate influence on Svydnytsky's contemporaries, because it also did not appear during his lifetime. It was first serialized in the journal *Zoria* in 1886, 15 years after the writer-activist's death in Kyiv on July 18, 1871.

Source: "Svydnytsky, Anatolii," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Forget the "former Soviet Union": a question of proper terminology

by Paul Goble

Six years after a failed coup in Moscow sent the Soviet Union toward its demise, many people around the world continue to search for a single term to describe the group of countries that emerged from the rubble. None of the terms proposed until now has been proven to be entirely successful. And with each passing year, the search for such a term seems increasingly unnecessary, if not counterproductive.

Among the terms most frequently suggested are the former Soviet Union, the new independent states, and Eurasia. But, like all other suggested terms, they fail to capture some important features of the new landscape and carry some significant political baggage.

The term "former Soviet Union" is perhaps the most obviously problematic. The Soviet Union ceased to exist in 1991; continuing to refer to it both diminishes the status of the successor states and encourages those in Russia and elsewhere who would like to restore the union. Equally important, it dramatically overstates the similarities among countries whose only real feature in common was Russian and Soviet occupation. While that had a major impact on each, it did not wipe out the differences increasingly on view.

At first glance, the term "new independent states" appears to be more neutral; but, if anything, it is even more politically charged than the other two. Prior to the demise of the Soviet Union, no government in the world referred to independent countries arising from the ruins of empires as "new independent states." Instead, those countries were quickly viewed as countries much like all others.

Consequently, the use of this term so long after the end of the USSR implies that the relationship between those countries and Moscow is somehow different. That has led many people in the region to wonder aloud whether their states are less equal than others. Both the citizens of those countries and others are beginning to ask just how long those countries will have to be "independent" before they cease to be "new."

The term "Eurasia" also has some negative connotations, although they are perhaps less obvious. It indiscriminately lumps together countries that are definitely part of the European cultural world with some that most definitely are not. It also has a history that is anything but encouraging. One group of Russian nationalists popularized the term to suggest that Russia represent an amalgam of European and Asiatic civilizations and that it had a civilizing mission across the region.

But, if none of the terms advanced thus far is adequate, the continued search for one highlights three more fundamental problems.

First, many people are unwilling to accept what happened in 1991 as an irreversible watershed in world history. When other empires dissolved in this century, few world leaders felt compelled to reiterate support for the independence and territorial integrity of their successors five years after the fact. No one was saying such things about the successors to the Austro-Hungarian,

Ottoman, or Russian empires in 1924. But in the post-Soviet case, many leaders have done just that, and thus have sent a message to those countries very different from the one they say they intend to send.

Second, many people are unable to recognize how diverse the countries of the region are and how many now have far greater ties with countries beyond the borders of the former Soviet Union than with countries within those borders. Other than Russian and Soviet occupation, Armenia and Kazakstan, for example, have little in common in almost any respect. And despite the impact of the past, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan are both looking beyond the Soviet borders rather than to the former imperial center.

Third, the search for a single term reflects an unwillingness on the part of some Westerners to challenge the desire of some Moscow circles to remain the dominant power in the region, regardless of the wishes of people in those countries. Through instruments such as the Commonwealth of Independent States and via statements about the relevance of the borders of the former Soviet Union, the Russian government has advanced a claim to a sphere of influence across the region.

Such assertions make Western terminological discussions all the more important. To the extent that the West uses terms that imply the territory once occupied by the Soviet Union is a single region, some circles in Moscow will be encouraged to believe that the West has recognized Russian claims. To the extent that the West uses terms that treat the countries of the region as separate and unique states, each of those states will be encouraged to develop along its own lines.

Errata

In our August 31 editorial and in a news story in the August 17 issue, reference was made to the editor-in-chief of *Vecherniya Odessa*, who was shot in early August. Various wire reports and news sources have been inconsistent in the transliteration and spelling of his last name, however, the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists has confirmed that his name is Boris Dervianko (not Derevianko or Derivianko).

Due to technical errors, the last lines of two stories in *The Weekly's* August 24 issue were missing.

In the story "Poland's Ukrainians have few expectations regarding second World Forum of Ukrainians," the last sentence should have read: "We need to be realistic, do what we do best, and not destroy what we already have," he concluded.

In the story "Plast inaugurates new chief scout, marks 85th anniversary," the last line should have read: The historic day was concluded with a bonfire dedicated to the 85th anniversary of Plast.

Paul Goble is the publisher of *RFE/RL Newslines*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A reaction to letter by Askold Lozynskyj

Dear Editor:

It is because I know and respect Askold Lozynskyj, one of the few people of his generation still active in our community, that I was shocked – shocked – by his response to The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial of July 20.

After paying "pen-service" to the need for "constructive criticism" and "treatises on democracy," Mr. Lozynskyj proceeded to scourge The Weekly's editors for "arrogant assertions" and "being disingenuous." The cruelest cut of all, however, was his statement addressed directly to the editors. He wrote: "I was distressed by the contempt you demonstrated towards the community you serve, which pays your salary and is underserving, certainly, of your disdain."

Correction! The Ukrainian community does not pay the editors' salaries, the Ukrainian National Association does.

If criticism is a form of disdain, then Mr. Lozynskyj needs to be reminded that while serving as a supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association, a society whose interests he took an oath to protect, he was openly and often remorselessly critical of the organization and its leadership. At the ill-fated 1980 convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, for example, it was Mr.

Lozynskyj and his political associates who led the fight to diminish the UNA influence within the UCCA. When the U.S. State Department assigned Valentyn Moroz, a Ukrainian dissident, to the UNA for guidance and protection, Mr. Lozynskyj was one of those who helped convince Mr. Moroz to leave the UNA and to join Mr. Lozynskyj's political organization. Despite these actions (which some of us believed were a sign of disloyalty), UNA delegates, honoring Mr. Lozynskyj's right to demur, re-elected him to the Supreme Assembly. He resigned a year later.

Mr. Lozynskyj accuses The Weekly of hyperbole and then suggests that the people at the banquet were entitled to "converse with the president of their Ukraine" because like the "Man of LaMancha," they were "willing to march into hell for a heavenly cause." Puh-lease! Ukrainian Division and UPA members, perhaps, but how many of them were at the banquet? I'm sure that most banquet participants worked for Ukraine like Mr. Lozynskyj and I did, from the comfort of our desks and in the warm atmosphere of our respective and receptive communities. That sort of effort can hardly be described as a "march into hell."

Although I haven't always agreed with Mr. Lozynskyj or the UCCA, I respect both the man and the organization. When I criticize I do so without disdain, but with a certain fondness for their grit.

Myron B. Kuropas
De Kalb, Ill.

Hurrah for column by Paszczak Tracz

Dear Editor:

Finally, a "The things we do ..." segment (August 10) besides the Yuletide and Pascha editions. I do hope you encourage Orysia Paszczak Tracz to make this a regular series.

Ms. Tracz has a good point: researching our pre-Christian past is not promoting paganism. Did not Christ Himself say "I came not to destroy but to perfect ..." (Mat. 5:17)? To the New Age generation, our ancestral ways may foster a mysticism that matures beyond "childish things" (1 Cor. 13:1).

My grandmother, like many early emigration Lemky was devoted to her Church and diligent in its link to folk tradition. A primal memory was asking Baba why a candle was burning in a loaf of bread at a distinctive pungent supper. She merely said "Because." Baba may not have satisfied my question, but I developed an early thirst to know why, when little was being translated.

As one of Europe's largest ethnic groups subdivided into regional distinctions, perhaps a "Dear Orysia" segment could also be added to ask about and share "po nashomu" (our ways) ...?

If we look just at Pascha (Easter), the only standard "from the east to the west, and from the north to the sea" is that the foods are all prepared beforehand and served unheated. Could this be descended from a Jewish Sabbath requirement? Is the blessing of these foods merely a Counter Reformation reaction? With Lemkivshchyna languishing, and the once familiar outside ovens gone, except for the excellent but deteriorating example at Manor Junior College, how else can we preserve our waning traditions or oral histories? Where other than a regular feature article would such memoirs be more accessible and appreciated?

Where else, for example, can we debate whether or not the term "Ukrainian" is too politically correct for

our "po nashomu" ways? Celtic does it for the Irish, so what form can we use to distinguish our primal lineage from the post Soviet or imperial and emigration eras of compromise? We could consider reclaiming our "maiden" name Rusyn, or should it be in the current hyphenated usage of Rus-Ukrainian, or even the older Ukrainian né Rusyn form to distinguish the vitality of our ways from the imitations?

As far as embarrassing so-called Ukrainians concerning the integrity of our distinctive lineage, haven't we Americanized and homogenized our traditions enough? Most bring baskets for Pascha that can be used by their children for the Easter Bunny, instead of baskets that are able to hold an entire Bright Week's of groceries, with the Pascha breads separately wrapped.

Instead of a grocery store bouquet of flowers (kvitky), remember when members of the congregation eyed one another to see who brought the largest arrangement of medicinal herbs (zillia) for the Dormition blessing? Why is the wearing of the green only popular on March 17, even though greenery decoration on Pentecost transcends our custom to apostolic times?

I should note that I do not see anything wrong with substituting an arrangement of wheat stalks for the "duk" instead of a sheaf of wheat at Christmas, but singing "shchedrivky" in our churches is as off the track as accompanying church hymns with guitar, or even bandura. A dictionary of translation and transliteration of nouns could be a natural development, so a "rushnyk" will be translated as "ritual cloth" or "runner," but not "towel."

We see our Slavonic Church as distinct from the philosophical Greek or legalistic Roman Churches. The Slavs were directed by a sense of a loving ambiance in their mysticism. The Greeks too bless grapes on Transfiguration, and the Latins candles on the Presentation. What makes our Church of Rus sui juris?

Michael Jula
Carnegie, Pa.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



There's only one Ukraine, isn't there?

Maybe the most important person in the rebirth of national consciousness in post-Stalin Ukraine was the poet, Vasyl Symonenko (1935-1963). With unpretentious straightforward verse, he made it respectable again to be assertively Ukrainian and he wasn't afraid to mock people in authority when they deserved to be mocked. One of those puffed-up officials confronted Symonenko. "You said to love Ukraine, but which Ukraine are you referring to?" he challenged the poet, setting a trap where he would have to declare for a nationalist Ukraine or a communist one.

"There's but one Ukraine," Symonenko replied simply, evading the trap, while articulating a truth that's deeper than any a politician could define. Ukraine is diverse; Ukraine is age-old; Ukraine is ever-changing and eternal at the same time, Symonenko seemed to say. Well, the truth is, there is but one Ukraine, but there are a million ways to describe it. Today, Ukraine is a deeply divided country with sharply diverging historical threads waiting to be gathered and woven together.

All of this occurred to me when I got a large, unsolicited envelope in the mail from a Cincinnati woman who has just come back from Kharkiv, Cincinnati's sister city. The envelope, addressed to me as director of the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland, contained a selection of oral histories, translated from Russian, along with photographs from 28 Ukrainian women, all of them Kharkivites, all of them World War II combat veterans of the Red Army. The interviews, recorded in September 1996, recount horrible events these women witnessed and participated in.

Lida Sokolova-Korchmar, for example, volunteered as an 18-year-old girl in 1941 and served in the Siberian Volunteer Division. She saw action as a sniper in the Crimean Peninsula and killed 32 Germans, she relates, before being wounded from her position behind the destroyed caterpillar of a burnt-out tank. In 1944 while convalescing in Moscow, she met a Ukrainian man and moved with him to Kharkiv, where together they raised their family.

Natalia Zakrzhetska volunteered in 1943 after her father was killed at Stalingrad. She rode in a tank where she served as a signaler in the second Ukrainian Front. "Our tank brigade took part in the liberation of Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Hungary, Romania, Austria and Czechoslovakia," she recounts. Today, a grandmother, she still carries metal fragments in her left arm and more than a dozen medals on her tunic.

Tamara Butenko was 20 when she was "baptized into combat." She has vivid memories from 1941: "It was bitter and painful during the retreat, because we saw burned-down populated areas, gunned-down or hanged children, women and old people. We would see bodies that were not burned completely, the bones of women and children." She also wears well over a dozen medals on her chest.

Like millions of other Ukrainians, these women joined the Red Army in World War II, either as volunteers or conscripts. Their experiences are part of Ukrainian history. They fought hard, suffered bitterly and survived long enough to see the Soviet Union they had fought for collapse from the weight of its own injustice and incompetence. When the future of Ukraine hung in the balance in December 1991, it was veterans like these, their children and grandchild-

dren who voted overwhelmingly for Ukrainian independence. Kharkiv, where a third of the citizens are ethnically Russian, voted more than 90 percent for independence.

Based on the interviews I read, they still support independence, despite the hardships. Listen to Ms. Zakrzhetska, the tank brigade signaler: "We love our Motherland, our beautiful and blooming Ukraine. We hope for a better future. We would like to wish you peace. Come visit us more often. Come to our dear, singing Ukraine. Soon life here will be very good." Ms. Butenko, who saw "wells filled with corpses of children and old people," took the opportunity of the interview with her friend from Cincinnati to "address our Ukrainian women to raise their children in the spirit of patriotism – this is the most important. To be honest, to be patriots of their motherland, each woman must raise her children in such a spirit."

People like these must continue to support Ukraine if the country is to have a future, because they are the ones who are the target population for those who would reunite with Russia. You know for sure that the functionary – if he's still alive – who harassed Vasyl Symonenko 34 years ago is no friend of independent Ukraine.

For me, it was portentous and ironic that some stranger would mail me these Red Army veteran interviews, so soon after my column appeared in The Weekly about my mother and her aversion to the Red Army Chorus and Band. Many people share that aversion, I know. One of my elderly friends looked at the photographs of the women veterans with their medals and ribbons, shuddered and in Ukrainian said words to the effect that, "These Sovietky give me the creeps."

When Ukraine's history is written years from now, the present post-revolutionary era will be viewed, I think, as a period of consolidation – military treaties and economic restructuring designed to ensure a prosperous and secure Ukraine. It must also become an era of reconciliation, when the different threads of Ukrainian history are woven together. Steps need to be taken in both directions: it's vital, for example, that the Kuchma administration respond positively to the many calls that he recognize the historic significance of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), give it the recognition it deserves and provide its veterans with the same benefits other veterans receive.

It's equally important, however, that those of us with a lifelong commitment to Soviet Ukrainian independence – here and in Ukraine – accept the validity of the Ukrainian experience, especially World War II. I know that's hard, for the very reasons my mother couldn't stand to listen to the Red Army Chorus and Band, but having read the recorded memories of the women Red Army veterans I'm persuaded that they were fighting for their homes and families and not for Stalin, although Stalin certainly reaped the benefits of their efforts.

The Cincinnati woman who sent me the interviews is working with the encouragement of the Ohio Humanities Council on a major grant to tell the story of the Ukrainian women veterans and to relate Kharkiv's experience during World War II. She'd like the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland to be part of the proposal.

What should we do?



Photo report by Roman Iwasiwka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka marked the sixth anniversary of Ukraine's independence with a special concert program on Saturday, August 23, that spotlighted the students of the Ukrainian Dance Workshop directed by the renowned choreographer and balletmaster Roma Pryma Bohachevsky. As seen in the photo on the top left of this page, Ms. Bohachevsky received a certificate of honor issued by Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, in recognition of her work to strengthen ties between Ukraine and the United States, from the Embassy's first secretary, Vasyl Holovenko; the presentation is applauded by Ukrainian National Association President Ulana Diachuk. In other photos, dancers perform Ukrainian folk dances from the Zakarpattia, Hutsulshchyna and Poltava regions, as well as a ballet titled "Gypsy Child." The program, which also featured the music of Lviviany, was emceed by Volodymyr Tsimura, the vocal-musical ensemble's soloist. Also on the program that weekend was an exhibit of artworks by Zenon Holubec, which was opened with remarks by Halyna Kolessa, arts critic for the Svoboda daily newspaper.



Soyuzivka closes summer season with Labor Day weekend festivities

by Serhiy Myroniuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's Catskills resort, said goodbye to the summer season with four days of celebration that ended on Labor Day, Monday, September 1.

The traditional festivities, attended by hundreds of guests from different states, as well as Canada and Ukraine, included concerts, fireworks, sports and dancing.

"I am pleasantly surprised to see so many people this year," said Bohdan Stashkiv, vocalist from Ukraine, who performed inside the Veselka auditorium on Sunday, August 31. Mr. Stashkiv added that he saw fewer guests at Soyuzivka four years ago — the last time he had been here. The Sunday concert also featured Teodor Kukuruza, poet and songwriter, who performed his own songs.

The previous night the Veselka terrace was so crowded that it was difficult to get through to the dance floor where guests enjoyed the music of Tempo. At midnight on Saturday, the crowd cheered and applauded as the sky was lit up by colorful fireworks.

A big attraction was the Viter Ukrainian Dancers from Edmonton who gave two performances. On Saturday evening the 30 young dancers shared the stage in the Veselka auditorium with the band Lvivyany. The next day they again received big rounds of applause as they alternated performances with vocalist Irchyk from Lviv.

Irchyk made no less an impression on the audience, which greeted her with enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, the tennis tournament, which had started the day before with the raising of the U.S., Canadian and Ukrainian flags, was under way. The annual competition, this year dedicated to the sixth anniversary of Ukrainian independence, ended on Monday. The men's champion, Will Ritter from Alabama, took home an \$800 prize presented by Winner Ford Corp. In other sports competitions, swimmers of all ages competed on Saturday, while next to the pool, the fourth annual Koolzak/Suzi-Q Volleyball Tournament was held.

There were at least two "zabavy" every night during the celebration. Luna, Tempo, Fata Morgana and Lvivyany took turns playing inside the Veselka auditorium and on the Veselka terrace.

One more thing reminded the guests that the summer season has ended. Ihor Romaniuk from Kerhonkson sold mushrooms which in Ukraine are usually



Serhiy Myroniuk

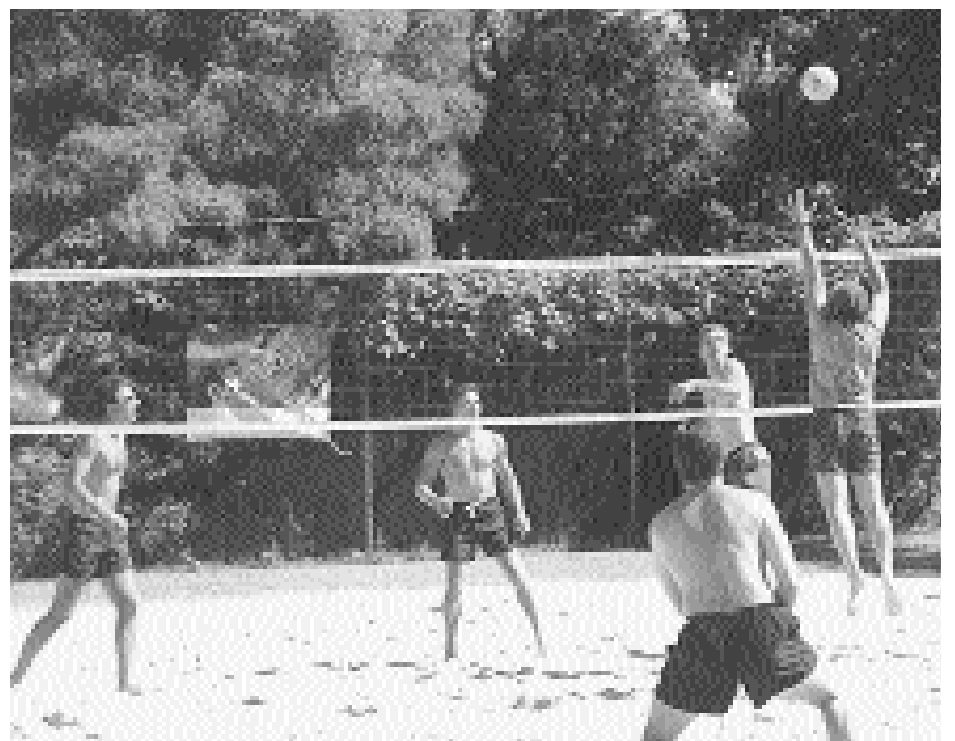
The Viter Ukrainian Dancers of Edmonton take time out for a photo taking advantage of Soyuzivka's beautiful scenery.



Singers Bohdan Stashkiv (left) and Irchyk perform in the Veselka auditorium.



Ihor Romaniuk's mushrooms are admired by Soyuzivka guests.



The competition during the Koolzak/Suzi-Q Volleyball Tournament.

(Continued on page 13)

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Freedom of press...

(Continued from page 2)

believe that such a situation contradicts the Constitution, specifically, statute 42 (against wrongful use of a monopolistic position and against limitations on competition) and statute 92 (taxation).

There are approximately 5,500 publications in Ukraine, of which about one-quarter are state-controlled. However, a portion of the publications that are registered with the government but not state-run do not appear for varying reasons (but basically economic ones). According to a study conducted by the Kyiv Center for Political and Conflict Studies in autumn 1996, more than 50 percent of government publications have a circulation of more than 50,000, while only 26.6 percent of non-governmental publications can say the same. Government newspapers appear on average three to four times a week, while non-governmental ones are published once or twice weekly.

According to statistics supplied by the assistant chief editor of the newspaper Silski Visti government publications "make up three-quarters of gross circulation" (Parliament hearings, April 10).

An analysis of the 20 largest newspapers by subscriber circulation showed that although only three government publications consistently appear in the top 20 newspapers, they make up 40.9 percent of the gross subscriber circulation of Ukraine, data that appeared in a 1997 analysis by the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies called, "Freedom of Speech and Authority in Ukraine."

The UCEPS report states that most alarming is the type of economic manipulation the government employs that forces independent publications to temporarily suspend operations, or to find themselves "dependent on a whole slew of government structures" and "to find themselves under a much more intense pressure than any sort of political censorship — internal control — or to outwardly demand government financing," as a result of which the mass media loses its "unbiased view on the acts of government."

However, the government's standard modus operandi is one of control: from pressure on and manipulation of the printed mass media to the calling out "onto the carpet" of chief editors by government leaders after publication of controversial pieces.

The development of a large arsenal of varied levers and means of influence, has given the government the ability to directly control the editorial politics of certain publications. This includes administrative pressures on the creators of publications (the most vivid example of this: the unprecedented ruinous pressure by taxation and power organs of government put on the commercial concern Dendi, the creators of the newspaper Kievskiy Viedomosti, which was provoked by severe criticism of some ministers and of the president); psychological pressure brought to bear on chief editors (frequent reprimands, etc.); timely release of information to some news services and informational blockades against others, access or non-access to sources of information, additions to or deletions from lists of journalists scheduled to travel with officials.

There also exists the practice of creating various foundations, ostensibly independent, to which money from government budgets is transferred for the purpose of furthering financial support for the obedient press. Besides state newspapers, television channels and information agencies, this privilege is principally

granted to loyal publications that actively work with the executive branch.

There also exists a well-developed system of subsidies for "their own." This can consist of the giving of credits for subsidies, financial aid, tax exemptions and customs exemptions, guaranteed subsidization of newsprint or means of communication, etc. Traditionally, these are not made public and, therefore, are not widely known. Better known are other types of control.

For example, this year an illegal attempt by the government's Audit and Review Administration to financially audit the books of the more popular newspapers, which to varying degrees were considered either opposition papers or insufficiently loyal, received much public attention. A review of this type is sufficient to halt the presses, irregardless of whether improprieties are found. Thanks only to the efforts of the deputies to the Kyiv City Council was this illegal action halted, even though to this day it is not known who gave the order for the audits. Most people who were in anyway involved with this believe that the order came directly from the president's administration, specifically from the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Mr. Horbulin, who is considered President Kuchma's right-hand man.

It is interesting that Mr. Horbulin was first among the representatives of the executive branch to publicly formulate a thesis regarding the incompatibility of a multi-party system democracy with the interests of state security (in a well-known interview in Kievskiy Viedomosti). In this context it looks as if accusations by opposition forces regarding the unchecked and closed nature of authority, whether at the highest levels or at the local or regional level, and of a desire by President Kuchma to go the "Belarusian route," is not without some basis.

The president's latest decree

A meeting of the National Security and Defense Council, which received very little attention, was held on June 17. The president signed a decree in late July regarding the resolution of the Security Council from the June 17 meeting. The president's decree, titled "On the undelayable measures regarding the regulation of a system for achieving government political aims and improvement of government regulation of informational relations," touches a series of issues which relate to the mass media as a whole, including print and the electronic media. In the decree, specific mention is made about control over the contents and the quality of information; splitting the press from gray or underground sources of capital; the formation of a special judicial organ on questions regarding information operations; maintenance of state secrets and the creation of special organizations to track them; about the necessity to legislatively establish responsibility for "acts based on the dissemination of information which is not based on trustworthy data, constrains the rights of individuals, damages their reputations or the state interests of Ukraine."

One can only agree with Ivan Bokii, the assistant chief editor of Silski Visti, the largest newspaper in Ukraine, when he notes that the decree is not merely "a desire by the state to control the press ... but an attempt to once again make the mass media subservient to the state."

An analysis of this decree, the pronouncements of leading representatives of the regime, especially the executive, the mood in the presidency, all give the basis to believe that the situation for freedom of speech and information in Ukraine will continue to worsen.

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Verkhovna Rada fails...

(Continued from page 1)

Most lawmakers who support President Kuchma voted against amendments to the Constitution. National Deputy Mykhailo Ratushnyi of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists commented that changes in the Constitution "could cause huge tensions in society," while Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil said that these changes could introduce "a destructive aspect to the work of Parliament."

The two-day session in late August underscored the fact that relations between the legislative and executive branches of power have grown so thorny in recent months that deputies interrupted their summer vacation and hurried back to Kyiv for a special one-day session on August 15, for fear that President Kuchma might exercise his right to dismiss the Parliament if it does not hold a session for 30 days.

The August 28-29 session, planned back in July, was seen by some deputies as an attempt to adopt a new election law before the start of the campaign season in September. There is little chance that the bill, which proposes a mixed majoritarian-proportional system, will be adopted in time for the March 1998 parliamentary elections.

Its biggest supporters are the Communist, Socialist and Rukh factions in Parliament — because they are the most structured in the current Verkhovna Rada and enjoy popular support. Most democratic deputies, on the other hand, do not think Ukraine's political parties are strong enough at this point in time, nor do they think society is ready for such a system.

Speaking to lawmakers at the August 29 session, Deputy Chairman of Parliament Viktor Musiyaka said that if the Verkhovna Rada does not adopt a new election law, the old one will be amended.

"If elections are held on the basis of the current law, either the Verkhovna Rada will not exist or it will be invalid," he said, by virtue of the fact that there will be too few elected deputies to enact law. He was referring to the current law, which requires that 50 percent of registered voters in each district cast their ballots and that a candidate have 50 percent plus one of that vote to be declared a winner.

Mr. Musiyaka added that he favors the adoption of a law based on a mixed system, since "this will allow us to move toward continuity in the Verkhovna Rada's activities." However, discussions

were stalled in Parliament on August 29 and lawmakers decided to return to this issue once the eighth session began on September 2. On September 2, they decided to postpone debates regarding the law until September 9.

According to Mr. Musiyaka, left-wingers in the Rada have warned that they will insist on a new elections law, based on the proportional system or on a mixed system and they have threatened to abstain from voting on new taxation laws if a new election law is not passed by September 29 — which marks six months before the elections are to be held.

Once again, the left-wingers' position conflicts with that of President Kuchma, who, speaking to the press upon his return from Crimea, said that a change from the majoritarian system to a mixed system would not be desirable at this time.

However, there is no longer any talk of postponing the elections or prolonging the mandates of deputies.

A move to impeach Kuchma

The president has a whole new set of problems with the start of the new session of Parliament. On September 3, the Verkhovna Rada Legal Policy and Judicial Reform Committee, chaired by Volodymyr Stretovych, approved a decision to initiate impeachment procedures against President Kuchma because he has three times vetoed the Local State Administrations Bill, which removes power from the central government and gives regional administrations more flexibility.

According to Mr. Stretovych, the Ukrainian president has violated the Constitution by not signing the act on local government administration despite the fact that the Rada has twice overridden his veto. Committee members said President Kuchma's refusal to sign the bill can be viewed as a misuse of power or authority under Article 165 of the Criminal Code.

Deputy Taras Stetskiy, also a member of the committee, told Interfax that the decision to impeach the president will be submitted to the Parliament for examination; it must be supported by a constitutional majority. If the measure passes, the Verkhovna Rada would have to form a special investigative committee, which would include a special prosecutor and special investigators.

Before leaving for Vilnius on September 4, President Kuchma called the parliamentary committee's actions "a bluff and a comedy," "devoid of any meaning for those who know the Constitution of Ukraine."

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

mainly Russian-speaking region. (RFE/RL Newsline)

"End of romanticism" in CIS relations

MOSCOW — Russia's newly appointed minister for cooperation with CIS countries, Anatolii Adamishin, said on September 2 that the "era of romanticism" in Russia's relations with other CIS states is over and that it is time to take a more pragmatic approach, particularly in economic relations, RFE/RL's Moscow bureau reported. Mr. Adamishin conceded that the vast majority of the 1,300 inter-CIS agreements have not been implemented. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lazarenko elected head of Yednist faction

KYIV — Former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, removed from office in July amid allegations of corruption and criticism for inaction on reform, was elected to lead the Yednist (Unity) faction in the Parliament where he is a deputy, on August 28. Eleven members of the faction

have since split off, and now only 20 deputies remain. Mr. Lazarenko has alleged that members of the Kuchma administration and of the government pressured the 11 who quit. On September 2, the Interfax agency quoted President Kuchma's criticism of Mr. Lazarenko, saying the former premier should analyze his year as the Cabinet's senior member. (RFE/RL Newsline, Eastern Economist)

Floods in Crimea, Chernivtsi, Odesa

KYIV — Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Saki region of Crimea, where over 300 buildings were inundated, and on September 2, President Leonid Kuchma requested that Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk, Emergencies Minister Valerii Kalchenko and officials from the Ministry of Agriculture mobilize an assistance effort. Mr. Kalchenko recently visited the stricken region. Also hit have been the Putylskiy and Starozhynetskiy districts of the Chernivtsi Oblast, where 26 settlements were deprived of electricity. As a result of torrential rains, 86 houses were evacuated on August 28, in Dolyinka, a village in the Odesa Oblast. No fatalities were reported by the region's civil defense officials. (Eastern Economist)

Basilian Sisters plan fund-raiser for chapel and Spirituality Center

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – The Sisters of St. Basil the Great will host the first major fund-raising event for the Basilian Chapel/Spirituality Center on September 26.

The Basilian Spirituality Center Honors Banquet will honor those who have distinguished themselves in their chosen field and have generously given of their time and resources over the years to support the Sisters and the Ukrainian community.

The categories of honors include those who have exemplified themselves in the fields of business, education, the media, politics, sports and religion. A volunteer honor and a special memorial honor also will be presented at his time.

Receiving the honor in religion is Josyp Terelya of Toronto, a noted religious activist. Born in the Carpathian Mountains of western Ukraine, Mr. Terelya joined the dissident political and religious freedom movement in Ukraine.

Imprisoned by the Soviet KGB for his allegiance to Ukraine and the outlawed Eastern-rite Ukrainian Catholic Church, he endured years of degradation and torture at the hands of his captors. Mr. Terelya's faith and perseverance resulted in his being described as a "living martyr."

In the field of education, Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky of Melrose Park, Pa., will receive the Basilian Spirituality Center Honor. Dr. Rudnytzky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the U.S., is a professor of Germanic and Slavic literatures at La Salle University in Philadelphia. His publications include numerous studies on contemporary Ukrainian literature and 20th century Ukrainian Church history.

Melanne Starinshak Verveer of Washington, will be honored that evening for her distinguished service in the field of politics. Ms. Verveer, who is assistant to President Bill Clinton and chief of staff to first lady, has accompanied the Hilary Rodham Clinton on goodwill missions around the world and was a member of the delegation that accompanied President Clinton in Ukraine in 1995. Ms. Verveer, whose grandparents were born in Ukraine, attended Transfiguration Ukrainian School and St. Mary's Villa run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate, a Ukrainian religious order.

The sports honor will be posthumously presented to Walter Chyzowych for his distinguished career in soccer. Mr. Chyzowych, who died in 1994, was one of America's most prominent soccer coaches and a collegiate soccer legend. In January, he was inducted into the Hall of Fame of the National Soccer Coaches Association of America. Mr. Chyzowych's brother, Ihor Chyzowych of Rydal, Pa., will accept

the honor in his brother's name.

For distinguished service in the field of business, the executive committee of the Basilian Spirituality Center chose Joseph Garvey of Philadelphia. Mr. Garvey, a businessman whose daughter attends St. Basil Academy, a private girl's high school founded by the Basilian Sisters in 1931, is being honored for his significant contributions in supporting the development efforts of the academy.

Marie Hanusey of Philadelphia is the recipient of the media honor. Ms. Hanusey is the host of the "Ukrainian Hour" radio program which airs issues of interest to the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia. The program, which has been on the air for more than 20 years, was founded by Mary Hanusey, Ms. Hanusey's mother.

A special memorial award will be presented to the family of Ann Palczuk Harris of Willow Grove, Pa. Mrs. Harris, an active member of the Basilian Spirituality Center Capital Campaign Committee, died on April 21. A retired teacher, she was named Ukrainian American commissioner for the Pennsylvania Heritage Commission and served on the boards of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, the Ukrainian National Choir and the Ukrainian Professional Society Advisory Board.

The Basilian Spirituality Center Honors Banquet will be held Friday, September 26, at 7 p.m. at the Celebrations banquet facility in Bensalem, Pa. In addition to the banquet and honors ceremony, there will be dancing to the Adonis Orchestra.

Tickets can be purchased for \$75 per person from: Development Department, Sisters of St. Basil the Great, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase Manor, PA 19046. All proceeds from the banquet will be used towards the building of the Basilian Chapel/Spirituality Center, the first of its kind in the country.

For more information on the center and the honors banquet contact Linda Elia Koch at (215) 379-0628.

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The Washington Group...

(Continued from page 4)

have a very high-tech system here," she pointed out, and they depend on it for gathering and disseminating information quickly.

One also needs to be patient, she noted, "because it does get stressful; the work load does get heavy ... and it's definitely more than a nine-to-five job."

Commenting on his organization's program, which includes a \$1,500 stipend for the intern, TWG President George Masiuk said the embassy internship is beneficial for all involved: "It promotes good will between the Ukrainian American community and the Ukrainian Embassy, provides the Embassy with competent and much-needed help, and provides the intern with the opportunity to gain valuable experience."

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Tuesday, September 9

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The first morning class of Pre-School Music will be held. The music program features after-school classes for older children as well. All classes will be held at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave. For more information, call Marta Sawycky, (908) 276-3134 or (201) 374-8079.

Saturday, September 13

NEW YORK: Plast will begin activities for the 1997-1998 year with a formal "zbirka" at 1:30 p.m. Enrollments of children born prior to 1992 will be accepted in the office every Saturday, 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m., until October 4. Registration and the "zbirka" will take place at 144 Second Ave. For further information, call (212) 982-4530.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America announces its official season opening to commence the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the institute and the 100th anniversary of its landmark building. A reception that will include cocktails, hors d'oeuvres and music will be held on September 13 at 7 p.m. to midnight. Suggested donation is \$30. Call (212) 288-8660 for further information.

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: Ukrainian Saturday Day School will open for the 1997-1998 school year with a moleben at 9:30 a.m. at St. Nicholas Church to be followed by student registration. Classes will begin the following Saturday. Contact Dr. George Gela, (413) 445-7378 or Jerry Tysiak, (518) 286-0795, for registration information.

Sunday, September 14

NEW YORK: The exhibit "Preservation of a Heritage: The Village of Uhryniv of the Sokal Region" will open at The Ukrainian Museum at 2 p.m. Folk costumes, woven and embroidered textiles, as well as pysanky will be featured. Most of the objects on exhibit are from the collection of Iryna Kashubynsky, a native of Uhryniv. A bilingual, illustrated catalogue will accompany the exhibit. For further information, stop by The Ukrainian Museum at 203 Second Ave., or phone, (212) 228-0110.

Wednesday, September 17

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center will hold its second annual Harvest Moon Dinner and Art Auction at the Fort Garry Place Grand Ballroom, 83 Garry St. Viewing will begin at 5:30 p.m., a champagne reception at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:15 p.m. The auc-

tion will follow dinner and will feature the work of artists such as Dr. Leo Mol, Robert Bateman, Barry Burdeny, Ken Gordon, Peter Shostak, Robert Kost, Jean Bachynsky, Anne Johnson, Taras Snihurhowycz, Ben Wasylshyn and others. Tickets for the event are \$60 and are available at the center or by calling (204) 942-0218.

WASHINGTON: The Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Ukrainian American Coordinating Council will host a Ukrainian Independence Day reception in honor of the sixth anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Rayburn House Office Building, Room B354, Independence and South Capitol Streets. SW at 6-8 p.m. For more information, or to RSVP, please call Ukrainian National Information Service, (202) 547-0018.

Thursday, September 18

CHICAGO: Volodymyr Vynnytsky will perform the opening program in "The Season of Four Steinways" performance series at Wright College North, 4300 N. Narragansett, at 7:30 p.m. Program to include Mozart, Liszt, Revutsky, Skoryk and Brahms. Admission is free. Contact Michael Holian, (773) 481-8864, for more information.

Thursday - Sunday, September 18 - 21

CARTERET, N.J.: St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will sponsor a four-day Family Fun Carnival and the 61st annual Ukrainian Day celebration. The festivities will include amusement rides, great food and beverages, dancing, music, crafts and much more. Events will be held at the St. Demetrius Community Center and on the grounds at 691 Roosevelt Ave. (Exit 12 off the New Jersey Turnpike). For schedule of events, call Alice Balazs, (732) 636-1493.

Sunday, September 21

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum will sponsor a coal miners' picnic at McDade Park at 1 p.m. Children can play games from the past such as Hunt the Slipper, Blindman's Bluff, Hoops and Hopscotch. Homemade ice cream, pie and lemonade will be served. Mining songs will be taught, and families can complete a historical search walking through the museum, which preserves the heritage of Pennsylvania coal miners, many of whom were Polish, Ukrainian, Croatian, and Slovak immigrants. The admission is \$5 for adults, \$2 for children. Reservations are necessary and can be made by calling (717) 963-4804.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

• To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

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