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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Successor states to Soviet Union sign series of arms control pacts

by **Khristina Lew**

NEW YORK — Ukraine, Russia, Kazakstan, Belarus and the United States signed a series of arms control agreements here at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on September 26 intended to remove further obstacles to Russian ratification of the START II Treaty.

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Hennadii Udovenko, Yevgenii Primakov, Kassymghomait Tokaev and Ivan Antonovich, the foreign affairs ministers of Ukraine, Russia, Kazakstan and Belarus, respectively, signed agreements related to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty that resolve succession to the treaty and clarify the line between strategic (ABM) and theater ballistic missile defenses (TMD) systems.

The ABM Treaty was a bilateral agreement signed by the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on May 26, 1972. When the Soviet Union collapsed, the only operationally deployed ABM system was in Moscow, while a number of its early warning radars and an ABM test range were located outside of the Russian Federation.

The Memorandum of Understanding on Succession signed by the five countries establishes that the United States, Ukraine, Russia, Kazakstan and Belarus are parties to the ABM Treaty, and that the four former Soviet republics assume the rights and obligations of the USSR under the treaty.

The memorandum permits only a sin-

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Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko (left), Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Yevgenii Primakov (center) and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright sign the Memorandum of Understanding on Succession to the ABM Treaty at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

## Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk dead at 90, was a leader of underground Ukrainian Church

LVIV — Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, a leading figure in the underground Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church during the Soviet era, died in his quarters at the Metropolitan's Residence at St. George's Square in Lviv on September 29. He was 90.

A former Soviet political prisoner, he was imprisoned in the late 1940s and early 1950s in the Arkhangel oblast of the Russian Soviet Federated Republic following the liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in 1946 at a non-canonical convocation of the church council that declared union with the Russian Orthodox Church.

While clandestinely ministering to his faithful, the Rev. Sterniuk held jobs as a park attendant, a bookkeeper, a janitor and an assistant in an emergency ward. Later he was secretly consecrated a bishop by another underground hierarch, Bishop Vasyl Velychkovsky. Archbishop Sterniuk became the locum tenens of the major archbishop (the primate) of the UGCC in Lviv in 1972.

Bishop Lubomyr Husar, plenipotentiary-auxiliary of the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Patriarchal Curia in Lviv, announced that funeral arrangements were to include requiem services, scripture readings and continuous viewings so that the public could pay its last respects from September 20 through October 1. The funeral liturgy, followed by a funeral procession through Lviv's city center, and burial in the crypt of St. George Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Cathedral, were scheduled for the first days of October.

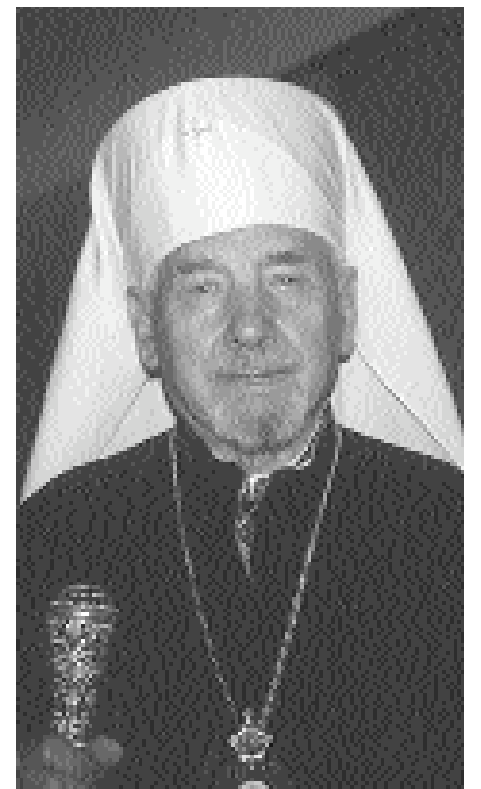
The following biographical information was provided by the press service of the Patriarchal Curia.

Archbishop Sterniuk was born on February 12, 1907, in the town of Pustomyty near Lviv. His parents were the Rev. Volodymyr Sterniuk and Eugenia (nee Konovalets). His brother, Eustache, and two uncles also were priests.

He attended primary school in Lviv and then he undertook studies at the minor seminary of the Redemptorist Fathers at Eskhen, Belgium, where he obtained his high school diploma. He entered the Redemptorist Monastery of St. Trendi in Belgium in July 1927, and took his temporary vows in 1928 and his perpetual (final) vows to adhere to the religious life in 1931.

Continuing his education in Belgium, he completed studies in philosophy and theology at both Beauplateau and Louvain. He was ordained to the priesthood by the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop of Winnipeg, Basil Ladyka, in July 1931 in Louvain. From 1932 he was a provincial consultant for the Order of the Most

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Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk

## Ukrainian Church complex seized by Russian authorities

by **Roman Woronowycz**

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Buildings of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate complex in the city of Noginsk, just outside Moscow, were seized and the archbishop of the Moscow eparchy detained by the Russian militia and Security Services in the evening of September 29. Church leaders in Kyiv are calling the action the result of the new law on religion that Russia's President Boris Yeltsin signed on September 26.

Nearly 100 worshippers and clergy were beaten and arrested, including Archbishop Adrian, the leader of the UOC-KP in Russia, after militia and Security Service officers entered the grounds of the Epiphany Cathedral, according to the Kyiv Patriarchate's press office. Archbishop Adrian sustained a broken arm in the skirmish that ensued.

The press office said the militia seized the Church's cathedral, its seminary, a convent for nuns and the monastery, but refrained from comment on the status of the archbishop and followers until a press conference that was scheduled for October 2.

However, Nikolai Marfenko, chief of the Noginsk police precinct that includes

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## SBU uncovers terrorist threat against U.S. Embassy

by **Roman Woronowycz**

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV — Ukraine's Security Services (SBU) have uncovered a potential terrorist act against the United States Embassy to Ukraine. A statement released by the U.S. Embassy said that on September 26 it was "notified by Ukrainian authorities of a potential terrorist threat against U.S. government facilities in Ukraine."

A spokesperson for the U.S. Embassy said he was not allowed to explain specifically what the threat entailed, but said that "over the weekend the Ukrainian government took steps to deal with the situation, and the Embassy has put into effect appropri-

ate security precautions."

There is no danger to U.S. citizens or to local offices of U.S. corporations," said the spokesperson.

No information has been made public by either the Embassy or the SBU on what type of danger existed and who, if anybody, was responsible. It is not even altogether clear whether it was in fact the work of the SBU that uncovered the danger. Neither the Embassy nor the SBU would affirm or deny whether the notoriously secretive organization was responsible, but a spokesperson for that organization, Anatolii Sakhno, told the daily newspaper Den that one of its functions was

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

## Ukraine: a summer of discontent

by Taras Kuzio

The resignation of Pavlo Lazarenko as Ukraine's prime minister did not provide President Leonid Kuchma with the calm that he had probably hoped it would. Valerii Pustovoitenko, Mr. Kuchma's candidate to replace Mr. Lazarenko, was the safest choice the president could have made in the circumstances since Mr. Pustovoitenko possesses three strategic assets in view of Mr. Kuchma's eye towards the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections in 1998-1999.

First, the 50-year-old Mr. Pustovoitenko was head of Mr. Kuchma's election team in the presidential elections in 1994 and is regarded as one of his closest associates. Second, Mr. Pustovoitenko has no personal presidential ambitions of his own. He is therefore unlikely to use the Cabinet of Ministers as a springboard to launch a move for the presidency in two years' time. Third, the new prime minister is a member of the pro-presidential "party of power" — the Narodna Demokratychna Partia (People's Democratic Party). The head of the Presidential Administration, Yevhen Kushnariov, also is a member of that party. Both of these state structures will prove to be invaluable in helping Mr. Kuchma's likely re-election bid in 1999.

Mr. Kuchma's actions also show evidence of his concern about the impact of the economic crisis upon voting behavior during the forthcoming elections. Although he was the first to put himself forward as a presidential candidate more than a year ago, Mr. Kuchma now conditions that upon the future state of the Ukrainian economy.

Here there is a mixture of good and bad news for Ukraine. Success in launching \$450 million of Eurobonds on the Luxembourg securities market, approval of a \$542 million IMF stand-by credit, 5.2 percent inflation during the first five months of 1997 (lower than in most of the CIS and Poland) has to be tempered by continued bad news. Growing unemploy-

*Taras Kuzio is a research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham and editor of Ukraine Business Review.*

## Kuchma's state visit to Mexico strengthens bilateral relations

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma paid his first state visit to Mexico on September 24-26 to strengthen Ukraine-Mexico bilateral and trade relations.

During the course of his two-day visit, President Kuchma met with Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon to discuss expanding bilateral trade and facilitating cooperation between Ukrainian and Mexican companies in the manufacturing and technology fields.

According to the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S., the two presidents also discussed the importance of their respective countries actively participating in the work of the United Nations and other international organizations.

Both presidents hailed their meeting as a triumph in the process of diversifying the foreign policy of both countries.

The Ukrainian president also held meetings with Mexico's energy, tourism and foreign affairs ministers, and addressed Mexico's 64-member Senate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' diplomatic academy. During a meeting

with the mayor of Mexico City, President Kuchma was named an honorary guest of Mexico's capital city.

In an effort to strengthen bilateral relations, Ukraine and Mexico signed numerous agreements: a declaration on the principles of relations and cooperation between the two countries; a memorandum of understanding on creating a mechanism for consultation on mutual interests; an agreement on visa-free travel for diplomats; an agreement on educational and cultural cooperation; an agreement on scientific, technical and technological cooperation; an agreement between Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and Mexico's Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development on the creation of mechanisms of consultation; and an agreement on friendship between the cities of Kyiv and Mexico City.

Both sides agreed to continue working on expanding the foundation of Ukraine-Mexico relations. President Kuchma invited President Zedillo for an official visit to Ukraine.

ment (hidden unemployment stands at an estimated 25.2 percent of the labor force), a growing balance of payments, deficit which the IMF projects will reach \$4.2 billion this year, and continued decline in GDP, which was 7.5 percent lower than in mid-1996.

It is therefore little wonder that Mr. Kuchma and his entourage made indirect calls to sound out Parliament's views about postponing the parliamentary elections for another year. This, though, was unlikely to ever get off the ground because the left was eager to fight the elections in the middle of an economic crisis while reformers understood that one year would have made little difference to the economy. The public would not have been too happy with postponing the elections either. In a recent Democratic Initiatives/Institute of Sociology poll only 3.8 percent believed their elected deputy represented their interests in Parliament while nearly a third could not remember who their elected representative was.

Mr. Kuchma, like his predecessor Leonid Kravchuk, has consequently sought to back the old majoritarian election law (minus its turnout requirement) in the fear that a mixed proportional-majoritarian system would serve to help only well-established political parties on the left and Rukh in gaining the bulk of seats elected on party lists. The left meanwhile have sought to sabotage tax reform in revenge for Mr. Kuchma's hostility to a mixed election law. Mr. Pustovoitenko was approved in office only by the slimmest of margins (226:91), an approval that requires 50 percent of parliamentary deputies (225) plus one.

Eleven of the 23 members of the Cabinet of Ministers remained in their positions from the Mr. Lazarenko government, therefore, it can hardly be described as a "new government." In contrast to the Lazarenko government, new ministerial appointments will allegedly be based upon professional competence and "loyalty to the Ukrainian state." This latter requirement clearly rules out members of the Communist Party from being considered for ministerial posts.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

## Ukrainian-Russian council formed

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said on September 29 that Moscow and Kyiv have no fundamental differences in approach to foreign policy questions. He was speaking after representatives of the newly established Ukrainian-Russian Consultative Council gave him a document calling for the two sides to raise their "relations to the level of strategic partnership." Mr. Kuchma also said he will make an informal visit to Moscow to meet with Russian President Boris Yeltsin before his official trip to the Russian capital in January. The new council, which is to research and prepare recommendations in key areas of Ukrainian-Russian relations, will be considered a "public organization," and meetings and advice will have "unofficial status." (RFE/RL Newsline, Eastern Economist)

## Ukraine receives IMF credit

KYIV — On September 26 Ukraine received an initial payment of \$49 million of short-term credit from the International Monetary Fund. The total available short-term credit is \$542 million, well below the requested \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion extended credit requested by Ukraine. The Ministry of the Economy confirmed on September 26 that the budget deficit increased by more than 1 billion hrv in August, the highest monthly increase in the deficit this year. The January-July period saw an average monthly increase in the budget deficit of 358 million hrv. The rise has caused tensions with the IMF; further payments will depend on conforming to agreed-upon economic reforms. On September 28, Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reform Serhii Tyhypko stated that he believes Ukraine will not need assistance from the IMF and World Bank after the year 2000, though the country would still need advice and guidance. (Eastern Economist)

## Available for purchase: votes

KYIV — Basic tenets of democracy may not have fully taken root in Ukraine. Nearly one-third of Ukrainians said they would sell their votes to the highest bidder in parliamentary elections next March, according to an opinion poll published on September 30 in the newspaper Vseukrainskiye Vedomosti. Thirty-two percent of those queried said their votes could be bought by political parties or candidates. Those who would take money quoted prices ranging from \$11 to \$400, the pollsters said. No margin of error was given for the poll taken by the

Yevasia think-tank, which questioned 730 people in eight cities. While the results indicate a jaded electorate that has little faith in its representatives, 70 percent were still hopeful that their lives will improve after the elections to the 450-seat Verkhovna Rada. (RFE/RL Newsline, Associated Press)

## New political group headed by Lazarenko

KYIV — Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko was elected on September 27 to head a new political movement Hromada (Community). Approximately 1,000 delegates, claiming to represent more than 17,000 members of Hromada, elected Mr. Lazarenko as their chairman. Mr. Lazarenko described his party as social-democratic and said its main task would be to win a majority in the legislative elections in March. A Hromada spokeswoman, Yulia Tymoshenko, who heads United Energy Systems, said the group will be "in open opposition to the ruling regime," specifically, President Leonid Kuchma. She announced on September 27 that deputies from the Hromada group will initiate the creation of a special investigations committee set to review financial activities in Ukraine. She added that serious securities violations have been committed and claimed that "as a result of financial speculation involving securities, more than \$800 million has been taken out of the state budget in the last two years." (Reuters, RFE/RL Newsline)

## Ukrainian Muslim Party formed

DONETSK — On September 28, 50 delegates representing Islamic communities from 15 Ukrainian regions met in Donetsk to form the Ukrainian Muslim Party. The as-yet unregistered party will be headed by Rashit Bragin. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## President brings back campaign aide

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma on September 30 issued a decree appointing Dmytro Tabachnyk as an adviser. Less than a year ago Mr. Kuchma fired Mr. Tabachnyk, who was a leader in Mr. Kuchma's first election campaign, but later was accused of corruption. Mr. Tabachnyk's return suggests the president's is preparing for a re-election campaign in 1999. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## Dumping investigation is stopped

WASHINGTON — Representatives of Ukraine's Ministry of Industrial Policy and the U.S. signed an agreement on

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## Documents suggest Canada is setting immigration quotas

### Canadian Ukrainian agency concerned about flexibility

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Documents obtained by Canadian immigration lawyer Richard Kurland from his country's Department of Citizenship and Immigration under the Access to Information Act suggest that the government is setting visa quotas.

Lila Sarick reported in the Toronto-based daily *Globe and Mail's* September 16 edition that this is the first time that "targets for the number of independent immigrants that Canadian visa offices around the world are to consider have been revealed."

Immigration Ministry spokesman René Mercier was quoted as saying that "it doesn't mean to say we're limiting that number to that country. We feel we're going to get that many in [the independent immigrant] class."

The *Globe* item also mentions the federal government's official line that the numbers provided in the documents are not quotas, but "final disposition targets" for individual missions.

In the article Mr. Mercier goes on to add that "targets do not single out particular nationalities because some missions, such as Vienna, handle immigration applications for a number of countries ... and immigrants can apply to visa posts outside their own country."

A graphic accompanying Ms. Sarick's piece suggests that the Canadian visa mission post in Kyiv is expected to process 805 cases (55 for those destined for Québec and 750 for the rest of Canada) out of a total of 110,860.

Mason Loh, chairman of a large Vancouver-based Chinese social services agency, told the *Globe* reporter that he was "shocked" to learn of the targets.

"It's been the cornerstone of our immigration policy for the last 30 years that people can come to Canada as long as they meet objective standards in immigration rules. This thing is a complete departure from that concept."

#### CUIAS and UCC comment

Eugen Duvalco, executive director of the Toronto-based Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society and Ukrainian Canadian Congress spokesman on immigration issues, was more sanguine about the report.

"That the government does this kind of thing is something we've known all along," Mr. Duvalco told *The Weekly*. "Our concern is to what extent these numbers are flexible."

Mr. Duvalco said the Immigration Department's target for the Ukrainian capital was low. "Certainly we want to see Kyiv as a more robust office" in terms of the number of independent immigrant applications accepted.

"We certainly expect a larger number because of the link our community in Canada has to Ukraine," he added.

But Mr. Duvalco offered guarded agreement with Mr. Mercier's contention about particular missions. "Moscow, for example, which has a target of 1,750, actually does a lot of Ukrainian business."

The CUIAS official also pointed out that while Canada expects to admit a total of 5,000 immigrants from the U.S. by origin annually, the mission post in Buffalo, N.Y., is listed as being allotted

23,000 "final dispositions" in the document published in the *Globe*.

"Anybody who is familiar with our work knows that we take applicants from Ukraine and elsewhere for landed immigrant status to the Buffalo office for processing," Mr. Duvalco said.

The largest target for a European office was Paris, expected to issue a total of 6,800 independent immigrant visas (with 4,650 going to Québec), followed by London (6,500, with all but 190 going to the rest of Canada), Moscow (1,750, 300 to Québec), Bonn (1,710, 110), Belgrade (1,665, 165), Bucharest (1,600, 700), Vienna (1,045, 45) and Warsaw (1,000, 50).

Buffalo was expected to be the busiest post worldwide, followed by Delhi, India (10,820, 320 to Québec), Hong Kong (10,180, 680), Manila (7,200, 200) and Singapore (6,950, 950).

The *Globe* article pointed out that Canada annually sets targets for immigration and that Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard expected her ministry to accept up to 113,000 economic immigrants into the country this year, based on their job skills, fluency in Canada's two official languages and adaptability.

In the September 16 item, the former chairman of the Canadian Bar Association's immigration section, Winnipeg-based lawyer David Matas, opines that "allocating levels by visa post was developed to help the Immigration Department manage its human resources."

"The problem is the staffing at the visa posts in relation to the demand," Mr. Matas said. "It's favoritism by impact, not necessarily by intent."

## U.S. visa center registers lottery winners

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — The National Visa Center has registered the winners of the DV-98 lottery. The Diversity Lottery was conducted under the regulations of Section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and makes available 55,000 permanent resident visas annually to persons from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States.

Almost 100,000 applicants have been registered and notified and may now make applications for immigrant visas. Since it is likely that some of the first 55,000 persons registered will not pursue their cases to visa issuance, this larger figure should ensure that all DV-98 numbers will be used.

Applicants registered for the DV-98 program were selected at random from the approximately 4.7 million qualified entries received during the one-month application period that ran from February 3 through noon on March 5. An additional 1.3 million applications received inside the mail-in period were disqualified because applicants failed to properly follow directions.

The visas have been apportioned among six geographic regions with a maximum of 3,850 visas (7 percent of the 55,000 total) available to persons born in any single country. During the visa interview, principal applicants must provide proof of a high school education or its equivalent, or show two years of work experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience within the past five years.

Those selected will need to act on their immigrant visa applications quickly. Applicants should follow the instructions in their notification letter and must fully complete the information requested. Registrants living in the United States who wish to apply for adjustment of their status must contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service nearest to their place of residence.

Once the total of 55,000 visa numbers have been used, the program for fiscal year 1998 will end. Selected applicants who do not receive visas by September 30, 1998, will derive no further benefit from their DV-98 registration. Similarly, spouses and children accompanying or following to join DV-98 principals are only entitled to derivative DV status only until September 30, 1998.

Only participants in the DV-98 program who were selected for further processing have been notified. Those who have not received notification should assume their names were not selected. The application period for next year's DV-99 lottery will be October 24 to November 24.

## Kyiv to charge toll on entry into city

*Eastern Economist*

KYIV — The Kyiv City Administration, headed by Oleksander Omelchenko plans to introduce a fee of 1 hrv for cars and 3 hrv for trucks for entering the city, the City Administration confirmed on August 7. Toll check points will be introduced at the Ovruch, Kovel, Zhytomyr, Odesa, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Chernihiv highways leading to the capital city.

The project was proposed by the American corporation Style BANKORP, which specializes in large investment projects. The checkpoints will also inspect the environmental conditions of vehicles entering Kyiv.

Style BANKORP will invest 138 million hrv in the construction of checkpoints with the first due to be opened in 12 to 14 months' time. The system will include a computer tracking system to monitor the movements of vehicles.

## U.S. announces 10 exchange programs with Ukraine

by **Zenon Zawada**

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — After Roman Maxymchuk's first three high school years in Lutsk, he squeezed his way into a New Jersey high school his senior year through an exchange program called the Freedom Support Act Future Leaders Exchange. Mr. Maxymchuk is now a senior at Volyn State University, but his yearlong exposure to American technology and communities have had a lasting impact.

As a college sophomore, he co-founded the first English-language newspaper in Lutsk. Just this past summer he helped establish a community-service non-government organization, and its first project will be to establish an Internet center for Lutsk.

Mr. Maxymchuk is a perfect example of why American participation in exchange programs with Ukraine is crucial, said Steven Saum, director of the exchanges office at the United States Information Service in Kyiv.

On September 17 U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, along with Mr. Saum and other administrators of several exchange programs, held a press conference at America House, home of the USIS offices in Ukraine, to announce the start of open competition for 10 U.S. government, academic exchange programs. The programs send hundreds of Ukrainian administrators, teachers and students to the U.S. "to develop relations and contacts on a grass-roots level," Mr. Saum said.

The largest program this fall is the Freedom Support Act Future Leaders

Exchange, which, despite a 10 percent budget cut, is sending 180 high school students into the U.S. But while cuts in the programs' budgets have decreased the participation of high school students, Mr. Saum said three times as many Ukrainian administrators and teachers will be participating in the exchanges in the upcoming years.

For example, the American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study just introduced a new program called Partners in Education, which will be initiated in fall 1998. Through this exchange, groups of teachers from four oblasts in Ukraine will be placed in U.S. school districts for five-week internships, which will include class observation, presentations, school board meetings and workshops.

"Interest levels are tremendous," said Ivanna Reed, ACCELS' Ukraine country director. "Everyone who's been to the U.S. is changed somehow, and that's essential for the change that's necessary."

Mr. Miller and program administrators also took the opportunity to extol the importance of the exchange programs to both the U.S. and Ukraine.

"There's no better way to learn about each other than to travel and work with colleagues in fields of respective interests," Ambassador Miller said. "One of the merits of these programs is that they are based on free and open competition in which selections are made on demonstrated merit."

Ukrainian American support for

these government-sponsored exchanges is urgent, Ms. Reed said, pointing to recent budget cuts in the ACCELS program Future Leaders Exchange. In 1995-1996, the program involved 303 Ukrainian high school students, Mr. Saum said. That number has now decreased to 180 students, according to Ms. Reed.

"The Ukrainian American community should be active in supporting these programs and writing to Congress in support for more funding," Ms. Reed said.

Many of the exchanges are one-sided, with Ukrainians coming to the U.S., Mr. Saum admitted. But he stressed the value Americans gain as a result of the cultural exchange.

"Even though these programs bring Ukrainians to the U.S., it's the Americans who participate as host families, as students Ukrainians meet or as students Ukrainians teach," Mr. Saum said.

Programs in which Americans can participate include the prestigious Fulbright scholars program for post-doctoral researchers or those seeking lecture grants. Mr. Saum said interested Americans could also participate as host families through the Freedom Support Act high school exchange and undergraduate college programs.

Anyone interested in an application or in participating can write to: USIS, vul. Melnykova 63, Kyiv 254650. Further information is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.ah.kiev.ua/exchange/exchange.html>.

## Leadership Conference to focus on Ukrainian American community

by Orest Deychakiwsky

WASHINGTON — The Washington Group is once again providing a venue for the Ukrainian American community to look at itself and plan for its future development.

"We Can Do Better: Expanding Horizons for Ukrainian Americans" is the theme chosen for this year's Leadership Conference, which will be held October 10-12 at the Georgetown University Conference Center in Washington.

"The basic thrust of this year's conference is to convey the message that if the Ukrainian American community re-energizes itself there are many opportunities for success," said TWG President George Masiuk in presenting the conference committee's plans.

In addition to five panel discussions that will develop the theme, the annual three-day gathering will include a keynote address, an awards banquet and dance, as well as a performance by the popular musician Peter Ostroushko.

As in recent years, there will be a pre-conference welcoming reception on Friday evening, October 10, at the Ukrainian Embassy, located in Washington's Georgetown district, within walking distance of the conference and hotel facility.

The conference will commence Saturday morning with the presentation of results of the pre-conference survey and the keynote address. (Keynote and featured speakers had not yet been confirmed by press time, but are expected to be high-ranking U.S. and Ukrainian government officials.)

The first panel discussion, which will try to identify a model for a successful community, will consist of representatives of other ethnic communities — Polish, Italian and French. They will analyze the purpose served by their commu-

nities, the services their organizations provide, how these organizations attract new members, and how their communities relate to their ancestral homelands.

The needs and aspirations of the Ukrainian American community will be discussed at a "town hall" discussion following the Saturday luncheon. The panels Saturday afternoon will focus on the state of Ukrainian American organizations and on the influence the community exercises within American society.

The second panel will include representatives of various Ukrainian American organizations who will give their reaction to the views expressed during the town hall discussion, talk about their organizations' condition and future plans. Among the panelists will be long-time community activist, author and chronicler of the Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S., Dr. Myron Kuropas; Roma Hajda, president of the Laity Council of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; the Rev. Zenchuk of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church; Bohdan Watral, CEO of the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union of Chicago; and Bohdan Vitvitsky, vice-president of Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey.

The third panel, on influencing American society, will consist of activists with a particular focus on governmental relations. They will discuss both the mechanics of exercising influence and what the rank-and-file members of the Ukrainian American community need to be doing to raise the profile of their community and of issues of interest to their community. Chaired by Orest Deychakiwsky, staff associate at the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the panel will include: Laryssa Chopivsky, chair of the TWG Cultural Fund; Andrew Fedynsky of the Ukrainians for Clinton-Gore campaign,

Robert McConnell of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher and former assistant attorney general; and Michael Sawkiw, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington.

The Saturday evening program consists of a cocktail hour reception, the annual awards banquet, and a dance to the music of the Tempo orchestra.

Before the panel discussions resume on Sunday, the Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Associations will hold a business meeting in the early morning hours.

Panel four, on "Building Connections with Ukraine," will include panelists who have succeeded in establishing connections between the U.S. and Ukraine, among them Andrew Masiuk, the former director of the International Management Institute in Kyiv; Andrew Bihun, the senior commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv; Jaroslav Dutkewych, Peace Corps director, Ukraine; and Marta Zielyk, State Department Ukrainian language translator.

As at the past few conferences, Sunday's brunch will feature a cultural presentation. This year, it will be fiddler and mandolinist Peter Ostroushko, widely known from his appearances on the National Public Radio's "Prairie Home Companion" program, and, more recently for his acclaimed CD albums "Heart of the Heartland" and "Pilgrims on the Heart Road," which includes the song "My People," a humorous reflection on his Ukrainian roots.

The conference will conclude with the fifth panel, organized by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. It will be a case study of a local government project, about how to build an organization that spans Washington and Kyiv, wins and executes multi-million-dollar government grants.

(Continued on page 14)

## TWG to honor two arts activists

WASHINGTON — The Washington Group has announced that the winners of its 1997 "Friend of Ukraine" award are Lidia Krushelnitsky and Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky.

The award is bestowed upon those individuals who have made a great contribution to the cause of Ukraine. Ms. Krushelnitsky, actress and theater director, and Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky, balletmaster and choreographer, have devoted decades to promoting Ukrainian culture — through dance and the spoken word — in the United States as well as in their native Ukraine.

The Washington Group (TWG) is an organization of Ukrainian American professionals based in the capital of the United States. Established in 1984, it is dedicated to providing service to the Ukrainian American community and to fostering close ties between the United States and Ukraine. TWG has approximately 400 members in the U.S., Canada and abroad.

In the past TWG has given the "Friend of Ukraine" award to the pre-eminent financier and philanthropist George Soros (1993) and Hobart Earle, principal conductor and music director of the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra (1996).

In previous years, TWG's "Journalist of the Year" honor was awarded to the Ukrainian services of Radio Liberty and the Voice of America, to the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly, and to the renowned U.S. journalist Cord Meyer.

The "Friend of Ukraine" award will be presented in Washington during TWG's annual Leadership Conference scheduled for October 10-12. This year's conference theme is "We Can Do Better: Expanding Horizons for Ukrainian Americans."

## Clinton and Gore meet ethnic representatives to discuss race initiative

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore met on September 9 with representatives from several ethnic communities at the White House to discuss the President's Initiative on Race. By calling the meeting, the president sought to create an opportunity to engage the broader American community in the dialogue on race.

During the meeting, the president acknowledged the importance of working together with diverse populations. Specifically mentioned was the necessity to foster a greater sense of understanding and trust among the various communities in order to solve common problems.

According to The White House's Office of Specialty Press, both the presi-

dent and the vice-president were deeply moved by the stories shared by the ethnic representatives, which touched on overcoming hardships in the quest to become Americans who preserve their ethnic identity.

The White House meeting was attended by representatives of the Portuguese, Polish, Italian, Irish, Greek, Hungarian

and Arab communities.

The Ukrainian American community was represented by Julian Kulas of Chicago.

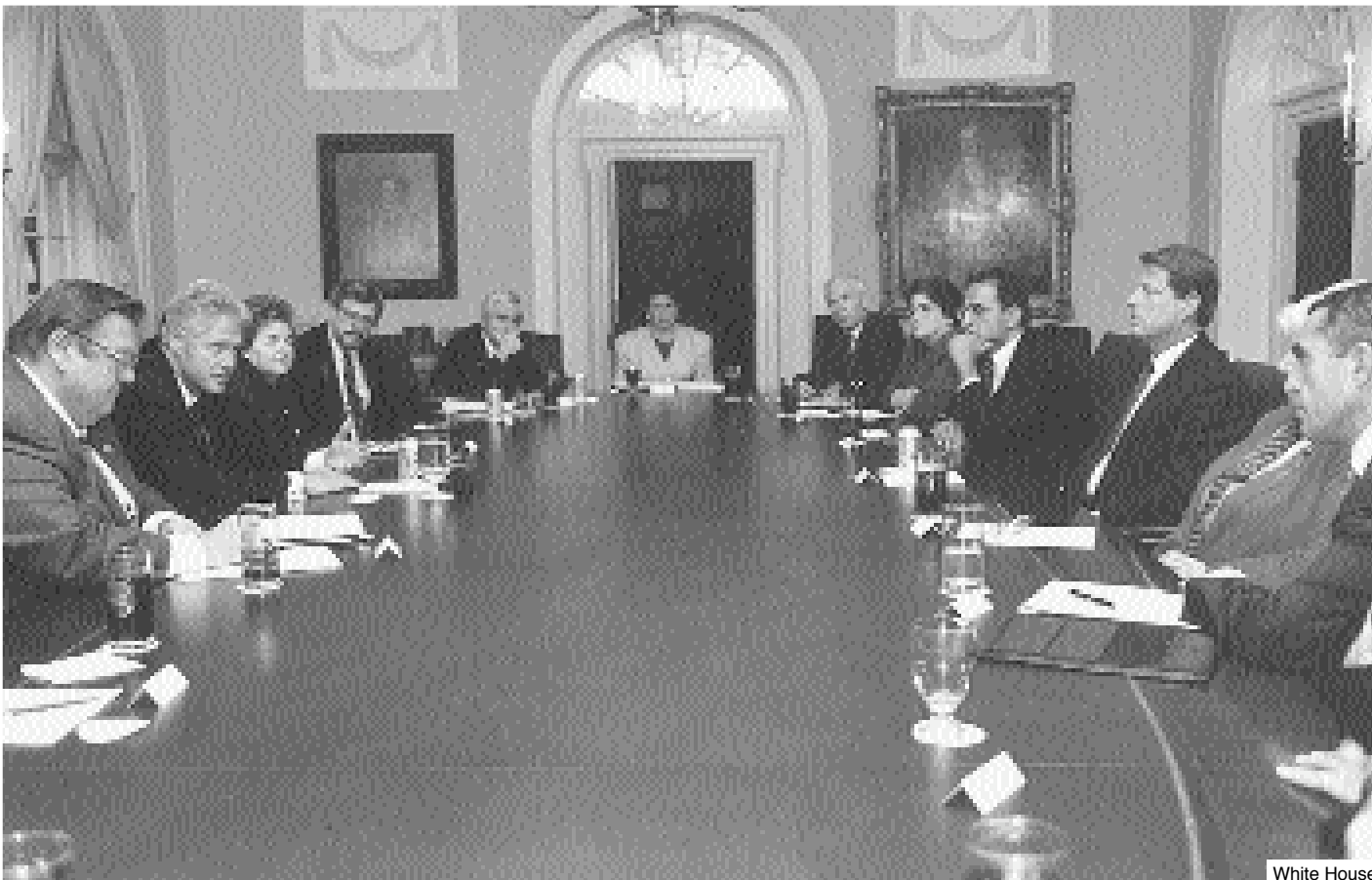
The Associated Press reported that President Clinton assured the nation's ethnic groups they will have a role in his effort to reconcile the races, in response to their complaints that the plan is too fixated on black and white.

Ethnic representatives told the president they feel left out because most of what they've heard about his initiative "was being put in black vs. white vs. Latino perspectives," said Brian O'Dwyer, representing the New York-based Irish American Immigration Coalition.

A major dilemma for Clinton's initiative has been determining how much attention to give black-white relations without paying short shrift to other races and ethnic groups. At its first meeting in July, the president's seven-member race advisory board — made up of blacks, whites, Latinos and Asians — split over this issue, and has not fully resolved it.

"The importance here for me today was to be able to hear the president and vice-president say those (immigrant) communities are important, and ... make those people realize when we say Americans they are included," said Carolyn Krysiak, a Polish American member of the Maryland General Assembly, told the AP.

White House spokesman Mike McCurry was quoted by the AP as saying that the meeting was part of an ongoing outreach effort begun specifically to prevent the feelings of exclusion voiced Tuesday. "It's a very inclusive process and will continue to be so," Mr. McCurry said.



White House

President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore at a White House meeting with representatives of ethnic communities.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Young UNA'ers



Nicholas Hawrylcw, son of Sean and Jennifer Hawrylcw, is a new member of UNA Branch 253 in Ludlow, Mass. He was enrolled by his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hawrylcw.



Nicholas Andrew Bohatiuk, son of Dr. Alexander and Christine Bohatiuk, is a new member of UNA Branch 39 of Syracuse, N.Y. "Mykolka" was enrolled by his grandparents Prof. Nicholas and Prof. Motria Bohatiuk.



Jillian Auletto (center), Victor Cannuscio (left) and Joseph Auletto III, children of Joseph and Regina Auletto, are new members of UNA Branch 368 in Miami. All the children were enrolled by their grandparents Bill and Helen Drabyk.

## The UNA and you

### Sales of homes still growing

by Stephan Welhasch

Over all, the housing economy is far better than most economic forecasters expected, with 3.4 million new home owners in the past three years. According to a recent annual report, released by Harvard University's Joint Center for Housing Studies, the national home ownership rate has moved to a near-peak level of 65.4 percent of households. This translates to over 60 million Americans living in their own homes.

As the nation's housing market continues to grow under a strong economy, mortgage interest rates continue to fall along with unemployment rates. As baby-boomers have reached middle age, their income and savings have increased to a level never before achieved. Many are refinancing their existing mortgages, making needed home improvements, putting their kids through college and investing their reserves in a booming stock market. You may ask yourself: where will it all end?

Consumer confidence remains quite strong. Mortgage rates are hovering around 7.50 percent and no one really knows which way rates will move. Most would agree chances are that rates will probably remain the same or drop slightly in the near future. Of course, when rates shot up by more than 3 percent in less than nine months back in 1994, most market experts were quite surprised.

Timing is everything when applying for a mortgage. If you were looking for a mortgage a few years ago when rates were over 9 percent, an adjustable rate mortgage might have been your best bet. This fall the fixed-rate mortgage is the way to go. This is especially true for buyers who expect to stay in the home for 15 years or more.

If you are now paying 2 percent or more above the current rate of interest and you're not planning on moving in the near future, then now is an ideal time to seriously consider refinancing your existing loan. Many first-time home buyers and veteran home owners are now taking advantage of today's low interest rates. What about you?

Financing your home, in fact, is probably the biggest and most important investment decision you will ever make. Paying off that debt typically takes 25 to 30 years, and in the early years it will eat up close to one-third of your family's income. That's why it is so imperative that you find the right lender to help you with your financing needs.

If you are looking for a first mortgage loan or if you need to refinance your existing mortgage loan, just call the Ukrainian National Association and our representative will help you decide which financing program best suits your needs. The UNA also provides a Jumbo Mortgage Loan Program to Ukrainian churches and organizations. Over the years the UNA has helped thousands of members and their organizations.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program or about becoming a member and sharing the many benefits the UNA has to offer you and your family, please call (800) 253-9862.

## New England Fraternal Congress announces scholarship contest

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – The New England Fraternal Congress will hold a scholarship contest, the winners of which will be announced at the congress' annual convention in November.

This contest is open to UNA members, or their children, who are residents of any of the New England states and who are full-time undergraduate students in their second, third or fourth year of college or full-time graduate students.

Two scholarships in the amount of \$500 will be awarded and will be pre-

sent to the winners at the convention.

Applicants must have a minimum grade point average of 2.0 and must forward a transcript from their spring semester of 1997.

Those interested must fill out an application form, which may be obtained from any UNA branch secretary of a New England state, or from the UNA Home Office, Attn: Andre J. Worobec, Fraternal Activities Coordinator, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. The deadline for receipt of applications is October 15.



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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Forum: more of the same

Reflecting on the second World Forum of Ukrainians on August 21-24, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC), told *The Weekly*: "We went in apprehensive, we were certainly glad to meet Ukrainians from all parts of the world, but now there's still a considerable amount of work to be done to get everyone on the same page." From all appearances, this assessment is very optimistic.

Just prior to these events, it was noted in this space that a raft of questions and concerns hung in the air — the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council's (UWCC) cavalier attitude about its by-laws, matters of potential conflict of interest, differing conceptions of relations between Ukraine and its diasporas (Eastern and Western) among the various stakeholders, etc., etc. If anything, these problems have been compounded.

A serious breach in views came to light when Western delegates pushed to ensure that the composition of Ukraine's delegates be more directly representative of local non-governmental organizations. UWCC President Ivan Drach rejected the approach, insisting on his right to select Ukraine's nominees to the body's executive council. "We have about 600 NGOs in Ukraine," Mr. Drach said, "but we aren't ready to function as an umbrella body for them, nor are they ready to work in concert with one."

Mr. Drach is seeking to completely revise the by-laws, a subject of much heated discussion prior to the Forum, and since Mr. Drach was re-elected for another five-year term as UWCC president, we can now look forward to another round of that debate.

Meanwhile, the skepticism of Ukrainians in Europe and the Eastern diaspora that one world coordinating body of Ukrainians will function effectively has deepened. Jurij Rejt, chairman of the national council of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland and president of the European Congress of Ukrainians, opposes the creation of an "artificial worldwide organization full of bureaucracy," and believes that the UWCC should function only as a clearinghouse of information on the activities of Ukrainian organizations worldwide. Oleksander Rudenko-Desniak, the current head of the Association of Ukrainians in Russia, was critical of the Forum's work, saying that it had failed in its mandate by not following through on commitments made to the Eastern diaspora at the first World Forum of Ukrainians held in 1992, notably in supporting the creation of Ukrainian-language schools in Russia.

They're not alone. Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, recently told *The Weekly* that neither the UWC nor the UWCC are what the world's Ukrainians need in the long run, but that "the UWC must remain because the UWCC has been a failure" in acting as an umbrella body for Ukrainian NGOs and in speaking up for Ukrainians worldwide.

At a working meeting of the UWC's presidium held in Toronto on September 26, Dr. Cipywnyk noted that the Forum's resolutions, as read by Mykhailo Horyn on August 23 and published in the Kyiv-based weekly *Visti z Ukrainy* of September 11, "were not resolutions; they were a state of the country address, not a series of directives for future action, as required. [The text] describes everything, includes everything, but in such vague and indeterminate form that no committee or commission that could be struck would know what to begin with."

Paradoxically, for such an all-inclusive document, Dr. Cipywnyk pointed out, "it contains nothing about the UWCC as a formal umbrella body ... and, oddly, no mention of the UWC, which is allegedly its major Western diaspora partner."

Some have ventured that while the UWCC might founder as an institution under Mr. Drach's continued leadership, there was little prospect that any grievous collateral damage would be suffered by the diasporas (or groups in Ukraine) as a result.

Hardly an exciting prospect, but clearly, given the re-election of Mr. Drach during the Forum in Kyiv, everyone has decided to wait and see.

Oct.  
6  
1881

### Turning the pages back...

One of the few playwrights of quality to have survived the Stalinist terror, Ivan Kocherha was born in the village of Novosivka, in the Chernihiv Gubernia, on October 6, 1881.

Having graduated with a law degree from Kyiv University in 1903, he lived in Chernihiv and worked as a theater critic for the newspaper *Chernigovskie Gubernskie Vedomosti*. He also began writing plays, initially in Russian.

When the first world war broke out in 1914, he moved to Zhytomyr, where he remained, for the most part, throughout the turbulence of the next 20 years.

Kocherha's first play, "Pesnina v Bokale" (Song in a Wine Glass, 1910) was first staged in 1926 in his own Ukrainian translation. This was soon followed with dramas with evocative and winsome titles, such as "Feia Hirkoho Myhdaliu" (The Bitter Almond Fairy, 1926), "Almazne Zhorno" (The Diamond Millstone, 1927), "Marko v Pekli" (Mark in Hell, 1928) and "Svichchyn Vesillia" (Svichka's [Mr. Candle's] Wedding, 1930).

However, because of their unique style, his plays largely escaped notice until his "Maistry Chasu" (Masters of Time) won third prize in an all-union competition in 1933.

In 1934, he moved to Kyiv, and except for the World War II period, lived out his days in the Ukrainian capital. As with most writers who survived the murderous clampdown of the succeeding years, the quality of his subsequent production was compromised, but his quirky strangeness saved him from both a Soviet bullet and the completely disfiguring self-abasement that rendered Pavlo Tychyna's poetry unreadable after the mid-1930s.

By and large, Soviet critics tended to value him less than more properly Socialist Realist dramatists, such as Oleksander Kornichuk, but he was nevertheless accepted into the official canon. His experimentations with form and philosophical symbolism are in and of themselves interesting landmarks in Ukrainian drama. A 25-volume edition of his complete works (which includes over 30 comedies, satires and historical plays) was published in 1956. Kocherha died in Kyiv on December 29, 1952.

Source: "Kocherha, Ivan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

## FOR THE RECORD

### President Kuchma addresses the U.N.

*Following are excerpts of the statement by President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine delivered on September 22 during the general debate of the 52nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.*

Mr. President:

It is with a feeling of pride that I congratulate you, the representative of Ukraine, on being elected to the highest political post of the international community. I am confident that you will use in full your rich political experience and internationally recognized diplomatic skills, as well as deep knowledge of the U.N. system, to which you have devoted more than 20 years of your life, to the benefit of mankind.

I also want to address my words of gratitude to the delegates from all U.N. member-states for supporting the candidacy of the minister to foreign affairs of Ukraine to the honorary and responsible position of president of the 52nd session of the U.N. General Assembly. We interpret this act as a manifestation of a high level of confidence in Ukraine's foreign policy, its peaceful initiatives, and commitment to the ideas and the objective of revival and strengthening of the U.N. At the same time, we regard this as a recognition of Ukraine's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting the noble principles of democracy in international life, respect for basic human rights and freedoms. ...

The recent history of the United Nations and the history of development of independent Ukraine have much in common. First of all, the common feature is that both my state and the United Nations now experience the complicated process of internal reform.

Profound and comprehensive changes prove to be an extremely difficult matter. But the choice is final and irreversible: Ukraine has become a democratic state with its policy oriented to ensuring the citizens' needs and rights, to establishing a civil society. ...

We are aware that we still have to pay a high price for the transition from the command administrative system to a market economy. And we try first of all to alleviate the situation of the most vulnerable groups of our population, to ensure that the assistance reaches its addressee. ...

I believe that next year we will, for sure, witness gradual economic growth in Ukraine and the forging of a socially oriented market economy. ...

Ukraine has consistently conducted and is determined to continue a policy directed at strengthening security and stability in the whole world.

May I recall that last year we removed the last nuclear warhead from our territory and, for the first time in history, transformed from a nuclear state to a non-nuclear one. Having done that, Ukraine had demonstrated its good will and the real possibility of nuclear disarmament as such, made a substantial contribution to the realization of an idea "The World of the 21st Century — Without Nuclear Weapons."

Of no less significance is the contribution of our country to radical positive changes in the region of Central and Eastern Europe, which stipulate the creation of favorable conditions for a new, more stable and secure geopolitical situation on the continent as a whole.

Ukraine's conclusion of basic political treaties with the Russian Federation and Romania, as well as of the agreement on state borders with the Republic of Belarus, the first such in the history of the newly

independent states, have become important steps in this direction.

The signing of the Joint Statement by the Presidents of Ukraine and Poland on Reconciliation and Unity was of exceptional significance for the improvement of the situation in Central and Eastern Europe. We consider this document an example of a balanced and unbiased approach to the evaluation of complicated pages of history, as a deliverance from the burden of the past for the sake of development of a mutually beneficial cooperation today and in the future.

The resolution of the problem of the division of the Black Sea Fleet has contributed to enhancing security in the Black Sea region as well as on the European continent as a whole.

Among the latest important events I would like to single out is the signing in Madrid of the Charter on a Special Partnership between Ukraine and NATO. The establishment of relations of a special partnership with the alliance has substantially strengthened confidence in Europe and has become one of the important elements in establishing a new European security system.

It is generally acknowledged that the future of European security architecture, as an important component of global security, should be based upon principles of comprehensiveness, indivisibility and partnership and, in the long run, on collective rather than unilateral actions. It is in this context that Ukraine is developing its active cooperation with European and trans-Atlantic structures.

In the system of Ukraine's foreign policy priorities, an important place is allocated to the development of mutually beneficial relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Ukraine pays special attention to the Non-Aligned Movement, which is one of the influential factors in contemporary international relations. Our observer status in the movement testifies to the fact that Ukraine today remains a non-bloc country.

All the above can be summarized in a single conclusion: due to its persistent efforts, Ukraine's borders are now peaceful and its neighborhood is open to partnership. The multidimensional foreign policy of our country has promoted the image of Ukraine as a reliable and predictable partner. ...

Events on the European continent after the end of the Cold War have persuasively proven that, from now on, threats to security on the continent emanate not from confrontation between military-political blocs, but rather from regional and local conflicts. A good reminder of this is the series of tragic events in recent years in the Balkans, Transnistria, the Caucasus, etc. At the same time, discussions on the future of European security have been so far focused mainly on the issues of NATO and European Union enlargement, the role of the OSCE, etc. Having no intention to negate the importance of these problems, we are certain that all-European stability is impossible without strengthening regional security and without establishing mutually beneficial and good-neighborly relations between individual nations. It is in this direction that European countries, and foremost those of Central and Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, should exert the best of their efforts. It was for this very reason that we proposed to hold the 1999 summit meeting of the Baltic and Black Sea states in Ukraine.

By the will of destiny, we happen to live on the threshold of two millenniums that

(Continued on page 14)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A second sellout of Ukrainian Church?

Dear Editor:

In reference to the article "Ecumenical patriarch calls on Russian Church to lead reunification of Ukrainian Churches" (September 28) I would like to comment on this issue.

As a lay Ukrainian Orthodox Christian I consider it to be a second sellout to the Russian Church of the Ukrainian Church by the Greek patriarchs.

These mighty soul traders consider themselves to be canonical and our Church uncanonical because we do not want to be

controlled by the Moscow patriarchs, who destroyed our Church tradition, our culture, our language.

Why would Patriarchs Aleksei II and Bartholomew do such evil to another Orthodox Church, or to any Church for that matter?

Therefore, I do not wish to belong to either of these Churches. I would be happy to belong to an "uncanonical" Church that doesn't have a history of manipulation, lies, coercion, treachery and subjugation. I do not want to be a voiceless member of their club and to lose my self respect, self-esteem and my backbone.

**Alla Lehka Heretz**  
Rutherford, N.J.

### Ukraine must learn to use tools it has

Dear Editor:

The September 14 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contained several articles which combined provide the conclusion that Ukraine must look internally and reduce its reliance on the diaspora and outside assistance to keep its ship of state afloat.

Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary are looked upon by macroeconomic experts as examples of economies that accepted structural adjustment programs and used foreign aid for the purpose of softening the shocks of early reform. Poland was recently invited to join the European Union due to its development of a viable market economy.

Ukraine has been split between the philosophies of President Leonid Kuchma, who has been an early advocate of radical change, and Leonid Kravchuk, his predecessor, whose program emphasized the development of the economy eventually through gradual acceptance and slowly building a supporting infrastructure. The two views are paradoxical.

The IMF and the World Bank endorsed Mr. Kuchma's pragmatic approach, which made the state the centerpiece of radical reform. The Kuchma proposals prior to the 1997 crisis and his July 1997 crisis-abating proposals are practical and logical as goals to be attained. They represent an ambitious program requiring strong state action.

In order to attain these goals, which could lead to eventual economic rehabilitation for Ukraine, he would need the cooperation of the Verkhovna Rada. During the last few years of his administration, this has

not been forthcoming. A president cannot create an effective government in a democracy alone, especially in a new one. This is the reason Mr. Kuchma told Parliament to cooperate with his programs or he may find it necessary to withdraw from seeking reelection in 1998.

The opportunities for structural adjustment under the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank offered Poland, with its prior market economy experience, were offered to Ukraine. Poland, having had a taste of the advantages of a market economy and consumer satisfaction, quickly appreciated the opportunities and took ownership of the structural adjustment program.

Ukraine, with its long experience of state control, looked upon these opportunities for foreign aid as means of governmental financing, rather than tools for long-term growth. Commitment to reform wasn't present. A writer for the Economist, referring to Ukrainian economic conditions last July, stated, "it is representative of what an incompetent government can do to destroy its programs."

A recent World Bank survey of developing economies surprisingly suggested that even Russia, with its current alarming problems, will emerge as a viable economy within the first quarter of the next century.

The World Bank and IMF conditions should be looked upon as prescriptions for curing an ailing economy, not as intrusions into home rule.

In looking at several newly independent economies, there are those with commitment to a market economy and others that are ambivalent. Ukraine has the tools to emerge strong. However, it has to learn to pick them up.

**Paul Thomas Rabchenuk**  
Salem, Mass.

### No surprise regarding Vatican-Moscow talks

Dear Editor:

I would like to comment on your "News and Views" section in the September 21 edition of The Weekly.

I am surprised that Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine and in the diaspora were astonished by the "bilateral conversations" between delegations of the Holy See and the Patriarchate of Moscow regarding relations between Ukrainians of the Greek-Catholic and the Orthodox Churches in Ukraine without the participation or consultation of the concerned parties. A simple reference to history books will show that the actions of Rome

and Moscow vis-à-vis Ukraine in December of 1996 were perfectly logical and consistent with the policies of those two religious centers in effect since the 16th century. History teaches us that the policies of Rome and Moscow in Eastern Europe principally involve competition for dominance without much regard for the impacted population. In the case of Ukraine, the policies of Rome and Moscow were, and apparently still are, directed towards division of Ukraine into religious and political spheres of influence, and as such are against Ukrainian national interests. In view of this, one can appreciate the wisdom of the Ukrainian government in disinviting the pope last year from visiting Ukraine.

**Ihor Lysyj**  
West Hills, Calif.



## The things we

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

### Mamyna pisnia – Mama's song

My mother, who passed away in June, always sang. As a child growing up in Jersey City, Newark and Irvington, N.J., in the 1950s, I especially remember her songs and her clear soprano. She sang the way she must have sung back in her village near Lviv when she was growing up, whenever and wherever she felt like it, on the spur of the moment, just because.

I think about Mama and her songs, first of all because I am grateful that she passed them on to me, and it is because of her that I know so many melodies and verses of even quite obscure songs. There are certain songs that I had not heard on any album or stage in either Ukraine or North America, and there are others that I heard performed for the first time only after the independence movement got rolling. Yet to me these songs were already familiar, I knew them well, because Mama always used to sing them at home.

For example, "Poviyav viter stepovyi," a seemingly ordinary folk/historical song about a young man (Kozak or Strilets, depending upon the version) dying, and his mother, sister and girlfriend mourning him. Not even a patriotic word in it – just that "ne odnoho Kozaka syra zemlia nakryla," or not one [i.e., many more than one] Kozak was covered by the cold moist earth. There seems to be a mystery surrounding this song.

I had heard it since childhood, and always liked it. I think I heard other people singing it long ago at social get-togethers. But as far as I know, it had never been sung publicly or recorded in Soviet Ukraine. The first time I heard it was in videos from the first marches in Lviv in the late 1980s, when it seemed to be an independence anthem of sorts, and when the quartet Yavir sang it in Winnipeg and on their cassette. In asking many people about the origin of this song, I have received remarkably few answers so far (so here's your chance, dear reader). To my thinking, it could be an old Kozak song or a Ukrainian Sich Riflemen's (World War I) song, but it doesn't appear in any songbook at all. Someone suggested that it could be a Ukrainian Insurgent Army (World War II) song, but it doesn't appear in the UPA songbook either. I even tried Zynovii Lysko's 10-volume compilation of Ukrainian folk songs, but only "Povii vitre na Vkrayinu" shows up.

"Kozak vidizdzhai, divchynonka plache" (the Kozak is Riding Off, his girl is crying) is another song from my childhood that has stayed with me. In the last few years, I was pleased to hear Maria Burmaka's version, as well as the one by the trio Bila Krynytsia. This song does appear in some songbooks and is definitely old. The Kozak is leaving for faraway Ukraina (could be from one region to another), and his girl asks that he take her with him. He asks what will you do there, what will you eat there, where will you sleep? She replies each time that she will do laundry and reap rye, will eat dry flat bread (sukhari) with water, will sleep in the steppe under the willow, "koby sertse iz toboiu" (sweetheart, as long as I'm with you). It has to be the combination of simple lyrics and melody that makes this song so special to me.

"Liubiv Kozak divchynonku" (the Kozak loved the girl) tells the story of him not getting engaged, even though he loves her (her family doesn't want him),

then going away for a long time, and upon his return finds out that she had died pining away for him. This is one song to which I don't remember all the lyrics, except for the ending. I'm guessing that this is more of a ballad-style song, and from Halychyna. Upon his return the Kozak rides to the home of his girl, and her mother tells him where she is buried. This one is a real tear-jerker. "... Yide Kozak dorohoiu, ta na tsyvyntar vstupaie, brama sia vtovoraie, rozha sia vkladniaie, yoho myla ne staie. Ustan myla, chornobryva, ta do mene hovory, ia by hovoryla, bo ia tia liubyla, syra zemlia ne daie" (... he rides to the cemetery, the gate opens, the rose hangs down, his girl doesn't get up. Wake up, dear, black-browed one, and speak to me. I would talk to you because I loved you, but the moist earth won't let me).

Another story song, this time a real ballad, I think, is "Pishov vidvazhnyi haiovyi do lisa temnoho" (the brave forester went into the dark forest). After many verses about loving his girl, it turns out that something terrible happens (I don't remember all the lyrics): "... vin vymiryv i vystrilyv, divchyni do sertsia strilyv, tse temna nich nevydnaia i vin yi zastrilyv" (... he took aim and fired, and hit his girl in the heart; it was a dark night and he shot her). I had never heard this one anywhere, but serendipity does happen.

Last summer I was substituting for Bohdana Bashuk on the daily Ukrainian radio program on CKJS Radio in Winnipeg. I do the programs live and leave the studio right after. As I was walking to my car in the studio parking lot, a man looked over his fence in the back lane and called to me. He had been listening to the program and realized the studio was right behind his house. A third- or fourth-generation Canadian, he had some tapes relatives had brought back from Ukraine and lent me one of them. This was a home-made anthology of all kinds of popular songs and artists, taped from radio or from other tapes. At first I thought I was hearing things, but there stuck between two other complete songs, for a few seconds, was "Pishov vidvazhnyi haiovyi." Just one phrase by a male quartet or group, but there it was, someone else actually knew this song and was still singing it!

"Luhom yidu, konia vedu (I am riding across the meadow, leading my horse) is another gorgeous melody, this one about the Kozak not even trying to send match-makers to his girl. She tells him he should attempt courting her, so that at least people will remember that he tried. This song may have been recorded once or twice by a choir – and this one does need the sweep of a choir. I think in each of these songs it's not only the lovely melody, but also the unbelievable beauty of harmony that works its charm.

When they listen to Ukrainian songs, it still amazes my non-Ukrainian friends that we can sing as a "choir" in multi-part harmony without anyone directing! To us this is normal, as it should be, and I am often puzzled about how so many people can be singing and not fall into harmony?

I remember one very strange "kolysanka" (lullaby), that my mother sang for my sister (I was 8 years old at the time) and for her first grandchild, my son, Boyan. Nina Matvienko had said that a woman

(Continued on page 15)

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

## Lviv schools begin a new school year

by Dr. Oksana A. Wynnyckyj

LVIV — In Ukraine, the school year traditionally begins with a general conference attended by school principals, early childhood education center directors, superintendents and educational administrative staff. The aim of the general conference is to provide all educational personnel with a resume of the previous year's activities and achievements and guidance for the upcoming year. To this end, formal presentations are made by key educational and political figures. This year, the Lviv Board of Education held its conference on August 28 in the Halychyna Youth Center.

Pavlo Khobzei, director of the Lviv Board of Education, presented an overview of last year's events, and spoke about the innovations being introduced in early childhood and primary education for children from age 3 to 10.

In general the school system in Ukraine is separated into "childhood institutions" (dytiachi zaklady), which children age 3-6 attend, and "composite schools" (seredni shkoly), for children age 7-16. In this school year (1997-1998), new elementary schools have opened their doors intended for children age 4-11.

The composite schools tend to be very large with student populations that range between 1,000 and 3,000 students. Due to overcrowding, children often attend school in shifts — some attend the morning shift, which begins at 7:30 a.m., and others the afternoon shift, which begins at 1 p.m. and ends at 7 p.m. The early start and late end means that during the winter all children travel either to or from school during the dark hours.

In his presentation, Ivan Rudnytskyi, head of the Lviv City Council Educational Committee, who was instrumental in writing and lobbying for the passage of city legislation that provided for the creation of elementary schools, commended their creation. He stated, "By placing our youngest students in separate facilities, we will be able to eliminate the need for two shifts." Primary classes at School No. 96, where Mr. Rudnytskyi is principal, were the first in the city to split off from the composite school and form a separate elementary school named The First Blooms (Pervotsvit).

In addition to issues of space and safety, by providing facilities where younger children are separated from pre-teens and teens, it is anticipated that the needs of childhood will be better met. The Soviet educational system focused on fact retention and strict discipline, whereas the new schools will attempt to foster a love for lifelong learning. One such school is "School of Joy" (Shkola Radosti), whose principal, Luba Tchuba, received a special commendation at the general conference from Lviv's mayor, Vasyl Kuibida.

The opening of these elementary schools is a direct result of seven years of cooperation between Canadian and Ukrainian teachers, specifically between the Lviv Board of Education and the Institute for the Professional

Development of Teachers (Toronto).

In his presentation, Mr. Khobzei recognized the assistance provided by another member of the Institute for the Professional Development of Teachers, Nell Nakoneczny, former senior superintendent at the Toronto Board of Education, in streamlining some of the administrative and consultative practices at the Lviv Board of Education.

According to Mr. Khobzei, the main curriculum focus for the upcoming school year will be the implementation of the state educational standards proposed in June, by Ukraine's Ministry of Education. These standards were developed by a group of experts in Kyiv and mandate specific and concrete skill levels that students are expected to achieve at the end of every school year.

Following the general conference, Kateryna Horokhovska, inspector of the Lviv Board of Education, stated, "We will be responding to the proposed state educational standards. They are written with the top 10 percent of students in mind. The majority of students cannot achieve these standards. We need to rethink what we mean by state educational standards."

Another curriculum focus area that was stressed by a variety of speakers, was the introduction and further development of courses in "Christian Ethics." Mr. Khobzei announced that the course of studies for all grades approved by the Lviv Board of Education was developed by a committee comprising representatives of both Catholic and Orthodox Churches.

Mykhailo Bregin, president of the community-based organization Center for Educational Initiatives, spoke of the cooperation that exists between educators in Lviv, other cities in Ukraine and in the Eastern and Western diasporas.

For the fifth consecutive year, the Center for Educational Initiatives, the World Educational Coordinating Council of the World Congress of Ukrainians and the Lviv Board of Education have co-sponsored a summer institute for teachers. Every year four to six Canadian teachers have volunteered to spend summer school holidays sharing professional expertise with their colleagues in Ukraine. Topics have included the teaching of history, economics, language arts, primary grades and English. Additional courses were offered for school administrators (see The Ukrainian Weekly, September 18, 1994).

Initially, the summer institute courses were taught by Canadian educators. In time, Lviv educators became course assistants; leading discussions, conducting workshops and presenting teaching-learning materials. "This year, for the first time, our Lviv teachers were course instructors and our Canadian colleagues acted as consultants and assistants," Mr. Bregin stated. Over 1,000 teachers have completed the summer institute courses. Attending teachers have included representatives from all regions of Ukraine, Kazakstan, Latvia, Poland, Romania and the Transdnister region.

Mr. Bregin also provided information on an English language total immersion camp for Lviv children. The camp was organized by Beth

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Dr. Oksana A. Wynnyckyj advises the Lviv Board of Education under the Canada-Ukraine Partners Program funded by the government of Canada.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Shevchenko Scientific Society active in realm of publications

During the last year, The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) published numerous new books. What follows is a brief survey.

- "Word. Symbol. Discourse. An Anthology of Literary and Critical Thought in the 20th Century", (in Ukrainian), edited by Maria Zubrytska with the assistance of Larissa M.L.Z. Onyshkevych and John Fizer. Lviv: Center for Humanities, Lviv University and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1996, 636 pp., \$35 (paperback).

Included in the Anthology are chapters such as: "Psycholinguistic Theories of Potebnia," "Philosophical Basis of European Modernism," "Psychoanalysis and Archetype Theory", "Phenomenological Theory and Criticism", "Literary Hermeneutics, Existentialism in Literature", "Reader Response Esthetics, Structuralism and Semiotics", "Poststructuralism and Deconstruction", "Feminist Criticism" and "Post-Colonial Criticism."

The collection of essays was translated from eight languages. It has an extensive Dictionary of Literary Terminology and an index of names.

This is the first such anthology in Ukrainian, of such a scope. In order to work on this publication, the editors and translators held three workshops on translating literary theory (at Urbana and Lviv). Both IREX and The Shevchenko Scientific Society provided grants for the project.

- "Towards an Intellectual History of Ukraine: An Anthology of Ukrainian Thought from 1710 to 1995," Ralph Lindheim and George S.N. Luckyj, editors. Toronto: University of Toronto in association with Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1996, 420 pp. \$65 (cloth), \$24.95 (paper).

This compilation is another first in terms of an anthology of this type about Ukraine. It includes a 50-page introduction by the editors, and then

such documents as the Bendery Constitution of 1710 (popularly known as the Orlyk Constitution), The Fourth Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada (1918), The Manifesto of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (1940), and The Manifesto of the Ukrainian Intelligentsia (1995).

It includes articles by Mykola Kostomarov, Mykhailo Drahomanov, Oleksander Potebnia, Borys Hrinchenko, Ivan Franko, Mykola Mikhnovsky, Bohdan Kistiakivsky, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Dmytro Dontsov, Mykola Khvylioviy, Milena Rudnytska, Yevhen Malaniuk and Ivan Dzyuba.

This anthology is the third recent publication of the Society in association with the University of Toronto Press, following Ukraine and Ukrainians throughout the world. The first two are: "A Demographic and Sociological Guide to Ukraine and the Ukrainian Diaspora," edited by Ann Lencyk Pawlichko (1994, 526 pp., \$75, \$35), and "Ukrainian Literature in the Twentieth Century: A Reader's Guide to Ukrainian Literature," by George S.N. Luckyj (1992, 144 pp., \$40, \$18.95).

- "Ukrajinsko-Cesky Slovník, Volume II, A. Kurimsky, R. Siskova, and N. Savicky. Prague: Academia, 1996, 1,377 pp; in association with the Czech Academy of Sciences and The National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Volume of this Ukrainian-Czech dictionary was published in 1994. Both volumes together contain 75,000 entries.

- "Halychyna's Contribution to the Formation of the Ukrainian Literary Language" (in Ukrainian), by George Shevelov. Lviv and New York: 1996, 200 pp.

This book contains chapters on Halychyna's influence until 1876, then during the periods until 1905, 1906-1920

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### Society plays leading role in conferences

The Shevchenko Scientific Society has organized, sponsored, or was associated with the following scholarly conferences in 1996.

- The 16th annual conference honoring Taras Shevchenko (March 1996) was held in conjunction with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences of the U.S., and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Papers were read by Assya Humesky, Dmytro Shtorhyn and Anatol Yarema.

- To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident the society sponsored Prof. Dmytro Grodzinky's visit from Kyiv to deliver a lecture on the subject at Columbia University (April 1996) during the program sponsored by the Ukrainian community and The Harriman Institute.

- Shevchenko conferences, held in conjunction with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (May 1996), featured Hanna Chumachenko (Kherson), Nina Karavanska (Maryland) and Mykola Riabchuk (Kyiv).

- At the third International Congress of Ukrainians in Kharkiv (August 1996), the society sponsored the panel on "Problems of Contemporary Ukrainian Orthography." The participants were: Lidia Kots-Hryhorchuk (Lviv), Olena Huzar (Temopil), Oleksandra Zakharkiv (Lviv).

- At the annual conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies in Boston (November 1996), the society sponsored two panels: "Chernobyl: A 10-Year Perspective," as reflected in science (paper by Oleksa Bilaniuk), literature (Larissa Onyshkevych), health and medicine (David Marples), Leonid Rudnytsky; and "Problems of Current Ukrainian Orthography," featuring Assya Humesky, Myroslava Znayenko, Tonia Berezovenko (Kyiv), Vera Andrushkiw, Svitlana Rohovyk.

- With the National University of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy the society co-sponsored a conference held in Kyiv (November 1996) on "The Functioning of Ukrainian as a State Language." The conference brought together over 120 scholars and graduate students from 27 cities of Ukraine (the largest numbers were from Kyiv, Lviv, Luhansk, Donetsk and Kharkiv). The American Association for Ukrainian Studies sent Prof. Oleksander Tsiovkh, as its representative.

- The society co-sponsored with La Salle University a conference on the Union of Brest of 1596 (December 1996). Participating were the following members: Leonid Rudnytsky, the Rev. Petro Bilaniuk, Thomas Bird and Albert Kipa.



# Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies launches Hrushevsky volume

EDMONTON – The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta has launched the first volume, in translation, of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "The History of Ukraine-Rus'." The publication of the life work of Ukraine's greatest historian is an ambitious project for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), which has committed itself to translating and publishing Hrushevsky's entire work in 10 volumes at an estimated cost of \$6 million. It is the largest project ever undertaken by CIUS Press, which is located at the University of Toronto and is headed by Dr. Maxim Tarnawsky.

A significant event for Ukrainians in their homeland as well as abroad, the translation of "The History of Ukraine-Rus'," the most significant history of Ukraine written to date, serves not only as a basis for developing Ukrainian historical studies, but also for understanding the new independent nation.

"Hrushevsky realized when he undertook the writing of Ukrainian history that this was not only a scholarly undertaking, but an affirmation of Ukraine as a nation," explained Dr. Frank Sysyn, editor-in-chief, head of the Hrushevsky Translation Project and director of the Peter Jacyk Center. "This explains why the Soviets tried so hard to suppress his work and why Ukrainian democrats have tried so hard to get it republished in the late 1980s," he added.

Hrushevsky's history was banned in Ukraine by the Soviets in the 1930s and the author exiled to Russia where he died under mysterious circumstances in 1934. It was only after Ukraine regained its independence that "The History of Ukraine-Rus'" reappeared. In 1991, 100,000 copies of the first volume were reprinted and almost immediately sold out, a phenomenal response when one considers that sales of 5,000 copies puts a

book on the bestseller list in Canada.

Vigorously researched, "The History of Ukraine-Rus'" extensively documents the history of Ukraine and its people from ancient times to the mid-17th century. With its sweeping scope and comprehensive bibliography, the history is indispensable to the study of Eastern European, Russian, Balkan and Middle Eastern history. It is invaluable to anyone interested in the history of the Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, Jewish, Scandinavian, Greek and other peoples, the rise and fall of Kyivan-Rus', the Byzantine period, the meeting of Christianity with Islam, and the perennial problems of conquest, war and revolution, and nation-building. Later volumes of "The History of Ukraine-Rus'" have become, in many instances, the only source of historic documents and writings that were lost during widespread destruction of Ukrainian libraries and archives by wars and repressive regimes.

"This is an outstanding and major work, which firmly established the University of Alberta as the indisputable international leader in Ukrainian studies," said University of Alberta President Dr. Roderick Fraser, and "it satisfies a hunger felt by the Ukrainian people and scholars worldwide for knowledge of the nation's history and its impact on people from Ancient Greece to Scandinavia."

The first volume covers the history of Ukraine from the earliest Slavic settlements to the rise of the Rus' state and the acceptance of Christianity. Preparing the book for publication was a complex, demanding task involving a team of eight international scholars who had to check, among other things, 1,500 bibliographic sources in 30 different languages, and to update Hrushevsky's scholarship and views. Translator Marta Skorupsky, a former Edmontonian now residing in New York, had to research the period thoroughly and even

familiarize herself with classical Greek in order to translate Hrushevsky accurately and in fluent, contemporary English. Five translators and a research team from Canada, the U.S., Great Britain, Ukraine and Poland are working on the other nine volumes, and the next one is scheduled to go to press in April 1998.

The Hrushevsky Translation Project represents a major commitment of staff and resources for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, specifically for the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research located at CIUS. The center was established in 1989 through a \$1 million endowment by Toronto businessman and philanthropist Peter Jacyk, and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta. The Ukrainian community has also extended strong support by contributing nearly half of the estimated \$1.5 million needed in private funding to help cover production costs. The Petro Jacyk Education Foundation in Toronto has assisted in raising \$600,000 from individual donors, and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies has contributed an additional \$50,000. The first volume was sponsored by Petro and Ivanna Stelmach of Mississauga, Ontario, who donated \$100,000.

The translation of this historic work is timely given the resurgence of Western interest in Ukraine and Eastern Europe in general. It is an important accomplishment for CIUS and an important follow-up to the \$5 million, five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine project completed by the institute four years ago.

The first launch of the book was held in Edmonton on Thursday, September 18, at the Timms Center for the Performing Arts, University of Alberta.

For further information, contact: Dr. Frank Sysyn, Canadian Institute Studies for Ukrainian Studies, (403) 492-2972.

## Journal devotes issue to current situation in Ukraine

NEW YORK – The most recent issue (August 1997) of Analysis of Current Events, a publication of the Association for the Studies of Nationalities, was a special issue devoted exclusively to the current situation in Ukraine.

It was co-sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America, and its editorial committee (Anna Procyk, Ivan Fizer, Wolodymyr Stojko, Martha Trofimenko, Swiatoslaw Trofimenko and Ivan Koropecy), coordinated by Larissa Onyshkevych, participated in the editorial process.

The articles in the journal cover a broad spectrum of problems and were written by top specialists in the area. They include "Ukraine's Painful Economic Transition" by Jeffrey Sachs and Alexander Pivovarsky of Harvard University; "The Geopolitical Situation of Ukraine at Present and in the Future" by Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak; "Ukraine's Russian Minority and Russia's Ukrainian Policies" by Marion Recktenwald of the University of Maryland; "Ukraine and Its

National Security" by Carlos Pascual of the National Security Council; "Kulhira: Bridging Ukrainian-Polish Relations" by Roman Szporluk of Harvard University; and "Are the Two Partners Equal?" by Stanislav Lazebnyk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

These authors take a hard, but not pessimistic, look at the current situation in Ukraine. Some of their conclusions are mirrored by the editor-in-chief, Lowell Barrington of Marquette University, who noted in his editorial, titled "Spotlight on Ukraine," that "The contradictions of Ukraine remain between its reality and its potential. It is one of the most important of the post-Communist states, but only with serious reform (and significant pain), will Ukraine develop a post-Communist normalcy with a viable, competitive economy."

Copies of the issue are available from: Association for the Study of Nationalities, 700 Broadway, Second Floor, New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 824-4135.

## Paper highlights Peace Treaty of Zboriv

AKRON, Ohio – When the Thirty Years War was winding down in 1648, in Ukraine the Kozaks rebelled and rose up against the Kingdom of Poland. This insurrection was an extraordinary event that had no parallel in the rest of Europe at that time, except in Holland against Spain (1568-1648), although it was not on the same level and took place under different circumstances.

The Kozak insurrection aroused a great deal of interest in Europe. It was somewhat of a sensation, especially since the Kozaks together with the "infidel" Moslem, Christian enemy No. 1, were fighting against the Christian king of Poland. This insurrection was reported in the contemporary European press. For the most part it was reported in Germany, where the press was very well organized and informed about events in Ukraine in 1648-1649 by the German officers in the Polish service.

The German newspapers had correspondents who regularly reported from cities such as Danzig (Gdansk), Koenigsberg, Lviv (Lemberg), Stettin (Szczecin) and Warsaw. In general, the German newspapers, being well informed, were used as a source of information for many contemporary foreign newspapers and magazines. It was practice at that time for publishers to simply copy the news from other publications.

The Kozak insurrection was also reported in England. Of course, the 17th century newspaper cannot

be compared with the newspaper of today. The form of the newspaper of that time reminds us more of a book than of a modern newspaper. The newspapers were licensed and appeared with such notices as "by order," "by authority," "cum privilegio," "with license." Furthermore, the English press was under severe censorship, which was even more increased in the time of King Charles I (1625-1649). No wonder that the English newspapers of the time, according to Lord Thomas Macaulay (1800-1859), omitted domestic affairs, except for some unimportant events at home, preferring to publish news about foreign affairs. This was another reason why such London newspapers as The Public Intelligencer, The Mercurius Politicus, The Moderate Intelligencer and A Briefe Relation of Some Affaires reported regularly about the Kozak revolt in the Kingdom of Poland.

Concerning this Kozak insurrection under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, Dr. Theodore Mackiw, professor-emeritus of the University of Akron gave a paper "Peace Treaty of Zboriv in the English Press of 1649" on May 12, at the East European Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Cracow, Poland.

For more information about this paper, please write to: Theodore Mackiw, Professor Emeritus, The University of Akron, Department of Modern Languages, Buchtel College of Arts and Sciences, Akron, OH, 44325-1907.

## UUARC appeals for contributions

*An appeal from the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee to all federal and state employees, and private industry workers.*

Every year in September and October all federal and state government employees and private industry workers are encouraged to declare/donate money to their preferred charitable organization through payroll deductions.

Federal government employees and members of the U.S. armed forces do this through the Combined Federal Campaign, while state government employees and private industry workers do this through the United Way. We are pleased to announce that again this year Ukrainians and their friends may declare their contributions through payroll deduction to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

The UUARC has worked actively and tirelessly since 1944 to meet the ever growing needs of disadvantaged Ukrainians throughout the world. Because of the present economic crisis in Ukraine, the needs are greater than ever. The UUARC is now providing eyeglasses for 10,000 needy orphans and homeless children in Ukraine (cost: \$50,000). The UUARC also is continuing to work on various other ongoing projects in Europe, South America and the United States.

Federal government employees and members of the armed forces can do this by filling out their CFC Declaration form to Code No. 2943, while state employees and private industry workers may declare contributions by filling out their United Way declaration form under Donor Choice Code No. 01838 and the UUARC address: United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc., 1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111.

Again, the Executive Board of the UUARC would like to thank all benefactors through Combined Federal Campaign and the United Way for their generous support in the past. We extend our heartfelt thank you in advance for your continuing support in this upcoming season.

# Ukrainian Museum and Archives seeks to preserve a nation

The feature article below is reprinted from the *Cleveland Free Times*. The article published here is a slightly edited version of the piece that appeared in the issue dated September 11-17, 1996 (Vol. 4, Issue 51). The photos reproduced on these pages are courtesy of the Ukrainian Museum and Archives.

by John Hyduk

CLEVELAND – The day was over and the work was ended, and now Andrew Fedynsky had a chance to disappear and be a father again. Instead, he chose to stay a while longer in a room in Tremont and be a son.

The rooms upstairs are decorated with art: big, modern-expressionist busts of the great Ukrainian culturalist Ivan Franko and the immortal Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, both the handiwork of Ukrainian master sculptor Alexander Archipenko, and if you've never heard of any of them, well, whose fault is that?

He tapped at a computer keyboard, wandering through a field of blue screens. "I think you'll appreciate this," he says. Mr. Fedynsky is tapping as fast as he can.

"Look," Mr. Fedynsky says to the screen full of titles. "Suppose you're interested in recorded music; we've got quite a collection of 78s. So you move to the time period – the 1920s – and the kind of music you're looking for ... here, 'Orchestra Bratia' – that's 'The Brothers' Orchestra.' And these are the recordings we have."

Mr. Fedynsky sat surrounded by the shadows, the archives so obsessively and lovingly collected by his father, and all the fathers. How many things – books and manuscripts, photographs and fine art – were here? Tens of thousands? Hundreds of thousands? It depended on how you counted, and Andy Fedynsky has counted them all.

\* \* \*

This is a story about good and evil, about collecting what has been scattered, about reclaiming what has been lost. The archivist studied memories, witnessed the simultaneous compression and unfolding of time, because he believed in the power of memories to change the size and the shape of the emptiness in the heart made by their absence. What the archivist studied was also the future: he'd seen its secrets and could feel its power.

Which is why the house at 1202 Kenilworth Ave. is home to something called the Ukrainian Museum and Archives. And why Andy Fedynsky will tell anyone who'll listen about its treasures, and its mission.

"There's an interesting story behind that photograph."

Mr. Fedynsky is wearing what he usually wears around the museum: a crisp white shirt and a dark, striped tie, dark creased slacks and business shoes, all of which conspire to make him look like the consultant that he is. The neat hair and the trimmed mustache and wire-framed eyeglasses remind you of a high school teacher (which he was), and they all ride on a face lit from within by kind of amused amazement.

He's opened these boxes before and laid out these photographs dozens – maybe hundreds – of times, and still there's this little tremor of wonder in his voice at being able to show them to you for the first time. This is a man who's earned the right to tell you an interesting story – the story behind the wedding photo of the Kozak and his bride.

"This guy fought on the losing side in World War I," Mr. Fedynsky says, "so naturally he wanted to get to America as quickly as possible. He came through Philadelphia, met a girl, got married. His



Jacques Babenko and his bride immediately following World War I.

name was Jacques Babenko, and the interesting part," – (here Fedynsky pulls out a faded news story with a graying photo) – "is how he made his living. He became a trick rider in a Wild West show." Mr. Fedynsky removes his glasses and bends down to the clipping, studying it until he can point out Jacques – "the Ukrainian Kozak known for his skill in acrobatic riding" – perched on a sad-looking pony at the end of the line of performers, resigned Native Americans in feathered headdresses and doughy faced cowboys, all posed during a break on a tour of the flat Midwest.

Do you know what it must be like to be able to walk among the shadows? To be able to look inside the dove-gray boxes – some wide and flat as pizza cartons, others big as dictionaries and sealed with a string clasp – and breathe life into the past?

Out of a box of ashes come Havrylo and Julia Woloshyn, stiff and brave as soldiers facing a firing squad, except it's their wedding day and they're facing nothing more frightening than the camera lens and the prospect of a life together. And just when you think you're in on the joke – and you allow yourself a smile – at that very grinning moment, you see another photo of the couple, thickened by 20 years and surrounded by their children, posing again on the cold steps of a church, their youngest daughter just a tiny bundle of white, lost forever in a tiny white coffin (shown on cover).

"1918," Mr. Fedynsky reads, nipping over to the back. "Might have been the influenza epidemic."

Here lives Osyp Maidanyuk, with his long greyhound face and intense dark eyes, forever young on the diplomatic passport that identifies him to the

Swedish king as a representative of the independent Ukrainian Republic – a country that bloomed and died like a summer flower after World War I, only to blossom again in the rubble of the Soviet Union. There are political journals from 1925 calling for Ukrainian freedom, and Mr. Fedynsky points to the table of contents, assigning fates to the authors' names – "this guy was killed in the war, this one went to prison, this one was executed ..." – until all the bloody endings have been accounted for, the books of history closed out.

There are small, happy calculations. With the photo of the Ukrainian band dated March 25, 1912, is a real ledger, each date – Halloween parties, balls, weddings – duly noted, and the actual band hat that Mr. Fedynsky had once seen packed away until he rescued it. And the white tablecloth, with its red-and-blue border of thread flowers, which isn't linen, rather a care flour sack, embroidered hour after hour in a 1946 refugee camp, a labor of love behind borders that were definitely not flowered, during years when God, if not dead, was certainly not taking any calls. And through this infinity of artifacts was a common thread, simple and elegant in the scrawl across the last page of a passport: "Going to America."

And go they did: to Chicago, New York and Detroit. To the mines of Pennsylvania. And to Tremont, where they built the onion-dome churches and bought the frame houses and walked to work at the mills and furnaces in the smoky red mornings, and walked home under the soiled, red sun. And they survived. Better, they prospered. They became Clevelanders, bridging the generations from Franz Joseph I and Tsar Nicholas and empire to

triumph in the land of the moving picture and Mickey Mouse.

And, finally, they became shadows, too, and their lives a shadow dance, destined for rest in dove-gray boxes – a dozen to a shelf – on dozens of shelves in room after room of the house on Kenilworth.

And here's the interesting part: more arrived every day. There would be a knock on the door, and a young mother in tennis shorts and a Shooters sweatshirt would be standing there with her children, their mini-van idling at the curb, and she would hand over a box that had been hidden in an attic or buried in a basement, the legacy of a great uncle or a great-great aunt whom no one remembers. And you would look down and there, staring back at you, would be the long greyhound face of Osyp Maidanyuk or the sad eyes of Julia Woloshyn, except they'd be kid-sized old shadows on the little faces of the little bodies wearing the Hunchback of Notre Dame T-shirts.

Mr. Fedynsky knows the shock, the tremor, at the moment of connection. He'd been spilling the archives out on the table for an hour, the boxes whose white labels said "Mittenwald," "Munich," "Rimini," "Augsburg," and "Paris, 1919," all the canonical rush of history neatly separated by puny time and place, when out popped a pasteboard document that looked like a cross between a bus schedule and a theater ticket. "That's a milk ration card from a U.N. refugee camp after World War II. The Innsbruck camp," Mr. Fedynsky said. "That was my card."

And it is. Or was: the name of the 1-year-old boy receiving the daily ration is "A. Fedenskyi," and although Mr. Fedynsky knows it's his, he's just as certain he doesn't remember anything about that time or the life he lived there, in the land of detention.

"The mission of the Ukrainian Museum and Archives," Mr. Fedynsky says, "is really two-track: to assist in the revival of the Tremont neighborhood, and to preserve the Ukrainian community as a national, political and cultural entity."

It's afternoon now, and Mr. Fedynsky is giving an interview in a room filled with silence. As he started he'd called out "Martha and I will be in here" to someone just outside the doorway – Martha being Martha Kraus, a soft-faced woman in a summer dress who'd grown up a few blocks away on St. Olga Street, before it was erased by I-90. Kraus had gone to Lourdes Academy, graduated Case Western as a nurse and made a career and a marriage in Syracuse, N.Y., until she came back home.

She has a niece, Aniza Kraus, who works at the museum, and pretty soon Martha was working here, too, making her rounds. Her father had been a lawyer "in the homeland" and a steelworker in Cleveland, but it was her grandfather who was the weekend scholar ("a pack rat," Ms. Kraus laughs) and, as a girl, she'd spend days with him, straightening his papers. And now Martha was remembering what she'd said to her niece on that very first day: that the archives were a challenge "that would take the work of more than two generations."

"But you have to start somewhere," Mr. Fedynsky interjects.

Leonid Bachinsky believed that, too. Mr. Bachinsky was the original archivist, and he'd begun collecting, documenting, preserving in 1952, with the help of his Switzerland-based brother Eugene. When he worked as a machinist at Warner and Swasey (and the only safe space was the coal bin under St. Vladimir's Church), Mr. Bachinsky gathered material from Ukrainian intellectuals in Europe. Then

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## Ukrainian Museum...

(Continued from page 10)

the collection moved to the attic of the house on Kenilworth, and came under the tending hand of Mr. Fedynsky's father and later, Stepan Kikta, who served as director from 1981 to 1987. And then something happened. The mission changed.

"The older generations," Mr. Fedynsky says, "saved and collected and preserved their history because they had every intention of going back. They intended to make a life here, gather some wealth and then return home. And this collection was going to be the record of their lives here. But we – the children, the grandchildren – we're totally Americanized. And we lived in fear that we'd ever have to leave!"

Some did go, but most didn't. And the lessons learned in the New World became their new inventions, even as the homeland they remembered was disappearing. "You've got to realize that to, say, Stalin, an educated Ukrainian – someone who could read and write and was aware of their history and identity – was a threat. And threats were dealt with in one of two ways: by exile, or by death. Any history except the official was something to be destroyed. So what we have here" – Mr. Fedynsky lets his hand sweep across the room – "is unique. It literally doesn't exist, especially not in Ukraine. Imagine."

He continues, "right now there's a country, one part of the Soviet Union, trying to reconstitute itself as an independent, democratic entity, and there's no history! No model! There's just this ... gap ... in time. Three generations of memories, just gone." Mr. Fedynsky smiles. "I think there's a role we can play."

Of course there was a role to play. But what makes Mr. Fedynsky interesting – and the Ukrainian Museum more than just another temple to ethnic pride, a wee voice on the low-end of our collective FM dial – is that he's absolutely convinced of that role, and of his stewardship. And who could deny him, or question his vision, seeing how far he'd come?

This was, you'll remember, the same boy who'd begun his adventure 40-odd years ago in a refugee camp, in Innsbruck, Austria, and who'd come to Cleveland, and graduated Rhodes High, and studied and worked and earned his way into Notre Dame (and how much more American than that can you get?). And when he'd returned to Europe, it was as a visiting scholar-in-training, studying at, well, Innsbruck. And he'd earned a master's degree in Soviet history from John Carroll University ... and learned five languages ... and taught at West High School ... and tucked in amongst all that ink, all that resume, was foreign policy work for Sen. Bob Dole and domestic policy work for Rep. Mary Rose O'Kear, and his own firm, North Shore Consulting ... This was a boy who'd more than made good: he'd been absolutely redeemed by opportunity, in a land where opportunity was as pervasive and incontrovertible as a force of nature, and as celebrated as any folk myth. Mr. Fedynsky became his own walking testament to the miracles available for a work-in-progress.

And then his mission changed. It started when he was a grad student, driving his father – an old man with a failing heart – to the house on Kenilworth, where old men could be young and strong again for a few hours, lost in the stories. Mr. Fedynsky had seen the archives outgrowing the attic space, seen the boxes marching down the narrow stairs like the bewitched broomsticks in *Fantasia*. And it occurred to him what his life had been pointing toward. "I decided to take over the work," Mr. Fedynsky says. "I decided to finally be a son to my father."

And by being a son change the world.

You could hear this story around the

museum, the details changing only slightly in each retelling: a visitor from Ukraine, a woman, a dignitary was making a call more out of courtesy than interest. As a member of some reconstituted political entity-or-other, she was allowed to wander the archives. It was Martha Kraus who'd gotten curious and gone to check on her. And it was Ms. Kraus who found her sitting, weeping. "Nothing like this exists at home," the visitor said, her tears dotting the table. "You've no idea what you have here."

"Credibility," Mr. Fedynsky says, again and again, "is what we're building toward."

And how do you get there? With joint projects with the Natural History Museum and ties with the Slavic studies department at Ohio State, and as a stop on the Tremont Art Walks, and most recently as a destination of the Bicentennial Caravan. With the aid of grants, including one from the Cleveland Foundation, the museum had even started cataloguing the collection, putting it just a computer tap away, for use by scholars and researchers. And wouldn't it be ironic if what had been hidden could be set free, and thereby achieve in scholarship and thought what had not been won in six centuries of fire and blood – namely, a lasting peace for a free and independent Ukraine? And wouldn't it be justice, if Jacques and Julia and Havrylo and the rest could realize as spirits what they had not been able to accomplish as mortal flesh – namely, to return home, and be heroes?

This is a story about good and evil, about hope hidden in shadow, about faith lost in the light. It is about the past and its mysteries, and the future and its promises, but mostly, this is about the work: about getting up every day because there are fine and miserable lives to resurrect, and disappeared streets waiting to be walked, and ruined onion-dome churches to raise and destroy, and shattered bell towers to set chiming and then silence, and frail daughters in white and handsome diplomats in uniform to be lost, and saved, and lost again. This is a story about the past, and our response to the pattern left there for safekeeping by our fathers and all the fathers – a pattern as intricate as the design on an Easter egg.

"Pysanky," Mr. Fedynsky says. "The



Havrylo and Julia Woloshyn at their child's funeral in 1918.

Ukrainian Easter egg – a real art form." He is standing in a downstairs room of the museum, in front of a glass wallcase filled with dozens – no scores – of eggs, all brilliantly colored: some red as blood, others blue as sky, all splashed with gold or green until they glow from within, illuminated like the pages of some lost manuscript. And there's a story here, if you have the eyes to see – a code that identifies some as coming from Kyiv, while others are Lemkos and still others are painted in a style that recalls the region of Podillia.

As if on cue, a dozen schoolchildren, the oldest maybe 16 the youngest maybe 10, enter the room, their sneakers creaking the wooden floorboards as they assemble in front of the case. Some are standing on tip-toe to get a better look; their faces are reflected in the glass, and the patterns on the eggs are reflected back into the wide eyes and then you see ...

That maybe, just maybe, the story of a people can be hidden in one face. And that history might be written on an eggshell, in a room in Tremont.



A Ukrainian band in Cleveland in 1912.

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## Archbishop Volodymyr...

(Continued from page 1)

Holy Redeemer (Redemptorists). His ministry saw him working in the Halychyna, Volyn, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Lviv regions of Ukraine.

By concealing himself in the cathedral's choir loft, the Rev. Sterniuk witnessed the liquidation of his Church during the pseudo-synod of bishops (in which not one bishop participated) in 1946. He was arrested the following year and sentenced to imprisonment in the Arkhangel province. He was released in 1952 and took up residence in Lviv, where he worked in various capacities including: park gatekeeper, assistant bookkeeper, janitor and male nurse.

In July 1967 he was secretly consecrated a bishop in Lviv by Bishop Velychkovsky (who later was released to the West and died in Winnipeg). At the time of his consecration, he was appointed to lead the Church in Ukraine by the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in exile, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj.

From 1972 until the 1991 return to Lviv of the Church's major archbishop in exile, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Archbishop Sterniuk served as locum tenens (one who maintains the position) and senior bishop of the Kyiv-Halych Metropolia.

Archbishop Sterniuk was instrumental in the movement for the legalization of the Church at the close of the 1980s. On September 17, 1989, he gave his blessing and encouragement for the irreversible act of solidarity in which 250,000 persons participated in the "March for Legalization" for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. On October 27, 1990, the Soviet authorities declared the legalization of the Church.

On August 19, 1990, Archbishop Sterniuk celebrated the first divine liturgy to be offered by a Greek-Catholic priest in St. George Cathedral since the Soviet liquidation of the Church in 1946. On November 1 of that year, 46 years to the day after the death of the powerful

Greek-Catholic Metropolitan of Kyiv-Halych, Archbishop Andrey Sheptytsky, Archbishop Sterniuk reclaimed the Metropolitan's Residence across the square from St. George Cathedral.

Cardinal Lubachivsky, the Kyiv-Halych major archbishop, or patriarch as many refer to him, returned to reclaim his see in Lviv on March 30, 1991. At this point Archbishop Sterniuk was relieved of his duties as locum tenens. Soon afterwards the archbishop traveled to the West as a goodwill ambassador and as a witness to the newfound freedom for the Church in Ukraine. He was welcomed by crowds wherever he went.

Archbishop Sterniuk lived in the Metropolitan's Residence in Lviv and up to his last days accepted guests and admirers. Towards the end of his life, the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Studite monks and clergy from St. George Cathedral saw to his needs.

When Cardinal Lubachivsky returned to Ukraine to reclaim his cathedral on March 30, 1991, he addressed Archbishop Sterniuk and the Church that he held together with the following words: "At this moment with joy we express our amazement, gratitude and recognition to our locum tenens, Archbishop Volodymyr, who, together with the other bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic hierarchy courageously withstood these bitter and difficult times and now pass on the unstained patrimony of our fathers. You, dear bishops, priests, monks, sisters and all faithful — are our glory and our splendor. Together with you we may now build a better future."

At press time, the Patriarchal Curia's press service had reported that condolences on the death of Archbishop Sterniuk had been received from the Ukrainian State Committee on Religious Affairs; Archbishop-Metropolitan Jan Martyniak of the Archeparchy of Przemysl (Peremysl)-Warsaw and the Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk, both in Poland; and the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of New Westminster, British Columbia, in Canada.

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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.

# Police chiefs from Ukraine arrive in Jersey

MANALAPAN, N.J. – This past May, Chief Undersheriff Walter Zalisko and 14 other law enforcement specialists traveled from New Jersey to Ukraine to spend four weeks teaching at police academies there. In September, 15 chiefs of police from Ukraine arrived in the United States to visit with local police agencies. They were to spend three weeks traveling through Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Washington.

As part of the program, which Mr. Zalisko coordinated, the officers will visit with the New Jersey State Police, a number of municipal police agencies, as well as various Prosecutor's Offices.

This program brings together the police departments in Ukraine and the United States to exchange ideas about fighting crime. The program will expose the Ukrainian police to American law enforcement at the local and state levels, with special focus on community policing.

According to Ukrainian police

sources, teen crime, car thefts, larceny and the growing influence of organized crime are the biggest problems that face society in Ukraine. Much of the crime revolves around the demand for western commodities. Members of the delegation will work joint patrols, attend seminars and will experiment with the latest technology available in fighting crime.

The Ukrainian delegation were to have stayed in the homes of American police officers, adding a unique dimension to their experience. Members will spend a few days in Massachusetts and one week in New Jersey before traveling to Washington to attend FBI seminars.

Mr. Zalisko said Ukrainian American community activists Orest Fedash, John Burtyk, Stefan Tatarenko, John Bortnyk and Jaroslaw Fedun were instrumental in setting up local programs for the visiting officers, providing the delegation from Ukraine with a taste of Ukrainian American hospitality, that no doubt will be memorable for them.



Police chiefs and law enforcement officials who participated in a three-week exchange with their colleagues in Ukraine.

## Successor states...

(Continued from page 1)

gle ABM deployment area and 15 ABM launchers at ABM test ranges among the four former Soviet republics. Russia will continue to operate existing early warning radars, as well as the ABM test range located within the other states with the permission of their governments.

In addition, representatives of the five countries signed documents clarifying the demarcation between anti-ballistic missile and theater ballistic missile defense systems: two Agreed Statements Relating to the ABM Treaty that deal with lower- and higher-velocity TMD systems, which are not limited by the ABM Treaty; and an associated Agreement on Confidence-Building Measures.

They also signed an agreement on new regulations that will govern multilateral operations of the Standing Consultative Commission to which all five countries belong, and initialed a Joint Statement that provides for an annual exchange of information on the status of TMD plans and programs.

Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Primakov hailed the signing of the agreements as a major success that "will determine the course of arms control for many years to come."

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister


Udovenko said Ukraine "considers its participation in the ABM Treaty as one of the important components of its foreign policy," emphasizing that "transparency and partnership will become determinants of our further cooperation aimed at strengthening international security and preserving strategic stability in the world."

He pointed out, however, that the documents signed on September 26 do not remove all problems related to the demarcation between ABM and TMD systems, and that "intensive work" still remains to be done.

The agreements will enter into force when the parliaments of all five signatory states ratify them.

In a separate ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Secretary Albright and Foreign Affairs Minister Primakov signed a protocol to the START II Treaty that extends by five years, until the end of 2007, the date by which Russia must dismantle its launching systems. The protocol also extends the date by which Russia must disable its systems, from 2001 to 2004.

The START II Treaty was signed by the United States and Russia on January 3, 1993. The extension of deadlines for dismantling and disabling Russian launching systems is seen as a means to overcome the Russian Parliament's reluctance to ratify START II. The U.S. Senate ratified START II on January 26, 1996.



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## President Kuchma...

(Continued from page 6)

has coincided with a turning point in the development of mankind. The United Nations, which is a unique instrument of maintaining and strengthening international peace and security, should be well-prepared to meet these changes and be ready to respond to the challenges of today and the 21st century.

It is difficult to overestimate positive changes in the world in which the United Nations has played a key role. It is true that the organization has not been able to completely cure all social evils. However, it is equally true that the United Nations has always sent a timely signal about the emergence of new hazards and united the world community to address urgent global problems. ...

At the same time we must admit that the United Nations has not always been able to adequately respond to a number of problems it faced. This makes it necessary to further improve its structure and internal organization, and to increase the effectiveness of its work. ... I believe that no one has any doubts today that changes in the United Nations are urgent and objectively required. I hope that the current session will make a weighty contribution to this important cause, and we will have all reasons to refer to it as "The Session of Reforms." ...

Ukraine actively supports the measures aimed at bringing the structure and tasks of the organization into line with new realities.

It is from this point of view that we consider a package of proposals of the secretary-general aimed at the wide-scale reorganization of the U.N. structure and its program activities. These proposals, perhaps, do not completely coincide with the interests of some countries or regions. But at the same time these proposals, elaborated on the basis of compromises, constitute, in fact, the first real attempt to overcome the standstill in reforming the organization. Therefore, we have to be pragmatic and try to avoid drowning this issue in endless discussions and appeals, as has repeatedly been the case in the past.

We should begin without delay concrete work on the proposals of the secretary-general, without dividing the package into separate fragments. Furthermore, we have to keep in mind that the implementation of these proposals after their final approval and endorsement by the General Assembly will be only an initial stage in the process of the U.N.'s radical transformation, which will have to embrace its most important components, first of all, the Security Council, and its budgetary and financial system.

In this context, equitable geographical representation on the Security Council and the increase of its membership acquire special importance. It would not be a mistake if I say that this problem is considered by the majority of U.N. member-states as a priority issue, and its resolution, to a greater extent, will determine the results and the success of U.N. reform. ...

At the same time, I believe that the solution to the problem of the enlargement of the Security Council should be based on the following general principles:

- first, all regional groups, including the Eastern European one, should enlarge their representation in the Security Council;
- second, the enlargement should not negatively affect the efficiency of the work of the Security Council;
- third, the process of enlargement should not be subject to strict time limits, although the decision on this issue should preferably be adopted in the nearest future.

The elaboration and practical implementation of an over-all concept of peacekeeping activity is one of the most pressing issues, which can be settled only within the framework of the U.N. Two years ago, at the commemorative meeting of the General Assembly on the occasion of the 50th

anniversary of the organization, I proposed to gradually reorient U.N. peacekeeping activities toward preventive diplomacy. The experience of "blue helmet" operations in hot spots on the globe during recent years convinces us more and more of the need to strengthen this preventive component. ...

The improvement of the efficiency of peacekeeping operations is not an abstract notion for our country. It is worth recalling that the first Ukrainian peacekeeping unit was deployed five years ago to the U.N. peacekeeping force in the former Yugoslavia. Since then Ukraine has participated in more than 10 U.N. peacekeeping operations. In addition our military contingent takes part in operations of the multinational Stabilization Force in Bosnia.

From this high rostrum I reaffirm Ukraine's readiness to directly participate in the settlement of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict, to join the activities of the group of countries called "Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia," as well as to dispatch its personnel for the U.N. peacekeeping mission in this country.

Ukraine will also continue to make efforts to bring about the final settlement of the conflict in Transnistria, acting together with Russia and with the participation of the OSCE as a guarantor of the special status of Transnistria as an integral part of the Republic of Moldova. ...

For Ukraine, environmental problems are not just an abstract theory. The Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident has become a real national tragedy for my country. Every year, up to 15 percent of the state budget is spent to reimburse the losses caused by it and to social protection to the affected people.

Ukraine undertook a political commitment to decommission the Chernobyl NPP by the end of the current millennium and consistently takes measures toward its fulfillment. We expect that other countries also will meet their commitments in this regard.

At the same time, the problem of Chernobyl cannot be limited only to the decommissioning of the nuclear power plant. This accident brought about a number of problems of global character that could scarcely be overcome alone even by the most developed nations.

Chernobyl today is not the problem of Ukraine alone. Paying tribute to U.N. efforts aimed at eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl NPP accident, I wish to emphasize that the over-all solution to this global problem is simply impossible without large-scale international assistance.

At present, the United Nations lives through difficult but very crucial times of its renewal. The same can be said about Ukraine, which is now more than ever conscious of its dependence on world order and relies on the support of the international community. That is why the question of what the world order has to be in the future – and this session is expected to provide an answer – is of particular, and without exaggeration, fateful character for us. ...

## Leadership Conference...

(Continued from page 4)

If successful, according to its organizers, the conference should point to ways the Ukrainian American community can stem its numerical decline, improve the services its organizations provide the community, form networks for sharing information, influence the positive development of U.S.-Ukraine relations, win more grants to aid Ukraine and help Ukraine integrate itself within the world community with expanded political, economic, business and cultural ties.

For more information on the conference call Ihor Procinsky, (703) 264-0246 (daytime), or George Masiuk, (703) 960-0043 (evenings).

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# Mamyna pisnia...

(Continued from page 7)

sings out her heartbreak, sorrow and worries in songs, and this lullaby surely illustrates a long-ago young mother's frustration with a crying baby. In the second verse she does repent. "Liuliu, liuliu, ia kolyshu, iak ne zasnesh to ti [tebe] lyshu; lyshu tebe pid lypkamy, sama pidu z kozakamy... Liuliu, liuliu, hoda, hoda, shchos' dytyni ne dohoda; treba ii dohodyty, yisty daty, kolysaty..." (Lullaby, lullaby, I am rocking you, if you don't fall asleep I will leave you; I'll leave you under the linden trees, and I'll go off with the Kozaky... Lullaby, lullaby, the baby is unhappy, it has to be made comfortable, fed and rocked).

I sang this one to my three sons, but hesitated to sing that first verse once I knew they understood what I was singing. The ritual songs, including some lullabies, have the archaic mode and melodies of a different time and place. This kolysanka sounds almost Middle Eastern in its curliques and endings. And this is one I have never heard anywhere else.

Some songs teach lessons, and this two-verse wonder sure spells it out. "Bulo ne khodyty po horishky pishky, bula by s ne mala, bula by s ne mala, i maloi potishky. Bulo ne khodyty u lis po malyny, bula by s ne mala, bula by s ne mala, i maloi dytyny" (You shouldn't have gone walking to pick nuts, you wouldn't have had a little (bundle of) joy. You shouldn't have gone into the woods for raspberries, you wouldn't have had a little baby). From metaphor to cold fact: you shouldn't have!

Another song about being careful is a delicate dialogue between a strilets and his girl, "Oi shumyt, shumyt ta dibrovon'ka" (the grove is rustling). He wants to kiss her hand, then her lips, but after some convincing she agrees to only the hand: "Dam ruchku na khvyliu ta ust ne

nakhyliu, boiusia pohuby, mii ty holube" (I'll give you my hand for a moment, but won't lean my lips, because I'm afraid of seduction, my dove). He tries to convince her that it's very dark and no one will see: "Yasnii zori lihaiut's spaty, khto zh bude znaty" (the bright stars are going to sleep, who will know). The melody of this song is especially lovely.

I noticed that among some urban Ukrainians folk songs are not that well known, and that the pop songs of the past few decades are the ones sung, the Ivasiuk, Malyshko and newer composed songs. During a social event with post-graduate students visiting Winnipeg, we sat around and sang. I was quite surprised that the old songs I knew were unfamiliar to them. But I should not have been. The circumstances between then and now, and there and here were so different. Probably if I got together with their grandparents in the village, we would know the same oldies. (I hesitate to even think of the repercussions of this, although one of my sons once asked if I lived in the "olden days.")

Mama's songs have given me one more opportunity to be part of the Ukrainian community, joining in and knowing the oldies but goodies with the now elderly son of Saskatchewan pioneers at his granddaughter's wedding, as we harmonize on "Tam na hori kruta vezha" (another of my favorites), to sitting around a picnic table outside of Winnipeg celebrating Ukraine's independence with a barbecue and songs, to singing our way through Ukraine on a tour bus until there's no voice left, but the desire to sing is still very much there! Not that I have that spectacular a voice, but I can carry a tune, and once I get warmed up it's not too bad at all, especially through at least five or 10 verses each!

I'm so grateful that the multitude of gorgeous songs is my inheritance, and that my Mama loved to sing and passed them on to me.



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**Ukrainian Church complex...**

(Continued from page 1)

the Epiphany Cathedral, said there were no violent altercations and that the cathedral itself was left alone. He told the Associated Press that a bailiff with 10 policemen sealed off several buildings occupied by the Kyiv Patriarchate on orders of the Moscow regional arbitration court. He explained that he did not know the reason for the order.

In Kyiv, the Rev. Dymytryi, secretary to Patriarch Filaret, said the action is a direct result of the new law on religion that President Yeltsin just signed, which severely limits the activities of any Church or religion that has not been registered with Russian authorities for at least 15 years.

Father Dymytryi said the Russian Orthodox Church is using the new law to settle scores with the Kyiv Patriarchate, which broke with the Russian Church not long after Ukraine declared independence in 1991. "That law allows them to act this way because under the law nobody but the Moscow Patriarchate has a place in Russia," said Father Dymytryi.

Gleb Yakunin, a prominent Russian religious activist and a defrocked Russian Orthodox priest, issued a statement on September 30 that supported Father Dymytryi's assertion. According to a report filed by the Associated Press, the critic of the Russian Orthodox Church said the aim of the law is "to pressure the religious competitors of the Moscow Patriarchate."

Relations between the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate, have been strained since the Kyiv Patriarchate broke with Moscow in 1992. They have been characterized by fights, sometimes physical, over church property and parishes, and verbal sparring.

The two sides seemed to have reached a truce in July when the two, along with other confessions in Ukraine, signed a memorandum of agreement in which they agreed to work

together to resolve the various conflicts that surround the religious denominations of Ukraine and to jointly celebrate the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ.

The Kyiv Patriarchate is saying that the Moscow Church has used the memorandum to further its agenda, which is to retake control over the Orthodox faithful of Ukraine. A statement issued by the Kyiv Patriarchate on September 30 read: "Is it only a coincidence that this criminal action took place after the killing of Volodymyr Katelnytsky, the head of the Kyiv organization, the Brotherhood of the Apostle St. Andrew, after the so-called Aleksei-Bartholomew rendezvous in Odesa, after attempts to blow up St. Feodosius Monastery in Kyiv and the seizing of parishes that have occurred after the signing of the memorandum on the non-acceptance of the use of force in inter-confessional relations?"

Mr. Katelnytsky, the director of the St. Andrew Brotherhood, was found murdered in Kyiv in August, a crime that has not been solved. Four kilograms of explosives were found on the grounds of the St. Feodosius Monastery, which is the only church in the Pecherska Lavra complex in Kyiv that belongs to the Kyiv Patriarchate. The Moscow Patriarchate retains control over the rest.

**SBU uncovers terrorist...**

(Continued from page 1)

to monitor and uncover potential threats to foreign embassies.

The official U.S. spokesperson said that security officers had implemented appropriate measures in and around the Embassy. However, he explained that he had observed no visible increases in security manpower around the Embassy compound in Kyiv and that guards remained unarmed. He underscored that those were his observations and that the security office of the Embassy had released no information on what specific new procedures had been introduced, as is there policy.

"We are functioning as normal," said the spokesperson.

**Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly**

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

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

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District Committee of UNA Branches of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania announces that its

**ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING**

will be held on

Saturday, October 25, 1997 at 12:00 noon

at UNA Branch 161 Meeting Hall  
600 Glenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

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

53, 56, 63, 96, 113, 120, 126,  
161, 264, 296, 338, 481

All UNA members are welcome as guests of the meeting.

The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to organizational matters and will update the information about UNA's various insurance plans.

Meeting will be attended by:  
Nestor Olesnycky, Esq., UNA Vice President  
Nicholas Diakowsky, UNA Advisor

District Committee:  
Nicholas Diakowsky, Chairman  
Osyp Palatajko, Vice Chairman  
Slava Komichak, Ukr. Secretary  
Angela Honchar, Eng. Secretary  
Elias Matiash, Treasurer



## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

September 24 to stop the anti-dumping investigation being conducted by the U.S. involving three Ukrainian steel producers. These companies supplied the U.S. market with metal plate. The agreement will last five years. These companies have agreed not to sell more than 158,000 tons of plate in the U.S. per year. The anti-dumping investigation was started in November 1996, following a claim filed by two American steel companies, and led to preliminary anti-dumping duty effectively price Ukrainian steel makers out of the U.S. market and negatively influenced the allocation process of U.S. aid to Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### Bad weather caused fatal Bosnian crash

UNITED NATIONS — The U.N. Aviation Technical Commission investigating the crash involving the Ukrainian MI-8 MTV-2 helicopter in Bosnia September 17, in which 12 passengers died, concluded on September 26 that the Ukrainian crew members took "the only correct" course of action. Commission member Giorgio Bondoni pledged to uphold this conclusion, saying experts who carried out an investigation at the scene concluded the aircraft was in good technical order and that the main reason for the accident was a sudden deterioration in weather conditions. Mr. Bondoni praised the courage of the Ukrainian crew. (Eastern Economist)

### Lucrative deal made with Iran

KYIV — Ukraine has signed a contract to supply Iran with Antonov-74 transport jets and is waiting for international safety clearance for a new passenger plane it plans to build for Tehran. Ukraine, dependent on Russian oil supplies, views Tehran as an important economic partner and potential energy provider. Ukrainian officials stress that such cooperation does not violate any international agreements on rocket technology or nuclear proliferation. (Reuters, Eastern Economist)

### Leaders back regional summit plans

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said several European countries have backed his call for a 1999 Baltic-Black Sea summit in Yalta. His remarks came on September 29 during a visit to Kyiv by Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis, who said he too supports the idea. The 1999 meeting would be a follow-up to the European security conference held in Vilnius in early September. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russia to build floating nuclear plant

MOSCOW — Russia plans to build a floating nuclear power station off the Chukotka peninsula to provide electricity to remote areas of northern Siberia. A decision to build the power station, which will be based on a submarine, was reached in a meeting between the Minister for Atomic Energy Viktor

Mikhailov and the governor of Chukotka, Aleksandr Nazarov, on September 10. The new nuclear station is intended to replace the aging coal-powered electricity plant in the remote Chukotka town of Pevek. The nuclear station is expected to be operational by 1999. (ITAR-TASS, RFE/RL Newsline)

### Lviv celebrates birthday

LVIV — The city of Lviv celebrated its 1,303rd birthday on September 21 as guests from the U.S., Canada, Japan, and neighboring countries took part in numerous celebrations on the city's streets, and oblast officials greeted inhabitants and guests of the city. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### VAT approved by Parliament

KYIV — Parliament approved changes and additions to the law on the Value-Added Tax (VAT) on September 26, with 252 deputies in favor. Among the provisions: the sale of electricity, gas and coal to the public and industrial consumers will be free from the VAT until January 1, 1999; certain imported goods deemed vital are exempt; companies located in the Syvash free trade zone will also be exempt. Operations involving circulation of national and foreign currencies and privatization of state property in exchange for privatization certificates are not subject to the VAT. Since foreign trade is conducted on a barter basis, the Cabinet signaled its intentions to limit the amount of barter trade in Ukraine by limiting VAT credit and exemptions on barter. Special consideration was given to Ukrainian producers that rely on imported products. According Economy Minister Viktor Suslov, the regulations are a "compromise reached by the Cabinet of Ministers, the Parliament and the Ukrainian Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Union." (Eastern Economist)

### Boryspil opens business-class lounge

KYIV — A lounge serving business lunches to passengers traveling on business-class flights was opened at Boryspil Airport on August 8. The total cost of the project is \$380,000 (U.S.). Borys Shakhshvarov, the airport's deputy general director, said the money invested in this project will be repaid within 18 months. The lounge is equipped with all types of communication equipment and computers. There are bars and shops, as well as a room for business negotiations. The value of services provided in the business lounge is included in the price of an airline ticket. The Kyiv-based company AeroBud built the business lounge. A VIP lounge also will be opened at Boryspil Airport. Implementation of these new services is expected to be started before the annual meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development scheduled to take place in Kyiv in May 1998. The 21 foreign airlines operating from Boryspil had demanded that a business-class type lounge be constructed at Kyiv's international airport. (Eastern Economist)

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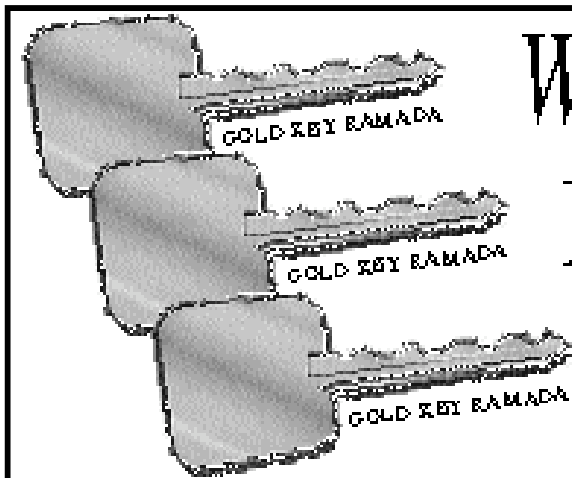
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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT

#### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 1997	16,027	37,121	4,641	57,789
<b>GAINS IN JULY 1997</b>				
Total new members	27	31	0	58
New members UL	2	4	0	6
Canadian NP	1	27	0	28
Reinstated	1	5	1	7
Transferred in	5	31	2	38
Change class in	5	0	0	5
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JULY 1997</b>				
Suspended	15	13	11	39
Transferred out	5	31	2	38
Change of class out	5	0	0	5
Transferred to adult	1	0	0	1
Died	2	66	0	68
Cash surrender	24	42	0	66
Endowment matured	15	29	0	44
Fully paid-up	16	48	0	64
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	2	5	7
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN JULY 1997</b>				
Paid-up	16	48	0	64
Extended insurance	3	7	0	10
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>LOSSES IN JULY 1997</b>				
Died	2	36	0	38
Cash surrender	19	25	0	44
Reinstated	1	5	0	6
Lapsed	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JULY 1997</b>	<b>15,982</b>	<b>36,978</b>	<b>4,626</b>	<b>57,586</b>

MARTHA LYSKO  
Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR JULY 1997

Dues From Members	\$ 201,792.05
Annuity Premiums From Members	37,268.49
Reinsurance Allowance-Canada	12,190.49
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	111,079.23
Investment Income:	
Banks	\$ 659.17
Bonds	164,919.69
Certificate Loans	2,511.97
Mortgage Loans	41,142.07
Real Estate	279,659.08
Short Term Investments	1,447.75
Stocks	1,323.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 491,662.75</b>
Refunds:	
Advertising	\$ 191.90
Employee Benefit Plan	1,232.11
Insurance Department Fees	67.30
Investment Expense	508.50
Postage	12.36
Rent	422.65
Reward To Special Organizer	1,838.62
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	101,989.81
Telephone	13.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 106,276.4</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Annuity Surrender Fees	\$ 120.56
Donations To Fraternal Fund	525.00
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	1,438.98
Exchange Account-UNURC	231,730.68
Profit On Bonds and Stocks Sold or Bonds Matured	142,377.08
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"	201.12
Transfer Account	1,323,501.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,699,894.4</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$ 75,734.61
Mortgages Repaid	94,776.16
Short Term Investments Sold	1,772,046.62
Stock	3,710,502.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,653,059.58</b>
<b>Income For July, 1997</b>	<b>\$ 8,313,223.4</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY 1997

Paid To Or For Members:			
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 32,795.97		
Cash Surrenders	43,594.59		
Death Benefits	135,953.00		
Dividend Accumulations	2,350.98		
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned	80.24		
Endowments Matured	53,170.00		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	250.00		
Interest On Death Benefits	108.01		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	12,369.16		
<b>To</b>	<b>\$ 280,671.9</b>		
Operating Expenses:			
Real Estate	\$ 282,869.45		
Svoboda Operation	135,880.35		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	3,659.63		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	5,117.89		
Medical Inspections	537.34		
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	51,934.45		
Reward To Organizers	7,956.75		
Reward To Special Organizers	15,164.94		
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	1,500.00		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	1,247.70		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 87,118.70</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 505,868.5</b>		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 52,976.90		
Salaries Of Executive Officers	18,730.46		
Salaries Of Office Employees	82,305.66		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	111,003.73		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 265,016.7</b>		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 2,822.84		
Bank Charges	5,175.29		
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,691.83		
Books And Periodicals	8,285.69		
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	3,287.46		
Furniture & Equipment	20,000.00		
General Office Maintenance	2,351.90		
Insurance Department Fees	24,599.60		
Legal Expenses-General	10,715.00		
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	175.00		
Postage	4,176.60		
Printing and Stationery	1,826.42		
Rental Of Equipment And Services	23,177.94		
Telephone, Telegraph	4,960.85		
Traveling Expenses-General	452.86		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 114,699.2</b>		
Miscellaneous:			
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$ 3,409.37		
Disbursements From Ukrainian National Heritage Defense Fund	310.59		
Exchange Account-UNURC	233,730.68		
Fraternal Activities	97.18		
Investment Expense-Mortgages	4,410.94		
Loss On Bonds	2,732.51		
Professional Fees	14,131.12		
Rent	7,759.68		
Transfer Account	1,340,000.00		
Youth Sports Activities	500.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,607,082.1</b>		
Investments:			
Certificate Loans	\$ 11,511.97		
E.D.P. Equipment	3,721.69		
Mortgages	316,000.00		
Real Estate	3,221.16		
Short Term Investments	1,422,778.95		
Stock	4,187,863.72		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,945,097.4</b>		
<b>Disbursements For July, 1997</b>	<b>\$ 8,718,436.0</b>		
<b>BALANCE</b>			
ASSETS	LIABILITIES		
Cash	\$ 4,360,673.87	Life Insurance	\$ 64,238,775.81
Short Term			
Investments	92,537.58		
Bonds	41,252,114.25		
Mortgage Loans	7,132,235.78		
Certificate Loan	742,128.95	Accidental D.D.	2,244,310.80
Real Estate	3,149,339.73		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.		Fraternal	0.00
Equipment	476,759.26	Orphans	435,981.08
Stocks	2,493,197.50		
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A		Old Age Home	0.00
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Emergency	47,522.08
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	7,163,051.81		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 66,966,589.77</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 66,966,589.77</b>

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Treasurer

## Shevchenko Scientific...

(Continued from page 8)

and 1921-1941. Individual chapters deal with the lexis, stress, syntax, phonetics and morphology of the Ukrainian language. There is also an article on the Chernihiv area's influence on the Ukrainian language. An index of words and names is included.

• "The Poetry of Vasyl Stus" (in Polish), edited by Agnieszka Korniejko. Krakow: Universitas, 1996, 175 pp.

Translations of over 50 poems by Stus from 1958-1979 are included in this collection as are articles on Stus' poetry by Marko Carynyk, Marko Pawlyshyn, Bohdan Rubchak, Leonid Rudnytzky and Yuriy Sherekh.

Three publications, in Ukrainian, honor the Shevchenko Scientific Society's former activists.

• "Hryhorii Luzhnytskyi (1903-1990)." Wolodymyr T. Zyla, Oleh Kupchynskyi, Leonid Rudnytzky, Wasyl Jaszczun, editors. Lviv: 1996, 360 pp.

This book is in the style of a festschrift (a scholarly tribute), with articles by Bishop Lubomyr Husar, Jaroslav Padoch, Ostap Tarnawsky, Natalia Pazuniak, Yaroslav Rozumny and others.

• "Vasyl Lev (1903-1991)," Oleh Kupchynskyi, Maria Ovcharenko, Leonid Rudnytzky, Eugene Fedorenko, Bohdan Chopyk, editors. Lviv: 1996, 316 pp.

This is a festschrift with articles by such authors as Leonid Rudnytzky, Mykhailo Lesiv, Oleksa Horbach, Natalia Pazuniak, Yaroslav Rozumny, Osyp Kravcheniuk and others on linguistics, literature, as well as on Dr. Lev.

• Roman Osinchuk Medical Committee Series, Volume 4. "The Medical World of Lviv." Oleh Kupchynskyi, editor-in-chief. Lviv: 1996, 158 pp.

This book is a compilation of articles by Dr. Osinchuk about medicine in Lviv at various periods since 1883, under both the Bolsheviks and Nazis, about medical studies at the Ukrainian Secret University (1920-1924); about Drs. M. Panchyshyn and M. Muzyka, and Lviv hospitals. There is also an article on Dr. Osinchuk's life. Biographical data about the honoree and 14 pages of photographs are included in the volume.

## Lviv schools...

(Continued from page 8)

Cieselski, director of Bridges for Education, a non-profit organization based in Buffalo, N.Y. All the camp instructors were teachers and student-teachers from the United States.

Roman Bodnar, a city official and principal of School No. 13, spoke of the need to decentralize certain aspects of the education system. He proposed that textbooks and teaching-learning materials be developed and published at the local level. During the Soviet period, school materials were developed centrally in Moscow. Presently, Kyiv has taken over the role of central planning and curriculum development.

In a statement following the general conference, Mr. Bodnar said, "Teachers at my school have been experimenting with a variety of materials. They have produced materials that they have implemented in their classrooms. These are young and enthusiastic teachers and we need to support their efforts by editing and publishing their work."

Mr. Derzko, vice-chairman of Lviv Oblast Administration, announced in his concluding remarks that this is the only oblast in Ukraine that has a balanced budget, paid its teachers and, as of September 1, will have eliminated its debt.

#### TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 28

As of October 1, 1997, the secretary's duties of Branch 28 were assumed by Mrs. Olha Dub.

We ask all members of Branch 28 to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mrs. Olha Dub  
7925 Airline Dr.  
Houston, TX, 77037  
(281) 820-6132

#### ATTENTION

##### ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 115 and 295

Please be advised that Branch 115 and 295 has merged with Branch 180 as of October 1, 1997.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mrs. Natalia Miahky, Branch Secretary:

Mrs. Natalia Miahky  
647 Garnette Rd.  
Akron, OH, 44313  
(330) 864-9425

#### ATTENTION

##### ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 403

Please be advised that Branch 403 has merged with Branch 427 as of October 1, 1997.

All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mrs. Mary Doliszny, Branch Secretary:

Mrs. Mary Doliszny  
182 Woodside Dr.  
St. Catherines, Ont.  
Canada L2T 1X6  
(905) 935-7779

## Ukraine: a summer...

(Continued from page 2)

The Lazarenko government was accused of arrogantly not attempting to cooperate with Parliament, a pitfall that Mr. Pustovoitenko wishes to avoid. But it is difficult to see how Prime Minister Pustovoitenko can avoid coming into conflict with a Parliament that includes the left, which is disinterested in reform, and centrists, who are more interested in maintaining Ukraine in an economic no man's land where rent-seeking remains highly profitable.

Almost as soon as Mr. Pustovoitenko stepped into his new position, the legislature and executive were dueling over two issues. Parliament attempted to launch impeachment proceedings against President Kuchma under Articles 94 and 111 of the Constitution because he had on three occasions vetoed the law "On Local Self-Administration," but these proceedings are unlikely to command sufficient support. Cause for impeachment is ill defined and it is not clear how Mr. Kuchma's actions in disagreeing with the law that grants greater autonomy to the regions and ends the prerogative of the executive in appointing governors constitutes either "state treason or [some] other crime." Parliament also failed in what Mr. Kuchma denounced as an attempted "constitutional coup" when it attempted to muster two-thirds support for constitutional changes that would have clearly tipped the balance of power in favor of the Verkhovna Rada.

In addition, two other problems will continue to bedevil the new prime minister. First, outgoing Justice Minister Serhii Holovatyi has pointed to how the Cabinet leadership and apparatus, the majority of which is inherited by Mr. Pustovoitenko, blocked the creation of a legal basis for a market economy. Although administrative reform is now recognized as vital to Ukraine's reform strategy, it is unclear how committed the Ukrainian leadership is to such a policy and whether it can produce results in the short term. A presidential edict on administrative reform issued on July 10 did not give grounds for optimism when it appointed former President Leonid Kravchuk as its head. The major failings of the Kravchuk era, he himself admits, were precisely in the field of cadres.

Secondly, the removal of Mr. Holovatyi does not bode well for the struggle against corruption. Since being effectively sacked and replaced by an unknown quantity loyal to the president, Mr. Holovatyi has spoken out about how the "Clean Hands" program he was told to draft "came completely out of the blue." In other words, its purpose was less to clean out the stables, than to reduce international criticism while leading to the justice minister's own downfall by infringing upon a wide-ranging array of corrupt interests.

The demotion of Hryhorii Vorsinov as prosecutor general, an ally of Mr. Lazarenko, is also unlikely to lead to the implementation of the "Clean Hands" campaign.

Upon his confirmation by Parliament as

prime minister, Mr. Pustovoitenko repeated the standard phraseology meant for both Western and domestic consumption about his government continuing to promote centrist reform based upon five "pillars" (industry, agriculture, finance, social welfare and culture). All eyes on the approaching elections were also evident in the government's emphasis upon repaying wage arrears, which now amount to \$2.6 billion (4.7 billion hryvni). Mr. Kuchma is particularly concerned that growing social tension in eastern Ukraine will be capitalized upon by the left in the elections.

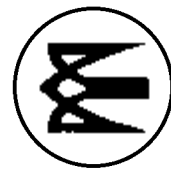
Mr. Pustovoitenko's other policies of accelerating privatization, tax reform, reduction in subsidies and industrial restructuring were the standard pledges spoken by all new prime ministers. Also, it is not at all clear that the newly created Economic Council will be able to accelerate economic reforms because it is a heterogeneous body devised to generate political consensus from those who hold opposing views about the scope and pace of reform.

Although Messrs. Pustovoitenko and Kuchma have both criticized Mr. Lazarenko since his forced resignation, this seems more for public show than actual outright displeasure. After all, Ukrainian politics has again reverted to its retinue of musical chairs. Mr. Lazarenko now occupies the post of head of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Council, which Mr. Pustovoitenko himself previously occupied in 1991-1993. The replacement of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Chairman Mykhailo Derkach by Victor Zabara is an attempt by Mr. Kuchma to place his man in place as a counterweight to Mr. Lazarenko in that strategic oblast.

Mr. Lazarenko therefore could only have risen from obscurity as head of a Dnipropetrovsk raion to higher positions with the patronage of those such as Mr. Pustovoitenko. The Unity parliamentary faction that Mr. Lazarenko heads had always been a bedrock of support for both Mr. Kuchma and the Dnipropetrovsk clan (although Mr. Kuchma is now attempting to distance himself from Unity).

The political party recently created by this faction, Hromada, is also likely to stand on the same centrist platform in the forthcoming elections as that created by the pro-presidential NDP. Although Mr. Kuchma was visibly irritated by Mr. Lazarenko assuming control over the Unity faction so soon after losing his post, they are unlikely to see each other as rivals unless Mr. Lazarenko decides to stand as a candidate in the 1999 presidential elections.

Both Hromada and Unity have close financial connections to United Energy Systems (UES), a British-Ukrainian joint venture, which can readily provide the estimated \$10,000 to \$20,000 required to elect a national deputy. After all, as a joint venture UES paid only \$12,000 in taxes on its \$11 billion turnover last year, a tax loophole that may have been instrumental in winning parliamentary support in favor of canceling this tax privilege in July. Mr. Lazarenko has been accused of protecting UES from investigations into its de facto monopolization of fuel imports and metallurgical exports.



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Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appointments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

## A Ukrainian Fall Calendar

Take advantage of a free one-line listing in The Ukrainian Weekly's fall events calendar. Send information — date, type of event and place — to:

The Ukrainian Weekly  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054.

**Deadline for submissions: October 13.**

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, October 10

**POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.:** Adrian Bryttan, conductor of the Vassar Orchestra at Vassar College, will perform a solo violin recital to be held at Skinner Hall, at 8 p.m.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, Human Rights in the 20th Century, and Mayana Gallery invite the public to "An Evening with the Horbal Brothers" in a program of art, poetry and song. Introductory remarks are by Nadia Svitlychna, followed by a poetry reading, and a song recital by Lavrentia Turkewicz. There will also be an exhibit of drawings by Bohdan Horbal, which will be on view through October 12. The event will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., at 7 p.m. For more information call (212) 777-8144.

Saturday, October 11

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Oles Smolansky, professor of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., who will speak on the topic "Ukraine and the Near East." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** The Postava Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is sponsoring a dance featuring the Nove Pokolinia band of Toronto, to be held at the Ramada Inn, 65 Columbus Blvd., beginning at 9 p.m. Cash bar only. Tickets: \$20, adults, \$15, students under 18. For tickets, table reservations, or information contact Chris Iwanik, (860) 667-9317.

**CARNEGIE, Pa.:** St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its seventh annual fall festival at the Ukrainian Hall, Mansfield Boulevard, at 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Featured will be the Kyiv Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of the parish under the direction of Natalie and Beverly Kapeluck. There will also be a sale of arts and crafts, religious items and ethnic food, with games and fun for all. Take-out orders will be available. There is no charge for admission. For more information call (412) 279-3458.

Saturday-Sunday, October 11-12

**HOUSTON, Texas:** A Ukrainian Festival will be held on the grounds of Protection of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church, 9102 Meadowshire, at 11:30 a.m.-6 p.m. on both days. This year's festival will feature: live entertainment by Greg Harbar and The Gypsies, who will provide dance music on both days, and The Uzori Folk Ensemble, which will perform on Sunday at 2 p.m.; cultural exhibits in the Ukrainian Hall, featuring displays of traditional Ukrainian costumes, needlework, wood-carving, ceramics and musical instruments; a pysanky demonstration and sale; arts and crafts by local artisans; as well as Ukrainian food and pastries, and outdoor activities for children. There will be tours of the parish church, and the church gift shop will be open to visitors during festival hours. Free parking is available. Admission: \$2; children age 16 and under, free. Proceeds from this year's festival will benefit the Pokrova Building Fund. For additional information call Martha, (713) 973-8848.

Sunday, October 12

**DETROIT:** The Olena Teliha Branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a banquet to be held at the Stephenson Haus, 25000 N. Chrysler Drive, Hazel Park, Mich., at 2 p.m. For reservations call (313) 898-0345.

Wednesday, October 15

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Monique Legaré International Dance Company presents The Chamber Orchestra of Lviv University, (Serhiy Burko, conductor) in a concert to be held at the Chestnut Hill Library, 8711 Germantown Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 18

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association is holding an evening titled "Preparations for and Responses to the Kyivan Rus' Component of the 'Glory of Byzantium' Exhibit at The Met," with Olenka Z. Pevny,

research assistant in medieval art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The presentation will be held at the Ramada Inn, Route 10. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by the presentation at 8 p.m. Admission: members, \$8; non-members, \$10; students, no charge.

Sunday, October 19

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church parish will be celebrating its 90th anniversary with a divine liturgy at St. John's Church, 719 Sanford Ave., at 9:30 a.m., followed by an anniversary program and luncheon at the school gym. Admission: \$12; tickets must be purchased in advance either in the church vestibule on Sunday or by sending a check to: St. John's Church, 719 Sanford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106 (Attn: 90th Anniversary). For further information contact the parish office, (201) 371-1356.

Monday, October 20

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture by Bohdan Nahaylo, senior policy officer, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, titled "Ukraine's Declarations of Sovereignty and Independence in Retrospect." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 25

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Ukrainian National Home invites the public to its annual dinner/dance, with music by Svitlanok, to be held at 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 6 p.m. The evening's program includes a performance by the Zoloty Promin Dance Group. Donation: \$20, adults; \$10, students. Tickets may be reserved by calling (860) 296-5702. Rooms may be reserved at the Suisse Chalet Inn, (860) 563-7877, or Motel Six, (860) 563-5900.

**MONTREAL:** The Trembita marching band of the Montreal branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) invites members and the community to its annual zabava/dance featuring Montreal's Burlaky. Tickets: \$15 in advance; \$20 at the door. Location: SUM hall, 3260 Beaubien East. For tickets and information call (514) 721-3182.

Sunday, October 26

**OTTAWA:** Community Dialogue, a planning process for Canadians of Ukrainian heritage and newcomers in the capital region, is holding a seminar titled "The Role of the Church in Social Services, Immigrant Aid, and Aid to Ukraine and Other Countries," with presentations by the Rev. Maxym Lysack, University of Ottawa, and the Rev. Peter Galadza, Sheptytsky Institute, with Natalka Mychajlyszyn, moderator, and Yiota Karaikos, introductions. The seminar will be held at the All Saints Westboro Anglican Church Hall, 347 Richmond Road (at Churchill Avenue.), at 7:30 p.m. There will be discussions and refreshments after the talks. The seminar is hosted by the Parish Council of Christ the Savior Orthodox Mission, with partial promotional support by The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute. For additional information call Marta Pavliv, (613) 736-7063.

Thursday-Friday, October 30-31

**WASHINGTON:** The National Geographic Society presents, as part of its fall film-lecture series, a travelogue on Ukraine, narrated and produced by Bob Willis. The screening will be held at the society's headquarters, 1600 M St. NW; on October 30, at 7:30 p.m. and on October 31 at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. For ticket prices and more information call (202) 857-7700.

ONGOING

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago, 721 N. Oakley Blvd., is holding an exhibit titled "Unique Shirts for Women Dating from the Turn of the Century." The collection is presented by Tania Reynarowych. The exhibit, which opened October 1, runs through October 31. For further information contact the museum's art director, Olha Mrochko Kalymon, (312) 421-8020.