

INSIDE:

- Follow-up on the 19th conclave of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress — pages 3-4.
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. holds its 15th Sobor — page 5.
- 150th anniversary of the national awakening in Halychyna — page 12.

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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Congress approves \$195 M for Ukraine

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Following lengthy negotiations between Democratic and Republican members of Congress, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed several appropriations bills, which were combined into one large omnibus bill. Titled "H.4328 — Conference Report Making Omnibus Consolidation and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1999," the bill encompasses several funding bills for agricultural programs, foreign assistance, judiciary programs, Commerce Department spending, Treasury Department programs, as well as other spending measures.

Amounting to over \$500 billion, the bill was adopted by the House of Representatives on October 20, and by the Senate the following day.

Of the \$13.2 billion in funds available for U.S. foreign assistance programs in the overall omnibus bill, \$801 million was provided under the Freedom Support Act (FSA) for assistance to the new independent states. Twelve countries of the NIS will divide the available funds, with Ukraine receiving a \$195 million earmark for 1999.

Funds for Ukraine have been designated for nuclear safety programs and personnel security initiatives at nuclear plants. However, a provision in the bill withholds the amount of aid granted to Ukraine "until the secretary of state reports to the Committee on Appropriations that Ukraine has undertaken significant economic reforms additional to those achieved in fiscal year 1998." The proviso refers to specific reforms of commercial and tax codes in Ukraine, as well as the continued resolution of U.S. business complaints that must be reported 120 days after the enactment of the bill.

The FY 1999 foreign assistance bill also effects programs in Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union. U.S. aid to Russia is to be provided if the president certifies that "a) it is vital to the national security interests of the United States; and b) that the government of Russia is taking meaningful steps to limit major supply contracts and to curtail the transfer of technology and technological expertise."

No more than 30 percent of the funds available under the Freedom Support Act will be distributed to any country in the region, excluding earmarks of assistance to Ukraine and the Southern Caucasus region.

The Southern Caucasus region, which includes the countries of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, has been provided \$228 million in U.S. foreign assistance. Funds are to be available for "reconstruction and other activities relating to the peaceful resolution of conflicts within the region, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabakh."

Of the funds provided under this section of the Freedom Support Act, 37 percent will be made available for Georgia (\$84.4 million) and 35 percent for Armenia (\$79.8 million). Further assistance will also be provided for an endowment for the American University in Armenia.

The Central and East European countries also received U.S. foreign assistance within the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act in the amount of \$430 million — \$200 million of which has been designated for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ukraine marks 80th anniversary of Western Ukrainian National Republic



Women veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army gathered on Freedom Square awaiting the arrival of President Leonid Kuchma.

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — The Ukrainian government officially acknowledged for the first time the legitimacy of the 1918 Western Ukrainian National Republic (WUNR) with a visit here by President Leonid Kuchma on November 1 to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the formation of the short-lived state.

Appearing before a packed auditorium of political, cultural and business dignitaries at the Lviv Opera House, President Kuchma made it clear that his government now recognizes the contributions of the western Ukrainian state toward Ukraine's democratic development.

"In its significance, political ramifications and impact on the future development of Ukraine, the establishment of the WUNR foretold of the coming freedom," said President

Kuchma. He called the declaration of the WUNR in the wake of the Austro-Hungarian Empire's collapse "the revival of Ukrainian national statehood after a break of many centuries."

In more than seven years of independence, no Ukrainian government leader had officially acknowledged the existence of the Western Ukrainian government, which lasted for less than three months before it willingly united with the government of the Ukrainian National Republic in Kyiv on January 22, 1919, although it did keep its own governmental structure.

The president brought along a large political contingent to this city, often called the western capital of Ukraine. With him for the one-day visit were: Second Vice-Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Viktor Medvedchuk, Vice Prime Minister of

(Continued on page 14)

Security chief rejects sabotage in Zenit explosion

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's national security chief said he rejects the notion that the explosion of a Ukrainian Zenit 2 rocket in September was the result of sabotage.

Russian experts said two weeks ago that a malfunction in the Russian-built control system of the Ukrainian-built rocket, which was carrying 12 U.S. satellites, caused the explosion that destroyed the rocket and the payload minutes after launch.

The computer control system that malfunctioned was produced by the Russian Automation and Instrument Research and Production Center in Moscow.

Rumors had circulated widely in Ukraine that the explosion was a result of sabotage by political forces in Russia who had wanted to discredit Ukraine's space program.

"I can judge on the strength of all my experience in the

space industry that there was no sabotage," said the secretary of Ukraine's National Defense and Security Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, on October 28. Mr. Horbulin is a mechanical engineer who has headed Ukraine's National Space Agency and once worked at the PivdenMash rocket factory that designed and produced the Zenit II.

According to Mr. Horbulin, the control system of the Zenit II had a fatal design flaw that did not allow it to recognize a malfunction in the system's operation, which it mistook for a malfunction in the engine. It then gave an emergency destruction order that downed the rocket.

Mr. Horbulin called the accident tragic but understandable. "There have always been and will continue to be unsuccessful launchings because that type of technology is at the horizon [of innovation] and even beyond it," said Mr. Horbulin.

(Continued on page 20)

Canadian PM, rebuffed by Russia, still eagerly awaited by Ukraine, Poland

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — In a fit of pique over Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's decision to downgrade the planned Team Canada trade visit to Russia, Ukraine and Poland to a series of three political summits, on October 26 Russian President Boris Yeltsin told Mr. Chrétien not to come at all.

According to a front-page report by Mike Trickey in the premiere issue of the Toronto-based National Post daily of October 27, Mr. Yeltsin's office made the announcement together with a cancellation of the Russian leader's own visit to a European Union ministers' meeting in Vienna.

"Seven years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia remains hyper-sensitive to any action that can be construed as lack of respect befitting a superpower,"

U.S. Embassy alert in Kyiv kept hush-hush

Eastern Economist

KYIV — U.S. citizens in Ukraine's capital expressed concern that a high-level security alert that apparently included Marines being flown into Ukraine was not released officially until Friday afternoon, October 23, although most Embassy staff were sent home on paid administrative leave the day before.

The memo sent out to State Department contractors said in part, "The U.S. government has received information indicating a terrorist attack may be planned against the American Embassy in Kiev [sic]. Additional security precautions are being taken and the Ukrainian authorities continue to provide full support to ensure the security of the Embassy as well as the other mission elements."

"We were uninformed for 36 hours," said Tom Garrett of IRI.

(Continued on page 21)

Ex-head of Chernobyl plant raises fears over Y2K bug

Eastern Economist

KYIV — Serhiy Parashin, director of the international center Energy and Information — 21st Century, appealed on October 21 to the government to take immediate measures to resolve the Millennium Problem in Ukraine.

Possible computer crashes on the night of December 31, 1999, at the five Ukrainian nuclear stations could lead to a "crash of the entire energy system in Ukraine," he said. Speaking about possible solutions to the problem, Mr. Parashin, a former head of the Chernobyl Atomic Energy Station, stated "We are very late already."

He said at present it would be more reasonable to start preparing emergency plans for the possible evacuation of people from large cities rather than trying to examine and fix billions of lines of programming data. He said this problem has not been taken seriously by the government and the Verkhovna Rada, and only one Cabinet of Ministers decree, in August, has been issued demanding that nuclear stations introduce necessary changes to software and report to the

Mr. Trickey wrote, "and Mr. Yeltsin sent word he was not interested in hosting Mr. Chrétien unless trade was part of the visit."

The Canadian prime minister put a brave face on the situation in a press release issued by his office on October 27, in which he is quoted as saying, "In consultation with President Yeltsin, I have decided to postpone my visit to Russia, in light of the current international economic situation. I look forward to rescheduling my trip, perhaps later in 1999."

The press release also mentions that "the prime minister's plan to conduct his first official visits to Ukraine and Poland remains unchanged."

Sophie Galarnau, a press relations official at the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) told The Weekly on October 28 that Ukrainian officials had already been contacted and the scheduled visit to Ukraine has been confirmed. Ms. Galarnau pointed out that there is a distinction between Russia, Ukraine and Poland, in that the latter two countries have yet to host an official visit by Mr. Chrétien.

As a result, the PMO official said Kyiv and Warsaw are "still very much looking forward to a visit by the prime minister," whether or not it has a primarily commercial component.

Ms. Galarnau said logistics of the visit, including the exact dates when the Canadian leader will be in Ukraine, are still being finalized.

Taras Malyshevsky, press attaché at Ukraine's Embassy in Ottawa, said that planning for the January mission is ongoing, as 10 bilateral agreements concerning cultural exchanges, bio-technology, aerospace, global warming and civil law are being prepared for official signing in Kyiv.

The original intent was for a delegation of up to 2,000 Canadian business leaders and 10 provincial premiers to make a deal-making tour of the three countries in January 1999. It was to have been the first such visit to Europe by a Team Canada delegation.

According to the National Post item, "Russian authorities learned of the cancel-

(Continued on page 21)

Cabinet in the summer of 1999.

Mr. Parashin said that no nuclear station has so far taken any action whatsoever. He added that the draft state budget for 1999 does not provide funds to resolve this problem. According to experts, around \$10 million (U.S.) is needed to take all necessary actions in Ukraine.

The U.S. government now demands that all computer firms have certificates of the year 2000 compatibility. "If Ukrainian companies want to export, they will have to be certified," said Mr. Parashin. So far, this problem has been largely ignored by both the government and private companies.

The Y2K problem, as it is called, can also cause problems with the banking system and "the payment system might grind to a halt," warned Mr. Parashin. He added that the National Bank of Ukraine also has not taken any steps. Mr. Parashin said Ukraine should appeal for U.S. aid to help resolve this problem, as the U.S. has promised to provide other countries with a total of \$120 million to address the millennium bug issue.

NEWSBRIEFS

IMF approves loan tranche to Ukraine

KYIV — The International Monetary Fund on October 29 approved a \$78 million tranche of the \$2.2 billion three-year credit to Ukraine, Ukrainian News reported on November 2. The IMF had planned to provide Ukraine with the tranche by the end of October, but it had been postponed. Valerii Lytvynskyi, aide to the Ukrainian president, said the postponement of the tranche is due to an "exclusively technical reason" connected with the repayment of Ukraine's \$109 million loan to the Chase Manhattan Bank in Luxembourg. A statement issued by the IMF's Kyiv office on October 30 said the Ukrainian government remains committed to the IMF's loan program and that the recent restructuring of Ukrainian short-term bonds to foreign creditors enables the authorities to concentrate on economic and financial reforms. An IMF mission headed by Muhammed Shadman-Valavi had arrived in Ukraine on October 27 and was to work in Ukraine through November 6. The mission focused mainly on working with the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers to resolve the issue of balancing budget revenues with expenses. (Eastern Economist, RFE/RL Newline)

IMF official questions budget projections

KYIV — John Odling-Smee, director of the IMF's Second European Department, said during a November 2 meeting with members of the Verkhovna Rada's Finance and Banking Committee that the 1999 state budget contains overly optimistic revenue projections. He said the International Monetary Fund has already voiced these objections to the Cabinet of Ministers and recommended that they review the figures. In response to Mr. Odling-Smee's criticisms, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has already requested that relevant ministries and departments prepare special measures to increase budget revenues. During his meeting with Mr. Pustovoitenko on the same day, Mr. Odling-Smee praised the Ukrainian government for its efforts to stabilize the country's financial and economic situation. He said he was satisfied by the monetary policies of the National Bank of Ukraine which, he said, have restored confidence in the hryvnia and brought the official currency exchange rate closer to the market rate. Mr. Odling-Smee, who said that he considers Ukraine's conversion of foreign-held T-bills a success, added that the confidence of foreign investors is gradually returning. The IMF official also said that Ukraine has made "significant progress in many directions of structural reforms." He noted that Ukraine has dealt with the

crisis much better than Russia, but he also noted that a number of problems still exist in relations between the two countries, since payments from Russia have been virtually suspended. (Eastern Economist)

Hungary, Ukraine strengthen bilateral ties

BUDAPEST — Ukraine hopes that once Hungary is admitted into the European Union and NATO, it will be more effective in helping Ukraine's quest for Euro-Atlantic integration, visiting Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma told his Hungarian counterpart, Arpad Goncz, on October 27. At a joint news conference President Kuchma accused the EU of discriminating against his country by barring it from associate membership. Echoing recent Polish fears of a new divide across Europe, Mr. Kuchma said that Ukraine is Hungary's and Poland's close neighbor, and since these two countries will join the EU in the near future, they will have to protect themselves from the uncontrollable flow of goods and emigrants and to establish a strict visa regime with its neighbors. At present, Ukrainians do not need a visa to enter Poland and Hungary. A Ukrainian and Hungarian delegation agreed to create a working group, which would prepare proposals to the EU to simplify visa regulations. Ukrainian and Hungarian officials signed several documents dealing with issues such as confidence-building measures in the military sphere and developing the Hungarian-Ukrainian border region. (RFE/RL Newline, Eastern Economist)

Ukraine attends Euro-Atlantic conference

KYIV — A delegation including the Verkhovna Rada's Foreign Affairs Committee Vice-Chairman Oleksander Puhkalo, National Deputy Dmytro Pavlychko, and Ukraine's ambassador to Poland participated on October 27 in the Euro-Atlantic Dialog conference on Parliamentary Projects organized by the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry. Parliamentarians from more than 20 countries participated in the conference. The Euro-Atlantic conferences are designed to bolster the cooperative work and communication processes of existing structures such as NATO and the EU, said First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs A. Ananich. He stressed that both organizations are open to new members. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine to liquidate strategic bombers

KYIV — Viktor Mykhtiuk, vice-minister of defense and commander of the 43rd army announced on October 27 that with

(Continued on page 18)

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj (Toronto)
Irene Jarosewich
Ika Koznarska Casanova

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Workshop during UCC's triennial conclave focuses on Canadian issues

by Yuriy Diakunchak and Andriy Kudla Wynnykyj

WINNIPEG – A workshop on “Canadian issues held here on October 10 and 11 in the Lombard Hotel's Wellington Room during the 19th triennial conclave of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress sought to refocus the community's wandering attention back to concerns about Canada's multiculturalism policy and the contribution Ukrainian Canadians can make to the unity debate.

Since delegates were often seen rushing from the Wellington Room to attend discussions on matters such as war crimes prosecution or relations with Ukraine, it was difficult to gauge whether the delegates, the UCC's rank and file, share the UCC leadership's interest in this area.

At any rate, thanks to the resolutions passed at the congress, the UCC is fully up to date on matters federalist and constitutional. According to the first, “the UCC supports the principle of Canada remaining a united country with its present geographical boundaries,” which means that the UCC (including its new Montréal-based president, Evhen Czolij) is arrayed against those seeking to establish a sovereign Québec.

However, the second and third resolutions represented an olive branch extended to the home province of the new UCC president.

That resolution stated that “the UCC supports the Calgary Accord,” an agreement reached by first ministers of nine of Canada's provinces (Québec did not sign) and two territories on September 17, 1997, stipulating in Point 4 of the accord that “the Charter of Rights and Freedoms of the Constitution of Canada mandates that the Charter is to be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.”

Point 5 of the Calgary Accord noted that “the unique character of Québec society, including its French-speaking majority, its culture and tradition of civil law, is fundamental to the well-being of Canada.”

The third resolution affirmed that “the UCC recognizes Québec's distinctive status within Canada.”

According to Adrian Boyko, outgoing chair of the UCC's Government Relations Committee, and moderator of the workshop, the unity debate in Canada has always been framed as a tug-of-war between the two so-called founding nations of Canada, the French and the English.



Mykhailo Liakhovych

Prof. Howard McConnell of University of Saskatchewan's law faculty addresses “Unity Issues from the Perspective of Minority Groups in Canada” during the workshop on Canadian issues at the 19th triennial conclave of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Other panelists (from left), UCC Government Relations Committee Chair Adrian Boyko; Dr. Bohdan Kordan, University of Saskatchewan, department of political studies; Ronald Remillard, manager of political and legal affairs, Society for Franco Manitobans.

The role of Canadians of non-French and non-English backgrounds is mostly relegated to side-show status.

But with 42 percent of Canada's population now falling into this heterogeneous group, Mr. Boyko claimed that it is time for change.

“We [non-English, non-French communities in Canada] are not suggesting a rewrite of the Constitution to include every single language or culture. What we are saying is that 42 percent of Canadians are neither English nor French, and our institutions must reflect that reality,” Mr. Boyko said in an interview after the congress.

“What you have in Canada is a vast territory pretending to be English and French, which it is not,” he said. Mr. Boyko noted that Canada is an amalgam of the various peoples who have immigrated to the country and thus

Canada's institutions should reflect this.

Walter Luciw, a Plast representative from Toronto and a participant in the workshop, supported the idea of re-examining the two founding nations assumption behind Canada's nationhood. “We have to make it obvious to the two founding nations that things have changed as a way to save the country,” Mr. Luciw said.

Mr. Boyko said he seeks a shift of power in Canada, a re-balancing away from the bipolar English-French axis to a mono-polar but multicultural arrangement that is still bilingual, in accordance with the country's Constitution. According to Mr. Boyko, it's not enough to have politicians of many backgrounds if the bureaucracy behind the elected officials remains almost exclusively ethnically Anglo-Celtic and French. “The central questions are: Who has power? Who doesn't?”

Though in recent years it would appear that certain elements within Quebec's independence movement are the strongest critics of expanding the recognition of Canada as a multicultural country, Mr. Boyko said he believes the strongest opponent will prove to be Ontario.

“It is the center of power. It has control of Canada's economy and power structure,” he noted. As a result, Mr. Boyko said he prefers to view Quebec as a potential ally. An important aspect of his strategy is to assure Quebec that Canada will remain a bilingual country and that Quebec's distinct status within Canada is unassailable.

Mr. Boyko said there is no set timetable to achieve this redistribution of power, but all of Canada's communities must work together in applying pressure on the government to make changes. However, uniting with the Québécois, or even French Canadians outside “La Belle Province,” on this issue is far from a simple proposition.

Many French Canadians, and Québécois in particular, have considered Canada's multiculturalism policy, as introduced by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1971, as an attempt to dilute their “compact with ‘the other founding nation’ [the English]” in the country. In order to keep the non-English and the French segments of Canadian society polarized, the establishment did little to dispell this illusion.

A participant in the workshop, Régnald Rémillard, political and legal affairs manager for the Society for Franco-Manitobans, said: “I think it is very important that multiculturalism is not seen as a dilution of Québec's presence in Canada. One cannot be at the expense of the other.”

Mr. Rémillard stressed that in Québec the concern is with “a national project [of maintaining] a French identity and presence on the North American continent.” Mr. Rémillard said that those who don't share this concern don't understand the fundamentally different approach Québécois have to constitutional issues.

However, the Franco-Manitoban activist did not address the function of multiculturalism as a means by which people of non-French and non-English background feel included in the process of nation-building.

Also, while Mr. Rémillard spoke of the need to embrace distinctiveness and show tolerance toward Québec, he skirted another issue: that province's Péquiste government has shown little inclination to defend the interests of French Canadians outside its borders.

What's new at the UCC? Simultaneous translation!

by Yuriy Diakunchak

WINNIPEG — Mixers, infrared beams, sound booths. These are not typical elements at a Ukrainian convention. Usually a microphone, a couple of speakers and plenty of feedback will do. But much like the United Nations and the Canadian Parliament before them, the leadership of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress introduced simultaneous translation of most of the proceedings at its 19th congress held here on October 9-12.

The innovation came about in accordance with a resolution of the previous congress which aimed to draw younger generations into participating in the proceedings.

“The idea started three years ago at the end of the last congress,” said UCC Winnipeg Branch President Lesia Szwaluk. “A few youths from Saskatchewan said they would like to participate, but because of a lack of fluent Ukrainian found it difficult.” Thirty-one delegates between the ages of 16 and 25 were registered at this congress – a record for the UCC.

The simultaneous translations, both Ukrainian to English and vice-versa, did not come cheap. Ms. Szwaluk estimated the total cost at \$10,000, which includes the cost of equipment and the technician. “Response has been positive, especially with the youth, but also with some old people who don't have a good grasp of English,” said Ms. Szwaluk. A smattering of people at each seminar sported the tell-tale gray headphones that indicated a translation unit in action.

Translations were provided by Iryna Konstatiuk and Vasyly Skrypnyk, both from Winnipeg. Ms. Konstatiuk, who has been in Canada since 1996, performed similar work for the U.S. Agency for International Development in Kyiv, mostly translating for businesspeople and government officials. She now works for the Carpathia Credit Union.

Mr. Skrypnyk, who has been in Canada for eight years, works as a self-employed graphic designer and computer programmer. He studied at the Translation Department at Kyiv University for three years.

“The experiment was quite successful,” declared Ms. Konstatiuk.

All new experiments have their bugs, however. At first, the units were not receiving the infrared signals properly, leaving some users with spotty service. Though the units were not very complex, delegates complained that better instructions should be given in the future. For example: it took this reporter some time to realize that one had to periodically press the start button on the receiving unit, otherwise the reception would fade.

The translations were inconsistent, particularly in the early going of the congress when panel members spoke quickly. However, as the congress progressed, the level of accuracy increased.

More negative comments than positive ones were heard from the audience. “She is translating so poorly. She can't keep up,” said one elderly participant on her way out of a conference room. Another group of ladies spent 10 minutes arguing among themselves about whether the translation was accurate or not. Their verdict: “not.”

A positive, even enthusiastic, response was given by one of the younger delegates, for whom the translation service was intended. Lisa McDonald, the lone delegate from the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) said “guests from Ukraine could use it, mainstream media could follow along, and those of us who understand ‘half na piv’ could follow along without missing a beat. I was quite impressed with the whole set-up and would recommend other organizations to follow suit.”

The SUSK delegate added: “I noticed a number of youths using the translation service, as well as some (obvious) immigrants or visitors to Canada from Ukraine. Another aspect of the translation sets were that they blocked out any background noise. I noticed that one fellow who wore a hearing aid was making use of the head sets.”

Will the service be provided in future years? “I think so,” said Ms. Szwaluk. “We have to wait for a decision by the congress [organizing] committee.”

(Continued on page 25)

Ukrainian Canadian Congress resolves to press immigration issues

by Yuriy Diakunchak

WINNIPEG – At the end of its 19th triennial convention in Winnipeg, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress resolved to encourage initiatives that will increase opportunities for Ukrainians to emigrate to Canada. In the three years since the last congress, the low number of immigrants from Ukraine being allowed into Canada has left community members in Canada concerned.

"We are very dissatisfied with staff at the Kyiv Embassy," said Bill Diachuk, president of Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, Edmonton Branch and the moderator of the workshop on immigration.

A number of October 10 workshop participants also commented on the apparent disdain with which Embassy employees treat Ukrainian applicants for

Canadian visas.

The UCC resolved to demand a review of administrative procedures at the Canadian Visa Office at the Embassy in Kyiv to ensure equitable and timely visas, and address the allegations of bribes being taken by Ukrainian citizens working for the Embassy.

John Gregorovich, chair of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, handed out a chart with figures provided by the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration (as prepared by the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society, CUIAS) showing that Ukraine is in 20th place as a point of origin for immigrants being accepted for settlement in Canada. The top ranked Hong Kong provided almost 10 times as many immigrants as the 2,459 that came from Ukraine in 1997.

In characteristically blunt fashion, Mr. Gregorovich asked panel members whether Canada's policy is racist or if it reflects the relative political influence of the two communities.

Brian Huzel, an acting supervisor of settlement services at the federal ministry's offices Winnipeg, was one of the panelists asked to participate in the UCC's immigration workshop. Mr. Huzel answered Mr. Gregorovich's pointed query by saying that Ukrainians currently do not fit Canada's immigration criteria. (Mr. Huzel averred that his family came to Canada from Ukraine 100 years ago.)

"It's not a matter of racism. It's a problem of people from Ukraine not fitting under the criteria," Mr. Huzel said. The official explained that Canada accepts four types of immigrants: refugees, family reuni-

fication, independents, business and entrepreneurial class. "Who in Ukraine has money, except for the mafia? And they don't want to come," said Mr. Huzel.

The panelist added that Ukrainians can't qualify as refugees because Canada does not feel people are endangered in Ukraine and family reunification only applies to immediate family, so Canadian citizens are barred from sponsoring distant relatives.

Eugen Duvalco, chair of the UCC's Immigration Committee and executive director of the Toronto-based CUIAS, challenged Mr. Huzel's view that Ukrainians can't qualify under current Canadian rules.

"We see hundreds, even thousands of qualified immigrants," Mr. Duvalco said. He suggested the problem is the gateways to

(Continued on page 10)

UCC elects board of directors

by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

Toronto Press Bureau

WINNIPEG – The Nominations Committee of the 19th Congress of Ukrainian Canadians proposed a slate for the UCC's board of directors (formerly known as the presidium), which was approved unanimously on October 11.

Under the UCC's Constitution, certain executive positions, such as vice-presidencies, had been reserved for representatives of senior organizations of the UCC, known as the "Big Six," but that stipulation was abolished at this congress.

The past national president (in this case, Oleh Romaniw of the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood of Canada) and the presidents of UCC provincial councils all have spots on the board.

Evhen Czolij, the new UCC national president, will continue as UCC Québec Provincial Council president until the spring of 1999, when that regional body's general meeting is scheduled.

According to a source who preferred not to be identified, Dr. Evhen Roslycky's position as president of the Ontario Provincial Council will be subject to review in a meeting to be held in Toronto in November. No general meetings of that provincial body have been held since Dr. Roslycky's election in May 1995.

Three vacancies on the board remain to be filled. The Ukrainian National Association, the Canadian Lemko Association and the National Council of Ukrainian Organizations for the Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, have yet to submit names of officials who will represent their organizations.

The officers of the UCC national executive will be voted on at a meeting of the board scheduled to take place in Winnipeg on November 14-15. Formerly a body of up to 24 officials, the maximum number of executive members under the new by-laws was set at 15.

The board of auditors, also as proposed by the Nominations Committee (neatly representing the "Big Six") and approved by the congress, includes Peter Capar, Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood of Canada; Gloria Yaremenko, Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada; Bohdan Bochna, League of Ukrainian Canadians; Anne Wach, Ukrainian National Federation; and Myroslaw Bugera, Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada; plus alternate Nestor Budyk, representing the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation.

The UCC national board of directors

Past President – Oleh Romaniw
 UCC British Columbia – Robert Herchak
 UCC Alberta – Bohdan Conway
 UCC Saskatchewan – Eugene Krenosky
 UCC Manitoba – Lesia Szwaluk
 UCC Ontario – Dr. Evhen Roslycky
 UCC Québec – Evhen Czolij

Alphabetically by organization:

Brotherhood of Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army – Dr. Roman Buchok
 Canada-Ukraine Foundation – Andriy Semotiuk
 Canadian Friends of Ukraine – Elias Yaremchuk
 Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society – Michael Wawryshyn
 Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada – Myroslaw Bugera
 Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization – Sophia Kachor
 Shevchenko Scientific Society – Dr. Bohdan Kurys
 Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army – Michael Radawetz
 Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences – Prof. Michael Tarnawecky
 Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko – Andrew Hladyshevsky
 Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation – John Petryshyn
 Ukrainian Canadian Social Services – Maria Stebelsky
 Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union – Tyrsa Gawrachynsky
 Ukrainian Canadian Women's Committee – Jaroslawa Palamartchuk
 Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood of Canada – Tom Bodie
 Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada – Jane Paluch
 Ukrainian Fraternal Society – Boris Salamon
 Ukrainian National Federation – Prof. Oleh Gerus
 Ukrainian Orthodox Youth – Rose Skavinski
 Ukrainian Self-Reliance League – Michael Zaleschuk
 Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada – Sonja Bejzyk
 Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) – Myroslava Pidhirnyj



Mykhailo Liakhovych

Bill Diachuk, president of Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, Edmonton branch, addresses workshop on immigration issues. From left, panelists Gordon Stewart, senior immigration officer at the Department of Citizenship and Immigration offices in Winnipeg; Brian Huzel, acting supervisor of settlement services at the Winnipeg DCI offices; and Andriy Hladyshevsky, president, Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

Ukrainian education at crossroads: specialists draw up a plan of action

by Yuriy Diakunchak

WINNIPEG – Ukrainian education in Canada is at a crossroads: the system faces an uncertain future, but may yet be brought back to health if the right choices are made soon. Seminar panelists and participants heard reports of the state of Ukrainian language instruction in various provinces across Canada and discussed possible solutions at the Ukrainian education workshop held here on October 10 and 11 during the 19th Congress of Ukrainian Canadians.

From the panel discussions, a number of recommendations arose for a nine-year plan drawn up by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Education Committee (UCCEC). The UCCEC recommended that a standard Ukrainian curriculum be developed and implemented for kindergarten through grade 12.

According to Sonya Bejzyk, outgoing chair of the UCCEC, it is likely the proposed curriculum will be based on the existing Nova program, which was developed in association with the Edmonton-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. However, no decision has yet been made as to who would prepare the curriculum or oversee its implementation.

As part of the plan, the UCCEC also recommended that the Internet and special programming on local TV channels be used as learning tools. The committee recommended that budgetary allocations be made for regular teachers' conferences and recommended exchanges with and visits to Ukraine for students and teachers.

The UCC approved a \$56,000

(Canadian) budget for the UCCEC, under which \$30,000 were allocated for conferences (including the committee's own teleconferences), \$2,000 to analyze the results of a questionnaire, \$2,000 for an informational pamphlet, \$2,000 for the project to expand the use of Ukrainian.

Of the \$56,000, \$20,000 were earmarked vaguely for "other activities," for which Ms. Bejzyk could not provide more specific comment.

The UCCEC hopes to organize a conference for administrators, teachers, parents and students, within the next three years, after which it will prepare a report on the needs of the Ukrainian education system in Canada.

To increase the likelihood of reaching younger people in the community, the committee recommended publishing informational pamphlets in Ukrainian and English or French. The committee also recommended that expertise, facilities and information be shared among groups as a way to more fully use the community's resources and keep the younger generation involved.

The committee recommended establishing Ukrainian "story hours" at Ukrainian libraries across the country and the creation of play groups for younger children by their parents – both in the interest of furthering Ukrainian language comprehension.

Marusia Petryshyn, an Edmonton-based member of the UCCEC and the moderator of the seminar said: "At this congress we are going to look at vision and reality," and reality stared back into the faces of the sem-

(Continued on page 24)

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. completes 15th Sobor

by Irene Jarosewich

The proceedings of the Sobors of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. are not open to the press, therefore The Ukrainian Weekly did not directly observe the sessions. However, with the approval of Metropolitan Constantine and member of the Metropolitan Council, the Rev. John Nakonachny, staff spoke with delegates outside the sessions and joined the banquet. At press time, no final official information about the Sobor proceedings was received by this publication, though the information about the motions was confirmed by Rev. William Diakiw, vice-president of the Church Consistory. This article is compiled from discussions with delegates and available printed information. Many delegates and guests were willing to offer their thoughts, but asked not to have their names printed.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – Delegates to the 15th annual Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. claimed that the wisdom of the Blessed Mother of God, Ukraine's Protectress, whose feast day was celebrated only days before the Sobor began, helped guide her Ukrainian Orthodox children back from the brink of an abyss, from anguish to an uneasy calm.

Gathered here at the Church's headquarters on October 13-19, the 222 delegates and almost 50 guests began the Sobor with apprehension, but concluded the conclave, if not with a full sense of peace, then at least with a sense of relief.

Tension permeated the atmosphere at the beginning of the Sobor. For the delegates, at issue were several topics of immediate concern: the nature of the relationships of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (UOC-U.S.A.) with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, as well as with the patriarchs in Ukraine, proposed changes to the UOC-U.S.A. Constitution, and fears that parishes would leave the UOC-U.S.A.

The tensions, however, reflected a deeper concern: With the advent of an independent Ukraine, and on the eve of the third millennium of Christianity, how does one understand the mission of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful, and their Church, in America?

Visions of Church's mission

For one woman from Pennsylvania, the mission of the Church is to help provide her family a Christian home and with respect and love for her Ukrainian Orthodox heritage, but at the same time to reach out to other Churches, seek new possibilities and become part of a larger spiritual community.

Added another woman, "I think it is important that we build here. We're too small to take care of Ukraine, we need to take care of ourselves. ... And I don't want our Church to belong to the uncanonical Patriarch [Filaret]."

Some delegates felt that the Church in America must fulfill its moral obligation to bear witness to those who struggled, risked and lost their lives for an independent Church and must ensure that an Autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine become a recognized Church within world Orthodoxy. "No one can ever deny we are canonical" said Valentina Makohon, a delegate from Rochester, N.Y. "We have been martyrs for our faith."

"Our pain is always being ignored, trivialized, forgotten – why?" asked a delegate from Maryland, "Are we less worthy? The suffering of our people, our memory, should not be subsumed to greater ecumenical interests. The memo-

ry of our people must be respected from generation to generation. Others should come to us with respect, not we to them in submission."

Many believe it is the unique mission of the Ukrainian Church to bear witness to the painful history of suffering and annihilation not just of the Church, but of the Ukrainian people, and that the survival of an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church is essential for the survival of an independent Ukrainian nation. Their vision of Church and Ukraine blend into one.

And many others reject the split in focus between Ukraine and America, the separation between "us" and "them," between the "past" and the "future" as false dichotomies. For these delegates, the vision of their Orthodox Church is a complex of nuances, a bridge where others see a divide.

Omophorion of the ecumenical patriarch

The prism through which all the visions and divisions of Ukrainian Orthodoxy in America is being refracted is the decision made in March 1995 by the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. to accept the "omophorion" (spiritual authority) of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of

the decision to accept the omophorion was incorrect. Their descriptions of the decision vary from "arrogant," "short-sighted," "unwise" and "a colossal blunder," to "immoral" and "treasonous."

In fact, citing "zrada" (betrayal) four parishes have already left the UOC-U.S.A. to join the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. There was speculation prior to the Sobor that if certain changes to the UOC-U.S.A. Constitution proposed by the hierarchs were implemented, then several more parishes would leave.

In turn, some delegates stop just short of accusing the Kyiv Patriarchate of stealing American parishes, and insist that Patriarch Filaret should be more concerned with bringing parishes in Ukraine into his fold, rather than focusing on the "easy pickings" of U.S. parishes and sowing divisiveness among the Church in America.

A great deal of the confusion surrounds the word "omophorion" and the privileges and obligations that this relationship implies. In the Points of Agreement, the document offered by the hierarchs at the 14th Sobor in the autumn of 1995 as the basis on which Church hierarchs assert the relationship between the UOC-U.S.A. and Constantinople, the first point states:

The tensions at the Sobor reflected a deeper concern: With the advent of an independent Ukraine, and on the eve of the third millennium of Christianity, how does one understand the mission of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful, and their Church, in America?

Constantinople.

Unlike the Catholic Church, which is more or less united and recognizes the jurisdiction of the primate in Rome, the Orthodox Church is not simply one Church. Rather, it is many independent Churches recognizing many primates, usually tied to a specific territory; sometimes several Orthodox Churches exist on the same territory.

However, the domination of Ukraine by Russia and by the Russian Orthodox Church, and the dominant role of the Russian Church in the Orthodox world meant that autocephalous, independent Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, whether on the territory of Ukraine or abroad, were often rejected by other Orthodox Churches. Over the years, this lack of acceptance often left Ukrainian Orthodox on the fringe, fueling distress in some, fiery independence in others.

Among Ukrainian Orthodox faithful in America, the decision by the UOC-U.S.A. hierarchs to accept the omophorion of Constantinople provoked severely different reactions.

There are those who feel this decision was a long overdue, essential for the future survival of the Orthodox Church in America, that the hierarchs were correct. Another group feels that this was a tactically necessary decision, only insofar as it helps the Church in Ukraine. Still others feel that while world leaders in economics and politics have decided to reinforce an independent Ukraine, the time has come for religious leaders, including the ecumenical patriarch, to do the same.

Some don't want to doubt the wisdom of the hierarchs and Metropolitan Council, yet are unsure about the implications of this decision. And yet another group definitely doubts the wisdom of their hierarchs and council and feels that

"The Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., upon accepting the canonical authority of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, will continue to maintain its present distinct internal structure and organization and shall be considered an ecclesiastical entity directly under the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarchate."

During both the 14th and 15th Sobors, delegates heard, and in turn offered, various interpretations of "omophorion": spiritual authority, jurisdiction, submission, recognition, protection, Eucharistic unity, loyalty.

"Omophorion means protection, not submission," according to Dr. Anatole Lysyj of Minneapolis, a member of the Church's Metropolitan Council, and one of the Church's representatives who traveled with the delegation to meet with Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew in Istanbul. "It is a Eucharistic unity, not a financial or administrative one. ... We were invited by the ecumenical patriarch to accept his omophor. ... Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew promised to work towards recognition of independent Orthodox Church in Ukraine. ... Archbishop Antony traveled to Patriarchs Volodymyr and Dymytryi [in Ukraine] and to bishops in Europe, and they all agreed. The 14th Sobor accepted the Points of Agreement between our Church and the Ecumenical Patriarchate."

"We did this to help the Church in Ukraine. ... Our goal still is to have a recognized Autocephalous Church in Ukraine. ... And though we [the Church in America] were always canonical, we were not recognized by world Orthodoxy. Now we are both," he explained.

This recognition, according to the Rev. William Diakiw, vice-president of the UOC-U.S.A. Consistory, will help bring awareness to the situation of the Church

in Ukraine by allowing Ukrainian Orthodox hierarchs from America to legitimately participate in larger Orthodox conclaves, citing the recent participation of Archbishop Antony of the UOC-U.S.A. in such a meeting, which allowed him to present the situation of the Church in Ukraine to a sympathetic audience. As well, this recognition is essential for the future of the Church in America, "where we must minister to our children and grandchildren. ... The omophorion of the ecumenical patriarch allows us opportunities to both assist Ukraine, opportunities that we did not have before, as well as care for our Church here."

Victor Rud, a delegate from Clifton, N.J., had a different view. "This is not an issue of recognition, but of submission. Our Church in the United States was transformed overnight from being an integral part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to being an integral part, a diocese, of the Church of Constantinople. Even the bishops concede this. And when I posed the question at the Sobor and the meeting of the Inter-Church Relations committee 'what exactly is it that Bartholomew committed to and where is the evidence of this?' not a single person was to provide an answer to such a basic question," he said. "The UOC-U.S.A. was established as a metropolia of the one holy Autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church. It was our Church in exile. ... Instead of speaking of a united Ukrainian Orthodox Church worldwide, it's being torn apart. ... Patriarch Mstyslav is being portrayed by the hierarchs as the patriarch only for Ukraine, and not as he really was, the patriarch of all Orthodox Ukrainians," he added.

"Every country has its own independent Church, its own patriarch, except Ukrainians. How much longer should this go on?" asked Roman Bodnar of Rochester, N.Y. "Let's say we have Eucharistic unity, not financial or administrative – ultimately our Eucharistic unity should be with Kyiv. What we have is not acceptable. For their patriarchs, some Ukrainians accept Moscow, some Rome, some Constantinople, some Kyiv, some nobody – what is this? We're entering the 21st century."

John Kosogof, a delegate from Silver Spring, Md., has doubts that the hierarchs in America even represent the Ukrainian Orthodox Church anymore or that the procedure of acceptance was valid: "They willingly became bishops of Constantinople in March 1995, before getting the approval of the Sobor. In fact, they left our Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Our Constitution says we are "sobornopravni" – ruled by the Sobor. You can't do something like this, accept a foreign patriarch on behalf of the Church, and then present it basically as a done deal. This type of decision requires discussion by the Sobor before – and not after – the fact. ... According to the minutes of the 14th Sobor, there is no direct evidence of a vote by the Sobor approving a motion to accept the omophorion of the ecumenical patriarch, only support for a resolution offered by the Metropolitan Council as a counter offer to the ecumenical patriarch's offer. That's not 'acceptance' of an offer."

"Don't pay attention to the noise in the background," said Vera Schulechko of San Francisco, Calif., "Ukrainians worldwide comprise the largest group of Orthodox. More than 75 percent of the Russian Orthodox parishes are in Ukraine. The end result is that the single largest Orthodox jurisdiction in the world, the Ukrainians, is being dismembered precisely at a time and under circumstances when it should have coa-

(Continued on page 16)

Plaque recalling Ukrainian internees of 1914-1920 unveiled in Winnipeg

by Dr. Roman Yereniuk

WINNIPEG – The 10th plaque honoring Ukrainian Canadian internees during World War I was unveiled on October 11 in Winnipeg, next to the Shevchenko monument on the legislative grounds of the province of Manitoba. The plaque is located near the site of the former Osborne Baracks, where many internees were detained in 1914-1920 prior to being sent out to one of the 24 camps across the country.

The unveiling ceremony was chaired by Lesia Szwaluk of the Winnipeg branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. The blessing of the plaque was celebrated by Metropolitan Wasyl Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and Metropolitan Michael Bzdel of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. A brief memorial service (panakhyda) was offered for the many deceased former internees.

The official unveiling was performed by two members of the Ukrainian Canadian community, Carole Martindale and Donna Babick, both of whom had internees in their immediate families.

Greetings on the occasion were delivered by Rosemary Vodrey, Manitoba's minister of culture, heritage and citizenship, and Councilor Harry Lazarenko of the city of Winnipeg. The keynote

address was delivered by Borys Sydoruk, director of special projects for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, who concluded that "a memorial like this one unveiled today helps us to remember so that we – as Canadians – don't make the same mistakes again; so that we will treat other groups the way we ourselves would like to have been treated."

The unveiling was attended by some 250 people. Both Winnipeg newspapers, the Winnipeg Sun (October 12) and Winnipeg Free Press (October 13), covered the event.

The plaque today stands as a tribute to the internees and a symbol of an injustice perpetrated upon the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada.

The absence of federal government representatives both at the national event and the weekend in Winnipeg and the unveiling of the plaque was conspicuous.

Observers noted that the challenge for the Ukrainian Canadian community is now to have this injustice of World War I covered in every class when Canadian history is taught. This could be done as a special unit or in the context of the series of injustices done to other Canadian groups such as the Chinese, Japanese, Italians and others.



Mykhailo Liakhovych

Descendants of Ukrainians swept up in Canada's first internment operations, Donna Babick (left) and Carole Martindale (right) assist in the unveiling of a commemorative plaque on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly. Borys Sydoruk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association stands at left near Ms. Babick.

FOR THE RECORD: Speech at internment plaque unveiling

Following is the text of an address by Borys Sydoruk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association at the Internment Plaque Unveiling Ceremony held on the Manitoba Legislative grounds in Winnipeg on October 11.

"The Liberal Party understands your concern ... we support your efforts to secure the redress of Ukrainian Canadians' claims arising from their internment and loss of freedoms during the first world war ... we will continue to monitor the situation closely and seek that the government honors its promise."

Of course, on June 8, 1993, Mr. Chrétien was only the leader of the opposition. Then he became prime minister. I looked forward to Mr. Chrétien keeping his promise about righting the wrong done to Ukrainian Canadians during this country's first national internment operations. He had lots of precedents.

There was Prime Minister Brian Mulroney recognizing our fellow Japanese Canadians claims for redress. And Mr. Mulroney apologizing to the Italian Canadian community for the injustices their community suffered during the second world war. There was even a 1991 motion in the House of Commons by the Liberal MP for Kingston, Peter Milliken, calling upon the government to acknowledge the injustice. Ink Mark, MP for Dauphin-Swan River, stood up in October 1997 and also stood in the House of Commons asking the government to do the same. And the two survivors of Canada's first concentration camps are both Montreal-born women, mere children when interned in the Spirit Lake Camp in northern Quebec.

What better way for Mr. Chrétien, I thought, to appeal to ethnic and women voters than with a symbolic gesture,

Borys Sydoruk is director of special projects for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association. For more information on the history of Canada's first national internment operations and the Ukrainian Canadian community's request for acknowledgment and restitution visit www.infoukes.com/history/internment and www.infoukes.com/uccla

such as placing a marker near the place where these women endured their unwarranted imprisonment? Although the Ukrainian community in Quebec suffered needlessly at the hands of Ottawa during the internment operations, Quebec's Ukrainians proved they would not let legitimate historical grievances undermine their commitment to Canada's future. So, we asked Mr. Chrétien to do something for them. He didn't.

Five years have now passed. The prime minister has not kept his 1993 promise. Various ministers responsible for the multiculturalism portfolio have avoided explaining why. All we are told is the government is interested only in "forward-looking projects" that combat racism, which precludes recalling what happened to Ukrainians and other Europeans during the first world war, however xenophobic. And we were told there are no funds for commemorative projects. Then we watched, amazed, as the very same Liberal administration allocated millions for a Holocaust museum in Ottawa and millions more to recall the suffering, in 1847, of Irish immigrants at Grosse Isle, Quebec. And don't forget the billions spent annually in redress to Canada's native communities for the sins of the past.

We admire Ottawa's generosity in allocating funds to recall incidents in Canadian history that we would all do well not to forget. But why are the claims of the Ukrainian Canadian community routinely ignored? Is the general public against us? If editorial opinion is a measure of public support we should have succeeded years ago. Commentaries in every major Canadian newspaper over the past decade have supported our modest requests. We want an acknowledgment of the injustice and a restitution of that portion of the internees' wealth that was confiscated but never returned.

We are not asking for an apology. And we are not asking for redress. Let Ottawa use the money illegitimately harvested from the internees to fund projects such as developing a permanent exhibit about the internment operations in Banff National Park – where two camps housing these unfortunates pro-

(Continued on page 26)

CCRF schedules its 20th airlift; supplies are bound for six cities

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has scheduled its 20th medical airlift for November 11. The shipment will deliver more than \$3.5 million worth of hospital equipment, surgical supplies and medication to 12 hospitals and orphanages in six Ukrainian cities. The airlift will lay the groundwork for the second phase of the CCRF's Women's and Children's Health Initiative, a project designated to reduce infant mortality in three targeted regions of Ukraine.

Last year, with the aid of a major grant from Monsanto, the CCRF created a model neonatal intensive care unit in the industrial city of Dnipropetrovsk. The technology and training provided by the CCRF and Monsanto helped reduce infant mortality in this medical center by nearly half (from 43 percent to 26 percent).

The cargo to be shipped on November 11 includes state-of-the-art neonatal incubators, intensive care respirators, cancer medications, intravenous antibiotics, infant catheters, surgical instru-

ments, chemotherapeutic drugs, children's vitamins and diagnostic equipment. The largest contributor to the airlift is the Catholic Medical Mission Board of New York, which donated large quantities of assorted medicines and intravenous solutions for infant intensive care.

Other large contributors include local CCRF chapters in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and Rochester, N.Y., which contributed \$56,000 to support this relief mission. These funds were used to procure a complete emergency transport system for infants and newborns, including a transport incubator with ventilator, pulse oximeter and emergency supplies destined for the Vynnytsia Regional Children's Hospital in south central Ukraine.

Other life-saving cargo has been assigned to hospitals in the cities of Donetsk, Svitlovodsk, Lviv, Kyiv, Lutsk and Dnipropetrovsk. Among the most valuable items to be installed are a Hewlett Packard cardiograph provided by the Detroit chapter of the CCRF, surgical instruments, gloves and syringes from Becton-Dickenson, a blood chemistry analyzer, anesthesia machine, blood culture instrument, computers and leukemic medication.

"This will be one of the largest airlifts we have ever executed," said Orest Dubno, chairman of the CCRF board of directors, "and once these supplies are delivered, they should have a major impact on the quality of medical care in these cities."

In addition to essential pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, the CCRF will also deliver stuffed toys and teddy bears donated by the Vermont Teddy Bear Co. and the 4-H Club of Binghamton, N.Y., blankets and baby warmers provided by Augustine Medical Corp. of Minnesota and eyeglasses donated by "New Eyes for the Needy" and by the San Diego Committee to Aid Ukrainian Orphans. These items will be distributed in various orphanages and maternity clinics.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Organizing Department reports on September's membership drive

The UNA Home Office's Organizing Department reported that 46 new members were enrolled into the fraternal organization for insurance coverage totaling \$239,000 (and dues amounting to \$11,475.45) during the month of September.

The top organizers were:

- UNA Advisor Eugene Oscislowski, secretary of UNA Branch 234, who enrolled four members insured for \$73,639;

- Joyce Kotch, secretary of Branch 39, who enrolled three members insured for \$30,000; and

- Vira Banit, an organizer from Branch 473, who enrolled three members insured for \$18,000.

Three secretaries enrolled two members each for a total of \$31,000 of insurance coverage; and 18 secretaries and organizers enrolled one member each for \$202,000 of insurance.

Two professional salespersons signed up 10 members for a total of \$262,000 of

life insurance coverage.

The UNA introduced its Heritage Program in August, and the first results of that program are seen in the month of September. The program comprises three parts: a P-20 life insurance policy, a \$10,000 accidental death and dismemberment policy, and a special discount card that provides holders with special prices on hotel accommodations, car rentals and various other services, including vision care.

From January through September, the UNA has gained 574 new members insured for a total of \$8,649,533 (dues totaling \$147,922).

The UNA Executive Committee has appealed to UNA members and branch officers to become active in the organizing campaign so that this convention year is a successful one.

Each branch should enroll at least 10 new members to make up for losses in membership due to deaths, paid-up certificates and cash surrenders.

Insurance matters

Ten reasons to own insurance

by Martha Lysko

UNA National Secretary

Life insurance is an integral part of any investment portfolio. Two principal reasons for purchasing life insurance are: to create an estate; and to liquidate the estate with minimal tax consequences.

Money invested in life insurance policies builds assets that are not subject to taxes – and this is significant. Insurance has an advantage over other types of investments because income from most investments is taxed, while benefits paid from insurance policies is not taxed in most cases.

There are many types of insurance policies, each created to satisfy a specific need. Insurance is no longer used just to buy a death benefit; many insurance products are developed to serve the insured during his or her lifetime. A well-chosen insurance product can protect you for a lifetime, for a short term, during your disability, or provide additional retirement income.

During the policyholder's lifetime insurance can be used to:

- provide funds to pay off a mortgage;
- provide funds for college education;
- provide funds to repay loans;
- supplement retirement income;
- provide funds for living expenses during a period of disability; and
- cover long-term care expenses.

During an era when large corporations are scaling back on employee benefits and the government is cutting funds for medical and social insurance, as well as aid to dependent children, seniors, the unemployed and disabled, each of us must ensure that such unforeseen difficulties can be han-

dled. Insurance is best suited to handle these needs because of its unique tax advantages and low premiums in comparison to total benefits.

After the death of a policyholder, insurance can be used to:

- provide the survivors immediate cash for living expenses;
- provide cash to pay estate obligations, including funeral expenses;
- provide funds for the orderly transfer of business interests; and
- provide funds for charitable giving.

All death benefits paid to a named beneficiary of an insurance policy avoid probate and are transferred directly to the beneficiary without delay. An insurance policy ensures a speedy, tax-free and uncomplicated transfer of wealth from one generation to another.

The Ukrainian National Association has been serving the insurance needs of Ukrainians on the American continent for more than 100 years. Turn to us for advice on how to best allocate your resources and fulfill your needs.

The Ukrainian National Association also offers its members home mortgages, student scholarships and aid to seniors.

And that's not all. For more than 100 years the UNA has been disseminating truth and unity in our community, along with news from around the world by publishing the newspapers Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Our vacation resort, Soyuzivka, has become the biggest and best place for Ukrainians to meet and to relax.

Thus, it truly is worthwhile to become a member of the UNA.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – SEPTEMBER 1998

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – August 1998	8,052	17,547	4,409	30,008
Total Inactive Members – August 1998	7,415	17,996	0	25,411
Total Members – August 1998	15,467	35,543	4,409	55,419

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in September 1998

New members	18	13	0	31
New members UL	7	6	0	13
Canadian NP	0	2	0	2
Reinstated	5	1	0	6
Transferred in	0	2	2	4
Change class in	4	6	0	10
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
Total Gains:	34	30	2	66

Losses in September 1998

Suspended	13	31	15	59
Transferred out	0	2	2	4
Change of class out	4	6	0	10
Transferred to adult	0	0	0	0
Died	1	59	0	60
Cash surrender	20	63	0	83
Endowment matured	24	14	0	38
Fully paid-up	19	27	0	46
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	3	7	10
Total Losses	81	205	24	310

Total Active Members – September 1998	8,005	17,372	4,387	29,764
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INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in September 1998

Paid-up	19	27	0	46
Extended insurance	5	14	0	19
Lapsed	8	17	0	25
Total Gains	32	58	0	90

Losses in September 1998

Died	1	31	0	32
Cash surrender	14	40	0	54
Reinstated	5	1	0	6
Lapsed	8	17	0	25
Total Losses	28	89	0	117

Total Inactive Members – September 1998	7,419	17,965	0	25,384
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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – September 1998	15,424	35,337	4,387	55,148
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Attention, UNA branches and districts:

Publicize your activities in The Ukrainian Weekly on The Ukrainian National Association Forum page. Let fellow UNA'ers know what you're up to. Send stories and photos to: The Ukrainian Weekly, Att'n: UNA Forum, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

UCC moves ahead

By some appearances, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has dodged the bullet it saw fast approaching prior to the 18th triennial congress in 1995, whose slogan was a question: "Evolution or Extinction?"

At this year's 19th triennial, whose slogan was "Hromada: Uniting Vision and Reality," evolutionary amendments to the constitution and by-laws initiated three years ago were taken further still – the UCC is now a fully democratic umbrella body. While the "Big Six" organizations, the League of Ukrainian Canadians, the Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League, the Ukrainian National Federation, the Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, still enjoy the advantage of the right to bring up to 50 delegates to a congress, while others are limited to 25, all other perks that had led to paralysis in the past, such as the right of veto and earmarked places on the executive, were abolished.

UCC provincial councils and local branches were left free to determine their composition and scope of activities, and thus able to adapt to the changing nature of the community at the grassroots level, which the Saskatchewan Provincial Council has been particularly successful in doing.

The 19th triennial also appeared to stem the hemorrhaging in terms of attendance. The number of delegates attending was 267, slightly higher than the 18th's 254.

Delegates were unanimous in their support of a resolution to re-open the UCC's Ottawa Bureau, and thus revive the Ukrainian body's presence in the nation's capital. They were even so flexible as to permit moving the UCC headquarters in the by-laws, apparently scotching any further talk of a "Winnipeg mafia" and its stranglehold on the institution. The new president, Evhen Czolij, a Montrealer, is actually the very first hailing from a point east of Manitoba.

At 39, Mr. Czolij is also the youngest in the UCC's 48-year history. And, there was a record 31 delegates registered who were under age 25 at this year's congress. An efficient and professional bilingual Ukrainian and English translation service was in place during all major sessions to ensure that the "language barrier" so hotly debated at congresses past was no longer an obstacle to the free exchange of ideas.

Large segments of the community are on the warpath over the denaturalization and deportation issue, and this is proving to be a point of agreement even among older and younger generations. The issue of Canada's internment of Ukrainians in 1914-1920 generated both consensus and favorable media coverage during the congress.

The internal wrangling over the Canada-Ukraine Foundation is over, and it is focused on both large-scale projects requiring federal participation and modest independently attainable goals, thanks in large part to the professionalism and sober-mindedness of its new director, Edmonton-based lawyer Andriy Semotiuk.

Saskatchewan's Adrian Boyko spearheaded the formulation of resolutions that brought the UCC well up to date with the country's current debate over multiculturalism and unity questions, and on the opening day of the congress, the respected daily Winnipeg Free Press provided Mr. Boyko with ample space to air the UCC's views on restoring balance in Canada's bilingual multicultural political landscape.

By all accounts, this editorial should end here. Hurrahs and the popping of champagne corks should resound across Canada.

And yet, this space might be excused its jaundice for pointing out that among the by-law changes was a decision to lower the constitutional quorum at a congress to a paltry 100 delegates, and that the Big Six, formerly powerhouses in the community, are not likely to chafe against the 50-delegate limit because most were hard-pressed to muster 20 (one couldn't even clear 10).

Both Messrs. Czolij and Semotiuk spoke of "unacceptably low" funds, barely in the few thousands, gathered in response to calls for support of projects that require millions.

While community consensus on an issue is admirable, and the cause no doubt just, Mr. Czolij had to threaten to step down as president before the denaturalization and deportation lobby would relent from a politically damaging demand for Justice Minister Anne McLellan's resignation and a paralyzing requirement that the issue be his personal priority.

Mr. Czolij is obviously quite aware whither the winds are blowing. Until a 15-minute meeting held in Ottawa just under a fortnight prior to the congress at which Oleh Romaniw's six-year tenure as president came to an end, Jean Chrétien had been the first prime minister never to have met with a UCC president since the Ukrainian umbrella body was established in 1940.

At the congress itself, with all due respect to luncheon keynote speaker Dr. Rey Pagtakhan, Mr. Chrétien's parliamentary secretary, no senior federal official was in attendance. Mr. Chrétien, Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy (whose constituency is in Winnipeg) and Secretary of State for Multiculturalism Dr. Hedy Fry were all otherwise engaged, although each had a formal spot on the agenda reserved for them. A far cry from the triennial of 1971, when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived to announce the adoption of multiculturalism as official policy.

While Mr. Romaniw's experience and diplomatic touch will be on tap, since he occupies a place on the board of directors as past president, Mr. Boyko, the government relations committee chair, announced that he was stepping away from organized community life in order to attend to professional responsibilities. His voice on the executive will be sorely missed.

To end on a positive note, Mr. Czolij speaks like a pragmatist who faces harsh realities, knows that it will take considerable effort to restore the Ukrainian Canadian community to its position of influence, and hungers for this influence to be reasserted. As he put it in his inaugural address, "Like most successful litigators, I am not shy, certainly not humble, but a heck of a fighter – and I simply hate to lose. I work very hard and take great pride in my work."

We wish him luck. Mr. Czolij and the UCC have a long row to hoe.

Honoring our veterans on their day

by Harold L. "Butch" Miller

Democracy reigns on lands consecrated by the sacrifice of ordinary men and women who served in the U.S. armed forces. We call these special people "veterans."

On a day that marks the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918, the end of World War I, we pay tribute to those who did their duty as patriots. It's our moral duty to make them feel appreciated on Veterans' Day. Here's how:

Start by thanking members of your own family who either served or are currently serving in the armed forces. Call your family members as I will call my son Craig, an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps, and say: "Thanks for serving. I'm proud of you."

Next, bid a "happy Veterans' Day" to others in your community who are or were, a part of the brave legacy of the American patriot.

Make plans to attend Veterans' Day commemorative events in your community. The more people turn out for your Veterans' Day parade and memorial service, the more profound the debt of gratitude to those who served.

Remember veterans in your prayers, especially those who use wheelchairs and artificial limbs as a result of battle scars that will never heal, as well as those who were taken captive and whose absence remains

Harold L. Miller is national commander of the 2.9 million-member American Legion, the nation's largest veterans' organization. A resident of Woodbridge, Va., he is a U.S. Army veteran of the Vietnam War. Mr. Miller served in the U.S. Army from 1966 to 1974, including assignments with the Army Security Agency and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Mr. Miller served primarily in the Pacific Theater, including Vietnam. He recently retired from the Department of Veterans Affairs in Washington.

unaccounted.

Veterans asked very little of their country, but gave everything they had. The least we can do is give them our sincerest "thank you" for a job well done.

Our children and grandchildren will follow our example. They will learn to respect and appreciate a group of special Americans who are worthy of praise, but are so modest about their service that they will settle for a simple "thank you."

Veterans are common Americans of uncommon valor and devotion to duty. They are men and women willing to spill their blood if it means Generation Xers and posterity won't be forced to spill theirs. They are the neighborhood baker who once served on a U.S. Navy warship, the beat cop who once kept the peace as an MP at an overseas military installation, the physician who pulled bullets out of wounded troops and sewed them back together, the clergyman who issued last rites to fallen patriots and inspirational words to the battle-weary.

Veterans in your community include Legionnaires in a local American Legion post who help veterans readjust to civilian life, remind everyone of the priceless nature of "Old Glory," operate programs that instill values in all children and youth and ensure that veterans recovering in the Department of Veterans Affairs hospital know that the community-at-large cares about them. My comrades in American Legion posts in your area could use a few more good men and women, eligible veterans to strengthen our community service and elevate our clout in Washington.

When you think about it, there are perhaps thousands of veterans in your community – family, friends, acquaintances and other readers of this newspaper – who deserve a "thank you" on this special day. If you appreciate the freedom we, as Americans, enjoy today, then you realize why it's important to honor those who sacrificed for that freedom.

That's what Veterans' Day is all about.

Nov.
11
1891

Turning the pages back...

Fedir Ernst was born on November 11, 1891, in Hlukhiv, a historic town in northeastern Ukraine, now in the Sumy Oblast, a scant 15 miles or so from the Russian border. He studied art history at Kyiv University under the scholar Hryhoriy

Pavlutsky, from whom he gained an appreciation for the Hellenic artifacts in Ukraine as well as of his country's church architecture.

By age 28 he established himself as a leading expert on Ukraine's painting and architecture, having published "Kyivski Arkhitekty XVII Viku" (Kyivan Architects of the 17th Century, 1918) and "Ukrainske Mystetstvo XVII-XVIII Vikiv" (Ukrainian Art of the 17th-18th Centuries, 1919).

In the cultural efflorescence of the early years of Soviet Ukraine, Ernst thrived. He was a member of the All-Ukrainian Archeological Committee of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and chairman of Kyiv's All-Ukrainian Historical Museum from 1922.

He studied the architecture of Kyiv's Old Bursa (student residence), publishing a monograph on the subject in 1921, came out with yet another study of Kyiv's 17th century architecture (1926) and organized a posthumous exhibit of graphic artist Heorhii Narbut's works in 1926 (a catalogue of which was published in book form that year).

In fact, together with another art historian and scholar, Danylo Shcherbakivsky, Ernst is credited with organizing the first large-scale exhibits of Ukrainian art in the 1920s. Two of these shows also resulted in publications – "Ukrainskyi Portret XVII-XX Stolit: Vystavka Ukrainskoho Portreta" (Ukrainian Portraiture of the 17th-20th Centuries: An Exhibition of Ukrainian Portraits, 1925); and "Ukrainske Maliarstvo XVII-XX Stolit" (Ukrainian Painting of the 17th-20th Centuries, 1929).

At a time when Lenin was still abetting efforts to stymie "Russian chauvinism," Ernst joined Shcherbakivsky in demands for the return of artifacts that had been taken to Russia from museums in Kyiv. As the Stalinist freeze descended, this boldness attracted a more malignant attention.

Although Ernst survived the initial devastation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, he was expelled from his position at the Historical Museum in 1933, then exiled to Soviet Central Asia in the following year. Never allowed to return to Ukraine, he nevertheless managed to secure positions in the museums of Alma Ata in Kazakhstan, then closer west, in Ufa, Russia, upon his release some time in the 1940s.

Ernst died in Ufa on August 17, 1949.

Source: "Ernst, Fedir," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 1* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Professional educators' conference focuses on current issues in teaching

by Michael Pylypeczuk

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators (UWAPE) held its third U.S.A.-Canada conference on July 4-5 at the St. Volodymyr Institute in Toronto. (The first and second conferences were held in Toronto in October of 1995 and 1996). Participants came from many locations in the U.S. and Canada, such as Philadelphia, New York, London and Toronto.

Part of the success of this meeting may be attributed to the relevant and engaging issues presented to the participants at various sessions. The agenda included such topics as mathematics and the arts, the influence of the arts on the educational development of children, the challenges of teaching children with behavioral problems, and the current usage of the Ukrainian language in the diaspora and in Ukraine.

Participating in the conference were several leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian community. Speaking on the state of Ukrainian political and cultural affairs in the international arena was Dr. Wasyl Veryha, vice-president of the Ukrainian

World Congress. Luba Zaraska, president of the Ukrainian Canadian School Board, Toronto Branch, talked about Ukrainian cooperation and communication among the various Canadian educational institutions on all levels from the kindergarten to university. The critical situation in Ukrainian educational institutions in Crimea was discussed by the Ukrainian Canadian literary figure Lesia Khraplyva-Shchur. All of the speakers' presentations were informative and were enthusiastically received by the participants.

The third U.S.A.-Canada Conference of the Ukrainian World Association of Professional Educators has appealed to the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada for support and has urged educators of Ukrainian heritage who are not yet members to join the ranks of the UWAPE.

Preparations are already being made for the sixth World Conference of the UWAPE to be held August 18-24, 1999, in Kyiv. The international cooperation of Ukrainian educators in Ukraine and in the diaspora – UWAPE has members in 20 countries – will assure the success of the conference and contribute to the continued development of Ukrainian nationhood.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Community service and the "right stuff"

Dear Editor:

The 15th Sobor of Ukrainian Orthodox Church in U.S.A. is over, and the Church survived this ordeal more or less intact, in spite of many unresolved issues regarding Constantinople's omophorion. In retrospect, it is worthwhile to mention that The Ukrainian Weekly – and The Ukrainian Weekly alone – put a spotlight on the murky world of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church/Constantinople relationship by allowing for an open discussion on its editorial pages of the issues involved. By doing so, The Weekly performed an invaluable service to our community, providing our own kind of "glasnost" – or as we call it in the West, "transparency." This transparency was an essential element in preventing, or at least postponing, a major catastrophe leading to disintegration of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in U.S.A. But what about the future?

The handwriting about the future of Ukrainian diaspora is on the wall. It tells us that a change of guard is taking place in the leadership of the Ukrainian diaspora in North America. Dr. Bohdan Vivitsky, director of The Year 2020 Conference, sees this change as a generational change in leadership from activists with direct roots in Ukraine to a new generation of activists with direct roots in North America. He defines this change as a change from "non-voluntary" to "voluntary" ethnics. While the non-voluntary/voluntary ethnics definitions proposed by Dr. Vivitsky are, like all such generalizations, a bit oversimplified, they nevertheless form a good working hypothesis for defining major changes taking place in our community today.

The guardians of Ukrainian national consciousness and the leaders of the diaspora for the past 50 or more years were to be found in various immigrant political parties and Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The importance and

the role of these two groupings in the diaspora's leadership today is in visible decline. The immigrant political parties are becoming largely irrelevant as indigenous political ferment takes place in Ukraine. These parties, in any case, never had a significant impact on the development of the political scene in post-Communist Ukraine.

The principal Ukrainian Churches in the diaspora also are leaving the center stage of Ukrainian national consciousness. As many recent articles in The Ukrainian Weekly testify, both the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in the diaspora are coming more and more under the direct control and management of foreign imperialistic and pseudo-imperialistic centers (Rome and Constantinople, respectively) that are hostile to Ukrainian national interests.

As these processes intensify in the future, both the emigrant political parties and the principal diaspora Churches will probably leave the mainstream of the leadership of the Ukrainian diaspora leadership.

Meanwhile, we see the emergence of a new and dynamic force in the diaspora leadership. These are the highly educated, professional and business elites that can be found in such influential national and regional social groupings as the Ukrainian American Bar Association, The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, The Washington Group, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, the Ukrainian American Society in Dallas, and various professional and business organizations in many other places. This newly emerging leadership is largely secular in nature and non-partisan.

They are the "right stuff" for 2020. I believe that the Ukrainian diaspora will be here and doing well in that year. While numerically smaller, these leaders are intellectually and socially more prominent and thus will exercise significant influence on life in Ukraine and the U.S. in the future.

Ihor Lysyj
Austin, Texas



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

"Do Mykoly" – to Mykola's

For the best Ukrainian food this side of baba's kitchen (or both sides, depending how well your babusia cooked), stop by the Ukrainyskyi Krai Restaurant. However, if you happen to be on these shores of the Atlantic, it may not be as easy as you wish, because this out-of-this-world restaurant is located 7 kilometers east of Lviv, on the main Lviv-Kyiv highway (between Dubliany and Hamaliyivka).

But when you are in Ukraine, this is one place not to pass up. It is an ideal place to hold a reunion, or to take your family (instead of having them going all out for you at their home). The restaurant is open 24 hours, with a gasoline station alongside, and you will recognize it by the number of cars and trucks parked in front with foreign as well as Ukrainian license plates.

Ukrainyskyi Krai (telephone: 0322-52-60-97) is the official name, but in the area people say they are going "Do Mykoly" (to Mykola's). Mykola is Mykola Hunko, one of the two partners of this new private enterprise. He is most enterprising, with a wealth of experience for his 30-some years. I met him in 1993, when I led my first tour from Canada to Ukraine.

Ihor Miklosh and Mr. Hunko, both of Lviv, were our Ukrainian leaders, guides, organizers, counselors, singers and friends. They accompanied us from the time they met us at Boryspil Airport until they left us at the airport two and a half weeks later. We traveled, ate, drank, sang, wept and danced together. They took care of the group completely, from arranging whatever was necessary to scolding someone who left his wallet visible in his back pocket after being warned not to.

Last year in August, and this past July, I was back again touring with Ihor and Mykola, and wouldn't have it any other way.

But back to the food. We had excellent meals throughout the tour – and then we hit Mykola's place ... with the zakusky (hors d'oeuvres), soups, breads, entrees and the pampushky (filled yeast-raised doughnuts) – especially the pampushky. In appearances, this is not a fancy multi-star restaurant. It would be closer to a large homey luncheonette-diner, with tables and chairs instead of stalls, and a large separate dining hall alongside. The night before, a gypsy wedding lasted there until early morning. As you walk in, Ukrainian music is playing on the speakers, and you can select exactly what you want to eat, because the entrees (chicken, pork, fish) are displayed on the counter. So are the desserts, including piles of freshly fried pampushky. Mykola says Ukrainians like to see exactly what they will be eating.

The kitchen staff is a group of down-home mamas and babas, who cook and bake up a storm – all fresh, fragrant and Ukrainian. You know the eggs are fresh – you can hear the rooster at the back, and if you take an extended tour of the grounds, you'll meet the chickens. A bakery is part of the enterprise, with breads, buns and pastries to make you forget there's a meal coming. Our lunch was so delicious that when we were asked the next day if we wanted to return, a cheer went up from the group. After the first

lunch, our group was so impressed with the place, the food and the service, that we sang "Mnohaia Lita" for Mykola and the staff.

So how did a travel guide and former engineer, rally race car driver and musician become a businessman and free enterpriser in the new Ukraine?

He was asked to help out. Two years ago, under other owners, the restaurant was on the verge of bankruptcy. The staff feared for their jobs and turned to Mykola for help. Maria Silnyk, one of the supervisors of the restaurant, and Mykola became partners, found the funding and saved the restaurant two hours before the bank was to take it over.

What makes it such a success now is that, in addition to the excellent Ukrainian menu, the atmosphere among the staff is so special. Over the first year, after the building had stood empty and unheated over winter, everyone worked together to renovate it, doing the grungiest and most difficult reconstruction work under cold and miserable circumstance. There was no distinction among partner, cook or waiter – all contributed sweat equity.

Mykola believes that is what makes everyone care about the place so much. The old Soviet mentality of "it's not mine, I don't care" does not exist. The original staff of 18 has almost doubled. A gas station and bakery have already been added, and future plans include a motel and other services. These emerging entrepreneurs still have to deal with remnants of the old system in rebuilding, but they are not giving up.

The menu at Mykola's place is traditional Ukrainian, with mushrooms incorporated into as many dishes as possible. Mykola was born and raised in Polissia before moving to Lviv. He reminisced about how his whole family has lived and loved mushrooms. From childhood he has picked and eaten all sorts of "hryby," and knows them very well. He told me how careful you have to be in picking them and how, even in cleaning and cooking them, you can still detect a bad one that slipped by. Mykola said he can tell sometimes in cleaning even by feel or smell that a mushroom is not safe. When they cook, if the water turns a bright yellow – throw the whole pot out. Even one sliver of a poisonous mushroom can do that to a whole batch of good ones. Sprinkling salt on a cut mushroom will bring out the yellow if it is poisonous.

Mykola's mother passed away last year, at a fairly young age, from leukemia; the family believes she was another of the Polissia region's victims of Chernobyl. Mykola, his wife, Alla, and their two young daughters live in Lviv. (His 3-year-old daughter Solomiya had an observation after watching a commercial on television. "Tatu, there is Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola and My-kola.") We were surprised and impressed to learn that in addition to being a partner and renovator behind the concern, and a good cook himself, Mykola is also a craftsman – he built the tile-topped tables at which we ate.

With industrious and energetic individuals like Mykola Hunko, there is hope for the future in Ukraine. And when you do stop in at Mykola's, try to meet him and the folks. Tell them Orysia sent you.

BOOK NOTES: New monograph deals with contest for the legacy of Kyivan Rus'

BOULDER, Colo. — The contest for the legacy of Kyivan Rus' — the core area of which approximately corresponds to the territory of present-day Ukraine — has been enmeshed in historical, cultural and political controversy for a period of more than 900 years and is still a matter of contemporary relevance. However, no scholarly monograph has been devoted to the subject, and such discussions of it as appear in general histories of Russia and in monographs and articles on Russian and East European historical, cultural, and political developments have been distorted by an uncritical Russo-centrist point of view that exclusively identifies Kyivan Rus' with modern Russia. This uncritical view has been unconditionally accepted not only by Russian scholarship, but also by most specialists of Russia in the Western scholarly community.

In the Middle Ages, from the early 10th century until 1240 with the destruction of Kyiv, Kyivan Rus' was a major European multi-ethnic country with vast territories strategically located at the crossroads between east and west, and north and south, along the Dnipro River with access to the Baltic Sea in the north and the Black Sea in the south. Members of the Kyivan Rus' dynasty married members of major dynasties of Europe, including Byzantium. Kyivan Rus' was also a center of commerce through which important trade routes ran, the famous "route from the Varangians to the Greeks" being one example. The "golden domed" capital city Kyiv — the cradle of East Slavic Christianity, accepted from Byzantium — was perceived as "the second Constantinople" and consequently assumed the status, and became a symbolic image, of the most sacred and venerable religious center of Rus'.

In his book "The Contest for the Legacy of Kyivan Rus'," the author, Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski, shows how various competitors throughout the centuries have attempted to claim succession to Kyivan Rus'. He focuses on the origins of these claims, particularly those of Muscovy, who waged the most relentless struggle for the Kyivan legacy, as attested both in Muscovite sources and in a Russian scholarly literature permeated with ideological preconceptions, artificially construed paradigms, and even outright falsifications.

Because of its political, economic, and religious significance, Kyivan Rus' became a target for numerous competitors — Chernihiv, Suzdalia-Vladimiria, Galicia-Volynia, the Golden Horde, Lithuania, Muscovy and Poland — that succeeded for



Prof. Jaroslaw Pelenski

various periods of time in ruling over its territory. The legacy of Kyivan Rus' became an object of particular contention among its descendants, first of Chernihiv, Suzdalia-Vladimiria and Galicia-Volynia, and subsequently of Muscovy and the Lithuanian-Ruthenian state, and eventually of the three East Slavic peoples, the Ukrainians, the Russians and the Belarusians, with the latter conflict continuing to the present day.

By challenging established views based on rigorous analysis of sources and by providing new interpretations of the subject, the author concludes that the preponderance of existing evidence shows Ukraine to be the primary, senior and most legitimate successor to the legacy of Kyivan Rus'.

Prof. Pelenski is professor of Russian and East European history at the University of Iowa, president of the V.K. Lypynsky East European Research Institute in Philadelphia, foreign academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and director of its European Research Institute in Kyiv.

Prof. Pelenski's 325-page book, comprising 12 chapters (most of which have been previously published in scholarly journals), seven maps and 41 illustrations, has been published by the East European Monographs series of Boulder, Colo., and is distributed by the Columbia University Press. The book (ISBN 0880332743) can be ordered from the Columbia University Press, 136 South Broadway, New York, NY 10533: 1-800-944-8648. Cost: \$42 plus \$4.95 for shipping.

"Ukes.In.Print" book fair organized in Toronto by Ukrainian National Federation

by Yuriy Diakunchak

TORONTO — I awoke to a clap of thunder on the morning of September 27 once as the skies opened up to release an ocean of rain, I looked at the crates of books I had packed for the "Ukes.In.Print" book fair and sighed.

Despite this inauspicious start to the day, by the time the Ukrainian National Federation's first Ukrainian book fair started at noon, the rain had retreated.

The UNF event, at which I represented both Zdorov! magazine and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, was held on the same day as Toronto's well-known "Word on the Street" book fair, and attracted about 200 people. Vendors ranged from the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, which was selling art books, to Koota-Ooma, a publishing/merchandising collective with a wide selection of children's books.

Journalist and author Victor Malarek, Canada's top investigative reporter, was scheduled to be the keynote speaker. However, because of a bizarre event involving Canadian and U.S. military pilots who had apparently been zapped by a laser mounted on a Russian trawler, Mr. Malarek, who went to cover the story, was unavailable. "It was unfortunate because he was looking forward to it," said Nell Nakoneczny, chairperson of the "Ukes.In.Print" organizing committee.

Writer and literature professor Janice Kulyk Keefer, whose latest book "Honey and Ashes," was recently published by HarperCollins of Canada, dropped by the fair on her way from the "Word on the Street" festival, taking place a few blocks south of the Ukrainian event. "Our community is very strong, Ukrainian writers are a great force in our community," said Ms. Nakoneczny, "But sometimes we need to give it a push. And I think that's what we did today."

Twenty vendors exhibited their books, CDs, videos and periodicals under an outdoor tent set up in the UNF parking lot near the corner of Spadina and College streets in downtown Toronto. Authors read from their works. Lesja Shanta read children's stories in Ukrainian and Genya Hunchak, who has not yet published

her works, read in English.

For adult readers, there was Vasyl Veryha, who specializes in politics and history; poet and novelist Stephania Hurko, humorist Ada Horhota and poet Svitlana Kuzmenko offered selections from their works. Other entertainment included a rather shrill clown and an off-key duet singing Ukrainian folk songs. A raffle was held, with prizes being donated by the various vendors at the event. "I think the fair was a very good exhibit of what the literary situation is in the community today. There was lots of stuff in English and Ukrainian," said Ms. Nakoneczny.

Plans are already on for next year. UNF's organizing committee, which included six core members and an additional 20 volunteers during the fair, hopes to expand the event to include more authors from outside Toronto and a workshop for neophyte writers. They are also looking for someone who sells Ukrainian antiquarian books.

Reactions among the vendors were mixed. "For the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation it was a great opportunity to get out and meet the public and disseminate information about our events. It wasn't that great for sales, but it was the first year. These things tend to grow," said Petro Lopata, a young artist from the Toronto area.

Another vendor, apparently disappointed by the turnout, wondered how much advertising was done for the event.

On the more positive side, CIUS's director Maxim Tarnawsky was pleasantly surprised by the results of the fair and had a positive reaction when informed of the total sales for the day.

Tania Onyschuk, who is a partner in Koota-Ooma, is already planning to return next year. "Financially, this was middle of the road for us, but I think this is an event that is very necessary and good for the community. [Unfortunately] not a lot of people heard about it."

Proceeds from the fair will go to the UNF library, which has no steady source of funding. Though Ms. Nakoneczny wasn't able to provide final figures for the event, proceeds of \$1,400 to \$1,600 are expected.

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 4)

Canada. "Hong Kong is staffed better than Kyiv," he pointed out. The CUIAS official suggested that while no official quotas may exist, policy-makers effectively create quotas by the way they distribute resources among embassies.

Another panel member, Gordon Stewart, a senior immigration officer at the federal ministry in Winnipeg, defended the government's position, at the same time making it clear that the panel members are not responsible for implementing policy. "There are requirements people must meet to come to Canada. This decision is made by the officer in the embassy."

Also among the resolutions adopted on immigration by the UCC congress was a decision to compile a comprehensive data base of government publications, immigration criteria and community expertise relating to immigration and provide a clearing house of information to the community across Canada.

On this working group's recommendation, the UCC resolved to review the Federal-Provincial Territorial Immigration Agreements currently signed with the federal government by British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as Quebec's separate agreement, with a view to assess their progress towards objectives and to encourage other provinces to sign similar agreements. These agreements provide an area of provincial jurisdiction on questions of immigration, which are matters of federal government authority under the Canadian Constitution.

Gerald Clement, assistant deputy minister, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Division of Manitoba's Ministry of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, was the final panel member. Mr. Clement detailed the agreement Manitoba has signed with the federal government to help in attracting new immigrants. Target groups are "immigrants who fit into economic and industrial sectors that have labor shortages," said Mr. Clement.

The new plan, the Agreement to Realign

Settlement Services, will allow individual provinces more flexibility in selecting immigrants that fill local labor requirements. Mr. Clement suggested this plan could be used as a new way to sponsor immigrants into Canada. As part of the pilot project, a Mennonite community in Winkler, Manitoba, has sponsored 50 Mennonites, formerly from Kazakstan but currently residing in Germany, to move to their community.

Only British Columbia and Saskatchewan have similar agreements with the federal government in the works. At the last triennial congress the UCC resolved to work with the Manitoba government to bring in Ukrainian immigrants to Manitoba under the plan. The intention was to sponsor people who could come to stay with elderly members of the Ukrainian community who no longer had relatives to care for them.

"There is no reason why they should suffer — many of these older Ukrainians have accumulated a reasonable amount of wealth. Why not have it stay in Canada, instead of sending it out to Ukraine like they often

do?" Myroslaw Tracz, a Winnipeg social services activist had asked at the time.

In the discussion groups that followed the panel, one thing that became clear is that the Ukrainian community needs to do more to make its services available to those immigrants who are already here.

"Our biggest problem is accessing all of the new immigrants," said Daria Diakowsky, a delegate of the Ukrainian National Federation. She added that the community is not always able to fulfill the pressing economic needs of new immigrants.

"Our organizations fulfill our social, cultural, religious needs, but we [individually] fulfill our economic needs in Canadian society," countered Mr. Duvalko. However, he agreed that in communities with a large influx of immigrants some pressure on local Ukrainian aid organizations is building up.

Mr. Diachuk concurred, saying that "the first thing people want is jobs." He claimed that so far his agency had "almost 100 percent success in finding employment" for new immigrants from Ukraine.

Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation coordinates programs for Ukraine's seminarians

CHICAGO – For most American students, summer is a time for vacation: long days, warm evenings and cold drinks on the beach. However, for Yuri Sakvuk, a sixth-year seminarian from the Lviv Theological Academy, this summer was a time for work, pastoral ministry and cultural exchange.

The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF) of Chicago, in cooperation with the theological academy, coordinated six different programs that included parish internships in England and Chicago, an inner-city mission in Toronto and study programs at Harvard University, Mount Tabor Monastery in California and Belmont Abbey College in North Carolina.

The program is much more than an opportunity for students to improve their English, which must be at an upper-intermediate level just to be accepted. Students get to see first-hand how Western communities and religious institutions operate.

In Chicago, Mr. Sakvuk and three other seminarians lived and worked at the parish of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha. They celebrated daily liturgy, visited the sick and elderly, took part in parish events, and met with members of the community for discussions on the contemporary Ukrainian Catholic Church and relations between Ukrainians in the diaspora and those in Ukraine.

Mr. Sakvuk evaluated the program as "perfect." He explained: "In Ukraine, we do not have parishes like Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, where the priests care so much about liturgical life and where parishioners are actively involved in different groups or clubs, whether it be the seniors, or the sisterhood, or the youth."

For the seminarian, the parish internship was also an opportunity to practice priestly responsibilities. "We each gave one homily every week and conducted the weekly radio program. As priests, we must actively engage the faith of our people. We have seen how this is done in America, and we must bring this knowledge back to Ukraine to prepare our Church for the 21st century," he said.

The idea of actively engaging people in questions of the Christian faith was important also to fourth-year seminarian Serhii Mykhaliuk. In addition to his parish work in Chicago, Mr. Mykhaliuk helped out at the Plast summer camp in Baraboo, Wis.



Bishop Innocent Lotocky (foreground, right) and the Rev. Ivan Krotec with seminarians from Ukraine (second row, from left) Ruslan Hrehk, Oleksander Taran, Serhii Mykhaliuk and Yuri Sakvuk.

He reflected upon the experience: "There was a great spirit among the young people at the Plast camp. They want to learn more about the Catholic faith. We had many constructive discussions about the problems that face young people in America and Ukraine, and how the teachings of the Gospel can help. We also had a lot of fun singing our Ukrainian folk songs."

Entry into the UCEF's program is highly competitive. Only the most advanced students of the Lviv Theological Academy are accepted. These students must have good grades and must submit a written request explaining why they want to study abroad or undertake an internship. A faculty committee then selects the top applicants and assigns them to a country.

Perhaps one of the most significant elements of the program is the cultural exchange. Sixth-year seminarian

Oleksander Taran aptly described his experience. "In Ukraine, we don't really know about the rest of the world, except for the Soviet lies we learned as children. We're afraid to open ourselves to the rest of the world. But in America people are open, and I felt this, too. I was able to share my thoughts and feelings with others and I learned that the differences between people from different countries are not so important as the similarities."

Funding for the program comes from various sources, including the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Catholic Near East Welfare Association.

For more information (or to send a contributions) contact: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622-4828; UCEFCH-GO@aol.com

Eparchial conference focuses on building leadership

by Kathryn Solovey Babak

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. – "Building Leadership" was the theme of the Fourth Annual eparchial conference of the St. Nicholas Eparchy held here on September 25-27, sponsored by the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Phoenix, under the pastoral leadership of the Rev. Hugo Soutus.

Over 130 delegates attended from across the St. Nicholas Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and two provinces in Canada. In addition to familiar faces from previous conferences, many new people dedicated to the revitalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church attended, as did an increased number of younger people – a positive step towards ensuring the future existence of this Eastern Church.

The conference opened with a prayer service in the makeshift chapel that the priests had created in a hotel conference room. The service was sung, in accordance with the Eastern tradition of the Ukrainian Church.

The conference presenter was Bishop Nicholas Samra, auxiliary of the Melkite Diocese of Newton, Mass. The Melkites, who originate in the Middle East, received their Byzantine religion from Constantinople like the Ukrainians. The Melkite Catholic liturgy is virtually identical to the Ukrainian Catholic liturgy.

Bishop Samra's "Building

Leadership" theme was Bible-based. He spoke about the "gifts" that God has bestowed on each individual and how these gifts need to be used in conjunction with one another in works of service to develop the Body of Christ. The task of the Church is to recognize these gifts and enable them to be used in fellowship so that the whole body increases in love – this is when ministry happens. The concepts of ministry of the pastor and ministry of the laity, he emphasized, are meant to complement each other to help the Church community develop a true, full-bodied fellowship.

"True fellowship, or koinonia, is not only the sharing of a common faith but also a sharing of the varied gifts of grace; the gifts of the pastor and teacher and the gifts of each of the believers who make up the body," Bishop Samra said. The concept of developing lay ministries was particularly relevant in light of the worldwide Sobor in Ukraine in August 1998, which was devoted to the theme of "The Role of the Laity in Today's Church."

Bishop Samra presented the idea of stewardship – the concept that everything is a gift from God and it is our task to take care of all of His gifts with love and responsibility, to be stewards of creation. This applies to every aspect of our lives from a personal level to a parish level and beyond, he added.

Bishop Samra's lectures were interspersed with lively discussions

related to the material presented. Delegates were asked to examine themselves and their parishes to try to determine where they are in their spiritual journey. The conference concluded with delegates from the same parishes being grouped together to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of their own parish and to define a strategic plan for becoming a full-fledged community in Christ.

The Phoenix committee scheduled an enjoyable poolside supper on Friday evening complete with Southwestern cuisine and a mariachi band that performed a range of music from Hispanic songs to The Beatles. The delegates joined in with singing and dancing. The evening unexpectedly became spiritual when a singer from band told the audience about her work as a church singer in a variety of Christian communities and then sang several beautifully inspired versions of Christian songs, including "Amazing Grace." The delegates were touched by her "sharing" and ended the evening by singing a heartfelt "Mnohaya Lita" to the mariachi band.

A wonderful supper on Saturday evening was followed by the presentation of a personalized "Certificate of Completion" to each delegate by Bishop Samra and the originator of the St. Nicholas eparchial conferences, Bishop Michael Wivchar. This was followed by an informative

(Continued on page 24)

Museum-Archives to receive 'Windows on America' videotapes

CLEVELAND – "Window on America" is a weekly television news magazine that has been beamed via satellite into Ukraine since 1993. Over the years the program has aired exclusive interviews and statements on Ukraine from President Bill Clinton, Cabinet secretaries, members of Congress, the Pentagon, etc. Both presidents of Ukraine and various Ukrainian ministers, lawmakers, journalists and generals have also been guests.

The program also offers a variety of features on life in America. According to surveys, every other person in Ukraine watches "Window on America" at least once a month, with more than 36 million people watching occasionally. Six million Ukrainians see the program on a weekly basis. Over the past five years the program has created a unique video chronicle of U.S.-Ukraine relations.

According to U.S. law, USIA programming cannot be distributed within the United States. This prohibition restricts scholars from using the information disseminated by programs like "Window on America."

Reps. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) and Steven C. LaTourette (R-Ohio) jointly sponsored a bill to provide the Ukrainian Museum-Archives in Cleveland with videotape copies of the complete set of "Window on America" broadcasts.

Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) amended the bill to include the Slavic Collection at Indiana University. The bill passed the House in September and was approved by the Senate on the last day of legislative business in October.

The UMA in Cleveland has a large and very rare collection of Ukrainian books, periodicals and other literature. Andrew Fedynsky, UMA director, noted that the museum is delighted to add the "Window on America" videotapes to its collection.

150 YEARS AGO: The Ukrainian National Awakening in Halychyna

by Dr. T. Mackiw

Early history

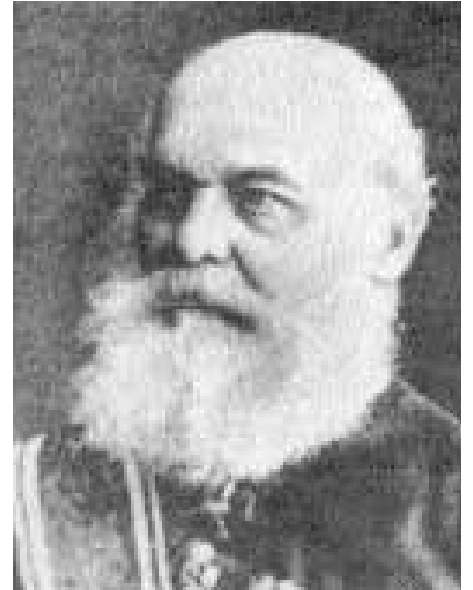
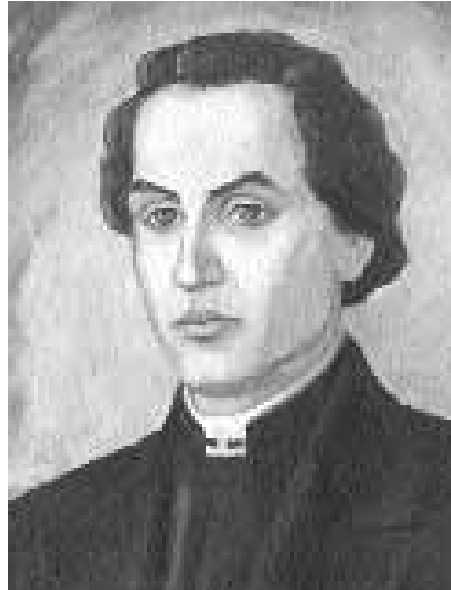
The name Halychyna, Latinized as Galicia, was derived from the region's capital of Halych, built by Prince Volodymyrko in 1140. When Galicia and Volhynia merged at the beginning of the 13th century, it was called the principality of Galicia and Lodomeria. In 1214 the Polish and Hungarian kings met in the city of Spish and agreed that Koloman, the 5-year-old son of the Hungarian King Andrew, should take the throne of Galicia and marry the 3-year-old daughter of the Polish King Leszek. The "young couple" married in 1215 and was crowned by the pope. More than 100 years later, in 1349, Poland's king, Casimir the Great, with help from Hungary's King Ludwig, occupied and annexed Galicia to Poland.

Taking advantage of the first partition of Poland in 1772, the Austrian empress, who was also queen of Hungary, claimed Galicia on the basis of the vindication of the rights of the Hungarian kings, who retained the title of "rex Galiciae et Lodomeriae." In addition to Galicia, populated by Ukrainians, Austria also annexed the principality of Krakow, populated predominantly by Poles, and created an administrative unit called the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria with the Great Principality of Krakow, an area of 1,500 square miles that contained a mixed Polish-Ukrainian population of approximately 3 million. Five years later, in 1777, Bukovina, a Ukrainian-populated land was added to Galicia.

After Austrian troops occupied Galicia, the officials, most of Czech origin, reported to Vienna that only a small minority of the nobility was Polish and that most of the people were Ukrainians, or, as they were then called, "Rusyny" or "Ruthenians," according to the name officially used by the Vatican to denote the inhabitants of Galicia.

400 years of oppression

At the time of the Austrian annexation



Members of the "Ruska Triitsia" (Ruthenian Triad), Markian Shashkevych, Iakiv Holovatskyi and Ivan Vahylevych, who played a key role in the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness in western Ukraine.

in 1772, Galicia was in a precarious social and economic state. Prolonged and oppressive Polish domination for more than 400 years had left deep scars. The Ukrainians had become a backward ethnic group, unconscious of their national identity. The Ukrainians survived as a people only because they possessed and transmitted a rich cultural heritage: unwritten literature in the forms of tales, poetry and songs; distinct customs; and especially the Greek-Catholic Church – all of which set them apart from the Poles.

The Greek-Catholic, or Uniate, Church played a very important role in the history of Galician Ukrainians in the 19th century. The Austrian government granted to the Greek-Catholic Church and clergy status equal with its Roman Catholic counterparts. In 1774 Empress Maria Theresa founded the Barbareum, a Greek-Catholic seminary in Vienna that provided Galician students with systematic theological training and an invigorating exposure to Western culture. In 1783 a larger seminary and in 1787 a university, were founded in Lviv.

The beneficial reforms sponsored by the Austrian government raised the educational and civic standards of the Greek-Catholic clergy. Beginning with 1848 Greek-Catholic clergy provided political leadership to the Ukrainians in Galicia. Later, the leadership gradually passed into hands of the lay intelligentsia, many of whom however, were children of clerical families.

In the first half of the 19th century, a patriotic circle known as "Ruska Triitsia" – the Ruthenian Triad was formed in the Greek Catholic theological seminary in Lviv by Markian Shashkevych, Iakiv Holovatskyi and Ivan Vahylevych. These three young, idealistic seminarians, captivated by German writer Johann Herder's ideas in support of vernacular speech, decided to publish an almanac, titled "Rusalka Dnistrovaia" (The Nymph of the Dnister), which was to contain folk songs, poems and historical articles written in the vernacular Ukrainian. After some difficulties with censorship, a small volume appeared in Budapest in 1837. The Rusalka was the beginning of modern Ukrainian literature in Galicia and a milestone in the formation of national consciousness.

Events of 1848 spark awareness

The chain of revolutionary events of 1848 throughout Europe, especially in Vienna on March 13, 1848, awakened the Ukrainians in Galicia to also formulate their national rights. When news of the riots in Vienna, and of the resignation of the hated Prince Metternich reached Lviv on March 19, 1848, Polish leaders immediately sprang into action. They sent off a petition to the Austrian emperor calling for greater political rights for Poles in Galicia. However, they totally ignored any mention of the Ukrainian presence in Galicia, which they treated as a purely Polish province. To support the Poles' demands, a Polish National Council (Polska Rada Narodowa) was organized in Lviv on April 13, 1848. Soon afterwards, a network of local councils, the formation of a Polish National Guard, and a newspaper Dziennik Narodowy (National Daily) were founded.

The Ukrainians, whom the Poles did not consider to be a separate nation, rejected Polish invitations to join in these efforts. Instead, at the suggestion of the Austrian governor of Galicia, Count Franz Stadion, on April 19, 1848, a group of Greek-Catholic clergymen led by the bishop-coadjutor of Lviv, Hryhorii Iakhymovych, addressed a separate petition to the emperor.

Unlike the Polish petition, it was a timid, loyalist document. The Ukrainian petitions' introduction consisted of a historical survey that stressed the national distinctness of the Ukrainians of eastern Galicia, the past glories of the medieval principality of Halych, and its subsequent subjugation and exploita-

tion by the Poles. The petition itself requested the introduction of the Ukrainian language into the schools and administration, access for Ukrainian government positions in Galicia, and genuine equalization of the Greek and Roman Catholic clergy.

Two weeks later, on May 2, 1848, the Supreme Ruthenian Council (Holovna Ruska Rada), the first modern Ukrainian political organization, was established in Lviv and thereby contradicted the claim of the Polish National Council to speak for Galicia as a whole. The Rada, led by Bishop Iakhymovych, consisted of 66 members, half of them clergy and the other half members of the secular intelligentsia.

In the weeks that followed, 50 local and 13 regional branches of the Ruska Rada were established throughout Galicia by priests. For the first time, the first Ukrainian-language newspaper Zoria Halytska (Galician Star) was published May 15, 1848, not only in Galicia, but in all Ukrainian lands. Meanwhile, contacts with the Ukrainians of Bukovyna and Transcarpathia were established.

The emergence of the Rada was a direct challenge to the Polish claim that Galicia was an organic part of Poland. Polish leaders tried to undermine the Rada's positions by establishing an opposing body that claimed to represent a pro-Polish current among the Ruthenians. Therefore, on May 23, 1848, a handful of Polonized Ruthenian nobles (shliakhta) and intelligentsia ("gente Rutheni, natione Poloni"), met in Lviv to establish the pro-Polish Ruthenian Assembly (Ruskyi Sobor). The Sobor started to publish a newspaper Ruskyi Dnevnyk (Ruthenian Daily) in Ukrainian, but with Polish characters; Ivan Vahylevych, a former member of Ruska Triitsia was engaged as its editor.

The Ukrainians grouped around the Rada and denounced the Sobor as a sham. The Sobor and its newspaper had a brief, ephemeral existence.

The question of national identity was answered by the Rada in the "Ukrainian" sense, that is, in asserting the distinctness of their people not only from Poland, but from Russia as well. The Rada's manifesto of May 10, 1848, stated: "...We Galician Ruthenians (Rusyny halytski) belong to the Great Ruthenian (i.e. Ukrainian) nation who speak one language and count 15 millions of whom 2 1/2 million inhabit the Galician land."

During the Slavic Congress in Prague on June 1-10, 1848, the Ukrainian delegates sent by the Rada demanded that Galicia be divided into separate Polish and Ukrainian provinces – an idea that the Poles adamantly opposed. The Czechs, working behind the scenes, mediated a compromise resolution: the Ukrainians agreed to postpone the issue of Galicia's division, and the Poles

(Continued on page 16)



After the corvee was abolished on May 16, 1848, the people in Halychyna began erecting crosses in the countryside to symbolize the end of "panschnyna." (The illustration above is reprinted from "History of Ukraine for Children of School Age," published in 1966 by Trident Press Ltd. of Winnipeg.)

DATELINE NEW YORK: Folk dance in Manhattan

by Helen Smindak

Two American folk-dance companies brought the exuberant dances and music of Central and Eastern Europe to the heart of Manhattan in October, along with the spirited and energetic dances of Ukraine.

The Duquesne University Tamburitzans of Pittsburgh, currently criss-crossing the U.S. with weekend and holiday appearances, staged a lively concert at the Fashion Institute of Technology on October 17. A week later, the European Folk Festival put on its annual show at Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall, presenting the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers of New York and six other folk ensembles under the aegis of the New York-based Slavic Heritage Council of America.

Both companies were a joy to watch, their presentations replete with a variety of movement and sound, stunning choreography and dazzling costumes. It was obvious that the performers were also enjoying themselves, smiling, whooping and whistling as they skipped, hopped, shuffled, stomped, leaped and whirled through their paces.

Though the two groups provided similar fare, the Tamburitzans offered near-professional expertise and a large company that was able to include several large group numbers in a highly varied program. The European Festival performers, in their part, dished out warmth and passion sparked by national feeling; the members of the participating groups are dedicated folk dancers and singers who have devoted many years to studying and preserving the culture of their ancestors. Neither company should be missed: if you have the chance, go see them and be carried away by their enthusiasm and vitality.

A whirlwind tour

The Tamburitzans took their viewers on a whirlwind tour that included the Balkan states that used to make up the country known as Yugoslavia (Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia and Vojvodyna); Eastern Europe – Bulgaria, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine, as well as Greece and Macedonia, and even Azerbaijan.

Ukraine was represented by a suite of Hutsul dances that included the Arkan, a men's line dance performed to the calls of the leader; "Maryna," a ritual walking dance, or "khorovid," showing young women casting wildflower wreaths on the river, and the Kolomyika, a fast-paced group dance typical of the Carpathian Mountain region.

Compared to last year's exciting Ukrainian contribution – a suite of dances that included several popular folk dances culminating in a spellbinding Hopak – the Hutsul dances lacked luster. Although the audience gave warm approbation, a touch more precision and liveliness would have truly invigorated the presentation. Both suites were choreographed by Richard Hladio (now the pastor of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hamilton, Ontario) while he was a student at Duquesne University.

Ballads from Croatia and Serbia lamenting the sadness of moving away from home and of losing a lover to a rival included an instrumental interlude presented in the grand orchestral style that has brought acclaim to the Tamburitzans for over 60 years.

A circle-dance tune from Vojvodyna turned the spotlight on the tambura, a small mandolin-like instrument, and the tamburas (tamburitzza players) from whom the group takes its name. The kankles, a Lithuanian stringed instrument with a harp-like sound, the flute, a small wooden flute from Serbia, and other exotic instruments took their turn in the limelight.

Furious Gypsy dances from Hungary and Romania contrasted two regional styles which retained the essential improvisational elements that are the hallmark of Gypsy dancing. The Hungarian style was marked by a competition dance among males and the vocal bass, a scat-like rhythmic improvisation to which the dancers performed. In the Transylvanian style, couples performed syncopated, complicated dance movements to Romanian-style music.

Sultry songs from Greece accompanied by the music of the Greek national instrument, the bouzoukee, and the pounding rhythms of Macedonian music played on the gaida (goatskin bagpipes) and tupan (drum) were fascinating.

The company's large ensemble excelled in a playful romp through the Slovak countryside. Carefree young people took part in a scene of frivolity, the women's pleated skirts billowing as they twirled through a dance from eastern Slovakia's Zemplin county.

Presenting dances of Azerbaijan, the women's dance ensemble crated the illusion of floating like graceful swans across a serene lake (the trick lies in using the knees to isolate movement). In another segment, the women employed

the subtle hand gestures for which female dancers of the Caucasus and Central Asia are renowned.

A rousing finale from Bulgaria, "Springtime in the Vineyard," celebrated with song and dance the special day of "Trifon Zarezan" (cutting of the grapevine buds).

Members of the Tamburitzans ensemble, which began 62 years ago at Duquesne University as a 14-member, all-male group known as the Slavonic Tamburitzza Orchestra, undergo intensive training with musicians and choreographers from around the world. Attending Duquesne as full-time scholarship students selected on the basis of outstanding musical talents and academic ability, they receive most of their training at a three-and-a-half-week summer camp, where they learn and rehearse a completely new show every year.

This year's contingent of students of Ukrainian heritage in the Tamburitzans' ranks includes Larysa Halaway, Lydia Kurylas, Peter Osyf and Justin Greenwald.

Lighting up Lincoln Center

The lights came up at Alice Tully Hall and a spontaneous burst of applause rose from the audience at the resplendent scene: 24 smiling, handsome young men and women in brilliant red and white costumes poised in striking formation and ready to open the European Folk Festival with a traditional Ukrainian welcoming dance.

With the first bars of music, the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers of New York swept into motion, maneuvering gracefully and with marvelous precision through complex patterns choreographed by their director, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky. The men's group sequence featured synchronized high kicks and astonishing squat steps. The women, holding embroidered ritual cloths ("rushnyky") between outstretched hands, created two rotating wheels whose rim oscillated up and down for a very pretty effect. The traditional presentation of bread and salt, symbolizing wealth and prosperity, came at the end of the dance.

Later in the program, the Syzokryli dancers appeared in "Bereznianka," a flirtatious number from Ukraine's Transcarpathian region choreographed by Andriy Cybyk, an assistant instructor of the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Studio. Highlighting courtship,

the springtime dance found the men waving small maypoles above their heads to attract the attention of their brides-to-be.

Bestowing on the evening the sounds and colors of their unique cultures were other folk dance and orchestral troupes – the Bulgarian Bosilek ensemble, the Serbian Dukati ensemble, the Macedonian Goce Deloev ensemble, the Macedonian folk orchestra Izgori, the Slovak Limbora ensemble and the Polish American Folk Dance Company.

The Goce Deloev troupe performed an ancient women's ritual dance associated with Macedonian wedding festivities, then delivered more punch further down the line with its Povardarije Suite – rich flowing dances from Macedonian Vardar River valley featuring lively, fast-passed footwork. The Macedonian folk orchestra, in a separate appearance, contributed an enjoyable set of village-style vocal and instrumental numbers.

An extreme contrast came with a Serbian women's dance whose only music was created by the rhythm of the dancers' feet and the melodious clinking of gold coins on their costumes. This "silent" dance was born when Serbian gatherings, music and dance were outlawed during 500 years of Ottoman rule.

From the Limbora ensemble came the rhythmic footwork and cheerful hand-clapping characteristic of dances from central Slovakia and later in the program, a merry Sariska Polka celebrating the end of a busy harvest season in northern Slovakia.

Singer Petrana Koutcheva and her four-woman ensemble introduced Bosilek's colorful re-creation of entertainment performed by young Bulgarian women during Lent, when dancing on the village square was forbidden.

Two of Poland's five national dances – the Oberek and the Krakowiak – were given buoyant performances by the Polish dancers as they swung around the stage in flamboyant costumes, signing and dancing in polka tempo.

Winding up the show in an explosion of color and energy with Ukraine's national dance, the Hopak, the Syzokryli dancers drew round after round of applause with their artistry and technique. Acrobatic tricks, prysidky and sword play by the men and dazzling spins by the women featured several soloists, including Mr. Cybyk, Markian Kopystianskyj, Yosyf Syvenkij, Orlando Pagan, Peter Fil, Krissy Izak and Dora Pastushak.

Mrs. Pryma Bohachevsky, who took bows with other directors after the grand finale that brought all the performing groups on stage, has been conducting her dance studio in New York for the past 35 years. She also teaches several classes in New Jersey and upstate New York. This year marks the 25th anniversary of her Ukrainian Dance Workshop at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y.

The European Folk Festival was produced by George Tomov, director of the Bosilek Bulgarian Folk Dance Ensemble, who commented: "We are not all professionals, but we are doing an excellent job of exposing American audiences to our European culture."

The festival is presented annually by the Slavic Heritage Council of America, whose president is Lydia S. Demko of Forest Hills, Queens. The council is dedicated to the presentation of authentic Slavic culture through art exhibits, lectures and the annual folk festival.



Three of the Ukrainians who are members of the Tamburitzans: (from left) Lydia Kurylas, Peter Osyf and Larysa Halaway.

Ukraine marks 80th anniversary of Western Ukrainian National Republic



Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army enter Freedom Square in Lviv for a rally marking the 80th anniversary of the proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

(Continued from page 1)

Humanitarian Affairs Valerii Smolii, Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk, Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk, Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko and Minister of Information Zinovii Kulyk, as well as Lviv Mayor Vasyl Kuibida and Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko.

Also seated on the dais were representatives of the strongest political parties of the Lviv Oblast, including a large contingent of leaders of the Rukh Party and National Deputy Slava Stetsko from the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

In his address, President Kuchma smoothly made the transition from the past to the present. He complimented the leaders of the WUNR for putting political differences aside in order to build a strong Ukrainian state and called on today's political leaders to follow their example.

He quoted Symon Petliura, the supreme commander of the Ukrainian National Republic Army and the president of the

Directory of the UNR: "Symon Petliura in a letter found not long ago in the national archives, which he wrote shortly before his demise, said, 'First of all we need a common understanding, without which we will not be able to mobilize for our common cause.' These words are accurate today, as well," said President Kuchma.

The president added, "Let's think about this: that in the eighth year of independence there still are divisions between the east and west [of Ukraine]."

He called the legacy of the WUNR "great but tragic" and stated that the mistakes as well as the accomplishments of the western Ukrainian government must be remembered.

Taking a political swipe at his political opponents in Ukraine's Communist Party, President Kuchma said, "We cannot repeat history, even though there are those today who want that."

The president also put the Verkhovna Rada, which is dominated by Communists, on notice that he would consider strengthen-

ing executive authority if the Parliament does not begin to build political coalitions and move away from the paralysis that has characterized its work in the last seven months. He said there are factions in Parliament that are trying to move legislation forward, but that they are being obstructed by "those who want to destroy, not build."

"The Verkhovna Rada must decide whether it can work effectively, or not. If not, then its authority must be transferred to the president or the Cabinet of Ministers," said President Kuchma.

While tipping his hat to the large representation of Rukh leaders and followers in the audience and on the dais when he alluded to the influence that Rukh as a political movement had on the path to independence in 1991, he also subtly criticized the party's continued internal bickering, which has made it politically ineffective at times.

"The separatist movement that exploded in Ukraine was a natural result of the years of forbidden independence and free will, which

burst like a dam and pouring forth into all of its various streams," said President Kuchma. "Now that water must be harnessed."

Turning to foreign policy, the president underlined that Ukraine will continue to steer a course between NATO in the West and Moscow in the East. "Our foreign policy is not supposed to be pro-NATO, or pro-Moscow, but a policy that is pro-Ukraine."

Speaking of the Ukrainian-Polish war that followed the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, President Kuchma said that holding historical enmities would do Ukraine no good. "I am not calling for historical amnesia," explained President Kuchma. "I am calling for tolerance and understanding. What happened, happened. There is no reason to re-ignite bad memories. Poland today is our good friend and strategic partner."

The Kyiv press called the trip to Lviv a political visit and has proclaimed it the beginning of the presidential election season. In fact, President Kuchma spent what for him was an inordinate amount of time shaking hands with residents of Lviv.

After placing a wreath at the monument to Ukraine's national bard, Taras Shevchenko, located in the city center's Freedom Square, the president decided to walk the 300 meters to the Lviv Opera House. As he strolled with his coterie on a damp and blustery day surrounded by body guards, he veered toward the crowd of more than 5,000 on several occasions to press the flesh, make a comment about the rainy weather or tousle a child's hair.

At the Shevchenko Monument the president was officially greeted by contingents from several Ukrainian nationalistic organizations that have frequently criticized the president's policies, including veteran soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which marched onto Freedom Square 500 strong in official uniforms; members of the Ukrainian Kozak Movement in their historical garb; and the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen Organization.

Roman Pankevych, second in command of the Lviv Brotherhood of the UPA, said that although he was honored to be formally greeting a president of independent Ukraine, he also hoped that the president would officially acknowledge the World War II Ukrainian freedom fighters' place in Ukrainian history. "The president still has not recognized that we exist. We want a declaration from the Verkhovna Rada. The president can begin that process by initiating a bill," said Mr. Pankevych.

Vera Drozd, a member of the women's auxiliary of the brotherhood who spent 10 years in Soviet concentration camps for her part in the insurgency, said she was there to support the president. "Ukraine today is like a falling plane, and we must understand the positions of our president," she noted.

Although generally the president was greeted warmly in Lviv during his visit, there were those who turned out to express their displeasure with the policies of President Kuchma and his government.

About 1,000 members and supporters of three political organizations that are considered part of the extreme political right, the Ukrainian National Assembly, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Social-Nationalist Party, gathered before the building in which the WUNR was proclaimed, a block from the proceedings on Freedom Square. Waving black-and-red banners, their colors symbolizing revolution, speaker after speaker called for a Ukrainian government free of former Communist apparatchiks and those who once persecuted Ukraine.

After listening to the speeches, a small group of the demonstrators then marched to two local cemeteries in which the remains of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen who fought in the Ukrainian-Polish war in 1918 are buried (see sidebar), where commemorations concluded peacefully.



A contingent of honorary Ukrainian Kozaks in historical garb.



Roman Woronowycz

Lviv residents greet the president upon his arrival in the city center.



A rally participant in historic Kozak outfit.



President Leonid Kuchma (center) with Lviv Mayor Vasyl Kuibida (right).

Lviv cemetery site of second commemoration

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – While Ukraine’s President Leonid Kuchma was addressing this city’s residents on the 80th anniversary of the birth of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, saying that its legacy is connected in a continuum with today’s independent Ukraine, protesters from the far right held their own commemoration and called for an end to a government controlled by former leaders of the Soviet Union.

The demonstrators also marched to the Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv, where before a newly erected memorial they commemorated the Ukrainian soldiers who freed Lviv from a Polish occupying force. Not coincidentally, the memorial stands at the gate to a controversial Polish war cemetery that honors the Polish soldiers who died in the conflict.

In the first part of the daylong protests, nearly 1,000 members and supporters of the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA), the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN) and the Social-Nationalist Party congregated near the site where the president was speaking, carrying aloft the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow banner, as well as their own black-and-red revolutionary colors.

The throng that gathered included a large number of youth, as well as elderly people, many of them former

members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which during World War II did battle with both the Red Army and the Nazis in western Ukraine. They listened to speakers talk of the need to take Ukraine from a leadership that they insisted still consists largely of former members of the Communist Party and those who for decades helped oppress Ukraine’s independence.

“Let today be the beginning of a new phase in Ukraine’s history, one that centers on Ukraine’s interests,” said National Deputy Slava Stetsko, the leader of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Another leader of CUN, Yurii Antoniak, told The Weekly that today’s government does not look out for the interests of Ukrainians. “The government today is a post-Communist nomenklatura that upholds the interest of the northern neighbor,” said Mr. Antoniak. “We are demanding the immediate removal of the government. We want a Ukrainian nationalist government that will uphold the interests of Ukraine, the Ukrainian people, the Ukrainian family, here and over the world.”

After the hourlong demonstration, held under a steady drizzle, the crowd broke into two entourages, one to go to a cemetery of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen who died in the Ukrainian-Polish war that followed the declaration of the WUNR on November 1, 1918, and the other to a new memorial at the Lychakiv Cemetery,

(Continued on page 17)



A former officer of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

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The Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 12)

conceded on the principle of the equality of the two nations in all administrative and educational matters.

This agreement was never implemented, inasmuch as Austrian troops bombarded Prague, forcing the congress to disband. Nevertheless, the Ukrainians had made their debut on the international political stage.

While the Prague congress was still in session, elections commenced in Galicia to the Reichstag, or lower house of the newly founded imperial Parliament. For the Ukrainians, and peasants in particular, these elections were a new and confusing experience. In contrast, the Poles, who were much more sophisticated politically, succeeded by means of rumors and threats in keeping many Ukrainian peasants away from the polls. The Ukrainians won only 25 of the 100 seats allotted to Galicia.

In the parliamentary debates that took place in the latter part of 1848, first in Vienna and then in Kormeriz, the Ukrainian deputies concentrated on two issues: compensation to landlords for the abolition of the corvee (panschna) and the administrative division of Galicia into separate Ukrainian and Polish provinces.

Meanwhile, the imperial government was slowly regaining control of the situation. Soon after the new emperor, 18-year-old Franz Joseph, ascended the throne, Parliament was dissolved. After the revolution in Austria was suppressed, the Hapsburg monarchy returned to absolutism.

The transition to the neo-absolutist decade (Bach era, 1849-1859) brought about a decline of overt political activities among all Austrian nationalities. The Rada was dissolved in 1851 and its leaders revert-

ed to predominately ecclesiastical matters.

In 1849 Count Agenor Goluchowski was appointed governor of Galicia. As a high aristocrat, Goluchowski won the full confidence of the emperor. He used his office and the confidence of the emperor to remove all obstacles preventing Polish dominance in Galicia, filling the ranks of the civil service, which had been predominantly German prior to 1848, with Poles. Moreover, he denounced the Ukrainians to Vienna as Russophiles and as a dangerous threat to the security of Austria.

During the revolutionary period of 1848, which lasted 227 days, the greatest achievements were undoubtedly the abolition of the corvee and the introduction of constitutional government.

Considering the total lack of experience on the part of Ukrainians in political affairs, the achievements included:

- the formation of the Supreme Ukrainian Council with local branches throughout the country;
- establishment of the first Ukrainian newspaper Zoria Halyska;
- participation in the Slavic Congress in Prague;
- a campaign for election to the first Austrian Reichstag and participation in parliamentary work;
- formation of a Ukrainian National Guard and military detachments that took part in the war against insurgent Hungary;
- holding of a Conference of Ukrainian Scholars (Sobor Ruskykh Uchenykh), October 19-26, 1848, to determine guidelines for cultural and educational policies; and the holding of public meetings.

Over all, 1848 clearly marked a turning point in the history of Galicia. The age-old inertia, passivity and isolation of Ukrainians was broken, and the Ukrainian nation was launched on the long and hard struggle for national and social emancipation.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church...

(Continued from page 5)

lesced. Now we're divided in Ukraine, and divided in the diaspora."

Discussion, meditation, motions

While a number of delegates had clear points of view in direct conflict with those of other delegates, many simply had questions. The doubt and confusion added to the tension of the first days.

Even during the first few minutes of the Sobor, tension was heightened. Bishop Vsevolod, formerly the hierarch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, a Church that had always been under the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, was being elevated to archbishop of the UOC-U.S.A. In front of all the delegates, the new archbishop verbally confronted a priest; for what reason was unclear to witnesses. This incident unsettled many delegates from the start.

However, after the first few intense hours and throughout the duration of the Sobor, tension was dissipated by a combination of discussion, postponement of decisions, meditation and acceptance by the Sobor of several motions.

Changes in the Sobor agenda allowed for numerous plenary discussions and several workshops during the five days. In addition, at the recommendation of the committee in charge of the Constitution, the main agenda item, discussion of changes to the Church Constitution, many of which were contentious, was postponed until the next Sobor.

Three major motions were passed by the Sobor:

- to contact the ecumenical patriarch with a request for written clarification of the relationship between Constantinople and the UOC-U.S.A., including commitment to an Autocephalous Church in Ukraine as the Mother Church for all

Orthodox Ukrainians;

- to continue discussions with both Patriarchs Filaret and Dymytryi about Church unity in Ukraine; and,
- to confirm that only the ecumenical patriarch can grant autocephaly to a Church in Ukraine and that the Church in the U.S. will never belong to any Church controlled or influenced by Moscow.

[In accordance with the second motion, hierarchs of the UOC-U.S.A. met with Patriarch Filaret on October 23, shortly after his arrival in New York. The patriarch is traveling throughout several cities in the U.S. for several weeks at the invitation of his parishes here.]

Both the Rev. Diakiw and Dr. Lysyj confirmed that Metropolitan Constantine stated during the proceedings that if there is an independent, united Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine, one that is not controlled by Moscow, then the UOC-U.S.A. will go under the omophorion of the patriarch in Kyiv, one that is recognized by the ecumenical patriarch. This position was reassuring to many delegates.

Besides the open discussion and the postponement of the contentious changes to the Constitution, the Rev. Diakiw, Dr. Lysyj and the Rev. Nakonachny all noted that this Sobor was unique in its program of spiritual development.

"There is no doubt that this is the most spiritual Sobor that I have ever attended," said the Rev. Diakiw, "This Sobor included a different approach than before. It included many liturgies, prayers and meditations. The vast majority of the participants were spiritually elated, and this was reflected in the proceedings of the Sobor."

"We should remember always," said Mrs. Makohon, "that we are first and foremost under the omophor of the Blessed Mother, Protectress of the Ukrainian Church and the Ukrainian people. We can never really depend on help from north, or south, or east, or west, but only on the protection of our Mother from above."



Contingent of supporters of far-right organizations marches in Lviv during the president's visit.

Lviv cemetery...

(Continued from page 15)

aside which lies a cemetery for Poland's war dead, called the Polish Pantheon.

Much controversy has surrounded the pantheon because of inscriptions on a memorial at the cemetery's entrance, which dedicates the site to "the defenders of Lviv."

Last month, after the Lviv City Council approved a resolution that calls for any anti-Ukrainian inscriptions to be removed, members of the UNA marched to the Polish Pantheon with copies of the resolution in hand, and attempted to implement the decree on their own.

On November 1, with less than a hundred of the demonstrators that had gath-

ered in the city center still in tow, the head of the UNA Lviv Oblast organization, Andriy Shkil, led a commemoration of the Ukrainian-Polish war at the site immediately adjoining the Polish war cemetery.

"If the memorial next to us has the inscription 'defenders of Lviv,' what does that make this - a memorial to the occupiers?" queried Mr. Shkil during a short program.

He assured the crowd that by the time the 80th anniversary of the union of the WUNR with the Ukrainian National Republic in Kyiv is celebrated on January 22, 1999, that inscription at the Polish cemetery would be gone. "Then the cemetery next to this will be one of people who fought and died for their own beliefs," he explained.

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Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly

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

Editor-in-Chief, Svoboda

Raissa Galechko
 Svoboda
 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
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Manager, Soyuzivka

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

the aid of the United States Ukraine will begin in 1999 to liquidate the TU-160 and TU-95MP strategic bombers. Ukraine has over 40 such units, Mr. Mykhtiuk added. He noted that it was agreed during his visit to the U.S. the previous week that most of the parts on these bombers could be saved and sold or used for other commercial purposes. The proceeds could be used for purchasing apartments for those pilots who are being transferred to the reserve. Also during their visit to the U.S., members of the delegation of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense familiarized themselves with various ways of destroying solid fuel missiles. Ukraine has such missiles near the town of Pervomaisk in Mykolaiv Oblast, but they are subject to elimination in accordance with Ukraine's international commitments. Mr. Mykhtiuk also said that the Ministry of Defense wants to have solid fuel melted out from missile engines prior to destruction of the missiles. The solid fuel could be melted out with the aid of liquefied nitrogen and used as industrial explosive. The vice-minister of defense added that 101 liquid fuel missiles and 130 missile launchers thus far have been eliminated in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma stresses economic ties

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma on October 29 said a clear-cut program on cooperation with Russia will be prepared soon, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuchma stressed that Ukraine is very dependent on Russia and "has a stake in Russia's stability." He criticized Moscow for not taking reciprocal steps to strengthen economic ties, underlining that Russia has not yet ratified the 1995 treaty on free trade with Ukraine. Mr. Kuchma repeated his proposal to create a free trade zone within the Commonwealth of Independent States, saying that the Customs Union (whose members are Russia, Belarus, Kazakstan and Kyrgyzstan) is "fictitious and does not work." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Poland sign cooperation pact

KYIV - Ukraine and Poland have signed a cooperation program that, with U.S. assistance, will help Ukraine use Poland's experience in implementing market reforms, Western agencies reported. Stephen Sestanovich, adviser to the U.S. secretary of state on the new independent states, said at the signing ceremony in Kyiv on October 29 that the program will focus on macro-economic and local government reforms, with special emphasis on the development of small businesses. The U.S. Agency for International Development is to provide the bulk of the funding for the program, which includes training for local government officials. Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhytko commented that Poland's thriving economy is proof that Ukraine must pursue radical reforms, despite domestic calls to reconsider its economic policies. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv protests Russian claims on Sevastopol

KYIV - The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine has protested what it called "territorial claims on Ukraine" made by the Russian State Duma last month, Reuters reported on November 2. Georgii Tikhonov, head of the Duma Committee for CIS Affairs, had said during a debate on the Russian-Ukrainian treaty that "according to

all domestic and international documents, Crimea's port of Sevastopol was never given to Ukraine." Other Duma deputies had supported that statement. "Ukraine decisively rejects any claims on the territorial unity of the state, in consideration of the fact that they do not contribute to creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between Ukraine and the Russian Federation," the ministry said in its statement. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma to government: cut wage arrears

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma on November 2 gave the government one week to draw up urgent measures to meet all current payments and cut wage arrears, ITAR-TASS reported. Meanwhile, some 500 coal miners from throughout Ukraine are expected in Kyiv on November 3 to picket the government building in order to protest unpaid wages. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine improves nuclear safety record

KYIV - Oleksander Smyshliayev, the chief of the Environmental Safety Ministry's nuclear regulatory agency, said that the number of malfunctions at Ukraine's nuclear power plants has been declining since the start of 1998, Interfax reported. But he acknowledged that malfunctions in the first half of 1998 were up 50 percent from the same period last year. Mr. Smyshliayev predicted that the number of problems at these plants will decline further by the end of the year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma lambastes Verkhovna Rada

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma on October 29 criticized the Verkhovna Rada for its lack of cooperation with the executive, saying lawmakers take "months and years" to make economic decisions, while the current situation "calls for immediate intervention." Mr. Kuchma noted that "everybody wants a strong hand" at present and that he is "ready to take responsibility" for Ukraine. At the same time, he said he prefers the "European way" to "the Belarusian way, where all structures are puppet bodies and unanimously vote for all decisions." President Kuchma also proposed to abolish the immunity and privileges of national deputies and to put the issue to a referendum. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Shcherbak meets with Mexican leaders

KYIV - Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States and Mexico, said during a November 3 meeting with Mexican Foreign Affairs Minister Rosario Green that the visit to Ukraine by Mexico's president scheduled for next spring should boost cooperation between the two countries. The invitation to visit Ukraine was made by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasiuk and should coincide with the inaugural meetings of the intergovernmental science-technological and cultural-educational committees. Mr. Green said that Mexico wants to develop mutually profitable political and economic relationships with Ukraine. During his visit Ambassador Shcherbak also held negotiations with First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Reboyledo Houtom. Ukrainian exports to Mexico have increased sevenfold over the past year. (Eastern Economist)

President targets barter trade

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma on

(Continued on page 19)

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 18)

October 21 issued a decree that will give special tax breaks to companies that reduce the percentage of output bartered for other goods rather than sold during the first half of 1999, Reuters reported. The Ukrainian State Statistical Committee said that during the first eight months of 1998 more than one-third of the country's industrial output was bartered rather than sold. The same day, accord to the Associated Press, Ukraine's Agriculture Minister Borys Supykanov complained that the country's farmers are increasingly reluctant to supply approximately 3.5 million tons of grain that they had pledged earlier in 1998 in exchange for seeds and machinery. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarusians commemorate Stalin's victims

MIENSK – Some 2,000 people, including many opponents of President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, marched on November 1 from downtown Minsk to the site of mass executions during Stalin's regime at Kurapaty, the Associated Press reported. The march took place on Commemoration of Ancestors Day, which officially is a national holiday in Belarus but has been deprived of its work-free status by the Lukashenka government. The Belarusian opposition says more than 200,000 people were killed at Kurapaty during Stalinist purges in 1937-1941. In a recent bid to downplay the scale of Stalinist repressions, Procurator General Aleh Bazhelka said no more than 7,000 people were buried in mass graves at Kurapaty, adding that there is no evidence they were Stalinist victims. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crimea approves new Constitution

SYMFEROPOL – The Crimean Autonomous Republic's Parliament on October 21 approved a new Constitution that gives that region neither separate citizenship nor a separate legal system, Interfax reported. The Constitution – the fifth one to be proposed since 1992 – must now be approved by the Verkhovna Rada in Kyiv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lukashenka again promotes Slavic union

OMSK, Russia – Speaking here on October 21, Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka said Ukraine would join the Belarusian-Russian Union "tomorrow" if the arrangement began to work efficiently, Interfax. He said that such a union of Slavic countries would "alter the geopolitical situation of the world." At the Russian Polyot defense plant, Mr. Lukashenka said the Belarusian defense industry remains among the most powerful in the former Soviet Union: "We did not make our defense industries manufacture saucers; instead, we kept their production lines alive." Meanwhile, Belarusian Ambassador to Russia Vladimir Grigoriev told ITAR-TASS that Minsk wants to help restart the production of Kvars television sets at an Omsk plant. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Unsafe vehicles are commonplace

KYIV – Laboratory testing has shown that more than 7 percent of the vehicles on Ukraine's roads failed to meet domestic standards. Vehicles and trailers from the following companies failed to pass tests: MAZ, ZIL, GAZ, VAZ, KIA (Korea), Daewoo FSO, Daewoo Lublin (Poland), Mazda (Japan) and Chrysler (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

Employment figures fall nationwide

KYIV – The Employment and Social Policy Ministry announced on October 19 that 1,640,400 people had registered at State Service of Unemployment Offices between January and September of this year. The official number of unemployed

currently stands at 1,289,200, representing a 50 percent increase from 1997 figures. The official level of unemployment as of October 1 stood at 3.18 percent of the work force nationally. The Zhytomyr, Lviv, Volyn, Chernihiv and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts all have higher unemployment rates, between 5.14 and 6.18 percent. There are about 20 people available for every vacancy, with a figure of 14 people for every manual labor vacancy, rising to 33 for service vacancy, and 45 for those who do not have training or qualifications. Again, these national figures are lower than in many of the more depressed oblasts. The Lviv region has 61 people for every vacancy, Volyn, 69, Zakarpattia, 81, and Ivano-Frankivsk, a staggering 148. The number of the citizens calling upon the services of the Social Protection Service has increased by 50 percent, compared to last year's third quarter figures. However, there was positive news from the review also, as the number of people who found work has increased by 35.1 percent among those who participated in state projects and by 97.3 percent among those who participated in special training programs. (Eastern Economist)

UES comments on state verdict

KYIV – United Energy Systems (UES) issued a statement on October 19 reacting to the decision of the High Court of Arbitration on the validity of a fine against UES corporation of 1.4 million hrv set by Dnipropetrovsk Tax Administration. The UES said this is an obvious sign of political persecution against entrepreneurs in Ukraine. "This unreasonable and unjustifiable fine against the corporation is a direct result of recent moves to bring about the dismissal of Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko's Cabinet, initiated by former UES President Yulia Tymoshenko," they argued. (Eastern Economist)

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Bishop Robert Moskal blesses St. Vladimir Institute in Pennsylvania



Bishop Robert Moskal and the Rev. Dr. John Ropke officiate at dedication.

ARNOLD, Pa. – The opening of St. Vladimir Institute, located at 1601 Kenneth Ave., was held here on October 3 at an afternoon service. The building was blessed by Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma.

The institute will be the home of the training program for the permanent diaconate of the diocese. Men who wish to serve the Ukrainian Catholic Church as ordained deacons will study for ordination at the institute one weekend a month for 10 months a year for a total 400 hours of study. Both married and single men are welcome to serve as deacons.

St. Vladimir Institute will also serve

as a workshop location and home for the choir directors training program. The first group of 74 cantors attended a workshop on the day the institute was dedicated. The institute will serve as an educational and cultural center for the Ukrainian American community as the building also has a stage and two halls, along with classrooms and a community room.

The Rev. Canon John A. Ropke, pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church here and director of the institute, arrived in Arnold in December 1996. Soon after he started renovating the parish school, built in 1961, to be used as the institute.

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Security chief...

(Continued from page 1)

The rocket, which was carrying the largest payload of satellites ever carried by one rocket, went down near the Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakstan on September 9, five minutes after launch, when the second-stage booster rocket shut down.

The failed launch cost the U.S. consortium Globalstar, which owned the satellites, more than \$200 million. Using the mighty Zenit II rocket, the consortium had hoped to quickly place 56 satellites into orbit to develop a world-wide satellite mobile phone network.

Immediately after the explosion, Globalstar officials switched to an older Russian-built Soyuz rocket for use in hoisting their satellites into space. They said at the time that they would only consider going back to the Zenit II after a joint Ukrainian-Russian commission had completed its work.

Mr. Horbulin said that he now believes that Ukraine's other major space project, a multi-national effort involving Ukraine, the United States, Norway and Russia to develop an ocean-based site

near the equator for satellite launches, called Sea Launch, will proceed on schedule.

"I believe that, with all else being equal, that even with the Globalstar failure, the Sea Launch project is proceeding normally," said Mr. Horbulin. The Sea Launch program also is scheduled to use the Zenit II rocket.

The project was delayed once after it was discovered that the Boeing Corp., the chief contributor to the project, had illegally transferred arms technology without U.S. State Department approval. The company has agreed to pay a fine and has received State Department clearance to continue with the project.

The new target date for the first satellite launch is March 1999.

Correction

In his keynote address at The Year 2020 Conference, Prof. Roman Szporluk said the diaspora referred to itself as an "emigration" not "immigration" and that the Communist vote total in recent elections should be stated as one-quarter, not two-thirds.

Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

UNWLA names Denver activist as Woman Leader of Excellence

DENVER – Nadia Vynych has been named as a 1998 Woman Leader of Excellence by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America for the Colorado Women's Leadership Coalition annual awards event.

Born in Krasnodar, Ukraine, in 1926 and immigrating to the United States in September of 1950, Ms. Vynych experienced more hardships than most see in a lifetime.

Walking westward across Europe during the end of World War II with her mother and father, young Nadia's leadership and adaptation skills maintained her family's survival. During her family's five-year stay in refugee camps she quickly learned the German language and managed to obtain

work and attend nurse training school at St. Joseph Hospital in Bamber, Germany, in 1946.

Upon arriving in the United States in 1950, she was employed as a nurse's aide in both Newark and Summit, N.J. In 1951 she worked her way through the Chicago School of Medical Technology and then worked as a laboratory technician at Women's and Children's Hospital, Henrotin Hospital and Lutheran Deaconess Hospital until 1959 when she and her new husband, Victor, moved to Denver.

A dedicated mother and homemaker Mrs. Vynych always found the time to nurture and promote her Ukrainian culture, and the Ukrainian community in Denver. In 1979 she became a founding member of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 38. The group dedicated itself to assist newly immigrating Ukrainians, preserving Ukrainian culture in the United States, and supporting Ukraine's struggle for freedom and, later, the country's independence.

Since 1969 Mrs. Vynych has served in various leadership roles of the UNWLA, including three years as branch president. During her tenure, Branch 38 was one of the most active in the nation, assisting victims of the Chernobyl disaster, broadcasting an educational radio program to inform Americans about Ukraine and its history, and educating American politicians about Ukrainian concerns.

The Women Leaders of Excellence Awards program is the Colorado Women's Leadership Coalition's premier award event. Each affiliate member-organization is asked to nominate the person who has best represented leadership to the organization during the last year. These winners were honored at a tribute program, "The 1998 Galaxy of Stars" on November 5. From these ranks, one woman is honored overall as the Woman Leader of Achievement.

The Colorado Women's Leadership Coalition comprises of over 90 organizations (professional, business, civic, girls, corporate and political). Through these affiliated groups, the coalition represents 50,000 women and girls throughout the state of Colorado. The mission of Colorado Women's Leadership Coalition is to sponsor activities that honor women leaders; provide leadership training; encourage women to serve on boards and commissions; and to exercise the coalition's collective strength on issues of common interest.



Nadia Vynych

Canadian PM...

(Continued from page 2)

lation through a media leak on the day they were to have met Canadian Foreign Affairs officials about possible alternatives" for Mr. Chrétien's visit.

The PMO announced that the trade component was being dropped on October 8.

The October 27 PMO release noted that "Canada will continue its policy of engagement with Russia in all areas," and that Mr. Chrétien should have an opportunity to discuss issues of mutual interest when he meets Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov at the upcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Malaysia in mid-November.

U.S. Embassy...

(Continued from page 2)

"We were left very isolated and possibly vulnerable."

"I only heard about it through very indirect channels," said an employee of a construction firm, adding: "The AmCham had nothing on it at all."

Another American [American Chamber of Commerce] who did not wish to be identified said: "All newer U.S. missions

are supposed to be built to certain anti-terrorist standards since 1986. Can that be said of, say, the USAID offices in Podil?"

Some expats felt concerned enough to move restaurant appointments from popular hang-outs to less well-known locations on Friday.

A number of alerts have gone out to U.S. missions around the world in recent months, after the double attack on U.S. diplomatic posts in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam in August.

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To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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



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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

The NHL in 1998-99: a season of change

The NHL used to be called the Original Six. Now the ever-changing NHL has the Original Six Divisions. Like football and baseball, the NHL now has half-a-dozen divisions with the addition of the Southeast and Northwest.

Below we present our annual NHL preview column, giving readers the inside skinny on the pluses and minuses of every team headed into still another season. Part I includes the teams of the Eastern Conference, by division, with teams listed in order of predicted finish.

Our 1998-1999 preview theme: "The good, the bad and the Ukes."

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Philadelphia Flyers

Good news: The Flyers can go through this season without worrying about Eric Lindros' contract. Philly was the Eastern Conference's top scoring squad in 1997-1998. Flyers traded for a goaltender. John Vanbiesbrouck always had good rapport with coach Roger Neilson.

Bad news: Team chemistry always seems amiss in Philadelphia. Vanbiesbrouck is coming off a poor season. Flyers don't seem to get much scoring from their defense.

Uke(s): Speedy minor leaguer Mike Maneluk made the team and starts the season on the top line with Lindros and LeClair.

New Jersey Devils

Good news: D Scott Stevens is the best hitter/checker in hockey. If there were no Dominik Hasek, GT Martin Brodeur would be the toast of hockey. New coach Robbie Ftorek might let the offensive horses run a bit more.

Bad news: The Devils made no significant off-season moves. Key players Stevens, and Ukrainians Kenny Daneyko and Dave Andreychuk are long in the tooth. If the youngsters don't come on, the Devils will have trouble scoring. Bobby Holik's scoring fell off late last season.

Uke(s): Andreychuk's production fell off to 14 goals, though countered with 34 assists; Daneyko returned from alcohol rehab and posted 57 PIMS in only 37 games.

New York Rangers

Good news: With Wayne Gretzky in the line-up the Rangers are a pleasure to watch. Brian Leetch plays about half the game on defense. John MacLean should pick up the offensive production lost when Pat LaFontaine retired.

Bad news: Leetch wasn't at his best last season. Gretzky is 37 years young. Goalie Mike Richter is also coming off a sub-par campaign.

Uke(s): Gretzky notched 23 goals and 67 assists for 90 points in 1997-1998. Veteran Brent Fedyk made the club as a free agent in training camp.

Pittsburgh Penguins

Good news: Even without Ron Francis, Jaromir Jagr will contend for the scoring crown. GT Tom Barrasso might be playing the best of his career. Coach Kevin Constantine has made his team better defensively.

Bad news: Darius Kasparaitis is on the disabled list for a few months. Goal scoring was already on the decline, and now Francis is gone. A big tough winger is needed. The division switch did the Pens no favors.

Uke(s): Eddie Olczyk's third line scoring (11 G-11 A-22 PTS) will be counted on in

the Windy City this season.

New York Islanders

Good news: Isles boast the league's best collection of young defensemen. Ziggy Palffy has blossomed into an elite scorer. Kenny Jonsson has become the darling of the organization.

Bad news: Trevor Linden's best seasons are behind him. Team might have trouble scoring. A messy lease situation.

Uke(s): Yevgeny Namestnikov re-upped for another two years, although he has never truly gotten a fair shot at making it on the Isle.

NORTHEAST DIVISION

Buffalo Sabres

Good news: Dominik Hasek might be the most mentally intimidating netminder since the golden days of Ukrainian Terry Sawchuk. Michael Peca is one of the league's best and most irritating defensive forwards. Ukrainian Alexei Zhitnik is among the league's most underrated players.

Bad news: The team's top 1997-1998 point producer, Miroslav Satan, had only 46. Goal scoring by committee is better on paper than in reality. If Hasek were injured, the Sabres would define the word "crisis."

Uke(s): Zhitnik moved closer to Norris Trophy consideration with his solid 15 G-30 A-45 PTS and 102 PIMS as defensive stalwart and power play quarterback.

Boston Bruins

Good news: Rookie of Year Sergei Samsonov could easily score 30 goals. Good power play, keyed by the incomparable Ray Bourque and great checking line (Tim Taylor, Per Axelsson and Rob DiMaio). Opponents tend to take this team lightly.

Bad news: Top players still very young. Baby B's haven't proved they can score enough as a team. Defense lacks depth. Sooner or later Bourque won't be able to play 30 minutes per game.

Uke(s): Winger Dimitri Khristich (29 G-37 A-66 PTS with 66 PIM) had great inaugural year in Hub. Plays on top line with Allison and Samsonov.

Montreal Canadiens

Good news: Team plays better defensively than you think. Their scorers seem to catch defenses by surprise. Playoff win over Pittsburgh was big confidence booster. 'Twas their first series win in five years.

Bad news: Les Canadiens were strangely non-aggressive in the offseason. Montreal goaltenders are talented, but young. They could use a tough scoring winger and another puck-handling defenseman.

Uke(s): None

Toronto Maple Leafs

Good news: Move back East restores natural rivalry with Montreal. Acquiring goaltender Curtis Joseph as a free agent allows Toronto to deal Felix Potvin to get needed help at center and defense. New coach Pat Quinn has instant credibility with players and fans.

Bad news: Maple Leafs scored 2.4 goals a game in 1997-1998. Team really didn't open the vault to improve in the off-season. Not enough depth here to open up offense for superstar Mats Sundin.

Uke(s): None

Ottawa Senators

Good news: Under Jacques Martin, the Senators play a sound, efficient defensive style. Players picked up an

(Continued on page 23)

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 22)

ample supply of confidence when they upset the Devils in the post-season. Alexei Yashin and Daniel Alfredsson are wondrous offensive players.

Bad news: Alfredsson (knee) starts season on disabled list. As well as goalie Damian Rhodes performed in the playoffs, he's still not viewed as a prime-time keeper. Some non-playoff teams improved themselves over the summer; the smaller-payroll Senators did not.

Uke(s): None

SOUTHEAST DIVISION

Washington Capitals

Good news: Move to Southeast gives Caps chance to win first division title since 1989. Fans finally are starting to discover and appreciate the immense talents of Peter Bondra. Richard Zednik and Yogi Svejkovsky are two of the NHL's best young guns to come.

Bad news: Captain Dale Hunter is 38 and Adam Oates is 36. The Caps seem to always get hit hard by injuries. As well as Ukrainian Andrei Nikolishin plays, you wonder why he doesn't get more points.

Uke(s): Bondra tallied 52 goals and 78 points in 76 regular season games and 7-5-12 in 17 playoff matches. Gritty and oft-injured Steve Konowalchuk had 106 G-24 A-34 PTS-80 PIM in 80 games. Nikolishin returned from knee injury to play 38 regular season games (6-10-16), but sparkled in the Cup playoffs, garnering a solo goal and 13 assists in 21 Cup faceoffs. Brian Bellows came over from Europe for the last 11 games of the season. He managed nine points, including six goals. He added six more lamplighters in the playoffs, totalling 13 points. Yes! A quartet of contributing Ukes in our nation's capital.

Carolina Hurricanes

Good news: No team was more aggress-

sive than the Hurricanes in trying to rebuild. Three solid scoring lines. Keith Primeau seems primed to have an All-Star season, and Ron Francis makes those around him that much better.

Bad news: Canes really need a dynamic offensive defenseman. If goaltender Trevor Kidd is injured, team has no proven back-up. This franchise has missed the playoffs six consecutive seasons.

Uke(s): Veteran blueliner Curtis Leschyshyn doesn't score (2-10-12), but he's not out there to get points. Youngster Steve Halko saw action in 16 games last season and will be the first rear guard call-up.

Florida Panthers

Good news: Viktor Kozlov looks like he's going to be a leading scorer. The Panthers believe if they are healthy and a couple of players have big years, they will be league's most improved team. Ed Jovanovski is still only 22.

Bad news: Dean Burke has to prove he's still the goalie he once was. Rob Niedermayer has a history of concussions. Media and fans, who loved the Panthers in 1996, have turned on them.

Uke(s): Winger David Nemirovsky has apparently worn out his welcome, despite scoring nine goals and 12 assists in 41 games for a weak scoring club. He's been outrighted to the minors.

Tampa Bay Lightning

Good news: Coach Jacques Demers is the most optimistic man in hockey. John Cullen's return from cancer is an inspiration to all. GT Bill Ranford would like to prove he's still one of the league's best.

Bad news: Depth of talent is iffy at best. The defense does not have enough puck-handlers. Wendel Clark's ability to play a whole season without getting hurt seems quite doubtful.

Uke(s): None

Coming up: In part II of our preview, the inside scoop on all the clubs in the Western Conference.

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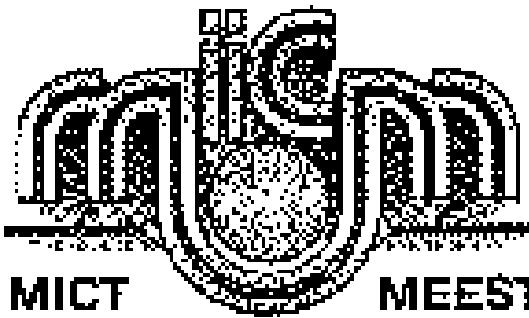
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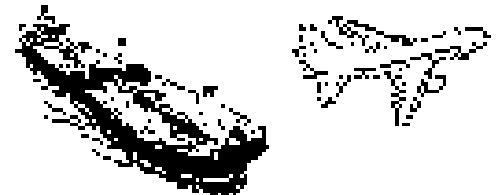
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Ukrainian education...

(Continued from page 4)

inar participants.
On the university level, Ukrainian language instruction seems to be in serious trouble. According to figures presented by Dr. Francis Swyripa, professor at the University of Alberta and member of the UCCEC, enrollment has steadily dropped over the last decade. In 1986-1987, 10 Canadian universities offered Ukrainian language courses and eight universities offered Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian literature, drama or film classes.

In 1997-1998 those numbers dropped to four universities in each category. However, at two of the universities offering literature, drama or film classes, enrollment is almost non-existent. At the University of Saskatchewan only two students are enrolled, while at Waterloo University in Ontario only one person is taking courses in that category. Total enrollment across Canada is less than half of what it was 10 years ago.

According to Dr. Swyripa, there is a mix of reasons underlying this drop in enrollment. Restructuring and cutbacks hit universities about eight years ago and "small departments such as Slavic [departments] suffered proportionately more," the educator said.

Dr. Swyripa added that changes in the geopolitical climate have also had an impact: "The end of the Cold War meant that Slavists had to justify their relevance intellectually rather than ideologically."

Cutbacks were coupled with the retirement of the "first generation" of Ukrainian scholars, who simply have not been replaced by cash-strapped universities. Furthermore, "students are looking at education more practically and an arts education is not considered to be as desirable as business or science."

Dr. Swyripa has also discovered some interesting trends among her students. Students who have prior knowledge of Ukrainian tend to take the courses for more pragmatic reasons, such as building a marketable skill. Students without much prior knowledge of Ukrainian are more likely to take the courses for more personal or emotional reasons, such as to communicate with "baba" (grandmother) or to learn about their heritage. Most students were taking the Ukrainian course to fulfill a language requirement for their degree.

The situation looks somewhat better in bilingual schools and in schools of Ukrainian studies, though one must take into consideration that some schools are

successful, while others are struggling.
Ann Biscoe, an associate of the Nova program who currently lives in Solon, Ohio, and is also a UCCEC member, presented the preliminary results of a survey sent out to 90 Ukrainian studies schools across Canada. The survey was developed in 1997-1998 by the UCCEC in order to assess the needs of these schools, as well as the resources, material and personnel currently available. Separate questionnaires were sent to administrators, teachers, parents and students. Thirteen administrators, 28 teachers, 38 parents and 103 students have sent responses to date.

Ms. Biscoe said that, while the numbers do not constitute a scientific sample, some conclusions may be drawn from them. Development of a standard curriculum and teacher training scored high from administrators, teachers and parents. Ms. Biscoe did not highlight any of the student responses.

Reports from representatives of the Ukrainian educational system in various provinces showed a mixed level of success. "The situation was much rosier in the past. We had higher enrollments. Now, even though new immigrants are coming, Canadian-born students are dropping out," said Julia Stashuk of British Columbia.

Volodymyr Melnyk of Manitoba said that, while enrollment numbers at Ukrainian Saturday schools have been holding steady for the past few years, "We may have to consider amalgamating schools."

"New immigrants don't always join, and this could be partially the fault of a lack of communication on the part of our organizations," Mr. Melnyk said. The Winnipeg-based educator suggested the Ukrainian community should get together with other communities, such as Italians or Germans, to exchange ideas on language education.

Daria Diakowsky, who represented the Toronto Ukrainian School Board, told workshop participants that over 1,700 children are enrolled in four Toronto-area Ukrainian-English bilingual schools. In addition more than 1,100 kids are attending Saturday schools and 300 are in "sadochky" (pre-school programs). The figures include some overlap as children may attend both the government-run system and the private Saturday schools. She did not provide figures for the rest of Ontario.

"There's a large group of children who don't have access to the Ukrainian language at home. If we don't find a solution that includes these kids, we will lose everything," said Ms. Diakowsky, former principal of St. Demetrius, a bilingual school in Toronto.

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ДИВЛЮСЬ ДИВЛЮСЬ ДІЗНАЮСЬ

Eparchial conference...

(Continued from page 11)

fashion show of historical Ukrainian costumes sponsored by the local chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The conference officially ended on Sunday with a magnificent pontifical divine liturgy held at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Phoenix. It was a magnificent service because of the beauty, pageantry and, most importantly, spirituality of celebrating a divine liturgy with at least 15 priests, deacons and altar servers, and two bishops. It was a moving experience as the faithful prayed with a Bishop who is Melkite, a priest who is Scottish, a deacon from Australia, a monk who is Irish, and delegates from Detroit to Hawaii - all celebrating together the 1,500-year-old Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom.

Next year's eparchial conference is being sponsored by the Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Los Angeles and is currently scheduled for October 8-10, 1999.

Workshop during UCC's...

(Continued from page 3)

Another panelist, University of Saskatchewan political scientist Prof. Bohdan Kordan, said that, without Québec, multiculturalism is a non-starter. "The best that we can do concretely is to offer unwavering support [for special status for Québec]," he said.

But when asked if the multicultural community should expect anything in return, Prof. Kordan suggested this was not a relevant question, that support should be given without any quid pro quo arrangements spelled out beforehand. "If you craft a position that is considered legitimate in Québec, you can expect a positive response from Quebeckers to multiculturalism," he said.

Dr. Howard McConnell, a law professor at the University of Saskatchewan, gave two presentations concurrently, one titled "Unity Issues from the Perspective of Minority Groups in Canada," and the other "Issues Uniting and Dividing Canada and Its Communities."

In the former, the legal scholar addressed in both abstract and concrete terms how minority group rights are secured and protected, and what conditions must exist for petitions addressing transgression of rights to be successful. He pointed out that even the most deeply entrenched minority rights have to be validated frequently so that they are accepted and part of a "supportive political culture," rather than taken for granted.

Dr. McConnell said the "judges are just as prone to overreact in times of stress as anyone else," citing the example of the internment of Japanese Canadians and Americans in World War II. "Japanese Americans derived no benefit from the U.S. Bill of Rights; in fact Earl Warren, the district attorney in Southern California at the time, facilitated internment, and yet eventually became known as a great liberal Supreme Court justice who championed such rights."

The law professor said Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms provides a codified enforceable ideal of rights to which minorities aspire, as opposed to simple rights of duty, which provide a minimum of social order. He said that it raises the level of debate, and provides the media, also a social arbiter, an effective searchlight with which to look for violations of rights. "Nobody wants to be identified as a violator of rights," Dr. McConnell said.

He described the varying legal opinions immediately following the enactment of the multiculturalism policy, with people

whose traditional distrust of judges as a bulwark against progressive change in society expressing their opposition to the idea.

When Section 27 of the Charter of Rights further enshrined multiculturalism in the Constitution in 1982, legal expert Peter Hogg said that "it may prove no more than a rhetorical flourish," while Judge Walter Tarnopolsky expressed his confidence that it would have real impact.

This brought Dr. McConnell to the second of his presentations, in which he presented multiculturalism as a force that brought Canadians together, despite the reservations of those, such as French Canadians, who believe that it derogates from their position of primacy.

He said that the vision of Pierre Trudeau has come to pass, with minority groups feeling they have an instrument with which to overcome barriers to participation in the society, and inter-group interaction in at least one official language has been fostered.

Dr. McConnell said that in the U.S. multiculturalism has had a more difficult record, criticized by the country's top intellectuals (such as historian Arthur Schlesinger) for diluting common national allegiance. Also, it has given identity politics a tinge of meanness, for example in the clashes between the African American and Jewish American communities.

But he concluded that in Canada, while the "multiculturalism policy is not free from flaws, the preservation of heritage has been a source of enrichment rather than strife."

"In Canada we emphasize commonality rather than separation," Dr. McConnell concluded. "We do not live in antagonism, but seek ways to make a contribution to society."

Other UCC resolutions adopted at the congress thanks to this workshop reflected Mr. Boyko's activist approach to "redressing imbalance" and securing minority rights.

Resolution 5 favored "the appointment of a multicultural commissioner within the government of Canada," who would act as an ombudsman ensuring that the government's ministries and agencies were in compliance with the Multiculturalism Act and to underscore that all government ministries and agencies were accountable for their adherence to the Multiculturalism Act.

In Resolution 7, the UCC resolved to monitor the representation of Ukrainians on various federal boards and commissions to ensure that citizens of Ukrainian descent are properly represented and to ensure the full recognition of the multicultural nature of Canada.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

World". The event, now in its 10th year, will be held at 9 a.m.-4 p.m. at the Greek Orthodox Church Hellenic Center, Alhambra Boulevard and F Street. The public is invited to experience Christmas as it is celebrated in Armenia, the Carpathian Mountains, Greece, the Middle East, Romania, Russia and Ukraine. Enjoy international foods and baked goods, crafts, music and a visit with St. Nicholas. Admission is free. This event is sponsored by the Eastern Christian Churches Women's Association of Sacramento. For more information call (916) 486-0632.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario: The Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), Club Vatra and the Brock University Student's Club invite the public to a St. Michael's Day Dance, with music by the Golden Horseshoe band. The dance will be held at the Ukrainian Black Sea Hall, 455 Welland Ave., starting at 8 p.m. Admission: adults, \$12; children, 15 years of age and under, free. For additional information call (905) 682-3044.

Sunday, November 22

WARRINGTON, Pa.: A Holiday Christmas Bazaar, sponsored by St. Anne Ukrainian Catholic Church, will be held at 10:30 a.m.-3 p.m. in the parish social hall, 1545 Easton Road (Route 611). During the bazaar, food will be available for eat-in or take-out, and there will be homemade baked goods and pastries. Also offered for sale will be various homemade gift items, gifts and holiday decorations. There are no admission or parking fees. For more infor-

mation call, (215) 343-0779.

**ADVANCE NOTICE
Sunday, December 6**

HILLSIDE, N.J.: St. Nicholas invites you, your family and friends to celebrate the holiday season at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Liberty Avenue and Bloy St., starting at 2 p.m. An informal holiday entertainment program will be presented by the parish children, and refreshments will be served. Admission is free; however, call Joe Shatynski (908) 688-8276, by December 1 to indicate the number of people attending as well as to receive information as to how children can receive a gift from St. Nicholas during the program.

Thursday, December 31

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home is holding a New Year's Eve party, featuring A Twist of Fate orchestra. The party will be held at the UNH, 961 Wethersfield Ave., starting at 9 p.m. Donation: adults, \$20; students, \$10. Tickets may be obtained by calling (860) 296-5702.

CORRECTION

Saturday, November 14

WARREN, Mich.: The preview listing regarding Myroslav Skoryk's 60th anniversary concert on November 14 in Warren, Mich., was incorrectly listed as taking place in Cambridge, Mass. The concert will be held at the St. Josaphat Parish Center, 26440 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich., at 6:40 p.m.

UBN to broadcast Ukrainian soccer

FORT LEE, N.J. – The Ukrainian Broadcasting Network (UBN), the only all-day, every day Ukrainian TV and Radio Broadcasting network available throughout North America, has acquired the broadcasting rights, over its satellite system, to several EURO 2000 qualifying, UEFA and Cup Winner's Cup Matches that involve teams from Ukraine or its national team.

"For the first time in history we, the Ukrainian community of North America, can view and track the successes of the Ukrainian National Soccer team on our own TV sets in our own homes," said Ihor Dlaboha, UBN general manager.

UBNA has acquired the rights to the following games: October 20 – Dynamo (Moscow) vs. Real Sociedad (Spain); October 22 – Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs. Braha (Portugal); May 27, 1999 – America vs. Russia; March 31, 1999 –

Ukraine vs. Iceland; June 6, 1999 – Ukraine vs. Andorra; June 9, 1999 – Armenia vs. Ukraine; September 4, 1999 – Ukraine vs. France; September 8, 1999 – Iceland vs. Ukraine; and September 9, 1999 – Andora vs. Russia.

"There games are important for Ukraine because, as of today, Ukraine is ranked in first place in its group," continued Mr. Dlaboha. He added "UBN is committed to adding to its soccer programming schedule by acquiring more Ukrainian soccer broadcasting rights."

UBN is an affiliate of the Ethnic-American Broadcasting Company, the leading distributor of foreign-language radio and television programming in North America, as well as an original producer of such programming. For more information visit the UBN homepage at www.brama.com/ubn.

Speech at internment...

(Continued from page 6)

vided a ready source of forced labor for the development of that park's facilities and for ensuring that information about this relatively unknown episode in Canadian history becomes part of the country's high school curriculum. Are these unreasonable requests? Apparently Mr. Chrétien and his advisors think so.

The Winnipeg plaque to be unveiled today is one of 10 established to date to memorialize the 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians who were unjustly interned as enemy aliens from 1914 to 1920. The first nine, in order of placement, are Fort Henry in Kingston, Ontario; Castle Mountain, Banff National Park, Alberta; Kapuskasing, Ontario; Cave and Basin, Banff National Park, Alberta; Jasper, Alberta; Nanaimo, British Columbia; Vernon, British Columbia; Brandon, Manitoba; and Toronto.

During the time of the first internment operations, the Canadian government established 24 internment camps across the country.

Why were these people interned in the first place?

At the turn of the century, Canada, with its small population, needed settlers. In 1890s the Canadian government enticed immigrants from Eastern Europe to settle the Canadian Prairies. Many of these new immigrants were from the Ukrainian provinces of Halychyna and Bukovyna. These Ukrainian provinces were invaded and occupied by the Austrian Empire in the late 1700s. These new immigrants left the hard life given to them by the Austrian Empire, with the hopes of a better, and sometimes much exaggerated, life promised to them by Canadian immigration agents.

Lured by false promises, 171,000 Ukrainians came to Canada between 1896 and 1914 to comprise the largest non-Anglo, non-French ethnic group in Canada. They left their worldly belongings, the little land they may have owned, their friends and their culture. In exchange, they found isolation and a hard life. The Canadian government needed their labor for the back-breaking work of developing the national infrastructure in agriculture, mining, logging, industry and transportation. Their labor was needed, but their presence was not desired; for the presence of these illiterates in sheepskin coats was somehow perceived as a threat to the Anglo civilization. In 1913, a Methodist minister wrote in the Edmonton Journal that on the social scale, Ukrainians were 10 rungs lower than Indians.

What was the crime?

In 1913, the economic recession resulted in 50,000 railway workers loosing their jobs. Usually, these immigrant workers were the last to be hired, and the first to be fired. The government had fears of labor

unrest. With the outbreak of World War I, Canada's first War Measures Act was passed. Eighty-eight thousand Ukrainian Canadians, whether Canadian citizens or not, were forced to register as enemy aliens, to report to the RCMP on a regular basis and pay to have their ID cards stamped. Five thousand were interned in concentration camps (to use the Canadian government's term for these camps) where they were used to do forced labor – building roads, clearing trees, working in mines and so on. In two camps, Vernon and Spirit Lake, Quebec, women and children were interned. Life in the camps was difficult, the work long and hard; accidents were common; some committed suicide; some died of TB; some were shot trying to escape.

Did the Canadian government act lawfully in its treatment of the internees?

By international law, these internees were technically prisoners of war. But the 1907 Hague Convention governing the treatment of POWs prohibited the use of prisoners of war for forced labor. By contrast, POWs of German origin were given first-class treatment (food and shelter) and were not required to do work. Ukrainians were treated worse than the proven enemy. The Ukrainians had no sympathy for Austria, which they regarded as a political and economic oppressor of the Ukrainian people of Europe. In 1915 the British Foreign Office in Ottawa instructed the Canadian government that Ukrainians were not enemy aliens, but friendly aliens. These instructions were ignored.

Between 1914 and 1920 Ukrainian Canadians were not allowed to be Canadians. Nor, as Dr. Paul Thomas from the University of Victoria states, were they allowed to have a Ukrainian identity – even when 10,000 of them enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces. This contribution to the war effort, on a proportional basis, was greater than that of any other ethnic group in Canada at that time. One of them, Filip Konowal, even won the Victoria Cross, but he was called a Russian, not Ukrainian.

The Canadian government knew that Ukrainians were not Austrians, because Austrian consular officers in Canada were very hostile to Ukrainians who left Austria. Ottawa knew that Ukrainians were a stateless people and exploited the situation accordingly.

It is important for a nation to learn from the mistakes in history. Canada is a great nation – a good place to live, to be educated and raise your family. A memorial like this one unveiled today helps us to remember so that we, as Canadians, don't make the same mistakes again; so that we will treat other groups the way we ourselves would like to have been treated. The costs of this learning were borne by the humiliation, suffering and scars of the internees we commemorate today. If we forget that, then their sufferings were in vain.

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Sunday, November 8

NEW PROVIDENCE, N.J.: The New Jersey Youth Symphony, under the direction of Adrian Bryttan, will appear in the opening concert of the season, presenting a program of works by Wagner, Mozart and Dvorak. The concert will be held at New Providence High School, West View Avenue, at 3 p.m. For further information call (908) 771-5544.

BUFFALO, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American community of western New York will commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine with a memorial service to be celebrated at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 200 Como Park Blvd., Cheektowaga, N.Y., at 2 p.m. The service will be followed by a commemorative program at the church hall. For more information call Emil Bandriwsky, (716) 847-1281. Local resolutions marking the anniversary of the Famine were sponsored by Greg Olma in the County Legislature and David Franczyk in the Buffalo Common Council.

Friday, November 13

NEWARK, N.J.: The Committee to Aid Ukraine, Friends of Rukh, Northern New Jersey, is holding a lecture by Dr. Mykola Zhulynskyi, director, Taras Shevchenko Institute of Literature, Ukrainian Academy of

Sciences, Kyiv, who will speak on the topic "The State of Ukrainian Culture Today: Decline or Development?" The presentation will be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue, at 7 p.m. For security reasons, there will be a guard in the parking lot.

Saturday, November 14

NEW YORK: "Art at the Institute" presents the American premiere exhibition of The Woskob Collection featuring art from Ukraine. The exhibit includes some 70 works representative of various periods of art, from ancient icons to contemporary works, from the private collection of Alex and Helen Woskob (Woskobijnyk) of State College, Pa. The exhibit opens on November 14 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., with a reception at 6-8 p.m. Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate, who will bless the exhibit, will be the honored guest at the opening. The exhibit, which runs through December 27, may be previewed on the Internet at: <http://www.ukrainet.org/>

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Petro Matiaszek

of Kyiv on "The Legal and Political Issues in Reforming the Ukrainian Civil Service." A U.S.-born attorney, Mr. Matiaszek has been an active participant in legal reform in Ukraine since 1994. The lecture (to be delivered in Ukrainian) will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

TORONTO: The group Paris to Kyiv, featuring Alexis Kochan and Julian Kytasty, with violinist Richard Moody, multi-instrumentalist Martin Colledge, and percussionist John Wyre will participate in the Canada Council's Showcase of Culturally Diverse and First People's Artists to be held at the Du Maurier Theater at the Harbourfront Center. The event is open to the public on a first come-first seated basis; admission is free. Performances will run continually from 12:30-11 p.m., with Paris to Kyiv slated to perform at 9:30-10 p.m. Paris to Kyiv is one of 16 groups and artists chosen to participate out of over 120 who applied for the event. The showcase will be attended by a hundred presenters, agents and record industry people from across Canada, as well as World Music presenters from the U.S. A live feed via the Internet will be provided for a worldwide audience on the Canada Council's website <http://www.canadacouncil.ca/showcase.htm/>

WASHINGTON: The local chapters of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. are holding a presentation on the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Opening remarks and a short presentation on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the founding of NTSh will be offered by Dr. Basil Nakonechny, chapter president, NTSh. Dr. Ihor Masnyk will speak on "The American-Ukrainian Chernobyl Study Project: The Effects of Radiation on the Thyroid Gland." The lecture will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road, at 1:30 p.m.

Monday, November 16

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Seminar in Ukrainian Studies and the Committee on Degrees in Women's Studies present Jeffrey Burds, assistant professor of Russian and Soviet history, Northeastern University, who will speak on "Tangled Lives: Women in the Ukrainian Underground: 1944-1948." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute presents "Korovai - Traditional Wedding Bread," third in a six-part series of "How to Eat Ukrainian" cooking classes. Learn how to make the dough decorations and bread from Hanya Cirka, instructor. Fee: \$25/session. Classes will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 6:30-9 p.m. To register call (416) 923-3318.

Friday, November 20

PHILADELPHIA: An anniversary concert for contemporary Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk, with Maestro Skoryk, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky and the Leontovych String Quartet - Yuri Mazurkevich, Yuri Kharenko, Borys Deviatov and Volodymyr Panteleiyev - performing, will be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., at 7 p.m.

Saturday, November 21

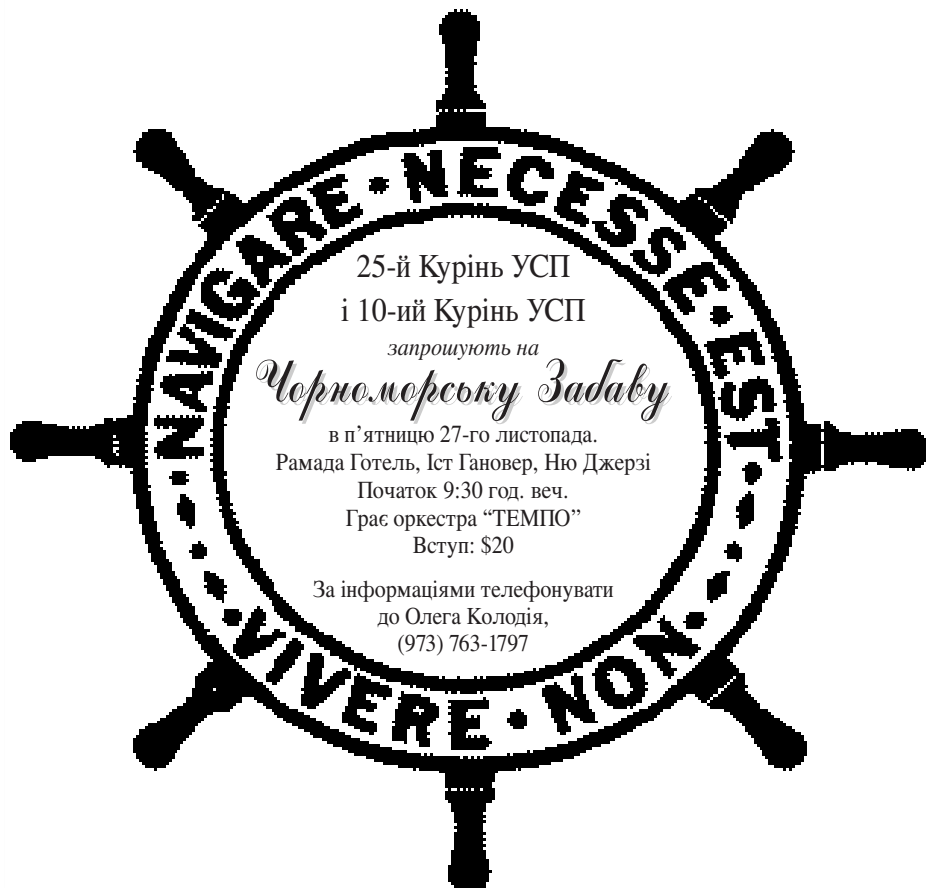
EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold its annual meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Ramada Inn on Route 10. After a brief business meeting to elect new officers, there will be a screening of "Eternal Memory: Voices from the Great Terror," a documentary film on the Stalinist purges during the 1930s and 1940s. The film, directed by David Pultz, was presented at the 1998 Human Rights Watch International Film Festival at Lincoln Center in New York last June; it is narrated by Meryl Streep.

PHILADELPHIA: As part of the "Days of Sorrow" commemoration of the Ukrainian Famine there will be an outdoor solemn program at Liberty Bell (Sixth and Market streets). Buses will depart at noon from the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., to the site of the program at the Liberty Bell. For more information call (215) 663-1166.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Church joins eight other churches in presenting "Christmas Around the

(Continued on page 26)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS



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Ми - Кредитова - Як чужа саїтка!

Sunday, November 15

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum and the Verkhovynky Plast Sorority present an exhibition of graphic art works by artist Bohdan Soroka, chair of the graphic arts department at the Lviv Academy of Art. The opening is scheduled for 2 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave. The exhibition runs through November 29. For further information, call the museum, (212) 228-0110.

SOMERSET, N.J.: The United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods of the U.S.A. invites craftspersons and the community to take part in the annual arts and craft show, which will take place at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave., at noon-6 p.m. Proceeds to benefit the Museum of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J. For more information contact Anastasia Hrybovych, at the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, (732) 356-0090, or Nadiya Mirchuk, (973) 992-6479 (evenings).

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 30, invites the public to a showing and sale of artworks by Jacques Hnizdovsky, Slava Hnatiw and Natalia Kormeluk, as well as works from the collection of the Chryzanta Gallery. The event will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Shonnard Place, at 9 a.m.-1 p.m. For more information call Nadia Liteplo, (914) 949-4911.

PHILADELPHIA: An interdenominational memorial service (panakhyda) will be held as part of the "Days of Sorrow" commemoration of the Ukrainian Famine at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, (Franklin and Brown streets), at 2 p.m. The panakhyda will be followed by a commemorative program at the Cathedral Hall at 3 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

• Text should be double-spaced.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.