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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXVII

No. 46

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1999

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Kuchma names Marchuk secretary of security council

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Yevhen Marchuk, who finished fifth in the first round of balloting in the presidential elections, was named secretary of the National Security and Defense Council on November 10 by President Leonid Kuchma in a move that most political analysts in Kyiv agree is a political gesture to secure the center-right vote in the presidential runoff.

The president, who faces a second-round vote against Communist Party nominee Petro Symonenko on November 14, made the unexpected pronouncement during a campaign stop in Uman, Cherkasy Oblast.

“Our viewpoints have never differed greatly,” explained President Kuchma. “A political campaign is a political campaign. The important thing is not to cross the line.”

During his election campaign, Mr. Marchuk, 58, stridently attacked the president, accusing him of giving tacit, if not active, support to the cronyism and corruption that have taken a firm hold in government in the five years of Mr. Kuchma’s first term.

Mr. Marchuk aligned himself with three left-leaning presidential candidates during

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Kuchma and Symonenko court former candidates to gain support

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine’s voters go to the polls on November 14 to try, once again, to elect a president. Their choice is between two candidates who qualified for the runoff: the incumbent, Leonid Kuchma, and the Communist Party challenger, Petro Symonenko.

In the days after the first round of voting in the presidential elections – Ukraine’s third since independence was proclaimed and affirmed in 1991 – both hopefuls courted the losing contenders in an effort to consolidate support for their own candidacies.

Slightly more than a week before the elections, President Kuchma, the leader in the October 31 balloting, and the No. 2 man, Mr. Symonenko, were making deals and offering positions in government to their 11 defeated opponents to find the edge and the votes that will ensure a victory in the November 14 run-off.

On November 5, a day after Ukraine’s Central Election Commission reported the official results of the first-round voting, Mr. Symonenko made the first major inroads when six former nominees for the post of president announced they would back the Communist leader.

In a signed statement, the six – Oleksander Tkachenko of the Peasants Party, who withdrew his nomination just before the first-round vote in favor of Mr. Symonenko; Oleksander Moroz of the



Efrem Lukatsky

Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko (left) attends a celebration of the 82th anniversary of 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The slogan on the placard reads: “With the people and for the people.”

Socialist Party, who finished third; Volodymyr Oliinyk, an independent candidate and member of the Kaniv Four, who had supported Yevhen Marchuk; Yurii Karmazin of the Defenders of the Homeland Party; Oleksander Bazyliuk of the Russophile Slavic Party; and Mykola Haber of the Patriotic Party – agreed to

direct their supporters to vote for Mr. Symonenko and work for his election.

In return, they received assurances that they will be offered top administrative posts in a Symonenko administration.

Mr. Symonenko also agreed in writing

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Patriarch Filaret completes visit to the United States

by Irene Jarosewicz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Patriarch Filaret, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate, was in the United States on a pastoral visit October 23-November 11, visiting his four U.S. parishes in Chicago, Cooper City, Fla., and Brunswick and North Royalton, Ohio. He also traveled to Ukrainian Orthodox parishes in Detroit, Rochester, N.Y., Bridgeport, Conn., and Northport, Fla. On November 4, during the patriarch’s stay in Brunswick, a small sobor attended by approximately 70 people was held.

Patriarch Filaret’s second visit to the United States in a year comes during a time of heightened tension within the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States America (UOC/U.S.A.). Two issues fundamentally contribute to this tension: the nature and implications of the relationship between the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and the UOC/U.S.A.; and the lawsuit filed by Archbishop Antony and several dozen other plaintiffs against members of the parish council of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton, N.J. (see related story on page 5).



Patriarch Filaret

Both these issues were addressed in most of the presentations and greetings during the banquet that was held for the patriarch in Seymour, Conn. Organized by Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Bridgeport, the banquet was attended by close to 300 guests from Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, including representatives from local branches of Ukrainian community organizations. The banquet followed a divine liturgy that the patriarch celebrated at Holy Trinity Church.

The banquet’s first speaker, Ivan Zakoworotny, representative of the Connecticut Committee for the Kyiv Patriarchate, reflected the general stance opposed to the actions of Archbishop Antony and the other hierarchs of the UOC/U.S.A. Mr. Zakoworotny noted that the recent decisions by the hierarchs of the UOC are a betrayal of the long struggle and many sacrifices made to sustain an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Between the greetings of the patriarch and expressions of gratitude for his visit, many of the speakers expressed feelings of anger and betrayal by the

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Winnipeg center damaged by fire

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WINNIPEG – A fire deliberately set during the evening of Friday, November 5, significantly damaged the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, known as Oseredok, located in the downtown section of this western Canadian city.

“Dread, a feeling of sheer dread,” is how Linda Kotyk Hunter described her ride to the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center (Oseredok) that evening, after she, as president of the board of directors, Shelley Greschuk, the executive director, and other board members had been called away from the banquet celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Hoosli Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, a Winnipeg men’s choir.

“I didn’t know what to expect, and I dreaded what I would see as we came over the Disraeli Bridge. I expected to see the whole building aflame,” said Ms. Hunter.

But when they arrived, most of the firefighters had already left, and it seemed that the damage was much less than expected. Ms. Hunter was told that quick emergency

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ANALYSIS

Ukraine's presidential election: regionalism and left turns

by David R. Marples

The October 31 presidential election in Ukraine did not provide a majority to any candidate, but incumbent Leonid Kuchma has a healthy lead over his nearest challenger, the leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Petro Symonenko. However, the elections have revealed a marked regionalism in Ukraine and confirmed the gradual leftward trend in Ukrainian politics since 1991.

According to the head of the Central Election Commission, Mykhailo Riabets, President Kuchma won 36.49 percent of all votes, followed by Mr. Symonenko with 22.24 percent, Socialist leader Oleksander Moroz (11.29 percent), Progressive Socialist leader Natalia Vitrenko (10.97 percent) and former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk (8.13 percent). None of the other candidates polled more than 5 percent of the vote.

Committed candidates of the left received about 47 percent of votes; those of the center-right, approximately 46 percent. The turnout was 70.15 percent.

The left-right stalemate takes on a more ominous complexion when examined by regions. Western Ukraine, comprising the most nationally conscious oblasts that were incorporated into the Soviet Union more than two decades

later than the rest of Ukraine, voted solidly for Mr. Kuchma or the other pro-market, pro-Western candidate, Mr. Marchuk.

Mr. Kuchma gained an outright majority in all but one of these six provinces, and received his highest total, almost 70 percent, in the Ivano-Frankivsk region. The president failed to win outright in any other region, however, though he performed respectably in the capital city of Kyiv and was clearly the favored candidate among Ukrainians living abroad.

Mr. Symonenko, on the other hand, received a majority in only the Luhansk Oblast, a coal mining area in the east, that has long been dissatisfied with the Kuchma regime, and led in five others, the neighboring Donetsk Oblast, Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, and the Kharkiv and Zaporizhia oblasts.

The president performed poorly in Donetsk and in the heartland of central Ukraine. However, Mr. Kuchma's totals were the highest in the industrial base of Dnipropetrovsk and in the south, and he trailed Mr. Symonenko by only a narrow margin in Crimea. He has thus retained some of the support he had in the 1994 election in these regions, while gaining western Ukraine.

What do these results signify for the future of Ukraine, and specifically the runoff election between Messrs. Kuchma and Symonenko on November 14? The likelihood is that Mr. Kuchma will find sufficient votes to take him over the 50 percent marker. Mr. Symonenko is unlikely to unite all the forces of the left,

(Continued on page 14)

Dr. David R. Marples is a professor of history and acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. A version of this article appeared in the Edmonton Journal.

Monitors evaluate Ukrainian elections, cite interference of government officials

by Lily Hyde

RFE/RL Newswire

Monitoring organizations unanimously agree that voting in Ukraine's October 31 presidential election was conducted in a peaceful and orderly fashion. The Committee of Ukrainian Voters (CVU), the International Republican Institute, and a joint statement by the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe all said that their monitors had seen minor infringements of the election law, but these were insufficient to affect the outcome. They agreed that most violations seemed to be the result of ignorance or incompetence rather than deliberate fraud.

The CVU did not gain official accreditation for its monitors because the Ukrainian government gave such credentials only to foreign or international groups. The OSCE has called this discrepancy a "backward step" in the election law. But the CVU managed to send some 16,000 people, accredited as journalists, to polling stations.

Igor Popov, head of the CVU, said that those observers "found a large number of violations of the election law ... but our general conclusion is that these violations have not significantly influenced the results of the election. We want to emphasize that the candidates who will go on to the second round were those

really supported by Ukrainian voters."

Mr. Popov noted that the gap between the first and second places, taken by incumbent Leonid Kuchma and challenger Petro Symonenko, and the third place is so large that the 300,000 to 400,000 votes considered questionable by the CVU could not invalidate the results.

The CVU's Yevhen Radchenko divided violations into three types: electioneering on voting day, misconduct in the voting and counting processes, and, worst of all, interference by government officials.

"The third group of violations, to our mind, is the most serious and dangerous that we detected," he commented. "These are violations committed by officials who are not legally participating in the election process. These officials often directly or indirectly intervened in the election process."

In polling stations across the country, many election committees consisted of employees from one government institution, while committee heads were most often Mr. Kuchma appointees. For example, in one polling station in Irpin, a small town just outside Kyiv, more than half of the committee members worked at the forestry institute at which voting took place, and the head of the institute was present all day during polling as an official observer for Kuchma campaign. Speaking to RFE/RL, the institute head

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Lily Hyde is an RFE/RL correspondent based in Kyiv.

NEWSBRIEFS

U.S. urges free and fair runoff

MIENSK – The U.S. State Department on November 2 called for Ukrainian officials to ensure a free and fair second round of presidential elections, an RFE/RL correspondent reported. The State Department said such an election would contribute to Ukraine's development as a stable democracy. In other news, ITAR-TASS reported on November 2 that Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin telephoned President Leonid Kuchma to congratulate him on his showing in the first round of the election. A press spokesman said the two also discussed bilateral trade matters. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Officials detain suspected assassin

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine said on November 2 that it has arrested a man suspected of planning an attack on President Leonid Kuchma, the Associated Press reported. The SSU said the man has admitted to having accomplices. It did not release his name. During the election campaign, several opposition candidates claimed there were plots to assassinate them, but no evidence was produced and such reports were dismissed as an election ploy to gain sympathy from voters. The only attack against a presidential candidate occurred on October 2 against Natalia Vitrenko. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Foreign Ministry opposes Symonenko

KYIV – The majority of the countries of the world are satisfied with the results of the first round of the presidential election in Ukraine, said Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Dmytro Tkach. He added that if Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko wins the presidential runoff, he and the majority of the staff of the Foreign Affairs Ministry will resign. Voter turnout at polling stations abroad was 24,320 persons, which is eight times higher than in the 1994 presidential election. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainians stage rival rallies

KYIV – Supporters of President Leonid Kuchma and his opponent in the November 14 presidential runoff, Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, held rival demonstrations across Ukraine to mark the anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution and to back the presidential bids of both candidates. "In these elections, we should return power to the people ... and change the country's ruinous socio-economic course," Mr. Symonenko told a 3,500-strong crowd of Communist supporters in Kyiv. Speaking on television, Mr. Kuchma

said: "Some call [the 1917 revolution] the dawn of a new era and others – a coup marking the beginning of the long rule of dictatorship and violence ... A look at the past should prevent us from repeating tragic mistakes." In Lviv, nationalists threw eggs and bags with paint at Communists and burned the flags of the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Miensk rally marks October Revolution

MIENSK – Some 10,000 people took part in a state-sponsored rally on November 7 to mark the 82nd anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution, which is observed as a state holiday in Belarus, Belapan reported. With the exception of Parliament Chairman Anatol Malafeyeu, a Soviet-era Belarusian Communist leader, no top officials took part in the demonstration. Participants carried placards reading "Long Live Socialism" and "Lenin, Stalin, Lukashenka." At a rally in Homiel, police detained three oppositionists who tried to display slogans other than those officially approved. Other opposition activists, however, succeeded in displaying a quote from Lenin: "Russia Is a Prison of Nations." (RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukraine presses right to EU membership

KYIV – First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Yevhen Bersheda urged the European Union on November 4 to make a clear pledge that Ukraine has the right to become a member of the union, Reuters reported. It is expected that at their summit in Helsinki on December 10-11, EU leaders will unveil a new strategy for Ukraine, similar to that drawn up for Russia earlier this year. Mr. Bersheda said Ukraine wants the strategy to make clear that the country has a future in the EU once Kyiv meets the union's economic and political conditions for prospective members. He added that the first round of the presidential elections in Ukraine proved that Ukrainians want to move toward the West rather than turn back toward Russia. (RFE/RL Newswire)

U.S. Consular Section relocates

KYIV – Effective November 8, the Consular Section of the Embassy of the United States in Ukraine will be moving to a new office located at 6 Pimonenko St. The new facility is a major improvement over the current consular work space and is expected to enhance the ability to serve American citizens and Ukrainian visa applicants. Except for pre-arranged appointments, only emergency services will be pro-

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
Yearly subscription rate: \$50; for UNA members — \$40.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$50; \$40 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

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

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, November 14, 1999, No. 46, Vol. LXVII

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OSCE voices concern over rights violations in Belarus Is Kuchma afraid of low voter turnout?

by Chadwick R. Gore

WASHINGTON – The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on October 20 released the text of a letter to Alyaksandr Lukashenka, president of the Republic of Belarus, expressing growing concern about violations of human rights, democracy and rule of law.

The CSCE specifically pointed to such incidents as: the arrest of democratic opposition leader Anatoly Lebedko for allegedly participating in an "unsanctioned" march; the continued imprisonment of former Prime Minister Mikhail Chygir; increased attempts to stifle freedom of expression, including the annulling of registration certificates of nine periodicals; the denial of registration of non-governmental organizations; and the initial attack by riot police against peaceful protesters in the October 17 Freedom March.

The Helsinki Commission has been concerned about this deterioration in Belarus for quite some time and has raised such issues with the government of Belarus to little avail.

The letter was signed by Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), Co-Chairman Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), and Ranking Members Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.).

The full text of the letter follows:

Dear President Lukashenka:

We are writing to express our serious and growing concerns about recent developments in Belarus. Until recently, we were becoming more hopeful that meaningful dialogue between the Belarusian government and opposition would take place. Within the last month, however, violations of the principles of human rights, democracy and rule of law have come to our attention that, frankly, lead us to question your government's seriousness in finding a solution to the problems of democracy in Belarus. We were disturbed to learn of the arrest earlier today of democratic opposition leader Anatoly Lebedko, for allegedly participating in "an unsanctioned march."

Our concerns include the following:

- the continued imprisonment of former Prime Minister Mikhail Chygir, who was supposed to be released from investigative detention where he has been held for six months;
- the disappearances of former Central Election Commission Chairman Viktor Gonchar, his colleague Yuri Krasovsky, former Interior Minister Yuri Zakharenka, and former National Bank Chair Tamara Vinnikova;
- increased attempts to stifle freedom of expression, including the annulling of registration certificates of nine periodicals, and especially the harassment of Naviny through the use of high libel fees clearly designed to silence this independent newspaper;
- the denial of registration of non-governmental organizations, including the Belarusian Independent Industrial Trade Union Association;
- the police raid, without a search warrant, on the human rights organization Viasna-96, and confiscation of computers which stored data on human rights violations;
- criminal charges against opposition activist Mykola Statkevich and lawyer Oleg Volchek and continued interrogation of lawyer Vera Stremkovskaya; and
- the initial attack by riot police against peaceful protesters in last Sunday's Freedom March.

Your efforts to address these concerns would reduce the climate of suspicion and fear that currently exists and enhance confidence in the negotiation process which we believe is so vital to Belarus's development as a democratic country in which human rights and the rule of law are respected.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell, U.S.S.
Co-Chairman

Christopher H. Smith, M.C.
Chairman

Frank R. Lautenberg, U.S.S.
Ranking Member

Steny H. Hoyer, M.C.
Ranking Member

FOR THE RECORD: CPJ letter to President Kuchma

Following is the text of a letter sent on October 28 by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists to President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine.

Your Excellency:

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is greatly troubled by your government's recent attempts to censor four opposition newspapers prior to the October 31 presidential elections.

In four apparently separate incidents on October 13-15, local printing houses in the cities of Kryvyi Rih and Luhansk, under pressure from authorities, refused to print four newspapers that have endorsed your political rivals for the presidency.

In one case, a printing company in Luhansk refused to print the October 15 edition of the popular XXI Vek newspaper after its editor, Yuri Yurov, declined to pull a front-page photo of candidate Yevhen Marchuk and several articles critical of your administration.

Two other Luhansk newspapers, Rakurs and Nashe Zavtra, were also unable to publish that week. Both newspapers have endorsed Oleksander Moroz in the presidential race. The Donetsk company that normally prints Rakurs

claimed it was experiencing technical problems. Mykola Severin, the paper's editor, tried to hire the printer that publishes Nashe Zavtra. But he found that tax inspectors had just shut down the printing house, blocking the publication of both papers.

On October 15, employees at the city-owned printing house in Kryvyi Rih told the editors of Kryvoi Rog Vechernyi that they were breaking their contract to print the paper. (Kryvoi Rog Vechernyi has also endorsed Moroz in the presidential race.) The employees claimed to have acted at the request of the Askon company, which owns the paper. Kryvoi Rog Vechernyi's editors believe the publisher was pressured to submit this request after the paper experienced a series of politically motivated attacks.

The attacks on Kryvoi Rog Vechernyi began after authorities accused one of Moroz's aides of plotting a grenade attack on a rival presidential candidate, Natalia Vitrenko. Beginning on October 2, Ukraine officials subjected the paper to a series of hostile tax audits. On the night following the grenade attack, police ransacked the offices of Kryvoi Rog Vechernyi and detained one of its editors,

(Continued on page 5)

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – Dmytro Tabachnyk, an adviser to Leonid Kuchma, is quoted in the November 5 issue of the Financial Times as saying that if voter turnout in the November 14 presidential runoff were to be below 55 percent, the incumbent could lose to Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko.

"Our main enemy is passivity," Mr. Tabachnyk said, adding that the main task of the presidential election staff is to persuade young voters to come to the polls. The president's entourage views Ukraine's youth, which is rather passive in the country's political life, as that part of the electorate that could prevent the Communists' return to power.

According to Mr. Tabachnyk, 30 to 40 percent of the electorate would rather see any candidate other than Kuchma in office.

Political analyst Mykhailo Pohrebynskyi voiced a similar opinion on November 4 when he told journalists that "if only 35 percent of the electorate turns out, then Symonenko will be president." However, Mr. Pohrebynskyi added that if turnout is approximately the same as in the first round, President Kuchma could easily win with the 14 percent margin between himself and Symonenko that was registered in the 31 October 31 first round.

President Kuchma himself admitted in an interview with Fakty on October 5 that there is a "very large protest electorate" in Ukraine and that his re-election "will not be easy." He added that the runoff should be seen as a "fight of ideologies" rather than as a duel between individuals.

Meanwhile, the Kyiv-based Social Monitoring Center, has predicted that turnout on November 14 will be even higher than in the first round and will reach 78 percent.

According to Ukraine's presidential election law, the candidate who obtains the most votes in the runoff becomes president (regardless of how many voters participate in the ballot).

If one candidate withdraws from the race earlier than seven days before the runoff date, the candidate who came in third in the first round (in this case Oleksander Moroz) would be offered the opportunity to take part.

If a candidate withdraws from the race later than seven days before the runoff date, the runoff takes place with the only remaining candidate, who must obtain more than 50 percent of the votes cast to become president. If he fails to do so, the Verkhovna Rada must set a date for new elections.

New elections are also called if two candidates in the second round obtain an equal number of votes.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Kuchma issues decree on stock market

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree defining the main ways in which the stock market will be developed in the year 2000. The program's main points are further development of the stock market's infrastructure, introduction of a stock market monitoring system and stabilization of the treasury bills market, further development of the system of protecting investors' rights, development of the legislative base and enhancing public knowledge of the stock market. The Cabinet of Ministers and the State Commission for the Stock Market are responsible for implementing these measures. (Eastern Economist)

Daimler-Benz will renovate Boryspil Airport

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers issued an order to provide state guarantees for a German loan targeted at the reconstruction of the capital's international airport at Boryspil. The state must guarantee the repayment of 48.5 million DM to German banks. These funds are to be allocated to the second stage of the reconstruction of Boryspil International Airport, which will be conducted by the German company Daimler-Benz Aerospace AG. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainian transport in need of funds

KYIV – The Ukrainian transportation system carried 211 million tons of cargo over nine months in 1999, which equals last year's amount, according to the Ministry of Transportation. In order to attract cargo flow to Ukraine, the ministry decreased tariffs by 40 percent for transportation of mineral fertilizer and tariffs for the transportation of cargo on transporters by 44 percent. The industry's major problem is non-payments by service users. Consumers owe 567 million hrv to Ukrainian railways. The main debtors are three ministries: Industrial Policy, Coal and Energy. Another problem is the lack of funds to renew transportation equipment. This year, 374 million passengers were carried by all modes of transportation. (Eastern Economist)

Antonov planes for sale via off-shore company

KYIV – Ukraine's Ministry of Transportation supports a proposal made by foreign investors to create an off-shore leasing company to sell Antonov planes at minimum prices and on lucrative terms. According to the ministry, foreign investors propose to leave Ukraine a 25-percent-plus-1-share stake in a new company and register the company in the off-shore zone. This will allow Ukraine to have a blocking stake sufficient to influence the company's policy and will at the same time provide enough protection for foreign investment without government guarantees, foreign investors say. According to investors, the new company must be granted exclusive rights to sell the aircraft and engines for a specified period of time. They also propose to create a state leasing fund in order to increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian airline companies on international markets and activate domestic markets. This fund would enable domestic airlines to buy Antonov planes at preferred rates and on long-term lease conditions via the proposed off-shore leasing company. The company would also be able to sell Ukrainian planes to those third world countries that cannot pay the full cost of the aircraft in advance. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine negotiates AN-70 project

KYIV – Talks concerning the Ukrainian-Russian construction project of AN-70 planes began on November 3 in Germany. The talks were divided into two stages:

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Kuchma and Symonenko...

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that within 10 days of his inauguration he would submit Constitutional amendments to Ukraine's Parliament curtailing presidential authority to appoint and dismiss key Cabinet ministers, the head of the tax administration, the procurator general and the head of the Security Service of Ukraine, and providing that such presidential authority will be exercised only with the approval of the Parliament.

In addition, the presidential candidate pledged to submit to the Parliament by January 1 a bill that would allow local administrative positions to be filled by local authorities.

The added support that Mr. Symonenko will receive from the endorsement by the six candidates is questionable. Of the six, only Mr. Moroz showed the ability to pull substantial votes in the first round, receiving

just more than 11 percent.

While a good portion of Mr. Moroz's electorate may go over to the Communist candidate, Messrs. Karmazin, Bazyliuk and Haber do not have an electorate to speak of. Combined they gained barely half a percentage point of electoral support.

The depth of Mr. Moroz's decision to his candidate is being questioned by political analysts. Mr. Moroz did not show up at the November 5 press conference of the new Symonenko alliance and again at the November 7 October Revolution commemoration organized by the Communist Party of Ukraine, which spotlighted Mr. Symonenko. He opted instead to travel to Paris to attend the Socialist Internationale.

In addition, Mr. Moroz's campaign organization has fallen apart over the matter of whom to endorse. On November 10 his Dnipropetrovsk Oblast campaign manager said on Ukrainian Television that the oblast

organization would not support Mr. Symonenko.

In addition, in declaring for Mr. Symonenko, Mr. Moroz's party only went so far as to state that it is "inclined" to support him, and expressed its belief that the Communist leader must broaden his appeal to form an "anti-Kuchma front to be led by well-known figures able to consolidate the votes of the leftist, centrist and 'protesting' electorate."

In comments he made to journalists the day the Symonenko alliance was announced, Mr. Moroz said that he personally backs the Communist candidate 100 percent.

"I am ready to support Mr. Symonenko, not only as the Communist leader, but also as a non-aligned candidate capable of replacing the current corrupt regime," said Mr. Moroz, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The other major candidate from the political left, Progressive Socialist Natalia Vitrenko, who finished fourth just behind Mr. Moroz on October 31, offered qualified support for Mr. Symonenko after initially hedging. At first she demanded a promise in writing from Mr. Symonenko that she would get the post of prime minister in exchange for her endorsement. After the offer was rejected, the outspoken politician issued a statement on November 9 that the Communist candidate was the Progressive Socialist Party's man anyway.

"The decision that was unanimously agreed to by a meeting of our extended presidium is that today we must support Mr. Symonenko in order to take advantage of the chance to change the course of economic reforms and political reforms," Ms. Vitrenko told STB Television.

Over on the other side of the political fence, President Kuchma also began gathering less-needed but nonetheless eagerly sought endorsements soon after the official results of the first round were in. He already has the support of 24 centrist parties, which joined to form the Our Choice – Leonid

IRI sends observers for presidential runoff

WASHINGTON – The International Republican Institute on November 9 sent 22 international election observers, led by former U.S. Attorney General and Pennsylvania Gov. Dick Thornburg to monitor the November 14 presidential runoff election in Ukraine, the IRI's chairman, U.S. Sen. John McCain, announced.

The members of IRI's delegation include elected officials, political professionals and experts in Ukrainian affairs.

The delegation includes two Ukrainians:

- Zenia Mucha, of Albany, N.Y., is the director of communications for New York Gov. George Pataki. She was the campaign manager for Gov. Pataki's re-election campaign in 1998 and prior to 1995 was the director of communications for U.S. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato.

- Bohdan Watral of Park Ridge, Ill., is the president and CEO of Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union. He has worked with the international credit union movement to reintroduce credit unions in Ukraine. He received the Ukrainian Presidential Medal of Service in 1997.

Other delegation members are: Alberto Cardenas of Key Biscayne, Fla., a lawyer and chairman of the Republican Party of Florida; Bettie A. Kuehn, director of administration of The Scowcroft Group Inc. and The Forum for International Policy in Washington; Constance Berry Newman, under-secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington; Alec Poitevint, chairman and president of Southwestern Minerals Inc. and treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Walter Raymond, project director for the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress; and Brooke Vosburgh, associate manager for government relations of Amgen, a biotech company.

IRI staff in Ukraine also will serve as official election observers.



Victor Pobedinsky

October Revolution Day in Kyiv: dancing and a gathering of Kuchma supporters.

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Kuchma names...

(Continued from page 1)

the campaign – even as his candidacy was promoted by a coalition of rightist political organizations – to form an anti-Kuchma alliance dubbed the Kaniv Four. The alliance fell apart days before the elections, and none of the four candidates managed to finish higher than fourth place.

A central plank of Mr. Marchuk's political platform was a commitment to battle organized crime and to stop the flight of Ukrainian capital to foreign banks. That, explained President Kuchma, is the reason that he is needed as head of the government's security council.

Mr. Marchuk said that, while he still disagrees with the president's policies in many areas, he chose the path of political pragmatism after three days of what he called "strenuous negotiations."

"This is a good example of a pragmatic political approach," explained Mr. Marchuk.

In making his decision Mr. Marchuk said he is promoting a policy of cooperation among political opponents, which is much needed in Ukraine, and made reference to Europe, which has a tradition of coalition-building among political opposites.

"We must gradually destroy the idea of the state as a field of combat, where there is only one resolution: either a bloody victory for one, or exhaustion for all," he said.

The political dance between Mr. Marchuk and President Kuchma began with Mr. Marchuk's announcement on November 5 that he would not support the candidacy of Mr. Symonenko in the second round of voting. In a short interview in the newspaper Den (Day), Mr. Marchuk, while continuing to criticize the "corruption in government," said he wanted to be more

objective than many of his fellow defeated candidates in analyzing the two remaining candidates – words that left the door open for negotiations with the Kuchma team.

"Many of the processes that have strategic significance, I view with the eyes of a prime minister, a head of the Security Service of Ukraine and a head of a parliamentary committee," explained Mr. Marchuk, who has held all three posts. "This forces me to be much more responsible in picking my current stand than are my talkative colleagues."

President Kuchma responded on November 7 with a statement in the Lviv newspaper Vysoky Zamok in which he said that he is ready to cooperate with Mr. Marchuk. After hearing the president's words, Mr. Marchuk told reporters that he is ready to implement his program, if given "appropriate authority in the government."

Mr. Marchuk said he agreed finally to take the security council post after Mr. Kuchma accepted most provisions of his concept for Ukraine's strategic development, which he had presented during the course of his campaign. The program emphasized the need to decriminalize government and to bring the economy out of the shadows.

During a November 10 press conference, the new National Security and Defense Council secretary rejected the notion that he is simply looking for a position of influence in return for his 2.1 million votes.

"The main point is that there is a chance to implement a program for Ukraine's future, and a serious politician must take advantage of such an opportunity," explained Mr. Marchuk.

Mr. Symonenko, the individual who could be most affected by Mr. Marchuk's appointment in the short term, said the polit-

ical move will not have a marked impact on the November 14 elections and his chances.

He said Mr. Marchuk does not have a dedicated electorate and his "compromise" with the president would not bring the president the full support of the political right. Mr. Symonenko also stated that the rightist coalition that supported Mr. Marchuk had done so to convey its disgust with the Kuchma administration and that, he added, had not changed.

Although political analysts were mixed in their reaction to the appointment, most agreed it would help President Kuchma in the runoff with his Communist opponent.

Ilko Kucheriv, director of the Democratic Initiatives Fund, which commissioned several sociological surveys prior to the elections, said the appointment will stimulate Mr. Marchuk's undecided electorate to vote for the president.

Mykola Chyrulov of SOCIS-Gallup called the appointment a "purely political move" that would consolidate the right-wing forces in favor of Mr. Kuchma, while Olha Balakireva of the Social Monitoring Center disagreed and said that most of Mr. Marchuk's supporters would have voted for the incumbent anyway.

The particular timing of the appointment of Mr. Marchuk has had many political observers making comparisons to a similar tactical move by Russian President Boris Yeltsin between the first and second round of the 1996 Russian presidential elections. Days before the second round, the Russian president – who eventually withstood a Communist challenge to win re-election – appointed Gen. Alexander Lebed, who had finished strongly in the first round, as his national security chairman. The political move drew a good portion of Russia's right wing to Mr. Yeltsin in the second round, but

Mr. Lebed was fired within weeks for being too singleminded and outspoken.

President Kuchma, however, dismissed the comparison. "If I had chosen an ex-candidate with a background in agriculture for this post, then such questioning would be logical, but Mr. Marchuk is a specialist in this area," explained the president.

Political analyst Mykola Tomenko, who routinely has criticized the president, this time found common ground, to an extent. "The move is only similar in that the president is also trying to secure his victory," said Mr. Tomenko.

He explained that the length of Mr. Marchuk's stay in the Kuchma administration will depend on whether the new secretary of the security council "accepts the president's rules of the game."

"If [Mr. Marchuk] sees that the president has not stuck to the agreement, he will leave," said Mr. Tomenko.

Whether taken from Russian president's election playbook or not, President Kuchma's decision to bring his former opponent into the administration leaves Volodymyr Horbulin, whom Mr. Marchuk replaces, out in the political cold for now.

Mr. Horbulin, 60, a colleague of Mr. Kuchma since their days as engineers at the PivdenMash rocket manufacturing facility in Dnipropetrovsk, held the powerful security council position for more than three years and was very influential in policy development in the Kuchma administration.

The president offered a vague reason for the dismissal of his longtime friend, who, he emphasized, would be handed another top post, perhaps as a presidential advisor. "Life requires change," explained the president in Uman, located in the Ukrainian heartland. "When people stay in one position for too long, they lose their perspective."



Irene Jarosewich

Roma Hayda and Alexander Pryshlak.

Patriarch Filaret...

(Continued from page 1)

UOC hierarchs. Speakers noted that the decision to accept the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarchate was made and presented as a fait accompli, that no real discussion was held on the implications of the decision, and that the bishops should have held discussions with their faithful before they agreed to become bishops under Constantinople, not after. Several speakers claimed the hierarchs showed disrespect for their faithful and for the very painful history of the Church and for the Church Constitution.

Furthermore, they emphasized that questioning the actions of hierarchs is not dissent, and as some of the speakers noted, the hierarchs still have not answered many questions. It is unclear, for example, what the UOC has to gain by giving up its autocephaly and submitting to Constantinople's jurisdiction. Also noted was that it is not clear why the hierarchs are unwilling to show the faithful the documents they signed in Constantinople. Speakers noted that this appears as arrogance and disrespect for the deep concerns that many of the faithful have with regard to the decision to join with Constantinople. At its core, the decision to go to Constantinople appears to betray the basic belief for many Ukrainian Orthodox that the Church must be independent and never be subordinated to another Church. Several speakers called upon parishes to review their by-laws and constitutions and reaffirm that they were, are and always will be parishes of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Speakers noted that many people are not aware that the Church is involved in serious and costly litigation, a lawsuit that could deprive local parishes of their right to manage and control assets and property. The lawsuit should not have been filed until it was approved by the Metropolitan Council, but it was and this type of action on the part of Archbishop Antony can only be judged as yet another example of showing disrespect for the internal process of the

Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its Constitution, speakers pointed out.

Besides Mr. Zakoworotny, among the approximately dozen speakers were the Rev. Stephan Posakivsky, administrator of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches in the U.S.A. of the Kyiv Patriarchate; Walter Mohuchy, trustee of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church and a named defendant in the lawsuit; Dmytro Stepovyk, the director of the Kyiv Patriarchate's seminary in Ukraine, which has 1,500 students. Prof. Ivan Samilenko, former premier of the Ukrainian National Republic government-in-exile, delivered a greeting to the patriarch and spoke briefly.

Several representatives of local branches of Ukrainian community organizations also brought greetings to the patriarch, among them Roma Hayda, head of the Bridgeport chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Mrs. Hayda remarked that "the UNWLA is inter-confessional, but we must remember that the culture we sustain is rooted in Kyivan Christian tradition, belonging to an age before our Churches were separate. We need to explore the depths of our heritage, find strength internally in the Kyiv tradition, which is the basis of Ukrainian culture."

Alexander Pryshlak, head of Ukrainian Community Organizations of Greater Hartford, brought greetings from that organization, as well as from the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A., of which he is the head of the executive. He referred to the ideal envisioned by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, the desire to create one Ukrainian Church. "This will require tolerance," he noted, "yet we all live with the idea of the unity of all the Ukrainian Churches."

Patriarch Filaret spoke for almost 40 minutes, covering topics from the current political situation in Ukraine, to Church history, to his vision for the future of the Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian nation. At the end of the divine liturgy earlier in the day, he had asked those gathered "to turn towards Kyiv, your spiritual mother, your homeland." He echoed that sentiment at the

(Continued on page 20)

CPJ letter...

(Continued from page 3)

Inna Chyrchenko. Chyrchenko was released after 17 hours of interrogation about the paper's ties with Moroz and his aide, Serhiy Ivanchenko. More reprisals followed after the paper ran an October 14 article that criticized the government's case against Ivanchenko as circumstantial and politically motivated.

As a non-partisan organization of journalists dedicated to defending press freedom around the world, CPJ condemns your government's crude attempts to censor these four newspapers for their editorial positions. We are troubled by the Kuchma regime's

increasingly flagrant efforts to silence opposition news media, particularly during the run-up to the October 31 presidential election. Your campaign to stifle all critical expression over the last several years has fostered a climate of fear and self-censorship in which no genuinely independent news media can survive.

CPJ urges you to put an end to all press freedom abuses in Ukraine and to uphold your government's international obligations to respect the rights of journalists to practice their profession freely and safely.

Thank you for your attention. We await your comments.

Sincerely,
Ann K. Cooper
Executive Director

UOC/U.S.A. and Holy Ascension Church involved in complex legal battle

by Irene Jarosewich

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – A lawsuit and counterclaims involving hierarchs and laity of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A (UOC/U.S.A.) and members of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, located at 635 Broad St. in Clifton, N.J., were filed this summer in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Somerset County.

The original lawsuit, filed on May 27, lists the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.; Archbishop Antony (head of the Consistory of the UOC/U.S.A. in South Bound Brook, N.J.); the Rev. Arkadiusz Mironko and 41 other individuals as plaintiffs, with Robert Hedesh of the law firm of Juman, Juman and Hedesh as attorney.

Listed as defendants are John Luczejko, John Marchenko, Roma Lisovich and Walter Mohuchy, trustees or members of the parish board of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with Myroslaw Smorodsky of Smorodsky and Stawnychy, Rutherford, N.J., as attorney.

In a seven-count complaint, the plaintiffs allege that the defendants, of Holy Ascension parish, violated acts of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Constitution; used funds inappropriately; defamed the Church, Archbishop Antony and the Rev. Mironko; deprived plaintiffs of the ability to receive sacraments and pastoral services, thereby depriving them of their legal right to worship; did not conduct proper board meetings; wrongfully interfered in the employment of the Rev. Mironko; and breached terms of the contract between the UOC/U.S.A. and the parish of Holy Ascension.

In turn, on August 10, the defendants, filed an answer in which they denied all the allegations made against them by Archbishop Antony and the other plaintiffs and then filed a nine-count counterclaim, which includes allegations that Metropolitan Constantine and Archbishop Antony "willingly, knowingly, intentionally and clandestinely" abdicated their responsibility to the basic principles and traditions of the UOC, including remaining an independent Church, by becoming bishops of the Ecumenical Patriarchate; committed fraud upon the Church by willfully misleading the faithful and the participants of the sobors (the Church's highest gov-

erning body); broke an implied trust with the parishes with regard to funds; and intimidated those who dissented from their points of view.

They also allege that the Metropolitan Council did not fulfill its fiduciary duty to the parishes; that the plaintiffs filed this case to use legal means to financially and morally exhaust opponents; that the Rev. Mironko, together with Archbishop Antony, wrongfully removed the Antimines (sacred cloth and relics necessary to Orthodox rituals) in the middle of the night of March 28 from the premises of the Holy Ascension Church with the express purpose of preventing any other priest from performing religious services; and that the Rev. Mironko breached his contract and his duty of loyalty to his employer, the Holy Ascension Church.

Among the remedies sought by the defendants in their counterclaim is that the court recognize that the assets of the UOC/U.S.A. dioceses are held in trust for the benefit of all parishes and that by becoming bishops of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, Metropolitan Constantine and Archbishop Antony no longer have authority over the UOC/U.S.A. diocese assets nor can they interfere with each parish's right to hire and fire priests and to control its own property and assets.

On November 1, the plaintiffs filed a motion for summary judgment, that is, to dismiss the counterclaim filed by the Holy Ascension members, stating that because the UOC/U.S.A. is a hierarchical structure, the defendants' counterclaim has no legal justification. It is the position of the plaintiffs that individual parishes have no right to question the authority of an established Church hierarchy. The plaintiffs also claim that "Holy Ascension, as a local parish within the hierarchical organization, holds all its property in implied trust for the superior ecclesiastical authority, the UOC."

This argument runs counter to the position of the defendants of Holy Ascension, who claim that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is, and always has been, "sobornopravna" and that the power lies within the parishes, that it is not a hierarchical Church, and never was intended to be hierarchical Church.

Complete texts of the legal documents can be viewed on the Internet at: <http://myroslaw@smorodsky.com/holyascension/>.



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mohuchy.

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Visit our archive on the Internet at: <http://www.ukrweekly.com/>

Philatelic and Numismatic Society members elect new executive board

SOUTHFIELDS, N.Y. – In recently completed elections, The Ukrainian Weekly columnist Dr. Ingert Kuzych was chosen to head the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS), the largest organization of Ukrainian collectors outside of Ukraine.

A record 106 members (almost one-third of the roster) voted in the election concluded on October 31; this participation easily topped that of any previous UPNS election. The results not only gave Dr. Kuzych the presidency, but also ushered in a brand new executive board.

After having received the news of his election, Dr. Kuzych first thanked the many UPNS members from around the world who supported him. He also announced that he would implement several important changes early in his new term, but that he wanted to reassure the membership that there would be no alteration in the publication of the society's newsletter Trident Visnyk, which will continue to be published at least six times a year and will continue to provide members with all the latest news on Ukraine's latest stamp and coin releases.

The most important undertaking of the newly elected board will be the regular (semiannual) appearance of Ukrainian Philatelist under the able editorship of George Fedyk of Australia. Mr. Fedyk founded The Southern Collector (TSC) five years ago and this journal is now winning awards for its editorial excellence. Over the past five years, with the Ukrainian Philatelist largely moribund, TSC has become the publication of choice for serious Ukraine-related philatelic articles.

Mr. Fedyk has agreed to step down as TSC editor and to devote his energies to re-establishing Ukrainian Philatelist as the premier English-language publication devoted to Ukrainian collecting.

Some of the other initiatives that Dr. Kuzych plans to have the newly elected board tackle early next year include: establishing a UPNS website, increasing friendly contacts with related philatelic organizations, and expanding the society's membership.

For more information about the UPNS contact: George Slusarczyk, P.O. Box 303, Southfields, NY 10975-0303.

Terech Scholarships awarded to three undergraduate students

NEW YORK – In September 1999 the Michael Terech Scholarship was awarded to three undergraduate students: Roman Stanchak, a junior at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the amount of \$3,000; Danielle Kost, a senior at Syracuse University S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communication in the amount of \$1,000; and Galina Alexeenko, a junior at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga., in the amount of \$1,000.

Mr. Stanchak of Randolph, Vt., is majoring in computer science and has already constructed two sites on the world wide web. He is a Presidential Scholar and is also very interested in art.

Ms. Kost of Pennellville, N.Y., is a fourth-generation Ukrainian American. She is majoring in magazine journalism. Ms. Kost is the lifestyle editor for the university newspaper. She is a two-time Terech Scholarship recipient.

Ms. Alexeenko of Krasnoarmeisk, Ukraine is majoring in international business. She arrived in the United States in

1996 as a recipient of a Freedom Support Act academic scholarship. She plans to return to Ukraine upon completion of her studies.

All the applicants were required to submit work samples, if applicable, transcripts of all undergraduate work, an autobiography, as well as a 500-word-essay on a contemporary Ukrainian topic of their choice.

The news service Reuters established the Michael Terech Scholarship, administered by the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City, in November 1995 as a tribute to their employee and his work with the UIA. The scholarship is for undergraduate students of Ukrainian heritage, U.S.-based, who are studying journalism, computer science or business administration. Reuters will donate \$5,000 annually to maintain this fund.

Information requests about the scholarship may be faxed to the institute at (212) 288-2918 or retrieved from its Web site at <http://www.brama.com/uia/terech.html>.

Rochester Ukrainian creates 2,000 pysanky for new millennium

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The new millennium now has an official egg-decorator.

Maria Wowk, 73, set out two years ago to produce 2,000 pysanky as symbols of new life in commemoration of the coming epoch. This monumental undertaking has been completed, and Mrs. Wowk's home, is now teeming with gorgeous works of art.

The Ukrainian immigrant was inspired in her effort by seeing Pope John Paul II on television, urging his followers to make spiritual endeavors.

Now what does one do with 167

dozen painted eggs? "I really don't know what," said the artist, a great-grandmother and member of St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Irondequoit, N.Y.

Her husband, Demetrius, said, "I still cannot believe what she has done."

Mrs. Wowk recently purchased two six-foot-long conference tables so that she could display all her pysanky – no two of them alike.

The Gannett News Service featured a story and photo of the prolific pysankamaker.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

vided over the moving period. The embassy will resume normal hours of operation on November 17. (Eastern Economist)

Union treaty draft approved in Belarus

MIENSK – The lower house of the Belarusian National Assembly unanimously passed a draft treaty on a union between Russia and Belarus, Reuters reported. Leonyd Kozyk, President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's representative for the union with Russia, said before the vote that "the union treaty ... is a new stage in our relations with Russia, creating the basis for integration." Mr. Kozyk said, however, that Belarus is disappointed by the sluggish pace of integration and that differences remain in customs regulations and trade levies. He added that Russia still refuses to provide Belarus with oil and gas at "domestic" prices. He also noted that Belarusian citizens have been active in discussions of the draft treaty, although he did not say how. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU concerned with Belarusian rights

MIENSK – A European Union mission on a visit to the capital said on November 2 that it is "concerned about the over-all unsatisfactory record of human rights in Belarus," the DPA news agency reported. EU delegation head Rene Nyberg said "the inability of the authorities to shed light on disappeared [members of the opposition] is of particular concern." Hugues Mingarelli, the European Commission service head, said "our common objective is a free and just 2000 election." The EU also announced that Belarus has agreed to accept EU funding to support free media and independent unions. It is the first major agreement between the EU and Belarus since Brussels curbed cooperation with Miensk two years ago because of its poor record on human rights. The EU program earmarks \$5.5 million for media and unions in Belarus. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarus releases opposition leader

MIENSK – Mikalay Statkevich, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, was released from detention on October 31, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Statkevich was arrested and charged with organizing mass demonstrations last month following clashes between police and protesters. He said he was let go only after signing an agreement not to leave the country, adding that he was freed "because of the growing international solidarity for [the] liberation of political prisoners in Belarus." In other news, Belapan reported on November 1 that the pre-trial detention of former Belarusian Prime Minister Mikhail Chyhir has been extended for one month. Mr. Chyhir, a candidate in the opposition's parallel presidential election in May, was arrested in April. He is now awaiting trial on charges of abuse of power and criminal negligence. (RFE/RL Newsline)

IAEA pledges more aid to Belarus

VIENNA – The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) pledged on October 31 to increase its aid to Belarus for alleviating problems resulting from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Reuters reported. Jihui Qian, IAEA vice-president, said "Belarus badly needs our assistance ... there is nothing more important [here] than combating the consequences" of the disaster. Mr. Jihui made his announcement after a tour of the most affected areas. Some 25 percent of the country remains affected by radiation released by the 1986 explosion. The IAEA is involved in two programs in Belarus, one aimed at reducing radiation in homes and property, the other providing funds for the construction of a plant in

the south that would produce safe cooking oil. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Hryvnia headed for floating rate

KYIV – In the year 2000 the National Bank of Ukraine is most likely to abandon the currency exchange rate corridor and switch to a floating rate for the hryvnia, according to the head of the NBU's currency regulation department, Serhii Yaremenko. According to the NBU official, the floating exchange rate for the hryvnia is more suitable for the NBU as it allows the bank to cut down on unnecessary expenditures and save its foreign currency reserves. Mr. Yaremenko said, "We shall do everything to prevent any sudden fluctuations in the hryvnia rate by monetary methods. The rate may change for a couple of days, but then must return to its previous level." He stressed that the possible refusal to maintain the currency exchange rate corridor does not mean that the hryvnia is going to devalue uncontrollably. The NBU had switched to the floating rate back in April, when the currency market was liberalized, said the NBU official. Then the NBU had managed to keep the situation under control. Mr. Yaremenko expects that in 2000 the hryvnia exchange rate will be based on the rate of inflation, but this dependence "will not be rigid and directly proportional," he explained. (Eastern Economist)

Russia to pull troops from Baltic borders?

MOSCOW – The first deputy chief of the Russian armed forces' General Staff, Gen. Valerii Manilov, said in an article published in the October 25 issue of Vremia MN that Russia may pull its troops away from the borders of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in an effort to persuade NATO to reject membership applications by the three Baltic countries, according to BNS. Gen. Manilov claimed that such a withdrawal "would deprive NATO of the least excuse to consider Russia a threat." Commenting on the Baltics' bids for NATO membership, Gen. Manilov stressed Moscow's official policy that, while each country has the sovereign right to decide which bloc to join, Russia reserves the right to take countermeasures. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma worried about Islamic extremism

SYMFEROPOL – Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma said in Crimea on October 23 that Ukraine is facing a threat of Islamic extremism and called on security officials to protect the country. "It's a fact that this problem exists today, the question is only to what extent," the Associated Press quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying. The president's remarks followed an unconfirmed press report that Chechen militants are trying to establish themselves in Crimea. Meanwhile, a congress of Chechens living in Ukraine on October 24 condemned the Russian military campaign in Chechnya and called for international intervention "to stop the Russian aggressor." (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. restricts visas for Russian citizens

NEW YORK – The New York Times reported on October 24 that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has sharply reduced the number of visas issued to Russians, including many students and scholars wanting to travel and study in the United States. According to the newspaper, after the 1998 economic collapse, Embassy officials, fearing that students from impoverished Russia would try to settle permanently in the United States, increased scrutiny of visa applications. As a result, about 40 percent of Russian students hoping to study in the United States have been refused visas, which is about double the rejection rate of previous years. In the summer of 1998, 83 percent of all "F" type (student) visa applications were granted, compared with an acceptance rate of 62 percent during the same period this year, the daily reported. (The New York Times, RFE/RL Newsline)

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Teaching English in Ukraine program provides 'awakening to the Western world'

by Paula Howell

How did an American woman with absolutely no connection to Ukraine and no Ukrainian language skills become involved in the "English Teachers for Ukraine" program? Quite simply: When I was made aware of this program, I was enthralled with the idea of getting to travel to a far-off place that would bring about all new experiences.

This volunteer teaching program is coordinated and sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association headquartered in Parsippany, N.J. The coordinating group in Ukraine is the Prosvita Society. ESL (English as a Second Language) volunteer teachers are required to pay their own travel expenses. Room and board is furnished for the four-week program, and most of the teachers stay with families in the towns where they teach.

My good friend Bogdahn (Nick) Zlotnicki, a teacher with the ESL program in one of our local school districts, introduced this project to me.

I have taken part in this program for the past five summers. During that time, I've taught in four different towns and cities: in 1995 in Terebovlia, south of Ternopil; in 1996 in Stryi, southeast of Lviv; in 1997 in Rivne, northeast of Lviv; and in 1998 and 1999 in Vinnytsia, southwest of Kyiv.

Each summer's experiences have provided many intrinsic rewards. In June of 1995 I journeyed to a country that evolved into one of my life's most rewarding experiences. The Ukrainians are very warm, giving, thoughtful and very bright.

Although the country is going through difficult times, the people are trying to make sense of their new democracy. They are anxious to move forward and, for many of them, studying English has been an awakening to the Western world that had been closed to them for so many years.

My students have all been exceptionally bright. One, Orysia Boyko, has had the opportunity to spend an academic year at an American high school in Kentucky as an exchange student. She told me that she was

Paula Howell of Sumter, S.C., is a media specialist (librarian) in a middle school. She has a master's degree in library and information science from the University of South Carolina.

aware of many more things about America after having attended my classes. She thanked me many times for the information I had imparted during four weeks of lessons.

Another of my students, Yaroslav Halchenko, has just passed the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) exam. He has applied to the University of New Mexico for further graduate studies in computer science and programming. I have no doubt he will be accepted as a graduate student. His resume and letters of recommendation are excellent.

What do we do during our four-week program? Our classes meet for four hours Monday through Friday. We have books and tapes for each level of English that is taught, whether beginner, intermediate or advanced. The students who have attended my classes have ranged in age from 14 through adult. All of them were highly motivated and were especially interested in having "a real American" for their teacher.

Most of the students see America as the land of opportunity and plenty; almost everyone dreams of coming to America.

The students want to know everything about us, especially about day-to-day living. They know about America from television and other media, but they are very interested in first-hand knowledge. For this reason, I have additional practical lessons. Much of the excess weight I am encumbered with each summer is supplemental teaching aids.

I usually bring about 20 current magazines of many different genres, newspaper sales fliers (the students love to see the cost of our everyday items), newspaper ads (consisting of the help-wanted section). Students are interested in what people earn for a living in the different professions. I bring the latest World Almanac (one of the most used reference books in an American library), menus from restaurants, applications from several different businesses, printed announcements and many useful lessons from the Internet. In addition, I bring pictures of family, home, school and community. They especially enjoy all the extras.

This summer, my class was the advanced level. I had several students who were in my class last summer and we were very happy to meet again. I was pleased to see they had made very good progress.



UNA "English Teachers for Ukraine" program, June 1999 in Vinnytsia: second row, first from left, Paula Howell, teacher volunteer.

The UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Wishes to express its gratitude to the participants and supporters of its ongoing educational project in Ukraine. Since 1992 over 400 volunteers have taught 4,000 students conversational English in Ukraine.

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A special "THANK YOU" to the director of this project
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Ukrainian National Association Complaint Handling Protocol

1. Complaints from members of the Ukrainian National Association regarding any matter pertaining to a life insurance policy issued by the UNA should be reported in writing.
2. The letter should be addressed to: Martha Lysko, National Secretary, Ukrainian National Association Inc., 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 289, Parsippany, NJ 07054; telephone, (800) 253-9862; fax, (973) 292-0900; e-mail, mlysko@unamember.com.
3. Upon receipt of such a letter the UNA will gather all internal information pertaining to the complaint and will respond within 30 days after its receipt.
4. If no further documentation is needed from the complainant, the UNA will make an effort to satisfy the complaint within 90 days following its receipt.
5. If additional information is needed from the complainant, the UNA will make an effort to satisfy the complaint with 90 days following of the documentation needed from the complainant or will outline its final position on the complaint.
6. The UNA annually publishes a list of all outstanding claims (death claims, unpaid endowments, etc.) in its two official weekly publications.
7. This protocol will be communicated to all branch secretaries, organizers, sales agents and office staff in New Jersey. It will also be published in our official publications.

The Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Association Inc.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Wall

"General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization, come here to this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate. Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" – *President Ronald Reagan, speaking in Berlin on June 12, 1987.*

"We are here today to celebrate the ideal we cherish above all others – human freedom – and to celebrate the day that ideal triumphed in one city in the heart of Europe." – *President Bill Clinton, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, in a speech at Georgetown University on November 8, 1999.*

Ten years ago, the Berlin Wall came down. Much has been written this past week in various newspapers and magazines about that fateful day when the wall – the tangible concrete and metal manifestation of the Iron Curtain that had divided East from West since 1945 – was breached. On November 9, 1989, East Germans began streaming through the wall. The people who crossed to the other side on that day were not killed by border guards as were the more than 450 who had attempted to escape westward in the 28 years since the Berlin Wall had been erected.

The year 1989 – now referred to as the year that communism collapsed – truly was remarkable: Solidarity came to share power in Poland, Hungary opened its borders to the West, Czecho-Slovakia underwent its Velvet Revolution, and Rumania's Ceausescu was ousted. But the beginning of the end of communism actually came earlier.

It was in 1987 that Mikhail Gorbachev's twin policies of glasnost and perestroika, soon to be followed by "demokratizatsia," emboldened the captive peoples of the USSR and Eastern Europe, including Ukraine. The following year brought a series of mass public meetings in Ukraine that demonstrated independent political activity after a longer period of political "stagnation." In April of 1988 a public meeting in Kyiv to mark the second anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster called for "openness and democracy to the end." Soon thereafter, at a public meeting in July, came the launch of the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika. And the meetings continued – gatherings focused on ecological matters, political issues, and human and national rights – despite the authorities' attempts to prevent them from taking place.

In 1989 the public meetings continued, and the support base of the rights movements expanded greatly. Rukh, then known as the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (the Ukrainian word for perestroika) was born. And so it went. Looking back now, it seems that major events came in quick succession: Ukraine's declaration of state sovereignty in 1990, the proclamation of independence on August 24, 1991, and its overwhelming confirmation by the populace in December 1 of that year...

Yes, communism was dying ...

Nonetheless, even today there are those in Ukraine who seek to turn back the clock to the days when they were "provided for." We can only hope that the wise Ukrainian nation, having seen where it has been, will not take a step backward but will look to the future as the world marks 10 years since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Nov.
16
1878

Turning the pages back...

Mykhailo Parashchuk was a sculptor who often came face to face with history, was fortunate to meet one of his craft's greatest geniuses, and left his mark on the cityscapes of eastern Europe. Born in the village of Varvaryntsi, Ternopil region of Galicia, on

November 16, 1878 into a poor rural family, he dreamed of being an artist at the age of 12.

He was introduced to the Polish sculptor Stanislaw Wujcik, who Wujcik recommended him for work as an assistant to the sculptor and restorer Wawel Szopinski in Krakow, and off Parashchuk went for four years (1893-1896) in the former Polish capital, where he was strongly impressed by the Baroque style of the city's churches and palaces. At 18 he tired of being an assistant and journeyed to Vienna, where he was admitted to the Imperial Art Academy, and apprenticed with architects Hermann Gellner and Ferdinand Fellner.

He returned to Lviv in 1899 to study at the Polytechnical Institute with Prof. Anton Popel. There he joined the team working on the facade of the opera house, where he had particular input on the figure of the Muse "Tragedy." Popel was much taken by his student, who then exercised a decisive influence on the elder artist's main project – the monument to Adam Mickiewicz. A model was completed by mid-1902 (the monument was unveiled in 1905), and urged on by his latest mentor, Parashchuk left that fall for Warsaw. He now had an established reputation, accepted commissions and taught students. He made his first image of Taras Shevchenko in time for the poet's 90th anniversary in 1904. In the next two years, after returning to Lviv, Parashchuk created likenesses of the writers Petro Karmansky and Vasyl Stefanyk, and the composer Stanislav Liudkevych, among others.

In 1907 he travelled to Paris, attending classes at the Academie Julien and personally studying with Auguste Rodin at his atelier at La Rue de l'Université. He was encouraged to break free of his classicist Viennese style and adopt a rougher style, in Rodin's words, more true to the "Slavic temperament," which the Frenchman admired. Rodin praised Parashchuk's work at a public vernissage and the Ukrainian artist's reputation was assured.

In the fall of 1908 he accepted an invitation to teach sculpture in Munich at the Institute of Applied Arts. In 1911 he moved to Kyiv to take advantage of the growing freedoms in his homeland. He befriended the poet Maksym Rylsky and the composer Mykola Lysenko and participated in a competition to design a monument in honor of Shevchenko.

During World War I he was active in the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Vienna, and organized wood-carving, sculpture and pottery classes for Ukrainian prisoners of war in the camps in Rastatt and Wetzlar.

In 1918 he returned to Ukraine and joined the Ukrainian National Republic's government circles, eventually being appointed secretary, then head of the UNR diplo-

(Continued on page 10)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Great Famine commemoration bears witness to genocide

by Maria Lewytzkij

As the 20th century ends, Ukrainian communities throughout the United States will bear witness to the Great Famine of 1932-1933. On November 20 a solemn procession in New York City in memory of the millions starved by Stalin and his henchmen is being organized by the Ukrainian Community Committee for the Famine '33 Procession. Participants will begin a 2.5 mile procession from either St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church or All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church, or will join along the route to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the annual service commemorating the victims of the Great Famine will take place.

The organizers of this event, Volodymyr Kurylo, Miriasia Chudio and Andriy Hankevych, hope to attract supporters to walk and to commemorate and mourn the loss of 7 to 10 million innocents – victims of the horrific man-made famine, express outrage and condemn the perpetrators, and promote public recognition of the Great Famine as a calculated genocide of Ukrainians.

When the Soviet Union disintegrated, the Ukrainian diaspora felt immense joy at the freedom of the native country of their ancestors. With this freedom emerged a hope that Ukraine, its cultural and physical beauty, along with its history of hardships and tragedies, would be mapped for all the world to see.

First, second- and third-generation American- and Canadian-born Ukrainians share the memories of their parents, grandparents and great-grandparents. In honoring these stories and committing to preserve a collective memory in the diaspora, the current diaspora's goal should be to destroy stereotypes and reveal truths. As stated recently by ralliers for Kosovo who demanded that history make a place for the tragedies of those who have suffered long and hard for self-determination, "it is time to assess the situation and review facts – not hysterical propaganda."

One of the truths the Ukrainian community has attempted to reveal is the Great Famine of 1932-1933. Much has been documented within the Ukrainian community, but little coverage has

Maria Lewytzkij is a freelance writer and music student living in San Francisco. She has created a website devoted to the Great Famine that is meant to serve as a public forum where people from around the world can share their thoughts about this genocide of the Ukrainian nation. The site's mission, according to Ms. Lewytzkij, is to acquire 700 people's comments on the Great Famine as a symbolic representation of the 7 million Ukrainians who died under the Stalin regime. The website is located at <http://www.musia.net/ukrainianfamine>.

emerged in the mainstream American or other press. What little has emerged often has been profoundly inaccurate. With the fall of the Soviet bloc the diasporans were infused with the idea that they could finally reveal the reality of what had happened behind the USSR's closed borders and be greeted with inquiring minds and microphones.

In addition to the goal of taking the Great Famine of 1932-1933 out of obscurity, Mr. Kurylo cited another goal of the Ukrainian Community Committee: to counter the notion that younger Ukrainian generations are "disinterested," as some community leaders of the older generation suggest. By uniting a community – especially the young, who know of national tragedies only through stories and documentation – in the name of a historical tragedy that still has not attained due recognition among the people of the world, this solemn procession signifies that the victims and survivors of the Famine did not die or suffer in vain.

Mr. Kurylo said he believes that memories of the Great Famine should not be relegated to obscure scholarly pursuits but should enter the public consciousness so that "the names of its masterminds, Joseph Stalin, Lazar Kaganovich, Viacheslav Molotov and Pavel Postyshev, arouse the same ill reactions by the human race as do thoughts of Hitler, Eichmann, Goering, Pol Pot and Milosevic."

To be sure, over the last few decades some of this work has been accomplished, but there is much more to be done. The Ukrainian Community Committee believes this work should be assumed by the young generations, the so-called yuppies and Gen-Xers.

In 1983 a rally attended by 18,000 Ukrainians, as well as members of various other groups, took place at the Washington Monument. This memorial, which marked the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine, produced a fusion of voices and sympathies from the Jewish community, from citizens outraged by the Soviet downing of Korean Airlines passenger jet Flight 007 and from representatives of 19 ethnic organizations. The throng gathered to hear speakers renew a pledge to remember the Great Famine and conclude that the world should never forget the atrocities of the Soviet regime.

"At a time when political leaders are jostling for political correctness and apologizing for all sorts of wrongs committed during this century, seeking out the perpetrators of atrocities in Kosovo and demanding reparation for Jewish Holocaust victims, those who died in the Ukrainian genocide are being ignored. The Ukrainian Famine is a glaring omission, and the Ukrainian community has

(Continued on page 18)

The Weekly's collection of materials about the Famine

The Ukrainian Weekly's official website contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Located at www.ukrweekly.com, the special section includes a chronology of the Famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the Famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the Famine, transcripts of testimony on the Famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as the full text of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine published on March 20, 1983. The section is completely searchable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Layoff decision: shocking, dismaying

Dear Editor:

Your October 10 issue bearing the pronouncement of the layoff of Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj of the Toronto Press Bureau was truly shocking and dismaying. Apart from Mr. Wynnyckyj's superb talent as an honest and forthright reporter, the Ukrainian National Association's decision truly ignores where the de facto center of the Ukrainian diaspora is. It is not Winnipeg, Edmonton, Chicago, Washington or New York. These areas do superb work for the Ukrainian diaspora, but the Toronto constituency is the true heart and center of the Ukrainian world diaspora and provides the bulk of the financial and organizational support for the work of the Ukrainian World Congress, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and myriad active organizations that promote many Ukrainian causes.

The decision to lay off Mr. Wynnyckyj cuts off your access to this prime area and will do irreparable damage to the communities you serve. We all appreciate your financial woes, as we all have them, more so as our elder base support erodes, but we feel strongly that this decision by the UNA has jeopardized the integrity of the finest English-language newspaper in the free world and the only authoritative one used by non-Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainians and those outside of our own communities. Please reconsider. There must be a better solution.

William Sametz
Richmond Hill, Ontario

The writer is third vice-president and financial secretary of the Ukrainian World Congress.

Editor's note: A copy of this letter was sent by Mr. Sametz to UNA President Ulana Diachuk.

Manor to begin oral history project

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to a comment in the "Our readers comment..." section of the Sunday, October 3, issue. This feature contains diverse observations by readers who filled out The Ukrainian Weekly questionnaire.

A 65-year-old female from Parma,

Ohio, wrote: "Oral histories, documenting life in the United States and Ukraine would be a most valuable legacy if The Ukrainian Weekly initiated such a project."

Manor College of Jenkintown, Pa., is doing just that. The college intends to begin its Ukrainian Oral History Project in January 2000. Interviews will be conducted by students who are trained in interviewing techniques and have studied Ukrainian history of the 20th century.

We are seeking individuals who have had experiences with the following: the Great Famine, World War II, the Stalin regime, immigration, new language/new country. All interviews will be taped (audio and video), as well as transcribed and archivally bound. Copies will be available for scholars and the public at the college's Basiliad Library and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. All participants will receive an audio and a videotape of the interview.

Interested participants should contact: Jane L. Gee, director of the ESL Program, Manor College, 700 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046; or call (215) 885-2360, ext. 253.

Jane L. Gee
Jenkintown, Pa.

The community needs The Weekly

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on celebrating the 66th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly. You have done a wonderful job of representing us in your worthy newspaper here in the United States. You deserve all of the accolades you can get for the excellent representation.

We need you to serve us. You have my full support. Myron Kuropas said it all in "Faces and Places" in your October 3 issue as he usually does. We are in debt to him, to you and many others like him and you to represent our precious heritage consisting of our language, culture and religion. There are many Ukrainian Americans who have contributed greatly to the value of the United States and Ukraine because of this heritage.

We'll continue to see you into the next millennium! Mnohaya Lita! Please do not forget to pray for all of us Ukrainian Americans.

Joseph Jackson
New Providence, N.J.

Ambassador and senator to speak at St. Patrick's

NEW YORK — Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Anton Buteiko and Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) will speak after the requiem service in memory of the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine, according to the event's organizers.

The services will begin at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and 51st Street, here on Saturday, November 20, at 1 p.m. The celebrants will be Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. New York's Dumka chorus, directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky, will sing the responses.

The Civic Committee to Remember the Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, the organizing and coordinating body

formed under the aegis of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, will open the day's events with a solemn procession — the first through the streets of New York City in many years — to pay tribute to the 7 million victims of this Kremlin-perpetrated crime in Ukraine.

The staging point for the solemn procession will be St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street between Second and Third avenues, and All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church on East 11th Street, between Second and Third avenues. Participants are to gather at 10 a.m.; the procession will get under way along Third Avenue at 11 a.m.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"The Black Book of Communism"

When "The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression" was first published in France, apologists on the left responded with their usual knee-jerk vitriol.

Some angrily dismissed the book as nothing more than "exaggerated" accounts of delusory anti-Communists. Others argued that the Communism of Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Pol Pot, Castro and Mengistu was not "authentic" Communism, which is yet to be practiced as Karl Marx meant it to evolve in all of its purity. (After the fall of the Soviet Union, a Moscow-based correspondent for a major Western newspaper saluted the Russian people with a hearty "thanks for having tried.") The radical left newspaper Le Monde claimed that it is illegitimate to speak of a single Communist movement from Lenin to Pol Pot because, sociologically, the "communisms" of the 20th century were all different; some were urban, some rural, others European, still others Asian. Finally there were those who were incensed by the notion put forth by Stéphane Courtois, the editor, that the "class genocide" of Communism was just as evil as the "race genocide" of Nazism. This conclusion, they suggested, was offensive to Holocaust survivors. A Le Monde op-ed piece by one respected researcher denounced Courtois's conclusion as "anti-Semitic."

Given the press clamor to discredit the book and its authors, I feared that the treatise would never be translated and published in English. My apprehension was unfounded. The book has been published in English translation by Harvard University Press, and is now available in North America.

The 878-page publication is a well-documented (many sources are from Soviet archives) review of Communist crimes on four continents. Its authors, some of them former Communists, are scholars associated with the Centre d'Etude d'Histoire et Sociologie du Communisme and its review, Communisme.

Of special interest to Ukrainian readers, of course, are the chapters on collectivization and the Great Famine. After relating all of the Satanic horrors experienced by the Ukrainian people between 1929 and 1932, Nicholas Werth's treatment of the Famine ends, unfortunately, on a discordant note. While admitting that Stalin was a Ukrainophobe, that Ukrainian peasants were the principal victims of the Famine, that this diabolical aggression was preceded by Stalin's offensive on Ukrainian intellectuals in 1929, and that there was "a remarkable coincidence between the areas which mounted stiff resistance" to the Bolsheviks in 1918-1921 and again in 1929-1930, and "the zones that were worst affected by the famine," the author concludes that the famine was hardly "a genocide of the Ukrainian people." Proportionally, "the famine was just as severe in the Cossack territories of the Kuban and the Don, and in Kazakhstan." However, Mr. Werth also takes exception to the Courtois hypothesis that Nazism and Communism can not be distinguished in their villainous barbarism.

In his foreword to "The Black Book," Martin Malia summarizes the three salient points made by the authors:

1) "Communist regimes did not commit criminal acts (all states do so on occasion); they were criminal enterprises in their very essence: on principle, so to speak, they all ruled lawlessly, by violence and without regard for human life."

2) "There never was a benign, initial phase of Communism before some mythical 'wrong turn' threw it off track." There

was no "good Lenin/bad Stalin" as in the current edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, where Lenin is depicted as the "greatest revolutionary statesman in history as well as the greatest revolutionary thinker." There is no mention that he ordered several hundred thousand executions or that his policies inspired Hitler.

3) "Communism's recourse to 'permanent civil war' rested on the 'scientific' Marxist belief in class struggle as the 'violent midwife of history.'" The same type of "science" was an integral part of the Nazi concept of national regeneration through racial struggle, a deranged form of social Darwinism in practice.

Comparisons between Nazism and Communism are inevitable, of course, and Mr. Malia's assessment is as balanced a presentation as I have read. Those who believe Communism was far more monstrous marshal the following arguments:

1) Communism was responsible for the death of between 85 million and 100 million people, far more than Nazism.

2) The Nazis never pretended to be virtuous nor given to high ideals; they annihilated their victims without ideological ceremony. The Communists trumpeted their "humanism," demanded that their high-profile victims "confess their crimes" and practiced mass murder in the name of high ideals. This was far more heinous, especially since Lenin and his followers managed to gain the support of millions of complicitous enablers around the globe.

3) Finally, the argument can be made that, while the Nazis exterminated their victims quickly (poison gas, hanging, bullet) with little lingering pain, it was the Communists in Ukraine, China, Ethiopia, Cambodia and now North Korea who practiced slow and excruciatingly painful starvation as a weapon of mass destruction. If we apply a pain index, the Communists are on top.

In the end it is probably true that no consensus can be reached regarding which depravity is greater. It's like asking who is worse, Satan or Beelzebub? At the very least there is an equivalence. In the words of Alain Besancon (and Hannah Arendt before him) murder is murder, whatever the ideological motive, especially since both Nazis and Communists annihilated human beings not for what they did but for what they were, whether Jews or Kulaks. When it was over, both groups were equally dead.

There are many reasons the crimes of Lenin and his apostles have yet to receive a fair and just assessment from both a historical and moral viewpoint. "In contrast to the Jewish Holocaust, which the international Jewish community has actively commemorated," writes Mr. Courtois, "it has been impossible for victims of Communism and their legal advocates to keep memory of the tragedy alive, and any requests for commemoration or demands for reparation have been brushed aside." The fact that the Soviet Union participated in the victory over Nazism has permitted many, especially those on the left, to apply a double standard. A final reason is the perverse fascination affluence has with revolution.

Given these obstacles and the complicity of so many Western academics who still worship at the altar of Karl Marx, it will be decades before the full perversities of Marxism-Leninism are documented. "The Black Book of Communism" is an excellent beginning.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com



Business-to-Business Roundtable in Washington, D.C. • Nov. 29, 1999

EASTERN ECONOMIST



EE Daily

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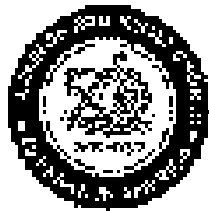
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Kuchma and Symonenko...

(Continued from page 4)

Kuchma political bloc in late August.

On November 7, during an anti-Communist mass rally held in St. Sofia Square to commemorate the victims of Communist terror, Mr. Kuchma gathered another endorsement when Rukh Chairman Hennadii Uvodenko announced that he and his organization would support the incumbent as the only hope for democracy against the threat of a red revanche. He was joined on the dais by Green Party candidate Vitalii Kononov, who also gave the nod to Mr. Kuchma.

A few days later, Oleksander Rzhavskiy, ex-candidate of the Single Family Party, threw in his support as well.

Mr. Kuchma's biggest victory in the endorsement sweepstakes was the one given by Mr. Marchuk on November 10. To get the support of the one-time prime minister and former chief of the Security Service of Ukraine, the president had to offer him the powerful post of secretary of the National Security and Defense Council. (See story on page 1.)

The potential 2.1 million votes (8.14 percent of the first round total) that Mr. Marchuk's endorsement offers could be what the president needs to get over the top in the run-off.

Of the 13 first-round candidates, only Yurii Kostenko of the splinter Rukh organization and Vasyl Onopenko of the Ukrainian Socialist Party have yet to endorse either President Kuchma or Mr. Symonenko. The two, who had joined in an alliance in mid-October, received less than 2 percent of the October 31 vote.

Mr. Kostenko announced on November 5 that his Rukh would support President Kuchma if he agreed to heed eight demands put forth by his political organization, including applying for NATO membership, retracting discriminatory rulings regarding the Ukrainian language, stimulating the creation of a united All-Ukrainian Orthodox Church and giving veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army official status as Ukrainian freedom fighters.

Four days later, having received no answer from the president or his campaign team, the splinter Rukh decided that it could not endorse either of the candidates.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

matic mission in Tallinn, Estonia. In 1921 he was sent to the Balkans as a member of an International Red Cross mission and from then on lived in Bulgaria, settling in the capital, Sofia, founding and serving as the first president of the Ukrainian-Bulgarian Society in the 1930s and '40s.

In 1928-1930 he built a large monument for the Jewish community; in 1932 he completed a likeness of Mykola Drahomanov for his grave in Sofia; in 1936 he cast a bronze portrait of Symon Petliura. He ornamented, designed and built a number of buildings and monuments in the Bulgarian capital, including a statue of Gutenberg (1944), leading a productive life until well after the World War.

Parashchuk died at his retirement cottage in Bania, Plovdiv province, in Bulgaria on December 24, 1963, and was buried next to Drahomanov in Sofia.

Sources: "Parashchuk, Mykhailo," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Dmytro Stepovyk, Dmytro Parashchuk: Zhyttia i Tvorchist" (Toronto-Kyiv: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1994).

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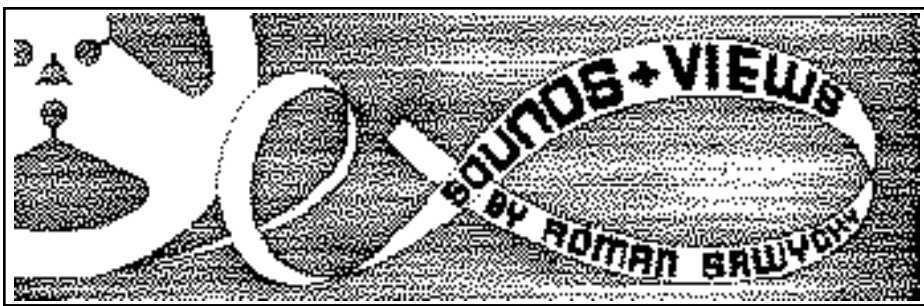
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Bandurists mark 50 years in North America

The Ukrainian Bandura Chorus marks 50 years of performing in North America this fall. Founded in Kyiv in 1918, it is – apart from the Dumka State Choir – the oldest Ukrainian ensemble. Under the direction of its long-standing conductor Hryhoriy Kytasty, the ensemble has been based in Detroit since half a century ago.

Today, Oleh Mahlay, a 30-year-old former student of Maestro Kytasty, is its artistic director and conductor. Like his mentor before him, Mr. Mahlay, the group's first American-born conductor, has worked for the preservation of the bandurist tradition, while taking the initiative of creating a vision for its future.

While it is based in North America, the chorus (known in Ukrainian as the "Kapelia Bandurystiv") has performed throughout the world. However, it was not until Ukraine was about to declare its independence that the ensemble was able to travel to Ukraine for a triumphant tour encompassing 14 major cities.

The bandura isn't just a musical instrument, it's a widely recognized symbol of freedom that literally served as an instrument for independence in 1991. The timing of the aforementioned tour may be said to have contributed to the resolve of much of Ukraine's population to come out in support of independence. During the tour the chorus was awarded the Taras Shevchenko State Award, the highest citation bestowed by Ukraine's government in recognition of its efforts to preserve and perpetuate the legacy of Ukrainian music.

Since 1996 the chorus has been revitalized. Computer-age communications, music and specialized bandura camps, as well as increased member involvement in core business matters have given the ensemble a needed boost. Artistically inspired by its new director – the youngest conductor the chorus has had in decades – members continue to join for a variety of reasons, yet foremost among them is a strong emotional attachment to the Ukrainian heritage and identity.

The chorus's discography goes back to mid-century phonography recordings; if

found today, these would have the effect of H.G. Wells's time machine, transporting us back to a different era. The first phonogram was cut in America by RCA in Chicago in 1950.

We have come a long way since 78-speed discs. The chorus's 1991 concert tour, under the direction of Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, of the major cities in Ukraine, as well as special appearances in Crimea in 1994 were preserved in live recordings that appeared as a double-CD issue in 1995.

In the recording of the 1994 concert, the music was well rendered in stereo sound and any electronic or mechanical noise, almost inevitable on records of a generation ago, was eliminated in the Dolby digital recording.

Previously recorded in mono in 1958, the digital recording of Dmytro Bortniansky's "Cherubic Hymn," which features truly spectacular basses, brings out an extra measure of clarity. Featured soloists in the recording are R. Kasseraba, B. Kekish and M. Kostiuk.

Among other pieces on the recording is

the exuberant and rousing battle song "Play, Bandura" by Ihor Shamo (text, Taras Shevchenko) and more lyrical works, including a Crimean Tatar song arranged by the contemporary Tatar composer Iliasa Bashysh. The latter selection provides an interesting and novel addition to the ensemble's repertoire.

Irving Berlin's classic "God Bless America" is a welcome piece that fits into the program as an expression of thanksgiving for the chorus's (and composer's) new home in the West. (While the liner notes claim Irving Berlin was born in Ukraine, the latest biographers trace his birthplace to Mohyliv on the Dnipro River in Belarus.)

Among other selections are works by Vasyly Yemetz, the chorus's founder and first director. Included is the song "Stubborn Crane," whose folk theme was masterfully incorporated by Peter Tchaikovsky into the latter's "Ukrainian Symphony."

Among composers included in this issue are Kyrylo Stetsenko and his rousing composition "Gathering Eagles" and B. Kudryk's stirring "Guelder-Rose" ("Chervona Kalyna") anthem. M. Hayvoronsky's "Yikhav Strilets" (A Freedom Fighter's Farewell), however, fares less well (this piece was subsequently scored to music by Lev Revutsky.) Featured soloists in this issue are I. Kushnir and P. Pysarenko. Finally, one would have expected a more solemn and majestic rendition of the Ukrainian national anthem, given that the disc was issued in the year of Ukraine's independence.

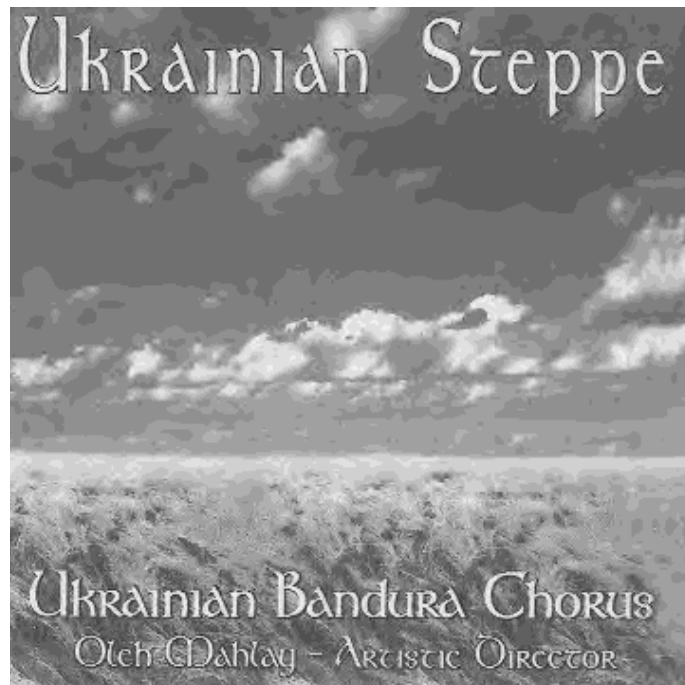
Overall, the strength of this double-CD lies in its celebration of Maestro Kytasty's skill with the bandura. Whether it be a

happy love song or a lament of a hapless "chumak" (salt trader), Maestro Kytasty is able to convey the full gamut of life – tracing both the tragic and sublime moments of a nation – through its song.

Many outstanding works by this former chorus director are available in the U.S. in state-of-the-art recordings. (Maestro Kytasty's rendition of the song celebrating commander Yuriy Tiutiunyk, with soloists R. Kasseraba and T. Pryshliak, so impressed WQXR's Robert Sherman of The New York Times "Listening Room" radio program, that he aired an earlier recording conducted by Maestro Kytasty himself.)

Another prominent bandurist and composer featured on the recording is Hnat Khotkevych, (whose works were banned in Soviet Ukraine, but have been revived since the 1960s), in chorus's performances under the direction of Ivan Zadorozhny and Maestro Kolesnyk. "The Slave Market at Kaffa," as conducted by Maestro Mahlay, is an evocation of a 16th century Kozak scene. Khotkevych's uncanny skill with program music included images with sound effects worthy of a major film studio. In the work "Storm on the Black Sea," the music conveys the sound of the swelling and surging waves. In the composer's conception the canvas broadens in scope until, employing a suitable augmentation of vocal and instrumental components and aided by the natural effect of stereo channel separation, he succeeds literally in producing a veritable sea of sound. Featured soloists are J. Cisaruk and T. Pryshliak.

As the recordings are of live concerts, they capture for posterity the truly exciting sound that comes to life in a performance.



Covers of two recordings released by the Ukrainian Bandura Chorus.



The current members of the Ukrainian Bandura Chorus, directed by Oleh Mahlay (center).

Ukrainian American Military Association holds annual conference

by Roman Golash

CHICAGO—The 52nd national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) and the fourth annual conference of the Ukrainian American Military Association (UAMA) took place in Chicago at the Chicago Marriott O'Hare Hotel on September 24-26.

UAV Post 32 of Chicago hosted the meetings. Roman Golash was the convention chairman; Walter Chyterbok the vice-chairman/journal coordinator; Peter Lysenko, banquet/logistics coordinator and Leslie Lysenko, ladies auxiliary coordinator.

The UAV is a national organization uniting Ukrainian Americans who have served or are still serving in the United States armed forces. The UAMA consists of active and reserve component members whose primary mission is to provide qualified Ukrainian interpreters for missions to Ukraine. The UAMA became an organized entity in 1996 and became affiliated with UAV in 1997.

Greetings to the conclaves were sent by Gov. George H. Ryan of Illinois, as well as by Sen. Peter Fitzgerald and Judy Barr Topinka, Illinois state treasurer. State Sen. Walter W. Dudycz, who is a UAV member and a Vietnam veteran, sent his regards.

The UAV executive board met on Thursday, September 23, to discuss the upcoming convention. The UAV discussed internal issues during its sessions on Friday and Saturday morning. Steven Szewczuk of New York was re-elected as national commander of the UAV. The prime directive for the next year will be obtaining a national charter from Congress, which will give the UAV special distinction among veterans' groups. Mr. Szewczuk emphasized that this effort must be a community effort.

[Meetings and conventions become memorable when unforeseen events take place. On the eve of the UAMA's conference, during the meetings on Friday, Natalia Anna Golash was born to Anna and Roman Golash.]

The UAMA conference took place Saturday afternoon with Maj. Golash, USAR of the 801st Combat Support Hospital (Sheridan Reserve Center, Ill.) welcoming the members of both the UAV and UAMA. Lt. Col. Chyterbok, USAR of the 85th Training Division (Sheridan Reserve Center) was introduced as the UAMA conference moderator. Maj. Golash, the UAMA's chief operations Officer for the past two years, gave his



Seen during the UAMA conference are: (from left) Col. Albert Richards, Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok, Lt. Col. Linda Neal, Col. Askold Mosijczuk, Maj. Roman Golash and Sgt. Maj. Tommy Wong.

opening remarks and thanked Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw for his participation. A special award was given to Peter Polnyj for coordinating all convention efforts between Post 32 and the national board.

Sgt. Maj. Dwayne Larsen of the 801st CSH was given a California National Guard coin for his work within the 88th Regional Service Command.

During his presentation Maj. Golash elaborated on the UAMA's successes, noting that Ukrainian interpreters were provided for numerous missions and that the operational tempo is increasing every year. However, he observed that the number of younger interpreters in the group is decreasing, which will create a shortfall in the future. The Defense Language Institute (military language school) did have a Ukrainian program, but it was eliminated around 1995 due to changing military dogma. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian government does not help its case (in some situations) by not knowing whether to use Ukrainian or Russian. According to Maj. Golash, "a clear message is sent by having Ukrainian interpreters, we support a free democratic Ukraine."

There are elements within the Ukrainian government and military who would like to see a type of "Russian Ukraine," Maj. Golash continued. "Russian interpreters

sent to Ukraine do send the wrong message. It all comes down to: What are our national interests? What are our vital interests in that part of the world?"

Maj. Golash said he believes it is in the national interests of the United States to support an independent democratic Ukraine, to ensure that Ukraine does not again become an occupied state by Moscow.

Dr. Myron Kuropas of Northern Illinois University provided a historical perspective on the military. Dr. Kuropas explained that Ukrainian Americans have always been part of the U.S. military, even during the revolutionary war. In this century, the Ukrainian community in Chicago had military units and had purchased several airplanes after World War I. Once the Soviet Union was recognized, these units were disbanded, he noted.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw (ret.), former commander of the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany (1987-1989), now residing near Washington, spoke about the increasing number of missions to Ukraine by the U.S. military. Over 100 missions have been organized in this past fiscal year. Maj. Gen. Krawciw explained how the Ukrainian military wants to downsize yet keep the remaining forces at a high state of readiness. In this past year Maj. Gen. Krawciw has been to Ukraine every month, attending

meetings or participating in missions.

The main conference speaker was Col. Albert Richards, USAF, commander of the 163rd Air Refueling Wing (March AFB, California). Col. Richards was the commander of the mission that visited Lviv last October with 50 members of the unit on a medical mission. Col. Richards, who flew F-4 Phantoms in Vietnam and has transitioned to stratotankers, spoke extensively about the the significance of Partnership for Peace programs in Ukraine and how important it is to hold joint training programs.

Sgt. Maj. Tommy Wong of the Sergeant Major Academy (El Paso, Texas) addressed the issue of training of Ukrainian non-commissioned officers (NCOs).

In 1997, Sgt. Maj. Dan Zahody (UAMA member) wrote a military paper outlining the need for training of Ukrainian NCOs. Maj. Gen. Krawciw facilitated the implementation process, while Sgt. Maj. Wong implemented the program.

The training takes one year and includes formal military training, as well as observing active duty units. These NCOs then join peacekeeping troops in Bosnia and Kosovo. These young soldiers are trained in NATO standards and become crucial facilitators.

Col. Askold Mosijczuk, chief of oncology services at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, presented plans for medical missions to Ukraine. In the past, most of the medical missions consisted of gathering data, performing epidemiological analysis and determining medical needs of the military. He noted that Ukraine has asked the United States for assistance in disposing of heptyl, a fuel used for rockets. The number of medical missions will be increasing in the next two years, he added.

The last speaker of the UAMA conference was Lt. Col. Linda Neal, USAF, 163rd Air Refueling Wing (March, AFB). Although recently retired, Lt. Col. Neal continues to assist the California Air National Guard in planning future missions to Ukraine. Lt. Col. Neal planned the very first mission to Ukraine in September 1993.

She expressed her appreciation to all the interpreters, stating that "Ukrainian interpreters are essential for successful missions." She also discussed pre-planning deployment concepts.

The installation banquet took place Saturday evening with over 100 in attendance. Cmdr. Charles W. Dobra, USNR, commanding officer of a Judge Advocate Group unit at Glenview Naval Reserve Center, was the master of ceremonies.

In his opening remarks Cmdr. Dobra noted that values are a nation's lifeline and pointed out how values have impacted society throughout history.

The Rev. Myron Panchuk of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church provided the invocation. Steven Szewczuk was once again sworn in with the rest of the national board members. Dr. Dmytro Bodnarczuk, immediate past national commander, complimented the work of the UAV, while Irene Pryjma, the president of the UAV national Ladies Auxiliary, read the "Infantry Wife," a tribute to all spouses who have maintained vigilance during difficult times.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw gave the keynote address, in which he expressed his confidence that Ukraine will become an influential member of the world community. The numerous missions to Ukraine, according to Gen. Krawciw, are in the national interests of the United States.

On Sunday the UAMA met to elect a new chief operations officer (COO), Col. Mosijczuk. Maj. Golash, the COO for the past two years, reported on the successes and the challenges for UAMA. The need for military language training was cited, as



Dr. Myron Kuropas receives an appreciation award from Lt. Col. Walter Chyterbok.



Harold Bochonko, UAV adjutant, next to a poster depicting the role of Ukrainian interpreters in Peace Shield '95.

Roman Golash

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian American Veterans hold 52nd convention in Chicago

by Mike Demczuk

CHICAGO – The 52nd annual national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans was held on September 24-25. The host for this convention was UAV Post 32 of Chicago.

The Ukrainian American Military Association (UAMA) held its fourth annual conference concurrently. All the meetings and the banquet were held at the Chicago Marriott O'Hare Hotel.

The convention was convened on Friday, September 24, following routine meeting procedure with the "Pledge of Allegiance," the "UAV Prayer" and 30 seconds of silence for departed comrades. National Commander Steven Szewczuk made an opening statement. After the roll was called, consisting of national executive board members, past national commanders and post representatives, it was determined that a quorum was present.

In his report, National Commander Szewczuk announced the formation of two new posts, one in North Port, Fla., and another in Yonkers, N.Y. He noted that the reactivation of Post 29 in Washington had been placed on hold due to the military responsibilities of its members abroad, and focused on the possibility of new posts in the Allentown/Bethlehem, Pa., area, North Carolina and Rochester, N.Y.

He also spoke of the success of the national lottery that is earmarked for monetary support of the National Charter for the UAV. National Commander Szewczuk also reported about work on the National Charter itself, as well as meetings with congressmen and Vice-President Al Gore with respect to getting support for a bill to support the UAV National Charter.

He noted also that the UAV's newsletter, *The Tribune*, had been published four times in the past two years.

Other members of the national executive board presented reports detailing yearlong activities as they pertained to their respective positions. Post reports were requested in writing and are to be attached to the convention minutes when they are printed. However, Post 32, as the hosting post, was given the honor of delivering its report to the convention. Maj. Roman Golash (USAR) thanked his committee members for their hard work



Roman Golash

Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw delivers the keynote address during the joint UAV-UAMA banquet. Seated (from left) are: UAV National Commander Steven Szewczuk, Cmdr. Charles Dobra, Col. Askold Mosijczuk, Col. Albert Richards and Lt. Col. Linda Neal.

in putting on the convention, as they are a new post and had not attended many previous conventions.

He spoke also of the post's plans for the following afternoon, namely the meetings planned by the Ukrainian American Military Association; of joint ventures with Ukraine; and the problems incurred when Russian interpreters are used instead of Ukrainians in bilateral programs involving the United States and Ukraine. He noted that the various groups involved would give presentations and perspectives on recent missions to Ukraine, and expressed hope that everyone present would enjoy their stay and find the meetings informative.

The representatives to the convention then broke up into assigned committees. Much of the committee work pertained to the National Charter, funding for this project, and letters to be prepared to legislators and the community for support of the bill to be presented to Congress. An all-out effort is to be made this year to secure a National

Charter for the UAV, which would ensure that special recognition is extended to veterans of Ukrainian ancestry who served in the U.S. armed forces.

The following were elected to the new national executive board of the Ukrainian American Veterans: Mr. Szewczuk, Post 27, national commander; Mathew Koziak, Post 27; vice-commander; Peter Polnyj, Post 27, adjutant; Wasyl Liscynsky, Post 24, finance officer; Miroslaus Malaniak, Post 23, judge advocate; Myron Skorupa, Post 101, quartermaster; Myroslaw Pryjma, Post 101, chaplain/service officer; Bohdan Samokyszyn, Post 24, welfare officer; Harold Bochonko, Post 7, scholarship officer; Wasyl Luchkiw, Post 19, historian; and Michael Demchuk, Post 24, publicity/publications officer.

After a short acceptance speech in which the national commander stressed the need for veterans' continued support for the national charter and all funding planned, a luncheon was held for the executive board with Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, U.S.

Army (ret.), former commander of the 3rd Infantry Division (1987-1989).

The newly elected members of the 1999-2000 national executive board of the Ukrainian American Veterans and the newly elected members of the Ladies Auxiliary board were sworn in during the banquet that evening. The keynote speaker at the banquet was Maj. Gen. Krawciw.

Mr. Demchuk, the scholarship chairman for 1999, announced the recipients of the UAV's 1999 scholarships: a \$500 scholarship was awarded to Nicholas Hisczak of North Royalton, Ohio, attending Cuyahoga Community College in Cleveland; the \$300 Rosalie Polche Scholarship Award went to Danielle Buchma, of Hanover, Pa., attending The American University in Washington; and \$200 awards were designated for Michelle Bycko of Parma, Ohio, attending Cleveland State University, and Andrea Bonanno of Running Spring, Calif., attending the University of San Diego.

Ukrainian American...

(Continued from page 12)

was the growing need to interact with young soldiers on active duty. Col. Mosijczuk said he plans to expand the role of interpreters as policy consultants.

Maj. Gen. Krawciw contributed with valuable comments and agreed to become a senior consultant for the UAMA group.

Liturgy was held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church with members of the UAV and UAMA seated in the front pews. The Rev. Panchuk paid homage to those who have given their lives for freedom.

Afterwards, at the parish's Cultural Center, over 170 members of the community greeted Maj. Gen. Krawciw. Maj. Golash had opening remarks and introduced Mr. Szewczuk, the UAV national commander, and Col. Mosijczuk, the new UAMA chief. Maj. Gen. Krawciw addressed the audience in Ukrainian and discussed the developing relationship between Ukraine and the U.S.

The convention journal was published by Semkiw & Cemkib of Downers Grove, Ill. Mike Semkiw, the owner, a former marine, took special effort to produce this commemorative book "in memory of those who went before us." It was a fitting tribute to Ukrainian veterans.



Members of the UAV and UAMA during liturgy at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago.

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Ukraine's presidential...

(Continued from page 2)

and votes that were cast for Mr. Moroz in particular could well be divided fairly evenly between the two leaders. Mr. Marchuk's supporters will almost certainly join the Kuchma camp. Though his standing is impressive, Mr. Symonenko's total is unlikely to rise significantly outside Eastern Ukraine and the Crimea, and he would need a major propaganda campaign to convince supporters of the other candidates to join his team (even though the candidates themselves may be prepared to support him). To date, however, President Kuchma has kept firm control over the media and, thus, one can anticipate that the incumbent president will be re-elected barring some unforeseen disaster or political blunder on his part.

If one compares the October 31 results with the two previous presidential elections, then a definite leftward trend can be discerned. In 1991 western Ukraine voted solidly for its Rukh candidate, the late Vyacheslav Chornovil, a former dissident and longtime opponent of the Soviet regime, while eastern Ukrainian and Crimean votes ensured that Leonid Kravchuk became Ukraine's first president.

By 1994, alarmed at what appeared to be strong Russophile tendencies of the challenger, Mr. Kuchma, western Ukrainians switched allegiances to Mr. Kravchuk, but once again their smaller numbers (they comprise about 12 percent of the electorate) were not sufficient to elect their favorite.

In 1999, however, most western Ukrainians have turned to Mr. Kuchma as the only candidate capable of holding back the forces of the left. Over each five-year period, therefore, the profiles of the candidates have gravitated toward the left. The two candidates of the democratic and pro-Western Rukh did poorly (Mr. Marchuk at 8.13 percent and Yurii Kostenko at 2.2 percent), particularly when compared to the 23.3 percent of the vote received by Mr. Chornovil in 1991.

Thus, the elections reveal a divided society and one perturbed by recent economic and social trends. The left has emphasized falling living standards, low wages and unemployment, NATO aggression against Yugoslavia (as a reason for Ukraine to look favorably on membership in the Russia-Belarus union), the apparent lack of interest on the part of the European Union to Ukraine's request for associate membership, and the constant demands being made of a fragile cash-strapped economy by the International Monetary Fund. Another irritant has been the alleged lack of good faith on the part of the G-7 countries in coming up with funds promised for the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

President Kuchma, in turn, has promptly fired governors of the central Ukrainian provinces in which he fared badly, a tactic in line with his general policy that his continuing presidency is the only guarantee of a stable society in the future.

The president has responded in makeshift fashion to the various issues he has faced since the summer of 1994, never adopting the sort of wholesale reforms favored by pro-marketeters, but maintaining a Euro-centric and particularly pro-United States foreign policy. At the same time he has stabilized relations with the Russian Federation and maintained an open border with the authoritarian dictatorship in Belarus.

Thus, through his careful foreign policy and preservation of the status quo, Mr. Kuchma has – barely – satisfied the electorate. The encouraging aspect is that Ukraine will likely delay, at least for another five years, a return to a Communist leader.

Monitors evaluate...

(Continued from page 2)

said he had told all his staff to cast their ballots for President Kuchma. But he rejected the idea that his presence during voting in any way influenced the vote.

All the monitoring groups expressed deep concern at the conduct of the election campaign, which, they said, was characterized by media manipulation, illegal government participation and even violence. The OSCE's report was especially damning on government interference prior to voting. It said that political intervention on behalf of the incumbent had been undertaken by security forces, the post office and housing authorities.

Simon Osborne, head of the OSCE mission in Ukraine, told journalists in Kyiv on November 1 that the election observers' mission received "numerous verified

reports that public officials in state institutions were campaigning in favor of the incumbent president."

For example, Mr. Osborne said, "observers noted that heads of state administrations in eight oblasts at various levels openly urged voters to vote for the president." Furthermore, the election mission "received numerous allegations that postal workers were distributing campaign materials for President Kuchma and that [housing authority] employees were canvassing support for the incumbent president in at least four oblasts. In the latter case, the involvement in the election campaign could easily be perceived as intimidation," according to the OSCE official.

The OSCE also heavily criticized the lack of independent news coverage in the state-run media. The organization said this reporting overwhelmingly favored President Kuchma.

Winnipeg center...

(Continued from page 1)

response saved the building, and prevented what could have been a major disaster. The building's fire alarm had gone off, and police officers passing by noticed the fire and also called in an alarm. The blaze was immediately found to be arson - with damage initially estimated at \$250,000 - one of many fires set in the city in the last month.

The arson squad and the police department questioned an individual at the scene, and Derrick Albert Foreman, 35, was arrested and charged with arson. According to the Winnipeg Free Press, at least one other person is being sought in the crime, and the investigation continues.

A day later, the only indication from the exterior that there had been a fire at the imposing five-story brick building is the two plywood-covered windows on the first floor, the fire scene inside the windows where the Oseredok Boutique used to be, and a padlock on the massive old wooden door. Since the fire on Friday, no one other than police and the fire department personnel has had access to the building. Staff and board members of Oseredok must await the completion of the investigation before being permitted inside.

As of the morning of November 10, the building was still padlocked. Sources indicate that the major damage was in the boutique; Ms. Greschuk expressed hope that no major damage was done to the collections.

Community reaction

The community has rallied behind the institution. Ms. Hunter and Ms. Greschuk have received hundreds of calls from members of the Ukrainian community, and from the general Winnipeg public, with offers of financial and physical assistance - "people willing to write a check or lift a shovel," Ms. Hunter told the Winnipeg Sun.

Archival and museum institutions have offered professional preservation assistance.

But until the investigation is completed, the damage assessed and access to the building restored, no further information is available about what assistance is required.

Ms. Greschuk noted that the strength of the community is really demonstrated at a time of crisis. She added that she was surprised by the number of queries from across the country, and invited members and former members of the center to contact her if they have any questions. Anyone who has donated to the collections and is concerned about the state of their donation, is urged to contact her or Ms. Hunter for information.

The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center - Oseredok Ukrayinskoyi Kultury i Osvity - was founded in 1944, in Winnipeg, by Tetiana Koshetz (wife of the renowned Oleksander Koshetz), Dr. Pavlo Macenko, Dr. T. K. Pavlychenko, V. Kossar, and other

prominent Ukrainian Canadians.

It holds the largest Ukrainian library in North America, an archives, art gallery, museum, educational services and a gift shop. Its collections are priceless and irreplaceable; among them are rare books and maps; publications from the displaced persons camps of the post-World War II period; photograph, archival collections and artifacts related to Ukrainian settlement in Canada beginning over a century ago; the archives of Mr. Koshetz, Yevhen Konovalets and other prominent Ukrainians; a collection of a few thousand Ukrainian Easter eggs (pysanky); folk costumes, embroidery and other folk arts; paintings and other works by Ukrainian artists from around the world.

Oseredok holds exhibits in its art gallery and in the museum; its educational program presents various courses both in the building and through outreach programs at various sites in Manitoba. During the Easter season (actually, beginning in February) over 3,500 Manitoba schoolchildren learn pysanka-writing through the center's special pysanka workshop program.


What makes Oseredok unique among similar institutions around the world is that, even though it was originally founded by members of and unofficially affiliated with the Ukrainian National Federation (UNF), over half a century it has evolved into an all-Ukrainian institution, with Ukrainian Canadians of all backgrounds, generations and denominations active as members and represented on the board.

Whenever a Ukrainian Winnipegger hosts a guest from out of town, the tour of Ukrainian Winnipeg includes its churches, the Taras Shevchenko monument on the Manitoba Legislature grounds, the monument to the victims of the Famine-genocide of 1932-1933 in front of City Hall, and the Leo Mol Sculpture Garden in Assiniboine Park. But Oseredok is usually the first stop.

Ms. Hunter noted: "We have passively known or understood the value of our culture, but this [fire] has brought it home. What would happen if we were to lose it? There are so few other places to go to for material of such significance. While under unfortunate circumstances, this crisis has really brought us together."

She said she appreciates the great support of friends and co-workers, and offers of help from people in all walks of life and all cultural backgrounds. Ms. Hunter explained that this respect is characteristic to Winnipeg. The annual Folklorama Festival, a major multicultural event, fosters this special Winnipeg camaraderie.

Readers who wish to express their concern and offer assistance may contact: Linda Hunter, President, Board of Directors, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0L6; telephone, (204) 942-0218; fax, (204) 943-2857.



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Tryzub hosts fall tennis tourney

HORSHAM, Pa. – The 12th annual fall tennis tournament was held at Tryzubivka during the weekend of October 2-3. Sponsored by the Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub, this year's competition was played in the men's group only with a full feed-in tournament in the loser's group. Thirteen participants competed in a total of 23 matches with the following results.

In the finals, Stefan Sosiak, this year's USCAK winner among men over age 35, defeated Paul Rehulyk (Rollick) 6-2, 6-3, thereby winning the tournament. In the semifinals Mr. Sosiak defeated Jerry Tymkiw 6-3, 6-4, while Mr. Rehulyk eliminated George Sawchak in a long, 4-6, 6-3, 6-22, match. In the end, Mr. Rehulyk was

beaten by a younger and more rested opponent shortly after his long three setter with Mr. Sawchak.

In the quarterfinals Mr. Sosiak defeated Walter Dziwak 6-0, 6-2; Mr. Tymkiw, in another long match, beat Ihor Buhaj 4-6, 6-2, 6-2. Mr. Rehulyk defeated Alex Olync 6-4, 6-1, and Mr. Sawchak overcame Walter Wolowec 6-0, 6-1. The feed-in tournament was won by Mr. Tymkiw, who again defeated Mr. Buhaj in the second three-setter between these opponents, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6, thus winning third place in the tournament.

At the conclusion of the tournament trophies were presented to the winners and finalists by Mr. Sawchak, tournament director, and Ihor Chyzowych, president of Tryzub.



Boris Tatunchak, George Sawchak (tournament director), Jerry Tymkiw, Oles Kuchma, Stefan Sosiak, Paul Rehulyk, Ihor Buhaj, Alex Olync and Ihor Chyzowych (president of Tryzub) at Tryzub's fall tennis tournament.



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Rochester area golfers raise funds for Chernobyl relief

GREECE, N.Y. – On a balmy Saturday afternoon in September, more than 80 golfers from the Greater Rochester area came together for their favorite pastime and raised more than \$4,300 for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and the Poltava-Irondequoit Sister Cities Project.

The September 18 golf tournament was the first in what organizers hope will become an annual charity event. Proceeds from the tournament were designated for a new neonatal intensive care unit at the Poltava Maternity Hospital.

Earlier this year, CCRF and the Sister Cities Project had joined forces to deliver over \$90,000 worth of neonatal technology to the Poltava City Maternity Hospital, in an effort to help reduce infant mortality and save the lives of mothers and infants who experience various complications during delivery.

The golf tournament at the picturesque Deerfield Country Club drew a diverse crowd of golf enthusiasts, including representatives of various Rochester-area businesses, Ukrainian American organizations, Rotary International and other civic groups.

Following a full day of golf, the players gathered for an awards banquet that included a raffle, door prizes and surprise presentations. Among the guests of honor at the banquet were State Sen. James Alesi, who announced that he had secured \$10,000 for the Sister Cities Initiative in Poltava.

Also present was Alex Shoumatoff, a frequent contributor to the magazines Vanity Fair and Golf Digest who drove from Montreal to join the festivities. Mr. Shoumatoff told the crowd of CCRF supporters that he feels a special kinship with the Poltava region, as his great grandfather, Gen. Nikolai Avinoff, once owned a large estate that straddled the villages of Novy Sanzhar and Shedeyevo. A great patron of the arts, Mr. Avinoff reportedly bought from Count Karl Briulov the painting that helped to win the freedom of a talented young serf Taras Shevchenko. Mr. Avinoff also gave refuge to Shevchenko after he returned from exile and it was on the Avinoff estate that Shevchenko is said to have written his brooding revolutionary poem, "Dumy Moyi."

Tournament organizer Roman Lesiv thanked all the sponsors and participants who helped to make the event such a suc-

cess, including co-organizers John Adamczuk and Bohdan Skrobach, and local businesswoman Lesia Telega, whose firm Monroe Graphics designed and printed the promotional poster for the event.

At the conclusion, Mr. Lesiv congratulated the winning team of four golfers led by Jerry Randisi, who finished the challenging course with a low score of 65. Other members of Mr. Randisi's team were Clark Cogan, Barry Deane and Jim McKeegan.

A lively raffle followed with many sought-after prizes. Among the most coveted items was an official NFL football donated by Erik Matkiwsky that was signed by several star quarterbacks, including future Hall of Famers Jim Kelly, Dan Marino, Boomer Esiason and Jeff Hofstetter.

Irondequoit Town Clerk Lydia Dzus presented CCRF with a check for \$700 as a first installment from the Sister Cities Initiative toward the medical relief effort in Poltava. The president of CCRF's Rochester Chapter, Myron Babiuk, thanked the sponsors and participants for their support of the Poltava Maternity Hospital, and Alex Kuzma, representing CCRF's national organization, echoed Mr. Babiuk's sentiments.

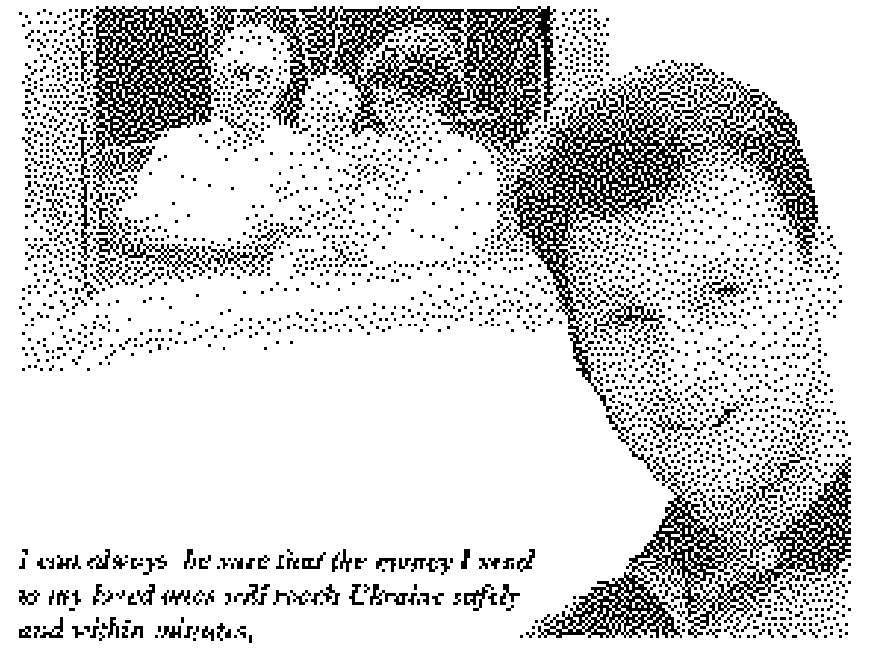
Speaking on behalf of CCRF's co-founders, Dr. and Mrs. Zenon Matkiwsky, Mr. Kuzma noted that the partnership between the relief fund and the Irondequoit Sister Cities Initiative possesses a great potential to reduce the infant mortality rate at the Poltava Maternity Hospital. Having just returned from Ukraine two weeks earlier, Mr. Kuzma reported that medical technology and training provided by CCRF and co-sponsored by similar grassroots partnerships had reduced in half the infant mortality rate in CCRF's partner hospitals in Lutsk and Dnipropetrovsk.

To learn more about the Poltava-Irondequoit Sister Cities Project or other programs in the Rochester area, contact Tamara Denysenko, (716) 544-9727, or Myron Babiuk, (716) 872-4263, or the CCRF's Connecticut office, (203) 407-0261. To make a tax-deductible contribution to support the neonatal unit at the Poltava Maternity Hospital, make checks payable to CCRF and send to 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078; please note "Poltava Project" on the check.



New York State Sen. James Alesi (seated, left) meets with the co-organizers of the golf tournament to congratulate them on their success and to lend his support to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and the Poltava-Irondequoit Sister Cities Project. Clockwise from upper left are: CCRF Rochester Chapter President Myron Babiuk, John Adamczuk, Roman Lesiv, Bohdan Skrobach and Lesia Telega.

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Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

work on the memorandum of cooperation, which is to be the legal basis for the project, and continuation of talks with German Airtruck GmbH consortium. The memorandum addresses issues connected to the protection of intellectual property, which is important for Ukraine, according to the vice minister for industrial policy, Valerii Kazakov. He added that the project is open to a fourth, fifth or sixth partner. Mr. Kazakov stated that the AN-70 project has several advantages, including the fact that if Germany joins the project, it would be able to purchase one-third more military-transport planes for the same price. Mr. Kazakov noted that the merger of German consortium Daimler Chrysler Aerospace with British-French concern Matra-Marconi Space, which took place last week, will influence the final decision by Germany. (Eastern Economist)

Danube will not be cleared before spring

BUDAPEST – The Hungarian Danube Navigation Committee has announced that it will not be possible to resume Danube navigation this winter since many fragments of ruined Yugoslav bridges cannot be removed from the river at present. The committee said that it would be possible to start clearing the river only next spring and the whole process would cost 15-30 million euros. At a meeting in Kyiv on September 22, the Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Romanian transport ministers signed an appeal to the European Union for financial assistance to enable navigation to be resumed by the end of the year. The ministers stated that the three countries are ready to provide experts and equipment for clearing a passage and reconstruction of bridges. According to Ukraine's Transport Ministry, as of September 1, Ukrainian companies' direct losses from the suspension of Danube traffic due to the war in Yugoslavia amounted to over \$58 million (U.S.). According to the Transport Ministry, 96 merchant vessels belonging to the Danube Steamship Line are blocked on the upper Danube and 700 on the lower Danube. Meanwhile, Kiliya Shipyard has had to suspend construction of new ships ordered by German companies, and UkrRichFlot is unable to meet its commitments for transporting iron ore and slab from Ukrainian ports to the Yugoslav port of Smeredovo for that country's Sartyd steelworks. (Eastern Economist)

Great Famine...

(Continued from page 8)

the right to demand an apology from those who represent the old Soviet regime," Mr. Kurylo underscored.

The Ukrainian government has proclaimed the fourth Saturday of November as a National Day of Remembrance in Ukraine to honor the victims of the Great Famine. Thus, Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora are united in the goal of memorializing this genocide and making it known to all the world.

Mr. Kurylo believes that the solemn procession in New York City is an end-of-millennium reminder that "the forced Famine is unfinished business of the 20th century." A way to finish business would be to open discussions between Russian leaders and Ukrainian representatives to seek out answers and assign responsibility to those who are guilty of these crimes – who may still be alive and deserve to face trial for the horrors they committed. The facts may need to be re-examined by journalists and the public in the hope that the atrocities that happened during an era when immediate media coverage was impossible are exposed and seen today.

Mr. Kurylo and his ad hoc committee strive to attract Ukrainians and other communities to unite in helping the Ukrainian community preserve the memory of those starved to death by Stalin and his minions. The procession will be attended by clergy of several New York Ukrainian churches; participants will carry Ukrainian flags mournfully draped in black, and photos of

the horrors of the 1932-1933 Famine. Informative leaflets will be distributed along the procession route.

"November 20 will be a day of mourning for all Ukrainians," Mr. Kurylo underlined. "It should also be a day of pride because we are a nation of beautiful, spiritual and talented people who, in the face of staggering odds, in this century alone, have endured and survived an unprecedented and stubborn Russian imperialistic assault against every aspect of Ukrainian life, including religion, language, culture and, most importantly, life itself. That is why we are asking our community to dedicate a few hours to the memory of 7-plus million innocent Ukrainian men, women and children sentenced by Stalin to death by starvation. Walk with us, mourn with us, heal with us, and be proud with us."

Those interested in participating in the solemn procession or in assisting with administrative tasks should contact Mr. Kurylo by phone at (212) 218-1031, or by e-mail at famine_walk33@hotmail.com.

Panel to be rescheduled

The panel discussion "My Life in the Ukrainian Community," scheduled for Sunday, November 21, at The Ukrainian Museum, has been cancelled. It will be rescheduled at a later date. For further information, please contact The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York; telephone, (212) 228-0110.

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Patriarch Filaret...

(Continued from page 5)

beginning of his presentation at the banquet, stating, "We feel that the Ukrainian spirit here has not died, rather, it is strong in its love for its homeland. They cannot separate you from Kyiv and its golden domes. You fought for the Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine, and you have kept it alive here for all these years."

He also reiterated the ideal that there would be one Church in Ukraine, and noted how impressed he was with the way that Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox live in harmony in the United States, offering this as an example to his communities in Ukraine.

"I have always emphasized that our two Churches are the only two Churches that defend the Ukrainian nation," he said, "All other Churches do not care or actively attempt to destroy the Ukrainian nation. That is one of our common positions, and it is distinctive from the position of all other Churches."

He continued: "Today the Kyiv Patriarchate is surrounded by enemies from all sides. Earlier, we had only one enemy – Moscow. Now we have Constantinople, which also is against our independent Church. Imagine, they came to our land, to Odesa and then recognized only the Russian Church, not an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church. And now we have another enemy, in America, in the bodies of the bishops. I will not include all the faithful – but the bishops are against us. Now we have Moscow, Constantinople and Bound Brook – even Ukrainians are against an independent Ukrainian Church."

Regardless of the attempts by enemies, noted the patriarch, an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church will overcome.

He called upon the government of Ukraine to help the Church, since without a Ukrainian Church, he noted, there will be no state. "All states that have arisen on the bones of fallen empires ... the Ottoman, the Soviet, have a role for the Church as the soul of their new nation," he said. "Moscow understands the role of the Church in state-building," he added, "therefore, it does everything to prevent one, strong, unified independent Church in Ukraine."

The patriarch stated that the Ukrainian people must vote for Leonid Kuchma for president and that Petro Symonenko, the Communist Party candidate, has already directly stated that he will support only the Moscow Patriarchate.

The patriarch spoke extensively about the situation of the Church in the diaspora:

"We can see how the Church that was once united under Patriarch Mstyslav, after his death is being divided into parts. ... They wanted to blame me ... while the hierarchs, some clergy and members of the Metropolitan Council are dragging the Church towards Constantinople; while the majority of parishes or parish boards oppose this, and rightfully so, because the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarch means that you will lose your autocephaly. Yet, in all your constitutions and by-laws, it is written that you are autocephalous; accepting the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarch and remaining an independent Orthodox Church are exclusive. You will become part of the Patriarchate of Constantinople.

"Did you recognize Mstyslav as your patriarch? In Ukraine we did and here you did; regardless of what they claim, we are one Church. To this day we consider all parishes of the Autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church here in America to be parishes of the Kyiv Patriarchate. The question is not about uniting with the Kyiv Patriarchate, you already are part of the Kyiv Patriarchate. The question is that you simply need to confirm this now that the bishops in Bound Brook are trying to divide us, [to confirm] that you are part of the

Kyiv Patriarchate – and not "go over" to something to which you have always belonged."

At the end of his presentation, the patriarch answered several questions for The Weekly, including a request for a response to the claim that the Kyiv Patriarchate originally supported the union of the UOC/U.S.A. with Constantinople. The patriarch answered: "We supported a Eucharistic union, but only a Eucharistic union, between the UOC/U.S.A. and the Ecumenical Patriarchate, our synod even issued such a statement. However, we did this with the condition that the UOC/U.S.A. use this new relationship to obtain recognition from the Ecumenical Patriarchate of the Kyiv Patriarchate. I emphasize that I was in favor only of Eucharistic union, and not that the bishops of the UOC/U.S.A. accept the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarchate on behalf of themselves and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States. However, now that it is clear that Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew does not recognize us, then I do not support any relationship." [According to scholars familiar with the Orthodox Church, Eucharistic union means a communality enjoyed by all Orthodox Churches, that Churches can partake of the Eucharist together. Eucharistic unity does not support subordination and is not the same as accepting the omophorion of another Church – Ed. note.]

During his presentation the patriarch stated that Archbishop Antony was trying to confuse people, purposefully confusing the concepts of canonicity and recognition.

"You had canons, sacraments 20 years ago ... your hierarchs were made bishops by Mstyslav – are they now saying that this was illegitimate? That they were illegitimate? So what changed so that suddenly you are not canonical? Nothing – as you were, you remain – other than that your hierarchs have taken you to another patriarch," he stated. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church was always canonical, he noted, regardless of the claims made by other Churches. To not be recognized by other Orthodox Churches is altogether different; a Church can be canonical and not be recognized.

He added: "Orthodox Church canons forbid going over to another patriarch, so they are the ones that have violated the canons, and they want to eliminate the right of 'sobornopravnist' ... only a 'pomisnyi sobor' has the authority to make such decisions as leaving one Church and joining another, or leaving and forming an Autocephalous Church, and not in the way that it was done – secretly – with the participation of only a few hierarchs and clergy, and then presented as fact. It should have been approved beforehand."

The patriarch also warned his audience to be wary of the claims being made by the lawsuit that the parish property is being held in trust for the hierarchy of the Church. "The hierarchs already find themselves under the Ecumenical Patriarchate, and they are now only the executors of the will of the synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. ... Their titles are those of bishops of the patriarchate in Constantinople, regardless of their claims that they remain bishops of the Ukrainian Church. ... The hierarchs of the Constantinople Church cannot claim property of a Church that is not theirs, but they are trying to mix up things. They cannot claim your church property. ... Be careful."

He concluded: "Regardless of complicated situation in Ukraine, we are getting closer and closer to our goal. We are not only in Ukraine, but are found throughout world. We are slowly but surely coming out of our isolation. ... I see that Ukrainians here have a unified strength, regardless of deep differences, there is basically one goal – support for Ukraine – and all this goes for the benefit of our nation. Our nation is – and will be – and we will have one independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church."

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.

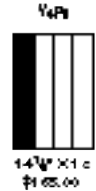
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

The Great Famine and our duty

by Markian Hadzewycz

Every Ukrainian knows – or at least should know – how destructive Communism really is. We all are familiar with Joseph Stalin, and how he starved to death between 7 million and 10 million Ukrainians in 1932-1933 via his policy of forced collectivization.

Sadly, there were and still are people who deny Soviet responsibility for this artificially created genocidal Famine. One such person is a professor of English at Montclair State University in Upper Montclair, N.J. This Famine-denier has created a website (<http://www.shss.montclair.edu/english/furr/politics.html>) that contains his political beliefs, as well as his thoughts on the Great Famine. According to this professor, the Famine of 1932-1933 was a natural disaster that killed no more than a few hundred thousand people. The “lie” about Soviet responsibility for the “man-made famine” [his quotation marks], he says, was started by anti-Communist “Ukrainian fascist” groups such as the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists that worked with their “Nazi bosses.”

I discovered this professor’s webpage when perusing the site at infoukes.com. I read his section on Stalin and was outraged. Over a period of several weeks, I sent countless e-mails countering his outright lies. The debate was on: the professor quoted books and articles, while I cited official sources from the governments of the U.S. and Ukraine (both Soviet and post-Soviet), eyewitness reports, etc. I then escalated the debate by sending out information about the website to others. Pretty soon the professor was receiving unexpected e-mail condemning his website and his views on the famine.

Hopefully, this commentary will encourage others to act. It should be the duty of all Ukrainians to arm themselves with the facts and to tell the world the truth about the Famine-genocide.

PS: Do not forget about the solemn procession and memorial service dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Great Famine that will take place in New York on November 20.

Markian Hadzewycz may be reached at Shukhevych@aol.com

Young scientist wins Dream Trip

PARMA, Ohio – Larissa Paschyn, 14, a student of Parma Senior High School, competed in the Discovery Young Scientists Challenge in Washington. As noted in the October issue of Ukelodeon, Larissa was selected from over 50,000 students around the country that competed at state and regional science fairs; 4,000 of these students were selected for the Discovery Young Scientist Challenge; and 40 finalists competed in the final challenge held October 13-17 at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History.

The competition involved special challenges in the areas of physical anthropology, entomology, mineralogy, chemistry and marine ecology. The finalists also competed in special “Communications Challenges” and presented their science fair projects to a panel of scientists. Scholarships were presented to the top 10 winners along with a variety of special awards.

Larissa, whose project was titled “Wetland or Wasteland,” has been studying wetland habitats for over three years. She plans to continue her research, is interested in many scientific disciplines, and is considering

careers in astrophysics, environmental science, archaeology or medicine.

Larissa was awarded 10th place in the overall competition and will receive a scholarship, as well as various other prizes.

In addition, she won a special award offered by the Travel Channel: the “Dream Science Trip.” Finalists completed an essay describing their dream science trip. Larissa wrote that her desire was to visit a site on the Dnipro River in Ukraine, where remnants of the Trypillian culture were discovered in 1893.

She also wrote: “The Trypillian culture has been dated back to 7000 B.C. The digs there have uncovered beautiful ceramics, tools, paintings and woven patterned textiles. Based on scientific analyses, these are theories that the Trypillian people were agriculturists and cattle breeders.

“While most civilizations were nomadic, the Trypillians established 2,000 settlements and sepulchral mounds in this region. They built villages, 10,000-person settlements with two-story houses and temples in beautiful circular and spiral developments. They had started to smelt bronze and had even built observatories and had calendars. Little is known of their religion, however they were matriarchal and their goddesses far outshine the smaller male gods.

“I believe that it was probably these Trypillian people who were first to cross into the great China desert, based on recent mummy findings in the region. The Trypillian culture mysteriously disappeared around 4000 B.C., but the influence of these ancient people is still evident in the Ukrainian culture and art of today.

“I am of Ukrainian descent, and I would love to be able to work on the excavation and archeological digs of the Trypillian culture. Perhaps now, 106 years after they were first discovered, more of their secrets could be revealed. For me it would be a trip not only to the dawn of civilization but to the dawn of my own heritage.”

Larissa’s was the winning essay and, as a result, she will travel to Ukraine, probably during the summer of 2000, courtesy of Discovery/Travel Channel to fulfill her dream.

Larissa is the daughter of Lisa and Oleh Paschyn of Parma, Ohio, who, as Mrs. Paschyn noted, are “still in disbelief that this happened.”

Visiting history during a European vacation

by Adrianna, Nicholas and Olga Rudyk

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y. – How often do you hear vacationers say: “Boy, after this vacation, I’ll need a vacation.” That’s exactly what we said this summer. Not a minute of rest for the three of us.

We admit we do not regret any of it. During our tour of Europe we made sure not to forget who we are. Our photo album proves it.

The most memorable and moving goals of our trip were to track down the final resting places of Otaman Symon Petliura in Paris and Col. Yevhen Konovalts in Rotterdam, Holland. We felt a part of history when we bowed our heads to these two great men and said our prayers.

While in Germany we also paid a visit to the American military base in Schweinfurt. It was there that our father (and husband) Stephen Rudyk was born in 1946 in a displaced persons camp. His parents, Stephanie and Michael, had wound up at the camp after World War II and were married there. Later, Stephen’s brother, William, was stationed in Schweinfurt when he joined the U.S. Army. (A story about our visit to our roots appeared in the Crusader, a newspaper serving the U.S. Army in Germany.)

It is an adventure we will always remember and recall as highlights of our vacation.



Adrianna and Nicholas Rudyk at the gravesite of Otaman Symon Petliura in Paris.

Camp memories: a great summer

by Maya Ripecky

CHICAGO – As the school year began, I remembered summer as a time of fun and games, long talks at midnight, sunsets on the beach and blisters. It was a great vacation.

My summer started with camp. I went to a three-week Plast Ukrainian scouting camp in Whitehall, Mich. It was held at Camp Owassipe, which belongs to the Boy Scouts of America. Our camp name was “Land of the Morning Sun,” which refers to a book about the Scythians in Ukraine.

Camp started with a very thorough check for candy, food, body glitter, nail polish and other make-up, none of which were allowed. We then parted with our parents and began setting up our tents. Our counselors informed us that if we said one phrase in English, we would have to write an eight-line poem about that phrase in Ukrainian and read it at dinner.

Later we said a short “hello” to all the head Plast people and went to liturgy. When we got ready for bed we were notified that every night we were going to take turns “guarding” the camp. This is an old Plast tradition. The week ended with no problems. We had a few hours to stay with our parents and fill up on candy.

The second week began with our



Maya Ripecky, 13, of Chicago.

counselors telling us that we would have to build a gate (“brama” in Ukrainian). So we grabbed axes and saws, and began chopping all the dead trees we could find (hard on the hands). We were rewarded, though, with a great looking entrance (better than the one the boys built). In the middle of the second week, everyone got sick (well, almost everyone). Our camp had its own quarantine. We also started to prepare for our overnight trip to Lake Michigan.

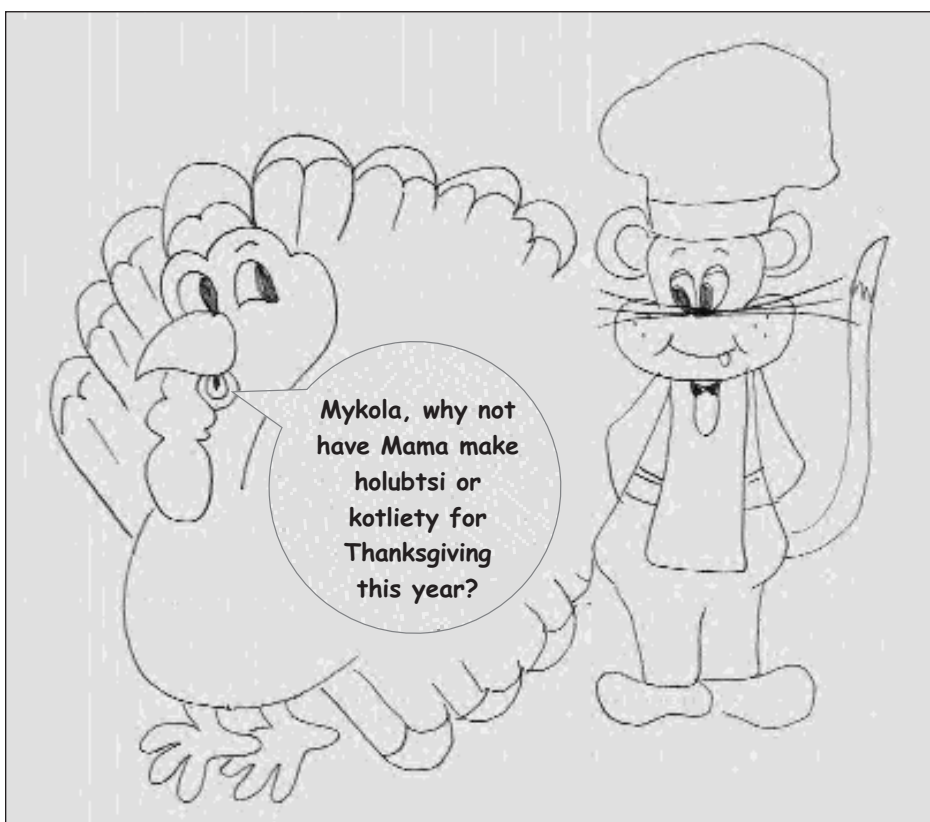
The third week began with a bang. We got our tastes of fun (and great views) on Lake Michigan, when we had our “day at the beach,” ending with burnt hot dogs and a walk on the beach as the sun set. Camp ended with hugs from our friends, and tears.

Before I knew it, camp was over. It was sad to part with friends and counselors, but I look forward to seeing them at camp next year. I hope I will have as much fun next year at our camp at “PK” (Pysanyi Kamin in Middlefield, Ohio) as I did this year.

A Halloween costume

Roman Zyla of Etobicoke – that’s a city outside of Toronto, in Ontario, Canada – was the only UKELODEON reader who sent Mykola Myshka a drawing of his costume for Halloween. So, do you want to know what Roman was dressed as? He was a chef.

Myshka’s Thanksgiving



Mishanyna

I	Y	A	D	E	C	N	A	R	B	M	E	M	E	R
N	V	E	T	E	R	A	N	S	D	A	Y	O	L	E
D	C	R	A	N	B	E	R	R	Y	A	R	I	F	W
I	Y	S	I	D	N	I	K	P	M	U	P	E	R	O
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S	R	T	S	E	V	R	A	H	S	I	D	L	D	Y
N	U	T	S	S	Q	U	A	N	T	O	V	B	O	A
I	T	H	A	N	K	S	G	I	V	I	N	G	M	M
F	A	L	L	R	E	B	M	E	V	O	N	O	N	E

Locate the words or phrases below to solve our November Mishanyna. All of the words are somehow related to this month.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| cranberry | independence | November | Veterans Day |
| fall | Lviv | Remembrance Day | yam |
| freedom | Mayflower | Squanto | |
| harvest | Pilgrims | Thanksgiving | |
| Indians | pumpkin | turkey | |

Hard work pays off at talent show

by Sofia Padkowsky and Natalie Rakowsky

CEDAR KNOLLS, N.J. – On Saturday, September 25, we took part in a Ukrainian talent show during the Ukrainian Festival in Malapardis Park. We decided to recite “Rozryta Mohyla” (The Plundered Grave), a poem by the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko.

Although we were very well prepared by Iwana Kononiw, we were still extremely nervous while delivering the poem. As we got up on stage and began reciting the poem, our hearts began racing and our hands trembled while holding the microphones. Despite our nerve-racking feelings, we delivered the poem flawlessly.

Since we felt we hadn’t even placed, we began to gather our things and leave, but at that moment the winners were announced: “The second-place winners are: Sofia Padkowsky and Natalie Rakowsky.” We won.

We couldn’t believe it! We were ecstatic. Relief, surprise, happiness, along with many other emotions rushed through us as we giddily walked over to receive our prize. Finally, satisfaction took over. Our hard work had paid off.



Natalie Rakowsky (left) and Sofia Padkowsky perform during the festival.

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated December 12, please send in your materials by December 3.

Please drop us a line: UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510. Call us at (973) 292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com.

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год. 8-ма веч.

at Ukrainian Institute of America,
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Monday, November 15

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture titled "The Restoration and Development of Theological Education in the Greco-Catholic and Orthodox Churches in Ukraine: Challenges and Prospects," by the Rev. Dr. Andriy Chirovsky, director, Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, University of St. Paul, Ottawa. The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information call (617) 495-4053.

Wednesday, November 17

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a roundtable discussion in Ukrainian on the topic "Tales of Three Cities: Problems of Nation-Building in Ukraine during the 1990s in Uzhorod, Kryvyi Rih and Mykolaiv," with Nadia Havrylyuk, Uzhorod State University; Valeriy Kozak, journalist from Kryvyi Rih; and Natalia Shevchenko, Mykolaiv Pedagogical Institute. The discussion will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at noon-2 p.m. A "brown bag" lunch with drinks will be provided.

Saturday, November 20

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The University of Michigan Ukrainian Club is sponsoring a lecture in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk's death. Guest speaker is Iryna Shamraj of the Ukrainian Music Institute, Detroit branch. Topics will include the composer's biography, composition and distinct musical style, as well as insight on his untimely passing. The presentation will be held in Room D on the third floor in the Michigan League, 911 N. University Ave., University of Michigan, at 7:30 p.m. For additional information contact Petro Lisowsky, (734) 214-3829, or Vera Slywinsky, (734) 764-9640; or e-mail the club at um.ukes@umich.edu

Saturday-Sunday, November 20-21

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The University of Michigan Ukrainian Club is inviting high school juniors and seniors to participate in its third annual "Ukrainian Student Weekend" at the University of Michigan. Activities will include a lecture by Iryna Shamraj commemorating the 20th anniversary of Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk's death; tour of University of Michigan Central and North campuses; tour of Ann Arbor; a visit to the University of Michigan Museum of Art; and introduction to university life at the University of Michigan. Registration is free. For additional information, contact Petro Lisowsky, (734) 214-3829 or Vera Slywinsky (734) 764-9640; or e-mail the club at um.ukes@umich.edu.

Monday, November 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a presentation on the topic "The Rule of Law and the Judiciary in Ukraine" by Bohdan A. Futey, judge, U.S. Court of Federal Claims, Washington. The presentation will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For more information call (617) 495-4053.

Sunday, November 28

PHOENIX, Ariz.: The 19th annual "International Christmas" festival opens in downtown Phoenix, on the indoor concourse of Bank One Center. The festival, which provides a focal point for learning about the cultural diversity in the community, continues through December 30. The festival showcases 45 trees decorated with artifacts representative of each group's heritage; Christmas characters and Santa carvings; hundreds of dolls, representing a broad range of nationalities; and a creche collection. The tree representing Ukraine is decorated by members of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Enjoy midday choral concerts weekdays, November 29 - December 10. Bring the children for a special afternoon of ethnic Christmas ornament and card-making (materials provided free of charge), as well as puppet shows on Saturday, December 4. International entrees are featured for lunch in the Coin Room Cafe throughout the month. The festival is open seven days a week, including Christmas Day, at 8 a.m.-9 p.m. The free, public event is courtesy of Bank One. For additional information call (602) 221-1005.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, December 5

CLEVELAND: The Cleveland Branch of the Plast Ukrainian youth organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary with the following activities to be held at the St. Pokrova Church Hall, 6812 Broadview Road, in Parma: an exhibit of Plast memorabilia starting at 3 p.m., followed by a jubilee program at 4 p.m. and dinner at 5:30 p.m. The Ukrainian community is cordially invited to participate in the golden anniversary celebration. Current and former Plast members who have not yet received an invitation to the anniversary celebrations are asked to update their mailing address at the contact listed below. For further information, to make tax-deductible contributions, or to forward written greetings contact: Bohdan Kowcz, 3697 Vezber Drive, Seven Hills, OH 44131; telephone, (440) 524-1639; or e-mail inquiries to Dr. Ihor Zachary at IGZACHARY@aol.com.

LOS ANGELES: The Kobzar Ukrainian National Choir of Los Angeles, jointly with Ukrainian Culture Center and the California Association to Aid Ukraine (CAAU), present their 1999 "Christmas Carol Concert" to benefit orphans in Ukraine. Please plan to join us for this festive holiday concert starting at 1:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Culture Center, 4315 Melrose Ave. Suggested ticket contribution is \$10 for adults; \$5 for children age 6-12; and free for children age 5 and under. For further information call Bohdan Malaniak, (818) 249-6741.

WINNIPEG: The St. Andrew's College Ensemble, Dostoino, organized in 1998 by St. Andrew's College under the direction of Tatiana Navolska, will appear in performance at the Eva Claire Recital Hall, School of Music, University of Manitoba, at 7:30 p.m. Titled in Church Slavonic "Hlasom Moim" (With my Voice), the concert will feature sacred music by the renowned 17-18th century Ukrainian masters Dyletskyi, Bortniansky and Berezovsky. The entire performance is in Church Slavonic, the original language of the compositions. Tickets, at \$12, are available from the choristers as well as St. Andrew's College by calling (204) 474-8895.

REMINDER REGARDING NEW REQUIREMENTS:

Effective September 1, there is a **\$10 charge per submission** for listings in Preview of Events. The listing plus payment must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. There is also the option of prepayment for a series of listings.

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Information sent by fax should include a copy of a check, in the amount of \$10 per listing, made out to The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly's fax number is (973) 644-9510.



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