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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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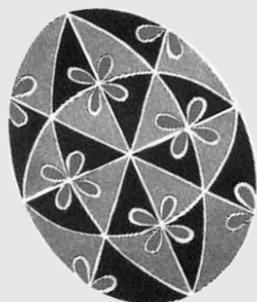
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## ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!



## CHRIST IS RISEN!

## Kuchma reaffirms determination to stay the course on reforms

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma once again confirmed that there is no going back for Ukraine — that it will stay the course of economic and democratic reforms. That was the principal message of his annual state of the state address to the Parliament on April 2.

“Integration into Europe — this is our conscious and strategic choice,” he told deputies, government officials, regional governors and journalists gathered in the Supreme Council headquarters. The 65-minute speech was televised and broadcast live via radio.

His remarks came on the same day that the presidents of the Russian Federation and Belarus signed a treaty of reintegration, in what many see as the first step in reviving the Soviet Union.

In sharp contrast to the events taking place in the Kremlin on that day, Mr. Kuchma, sounding confident, said: “We consider and

firmly hold the position that any attempts to reanimate the Soviet Union carry no historic perspective and only harm the development of normal integration processes.”

“Ukraine’s foreign policy priorities remain the same — integration with European nations and simultaneous development of relations with Russia in all fields,” commented Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udoenko on April 3, confirming President Kuchma’s outline of Ukraine’s course of action.

In a lengthy speech that covered everything from the importance of the constitutional process in Ukraine to the lack of affordable summer recreation camps for children, President Kuchma outlined the trials and tribulations of Ukraine during this transitional time.

As a companion to his presentation, the presidential administration distributed a 381-page manual titled “The Economic and Social Development of Ukraine in 1995” to all the deputies of the Supreme Council.

In his state of the state address, the Ukrainian chief executive was able to delineate some of Ukraine’s most pressing problems and list its most crucial policies, both domestic and foreign.

“Ukraine has passed the point of historic return, and there will be no going back. However, the danger of attempts to return to the past cannot be excluded; in fact, both internal and external forces must be considered,” he cautioned in his opening remarks.

“But, we should no longer ask the question: What kind of state should Ukraine be? That choice has already been made,” he said.

Throughout his speech, President Kuchma emphasized that Ukraine will prosper only if its branches of power work together and consolidate their forces. “Our future — without exaggeration — depends on this,” he noted.

The Ukrainian leader underscored the importance of a consensus regarding fundamental values, which includes a common

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## Husar named exarch of Kyiv-Vyshhorod

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Bishop Lubomyr Husar has been named exarch of the newly established Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate, according to the press office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv.

The announcement was made on April 2 by the Very Rev. Ivan Dacko, chancellor of the curia of Major Archbishop Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. He also told reporters during a news conference at the metropolitan’s residence across from St. George Cathedral that Bishop Ivan Choma has been named Cardinal Lubachivsky’s special envoy to Rome.

“I am convinced that in Bishop Lubomyr the faithful of our Church in Kyiv and eastern Ukraine will have a wise and able spiritual leader and shepherd, and that Bishop Ivan will admirably represent our Church’s matters in Rome. Our Church, for a long while now, has been enriched by the work and experience of these bishops. With their new appointments, our Church and its faithful have received a special blessing from God,” noted Cardinal Lubachivsky in an April 2 statement.

April 2 marked 19 years since the day the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj secretly consecrated both Bishops Husar and Choma at the Studite Monastery at Castelgondolfo, near Rome.

But, it was only during the Ukrainian Catholic Church Bishops’ Synod in Rome last November that the hierarchs determined that the time was right for these two underground bishops to serve the Church in their capacities as bishops.

According to various Church sources, the Vatican recognized the two bishops soon after they were consecrated, but the

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## Belarusian Popular Front leader condemns union with Russia

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — On the eve of the signing of a new union between Russia and Belarus, Zyanon Paznyak, chairman of the Belarusian Popular Front, condemned the actions of Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, accusing him of establishing a “criminal, pro-fascist authoritarian regime.”

Mr. Paznyak — now a Belarusian dissident — delivered his remarks at a joint press conference with Ukrainian Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil sponsored by the Ukrainian Media Club on April 1 in Kyiv. He had arrived in Kyiv two days earlier to publicize the plight of his native Belarus, where he said his life has been threatened in recent days and where censorship has made it impossible to appeal directly to Belarusian citizens to defend the independence of their state.

Ukrainian national democratic leaders — among them Mr. Chornovil, Ukrainian Republican Party Chairman Bohdan Yaroshynsky, Democratic Party of Ukraine Chairman Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists spokesman Serhiy Zhyzhko, as well as Prosvita President Pavlo Movchan — were the first to offer their Belarusian brothers support during these difficult times.

Mr. Paznyak and the BPF turned to these Ukrainian forces and traveled to Ukraine in search of a podium from which to issue their message of distress.

Mr. Paznyak said Ukraine was his first stop on a list of countries in Europe where he will travel in order to spread the Belarusian national-democratic message. On April 2, however, he returned to Miensk to attend a rally protesting the Lukashenka-Yeltsin accord.

Ukrainian national-democratic forces held a public meeting of support for Belarus on Sunday afternoon, March 31, at St. Sophia Square, gathering more than 400 Ukrainian citizens. Speakers at the meeting also spoke out against Russian aggression in Chechnya, the attempts of Communist deputies to renew the Soviet Union, and the need to ratify a new constitution for Ukraine.

According to Belarusian Popular Front leaders addressing the meeting, President

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## First Lady and VP to host Chernobyl event at White House

WASHINGTON — On April 10, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore will host an event at the White House to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy.

Invited guests include leaders of humanitarian relief and environmental organizations, the scientific and medical communities, and American businesses, as well as representatives of the governments of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

The event will honor the individuals and organizations who have been significantly involved in healing those affected by the disaster and working to prevent future tragedies.

# Russia, the specter of integration and Ukraine: a look at new realities

by Volodymyr Zviglianich

## CONCLUSION

### Confederation or hegemony?

The signing of a "union" between Russia and Belarus on April 2 will lead to the creation of at least three geopolitical configurations on former USSR territory, thus questioning the validity and very essence of the CIS.

The first is the Baltic states, which do not belong to the CIS and will not join any "confederations." Their aim is to join Euro-Atlantic structures, such as NATO and the European Union, as soon as possible.

The second is the CIS, which is destined to be split when some member-countries become "more equal than others" due to their involvement in a "real union" with Russia. This turns the CIS into an "illusory union" (which it was in practice) and makes its further existence meaningless.

The third is the "new union/confederation" that will preserve a contrived sovereignty and governance through supranational bodies under Russia's dominance. The first idea of what form this government would take was given by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka after his talks in Moscow with President Borys Yeltsin and Viktor Chernomydin on March 22-23: a joint Supreme Council made up of presidents, prime ministers and legislative chiefs from each state, and an inter-parliamentary congress drawn from each legislature.

The participation of some CIS countries in this proposed "confederation," or community, would allow them to obtain credits for common programs and relieve such basket cases as Belarus and Tajikistan of responsibility for their political and economic crises.

For Moscow, entering a post-CIS space is a means to assert its role as regional hegemon, to soothe the psycho-emotional pain of its populace caused by the disintegration of the Soviet empire, and to combat plans for NATO's eastward expansion.

However, the co-existence of one top-dog (Russia) and several underdogs within the framework of a "new confederation" has the potential of turning this body into a sort of a hegemony established peacefully and "voluntarily," in which the military and economic capabilities of one member exceed by many times those of the rest of the members combined.

### Lessons for the West

For the West the emergence of a post-CIS geopolitical reality contains several lessons.

- Having said "no going back to the USSR" as a union based on violence and lawlessness, one cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that a post-CIS amalgamation could turn into a sort of "voluntary" hegemony. The problem is not how a post-CIS union is created, voluntarily or violently (the Communists so far speak only about peaceful means to restore the USSR), but what is its essence – democratic, hegemonic, or authoritarian. The USSR, according to its constitution, was a voluntary union open to other countries, but essentially it was a totalitarian empire.

- Russia should not feel itself isolated from the processes of European integration in which its former satellites are more and more actively involved. However, the

West should capitalize on the idea that a post-CIS configuration could in no way be treated by Russia as a barrier to certain countries' membership in Euro-Atlantic structures. It also should be made clear that of the "three Europes" about which Warren Christopher spoke in Prague on March 20, (Western, Central and Eastern), Russia's path to Western European structures lies through the development of free and equal contacts with the countries of Central Europe rather than by establishing "exclusive" relations either with NATO or the EU.

- The West should be ready for non-traditional forms of interference in the affairs of sovereign nations by Russia, such as creeping cultural expansionism, including educational and informational expansionism, language policy and "ethnic" foreign policy issues. This could entail a redefinition of the very notion of "interference."

- The West should also be ready to deal with the three geopolitical configurations on former Soviet territory with their different aims and visions of the West.

- Of these three, the Baltic states and Ukraine are the most important states for the West, and especially for the U.S., in limiting any Russian effort (voluntary or otherwise) to reassert dominance in Eastern Europe. Traveling to Kyiv shortly after the Duma vote on restoration of the USSR, Secretary of State Christopher stressed that "Ukraine is a very important partner of the United States," an independent and sovereign state. He noted that any unilateral attempt to change its status "should be rejected by the international community."

### Lessons for Ukraine

During his meeting with Secretary Christopher on March 19, President Leonid Kuchma stressed that "Ukraine needs political stability more than ever." From this stem several important lessons for Ukraine.

- The future of Ukraine's political stability is connected with countries that respect written laws and change them only in a legal way, rather than by the dictum of political whim.

- Ukrainian political stability also depends on its relations with those countries that would not consider Ukraine's reinforcement a challenge.

- From this follows that Russia cannot be the major strategic political partner for Ukraine. So far Russia – as the recent decision by the Duma and the intention to create a new union inside the CIS have shown – is not at ease with the idea of observing written laws and changes them as political considerations dictate. Any potential reinforcement of the political, economic or cultural standing of Ukraine will be considered a challenge to Russia's own national self-image. The political future of Ukraine is in Europe, with those states and structures that could facilitate the emergence of a market democracy there, rather than with Russia or some vague "Eurasian" space. At the same time, Russia could be regarded as a major economic partner for Ukraine until it develops its own internationally competitive hi-tech industry.

- The strategic loss of Belarus, both by the West and Ukraine, to Russia must draw the attention of countries that together with Ukraine could withstand any Russian effort to re-establish dominance in Eastern Europe. Therefore, Ukraine's contacts with the Baltic states and the Scandinavian countries, as well as the countries of the Visegrad group, are now a top strategic priority in the region.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Kyiv Patriarchate denounces Aleksey II

KYIV — The Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate has condemned statements by Patriarch Aleksey of the Russian Orthodox Church giving his blessing to the Russian-Belarusian union treaty signed on April 2 by Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. A statement issued by the Kyiv Patriarchate's press office on March 28 rebuked the Moscow cleric "for his intention to take part in the 'solemn' signing ceremony" of the new integration agreement. "The Moscow Patriarchate's participation in the renewal of the empire may lead to unforeseen political and socio-economic consequences in Ukraine, insofar as the majority of Orthodox parishes in our state remain in the Russian [Orthodox] Church. The so-called Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate is being drawn into a dangerous political game of renewal of empire," the statement added. (Respublika)

### Clinton not taking sides in Russian vote

WASHINGTON — In response to U.S. media allegations of a "secret deal" with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, U.S. President Bill Clinton declared that he is not taking sides in the Russian presidential elections, Reuters reported on April 2. On March 27 the Washington Times, citing leaked documents, alleged that when Mr. Clinton met Mr. Yeltsin at the March 13 anti-terrorism summit in Egypt, he had pledged to support Mr.

Yeltsin's re-election in exchange for the Russian president's promise to resolve "difficult" bilateral disputes, including one involving U.S. poultry exports to Russia, much of which are produced in the president's home state of Arkansas. Both Russian and U.S. spokesmen have refuted the report, but the Russian Foreign Ministry criticized the U.S. Embassy in Moscow for "leaking" confidential bilateral discussions, and the Clinton administration has opened a Justice Department investigation into how the paper obtained classified information. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### "Such a newspaper does not exist"

KYIV — "Such a newspaper does not exist" was the answer received by residents of Poltava Postal Districts Nos. 14 and 21, who sent in subscriptions to the Rukh newspaper Chas/Time. The existence of the popular bilingual weekly, published in the capital, was denied in letters sent to the local post offices by the head of the Poltava Postal Administration. (Rukhpress)

### One in three Russians for revival of USSR

MOSCOW — Russian citizens remain divided over the fate of the former Soviet Union. Less than one-third of Russians support the State Duma's March 15 denunciation of the treaty that formally disbanded the USSR. About 40 percent reject the move, believing that the Duma's action will only cause a deterioration in

(Continued on page 4)

## Blaze damages National Bank

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A fire broke out in the National Bank of Ukraine building on March 21, causing damage to papers and valuables in the cellar of the structure, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

The blaze, which seems to have started at 2 p.m., was put out by 2:45 p.m. Interior Ministry authorities said they believe the flames broke out when waste papers caught fire as a welding machine gave off some sparks.

There were no injuries as firefighters managed to evacuate personnel from the building, which dates back to 1902 and was designed by architect Vladyslav Horodetsky.

"Nothing serious has happened," said National Bank Governor Victor Yushchenko, describing the damage to the building as "insignificant." He noted

that there would be an investigation by bank authorities into the cause of the fire.

This is the second fire at a state building in less than two weeks. On March 9, the studios of the Ukrainian Television and Radio Company were engulfed by flames in the wee hours of the morning, causing the airwaves to be silent for more than four hours.

Close to \$7 million (U.S.) will be needed to repair and restore the building of the broadcast company, located on the Khreshchatyk, Kyiv's main thoroughfare, and an additional \$4-5 million to purchase new equipment, according to Zinoviy Kulyk, chairman of the State Committee for TV and Radio Broadcasting.

Mr. Kulyk said the state budget will be the main source of funding for the restoration of the building, but that a special account would be opened to collect money for new equipment.

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# INTERVIEW: Nicholas Burns on evolving U.S.-Ukrainian relations

*Secretary of State Warren Christopher's March 19-23 trip to Eastern Europe and Russia included one-day meetings with government officials in Ukraine. In Kyiv, Mr. Christopher denounced the Russian Duma's non-binding resolution declaring the dissolution of the Soviet Union illegal.*

*Mr. Christopher's March 19 visit with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma centered on Ukraine's relationship with NATO, closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and progress on Ukraine's new constitution.*

*Accompanying the secretary of state on his European tour was R. Nicholas Burns, State Department spokesman and deputy assistant secretary for public affairs. Mr. Burns is the former special assistant to President Bill Clinton on Russia and Ukraine (1993-1995).*

*A career foreign service officer, Mr. Burns served on the National Security Council at the White House during the break-up of the Soviet Union until his appointment to the State Department in January 1995. In the fall of 1993, he led an economic delegation to Kyiv that marked the shift in U.S. policy toward Ukraine. In 1994, Mr. Burns traveled to Kyiv five times to enhance the U.S.-Ukrainian economic relationship.*

*Below, in a March 26 interview with Assistant Editor Khristina Lew, Mr. Burns offers *The Weekly* his views on U.S.-Ukrainian relations.*

## CONCLUSION

**The proposed union between Russia and Belarus certainly puts Ukraine in a precarious situation, and Secretary Christopher did say in Prague on March 20 that "no nation in Europe should ever be consigned to a buffer zone between great powers." Has the United States given Ukraine any assurances that it will not find itself in the position of buffer zone?**

We do want Ukraine to find a place in Europe that is truly independent, because that's what the Ukrainian government clearly wants. I think that's what the Ukrainian people, if you talk to them, clearly want. We don't want to see Ukraine end up in a no man's land between East and West. What we'd like to see is Ukraine tied into the West as well as the East.

Given the history, given the economic relationship, it's not practical to think that somehow Ukraine will totally separate itself economically from Russia or Kazakhstan or Poland. On the other hand, Ukraine doesn't need to be entirely subject to the economic power of Russia. Ukraine can orient itself economically to have much closer ties with the other Central European countries. Ukraine can have those ties with the United States and Canada, where it has a lot of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians who can make a difference in the relationship. I think that's absolutely true. We'd like to see Ukraine develop closer economic relations with all the European countries and with North America. That we think will strengthen it and give it more independence.

**There is a marked shift in the United States' stance towards Ukraine, and it's been fairly recent. Certainly in 1991, when Ukraine declared its independence, the United States did not support it to the extent that it does now.**

I think you're absolutely right. There's been a very dramatic shift. I date it to the fall of 1993. For the first eight or nine months of the Clinton administration, up until September or early October, the administration took the view that because we were not working effectively with Ukraine on the nuclear question, we would not be in a position to have close economic relations. That policy did not succeed. It was not entirely effective.

So, in the fall of '93, in fact in late October, two things happened. One, we sent an economic delegation to Kyiv to try to open a new relationship, and I think we committed ourselves to \$155 million at the time economic assistance program, which was much more expansive than anything we had done before. We told them, "We would like to help you with economic reforms (this is the Kravchuk government) regardless of what happens in the nuclear issue," which was a shift. We de-linked those two issues.

About 10 days later, Christopher came to Ukraine. He said, in addition to the new economic relationship that we've already established with you just in the last week or two, I would like to see what we can do to help Ukraine and Russia figure out their nuclear relationship, which led to the trilateral statements of January 12, 1994.

Through '94 the relationship really took off — the first seven months with Kravchuk and then beyond that with Kuchma. We did a lot of things together. We vastly expanded American assistance to Ukraine, helped by the Ukrainian American community and the Congress, the Republicans and Democrats who support Ukraine.

We completed the nuclear deal, which I think has

been good for Ukraine. I think it's positive for Ukraine to transfer the nuclear warheads out. It will help Ukraine in the long term.

In '93-'94 our government reached out to some of the younger economic reformers — Roman Shpek, who is now deputy prime minister, Serhiy Osyka, who is now minister of trade. We continue to think that those people, people like that, are the real hope for Ukraine in the future.

I think Kuchma did a great thing by bringing them into the government and giving them so much authority, because they are the ones who have led the way, under his leadership and support, towards economic reform. We were able to hook them up with the IMF and the World Bank in '93 and '94, and that's made a great difference. Ukraine now has an IMF program, which is very important to Ukraine.

I do date it back to the fall of '93. Until then there was an ambivalence in the relationship, I think on both sides, complicated by the nuclear question.

**Going back to the Russian Duma. Duma Chairman Gennadiy Seleznyov attacked Mr. Christopher for his statement that the Duma resolution was "highly irresponsible." He said the Duma would consider passing a resolution censuring the secretary. Any comment?**

I think you know what our comment is. We think the attempt by the Communists, the Agrarian Party in the Duma to resurrect the Soviet Union is doomed to failure, number one. We oppose it very strongly, number two. And number three, these politicians can get down on us all they want. We know what's right for the United States. What's right for the United States is to continue to argue for the independence of the countries that became independent in December 1991. We're not going to flinch from that policy. It's the right policy for us. So this criticism doesn't bother us.

**What kind of assistance and support is the United States going to give Ukraine in terms of seeing not only the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant take place, but also help Ukraine secure the sarcophagus, make the area safe and explore alternative means of energy?**

I think this happens on two levels. First, I think it's a very positive development that the Kuchma government has now agreed with the G-7 that it will try to close Chernobyl by the year 2000. Chernobyl is a huge risk. If there were to be another accident, it would be a catastrophe for the Ukrainian people and for neighbors of Ukraine.

Clearly Ukraine is going to need financial assistance and technical assistance from the West in order to do this. You can't just ask a country to shut down a major source of its power and not get some assistance in replacing it. Certainly not a country in Ukraine's situation.

So the G-7 and Ukraine are committed to trying to develop a financial assistance plan that would extend fairly substantial assistance to Ukraine over the next four or five years, in order to allow Ukraine to shut down Chernobyl in the next four or five years. And that's two things: it's financial assistance, it's also technical assistance. They continue to need assistance in how to improve safety at nuclear power plants. In addition to Chernobyl there are others operating in Ukraine. We're committed to doing that. That's going to be on the agenda in Moscow. That's one of the reasons why President Kuchma is coming to the meeting in Moscow. It will also be on the agenda in all future U.S. meetings with Ukraine. Now that's multilateral. That's all the G-7 countries working together.

Bilaterally, we have provided Ukraine our own independent assistance on nuclear power safety over the last two years. We are also trying to do things to help reach down to the people level. Secretary Christopher said last week that we'd be extending another \$10 million in assistance to Ukraine to try to help Ukraine deal with the effects of Chernobyl. I'm talking here about assistance to hospitals and public health authorities.

That's one of the reasons why he visited the Okhmadit hospital. He went and met with the leading doctors in the hospital who are caring for the patients and who are also doing research on some of the cancers being caused by the radiation sickness.

Then he met with some of the patients. In fact he met with a young woman who's 19, who was 9 at the time, who lived in the affected area. She has just had a baby who has some birth defects. The hospital is now trying to do some surgery to correct some of these defects. It was really heart-wrenching to see.

The secretary met a couple of teenagers who are in the hospital who have cancer. He met with some older people who have cancer, which the Ukrainians think was caused by Chernobyl-related diseases. Then he also met with the staff of the hospital — nurses, hospital workers — just wanted to show our concern for people

who were affected by this in general.

Sometimes it's just not enough when you're a diplomat, or a leader in this case, to talk about the issues. Sometimes when you're in a foreign country you've got to symbolically reach out and express an interest. That's what Secretary Christopher tried to do in the issue of the damage to Ukraine from Chernobyl.

**What is next on the agenda of U.S.-Ukrainian relations?**

I think that throughout the rest of '96 we've got to implement our economic assistance program effectively. It's a hard challenge to do that in any of these countries, given the working conditions, so I think that's a major priority for us to spend the money effectively.

Number two is to work with the G-7 on this Chernobyl question, of trying to develop a financial plan for Chernobyl.

Number three, and by no means no less important than the first two, would be to continue to watch very closely the situation in Russia, and to continue to speak out strongly and act effectively against any attempt to try to encroach upon Ukraine's sovereignty. I would say that for all the countries [of the former Soviet Union].

Frankly, I think that President Yeltsin won't do that. I think that Yeltsin has had a fairly good relationship with both Kravchuk and Kuchma. I don't think Yeltsin is interested in recreating the Soviet Union, but I think there are a lot of people in the Russian Duma who are. That's why the elections are important in Russia, very important.

We have said pretty aggressively, on the record, that we don't support the anti-reformers. We support the reformers. Now we're not going to come out and endorse Yeltsin. We're not going to endorse any particular political candidate. It would be crazy for us to do that. It would be ineffective. But we made it very clear that we don't support the Communists. I said that, Christopher said that, many times. We don't support the Communist agenda, it's not a positive, productive agenda.

**Did Mr. Kuchma or any Ukrainian government officials discuss with Mr. Christopher what's going to happen in June?**

It certainly comes up in all of our conversations with the Ukrainians, the Kazakhs, the Caucasus countries, the Balts. But I do think, having being in Kyiv just last Tuesday [March 19], the Ukrainian-U.S. relationship is very strong and mutually supportive. I think we've put into place the right policy. I think in retrospect we understand that we might have done things a little differently in the beginning of '93, but I think we did turn it around. For the last — almost three — years now, it's been a good policy.

**Do you think the policy that the United States has towards Ukraine threatens Russia in any way?**

I honestly don't. No, because I think that there are a lot of Russians who understand that these other countries need to be independent — that it's not necessarily a bad thing for Russia. They need not be threatened by it. We want a good relationship with Russia, too. And just as we're trying to build a good relationship with Ukraine, we're trying to do the same thing with Russia. We're not trying to isolate Russia. Russia's too big to be isolated.

**What changes have you noticed in Kyiv since the first time you were there?**

The first time I was in Kyiv was in '87. I've noticed, since '93, changes in almost every visit. But this last time, just last week, I noticed, driving down Khreshchatyk, many more stores, brighter colors, many more small businesses being created. Maybe a sense of greater self-confidence, collectively, just in the last year and a half or so.

Obviously life is tough for a lot of people there, and they're really feeling the pinch from the transition. I do notice some physical changes in the street, and I also noticed some changes in the way the people talk to American officials. I think Ukraine is headed in the right direction, and we just hope that it keeps heading in that direction.

I think that the leadership is important. The fact that Kuchma is president is important. If you talk to [Parliament Chairman Oleksander] Moroz, he's got a fundamentally different view of where that country should go. I think that Kuchma has made a great difference. And the type of people he's attracted around him make a difference. We're impressed by him, Shpek, Osyka, [Viktor] Pynzenyk [deputy prime minister for economic reforms], Borys Tarasiuk, who's now the Ukrainian ambassador in Brussels; Anton Buteyko, who's now the deputy foreign minister, very, very impressive guy. I think [Foreign Minister Hennadiy] Udovenko has handled himself very well. It's an impressive group.

## Deschenes Commission comes under fire by "Fifth Estate"

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**  
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The findings and methods of Canada's Royal Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in the country headed by Justice Jules Deschenes came under fire in a report titled "Ratline to Canada," a segment of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s weekly newsmagazine "The Fifth Estate."

Aired on March 12 and 17 in the program's Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening timeslots, the segment focused on the presence in Canada of the now-deceased Radislav Grujicic, accused of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity while heading a special police unit in Nazi-occupied Belgrade in the former Yugoslavia.

In his introduction, "Fifth Estate" reporter Linden MacIntyre charged that Canada's security officials conspired to slip the man into the country after World War II and protected him from prosecution since.

Later in the program, Mr. MacIntyre alleged that "in the end, the Deschenes Commission may have concealed more than it exposed." The CBC reporter referred to the work of commission historical researcher Alti Rodal, who studied allegations that Canada's "political and bureaucratic machinery" aided the entry of war criminals into Canada.

Mr. MacIntyre said, "Alti Rodal has confirmed to

'The Fifth Estate' that she was explicitly discouraged from investigating the role of intelligence agencies in the movement of Nazis after the war. What she did learn was heavily censored."

The CBC reporter related that Ms. Rodal had gone to John Loftus for assistance. Mr. Loftus, a former attorney with the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations of the presence of alleged war criminals in his country, makes the "Ratline" program's strongest allegation on camera.

Prompted by Mr. MacIntyre, who said, "To take that at face value, the Deschenes Commission was a waste of time," Mr. Loftus replies, "No it was worse than a waste of time. It was a fraud. It stopped legitimate investigations into Nazis in Canada."

John Gregorovich, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, reached by the The Weekly for a comment on the accusation, responded. "I think it's disgraceful that the CBC and 'The Fifth Estate' would allow someone to say that a Royal Commission in this country is corrupt," he said. "They're spreading disinformation."

Mr. Gregorovich turned the table on Mr. Loftus's accusations, referring to the judicial censure the OSI's investigators incurred. He added that such statements are part of Mr. Loftus's habit of "scaremongering" in order to "raise money from a gullible public."

## Ukrainian cargo ship finally leaves Honolulu

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The cargo ship Grigoriy Kozintsev finally left Honolulu in late February, five months after it was marooned near this tropical paradise, when its engines gave out. The final tab for the breakdown will be approximately \$5 million, reported the Honolulu Advertiser.

Even after all the trouble, with no money for engine repairs or even for food for the sailors at times, the 519-foot vessel was not returning to Ukraine but set sail for Pusan, South Korea, where it was to take on more cargo.

The 17,000-ton ship with a crew of 24 was stranded 350 nautical miles from Honolulu on September 19, 1995, when its main engine broke down, even though it was supposedly repaired in Panama. The ship was hauling 13,646 tons of fishmeal from Chile to Japan.

The Japanese owners, Marubeni Corp., finally obtained a court order to transload the shipment, which was to be used as feed in Japanese aquaculture farms. The ship sailed after it received all needed clearances from the Coast Guard, the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said a representative of the ship's Honolulu agent, Jardine Shipping Services.

By best estimates the \$5 million in costs breaks down as follows: \$3.8 million the Japanese cargo owners say

they have spent to transship the cargo from Honolulu to Japan; \$500,000 Jardine Shipping Services has had to pay in state dockage fees, fuel and provisions; and tens of thousands of dollars to fly in 12 German engineers, parts and a new crew to repair the engine.

What is left now is for lawyers to fight over who pays for what. The Grigoriy Kozintsev is owed by the Black Sea Shipping Co. (Blasco) but at the time the engine broke down the vessel was under charter to another company, the Black Sea Shipping Co. USA Inc.

Buck Ashford, a Honolulu attorney representing the Japanese firm, said his clients feel they are "owed a lot of money — at least the \$3.8 million. They are not going to absorb that expense because they don't feel the breakdown was their fault." He explained that the fishmeal cost \$8 million and that Blasco USA was paid \$850,000 to haul the cargo to Japan.

Who is liable for the engine breakdown must also be determined. Klaus Kirsch, the German engineer who finally repaired the engine, said the engine appeared to have major problems even before the cargo was picked up in Chile. The engine was overhauled in China early last year, and supposedly repaired when engine problems appeared in Panama after the cargo was on board.

## Gilman resolution supports Ukraine's independence

by **Marta Kunasz**

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, has introduced a concurrent resolution "Supporting the Independence and Sovereignty of Ukraine and its Political and Economic Reforms." This is the first time in history that a resolution in support of Ukraine's independence was introduced in Congress.

The chairman stated in his opening remarks on December 15, 1995: "I am today introducing House Concurrent Resolution 120, expressing the support of the United States Congress for the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and for political and economic reforms in that important country. In laying out a number of areas that both Ukraine and the United States should focus upon, House Concurrent Resolution 120 should serve as a continuation to the evolving relationship between our two countries."

He went on to congratulate Ukraine for the successful conduct of free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections, and called on the president and Parliament of Ukraine to continue their efforts to agree upon and submit to the Ukrainian people for their approval a new democratic constitution.

The resolution urges the government of Ukraine to: continue efforts to ensure the rights of all citizens; accelerate efforts to transform its economy; proceed expeditiously with the privatization of state-owned enterprises; place high priority on adopting laws to encourage economic growth based on

market mechanisms, private enterprise and the right to own property; continue efforts to reach agreement with the G-7 states to shut down the nuclear reactors at Chornobyl; and continue to oppose emergence of any collective military bloc on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

It calls on the president of the United States to: support continued U.S. assistance to Ukraine for specified purposes, including political and economic reforms; insist that the government of the Russian Federation recognize Ukraine's sovereignty; express support for Ukraine's insistence that it be provided with appropriate compensation for use of its facilities on its territory; ensure that Ukraine's national security interests are fully considered in any revision of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe and that its interests as an integral part of Central and Eastern Europe are fully considered in any review of European security arrangements; support continued U.S. security assistance for Ukraine; and ensure continued U.S. efforts to assist Ukraine in its accession to the World Trade Organization.

The resolution also calls for the United States to continue to support the Ukrainian people in their struggle to bring peace, prosperity and democracy to Ukraine and to the other independent states of the former Soviet Union.

The list of resolution co-sponsors currently includes: William Goodling (R-Pa.), Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) and Martin Hoke (R-Ohio), who sponsored it as it was introduced; as well as David McIntosh (R-Ind.), Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Barney Frank (D-Mass.), William Lipinski (D-Ill.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), Herbert Bateman (R-Va.), Thomas Foglietta (D-Pa.), Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.), and Richard Baker (R-La.)

## TWG announces Embassy internship

WASHINGTON — The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, is seeking candidates to participate in a two-month internship at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington.

The purpose of the project, which is being conducted under the auspices of the TWG Fellowship Committee, is to provide the Ukrainian Embassy with an intern who could serve as a research assistant to the embassy staff. In turn, the intern would gain valuable experience in learning how a foreign embassy in Washington works and how an embassy interacts with various Washington individuals and institutions.

Candidates should: have completed at least two years of undergraduate studies; be fluent in English and Ukrainian; possess excellent oral and written communication skills; be able to demonstrate excellent computer skills, including database programs, and familiarity with the Internet; anticipate assisting the Embassy with whatever issues and needs should arise, including general office work; submit a one-page essay explaining their interest in the internship, when they would be available to participate in the project, and how their work, educational and personal experience would help meet the goals of the project; submit copies of academic transcripts and one letter of recommendation, and provide two references.

To be considered for the internship, candidates must submit this information to TWG no later than May 15.

The Washington Group Fellowship Committee will provide the successful candidate with a stipend of \$1,500.

Application materials should be addressed to: The Washington Group Fellowship Committee, Ukrainian Embassy Internship Project, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.

For more information call Adrian Karmazyn, (301) 460-9755, or Orest Deychakiwsky, (301) 937-0492 (evenings).

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

relations with Russia's neighbors, according to government statistical service figures reported by Radio Rossiya. Also, 46 percent believe that the restoration of the Soviet Union is not realistic and only detracts attention from other problems; 14 percent believe it is a high priority task; and almost a quarter feel it deserves some attention. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Peacekeepers going to Eastern Slavonia

KYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament has agreed to dispatch 500 soldiers to serve as United Nations peacekeepers in Serb-controlled Eastern Slavonia, Reuters reported on March 25. Defense Ministry officials said the troops will be based near Vukovar and equipped with 11 tanks and 16 helicopters. Communist deputies opposed the decision. Ukrainian servicemen have been eager to join U.N. forces in former Yugoslavia, where their wages are substantially higher than the \$8 per month they earn at home. Ukraine has about 500 troops in Croatia and another 500 in the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Look out!...Big Mac coming to Ukraine

KYIV — 1996 may go down in history as the year of the "Big Mac Attack." Kyiv Mayor Leonid Kosakivskiy and Karl Fritz of McDonalds Ukraine announced a deal that could see up to seven sets of golden arches start serving countless expatriates and locals American fast food cuisine. According to the mayor and the purveyor, all that must occur for that wondrous Special Sauce and those incomparable beef patties to fall into the hungry mouths of Kyiv babes is the signature of a few pieces of paper, after which the commercial structures involved in the full meal deal will start tearing up the pavement, firing up the fryers, setting up the grills and serving up the fare. The city of Kyiv will collect upwards of \$2 million in taxes from each restaurant annually, while some \$10 million will be injected into the municipal economy in initial investments. (Ukrinform)

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## District committee meeting

### Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Jersey City District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual elections meeting here at the Ukrainian Community Center on Saturday, February 24.

Representatives of Branches 287, 171 and 286 were present at the meeting conducted by Walter Bilyk, district chairman. Halyna Hawryluk recorded the proceedings and read the minutes from the previous district meeting. Also in attendance were UNA Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Advisor Roma Hadzewycz and Honorary Member of the General Assembly Walter Sochan.

The agenda included officers' reports. Both the chairman's and treasurer's reports were delivered by Mr. Bilyk, the latter since the district treasurer, Dozia Dubej, had passed away. Mr. Bilyk noted that the district is planning a trip to Soyuzivka for Father's Day, and he reported that the district treasury has \$1,381.65.

Afterwards, Stella Maciak, speaking on behalf of the district's auditing committee, noted that all the books were in order and proposed a vote of confidence for the district officers, which was unanimously approved.

Elections of officers for 1996 were then held with the following results: Mr. Bilyk, chairman; Myron Siryj and Stefan Krawczeniuk, vice-chairmen; Mrs. Hawryluk, secretary; Halyna Bilyk, treasurer; Mrs. Maciak, Pauline Balutianski and Anna Struk, auditors.

Mr. Blahitka spoke during the meeting about organizing achievements and the financial state of the UNA.

First he noted the Jersey City District's organizing statistics: 16 new members enrolled in 1995 for insurance coverage of \$154,900 (an average face value of \$9,681). The district met its annual quota by only 21 percent. The following organized new members: Genevieve Kufta, eight members; Dana Jasinsky and Mr. Bilyk, three each; Maria Savchak and Mrs. Balutianski, one each.

As regards the UNA's finances, the treasurer reported that UNA assets as of December 31, 1995, stood at \$75.5 mil-

lion. The 1996 budget approved at the November 1995 meeting of the General Assembly envisions income of \$13.6 million and expenses of \$9.6 million.

Mr. Blahitka also noted that there have been several potential buyers for the UNA's headquarters building in Jersey City, and he added that the UNA has begun to look for new home office facilities in Morris County, New Jersey.

Ms. Hadzewycz, who in addition to her role as a UNA advisor is editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, spoke about the paper's Kyiv and Toronto press bureaus. She noted that getting news from Washington has proven to be much more difficult now that the UNA no longer has a presence there due to the closing of the UNA Washington Office.

She informed the district members that a new newsletter for UNA members had been prepared and that it would soon be mailed to members in the United States. Ms. Hadzewycz noted that, in her capacity as a UNA advisor, she is editor of the newsletter; Halyna Kolessa is the Ukrainian language editor. As well she noted that two members of the General Assembly, Advisors Stefko Kuropas and Nick Diakiwsky, are now working on a UNA homepage on the Internet.

Finally, Ms. Hadzewycz distributed copies of a recent Weekly editorial that pointed out the benefits of UNA membership; she noted that this could be used as a selling point with potential members.

Mr. Sochan spoke of his work as a member of the UNA committee that is negotiating mergers with representatives of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America. Several meetings had already been held to discuss the mergers, he noted.

He also reported that it seems the mergers will take place; the only question is the amount of time it will take to put them into effect due to various legal and administrative questions. He underlined that there is strength in numbers and thus there is no doubt that one more powerful and more efficient organization will be the end product of these mergers.

Mr. Sochan also reported on his participation in the most recent Kyiv meeting of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council and spoke of preparations for the 10th anniversary commemorations of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

In conclusion, he reminded his listeners that the UNA is not only an insurance company, but a fraternal community organization that is highly regarded by both the United States and Canadian governments.

A discussion followed the three presentations, and the major topics were the sale of the UNA building and the fate of the Svoboda print shop. Members of the district expressed their disappointment that the UNA had decided to sell its headquarters building in Jersey City. As well they expressed dismay that the UNA might consider closing down its print shop, which publishes both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and opt to print its newspapers somewhere else.

At the conclusion of their discussions, the district members unanimously approved a resolution presented by Mrs. Hawryluk which stated that the UNA should keep its print shop when it moves to new quarters.

## The UNA and you

### Are you concerned about rising interest rates?

by Stephan Welhasch

Interest rates have hit their cyclical lows and now have moved up by a quarter percent in the last few weeks. Many home owners, who wanted to cash in on the mortgage refinancing boom, are now calling their bankers for new mortgages, because the cost of renting a dollar is slowly edging up.

Weakness in the Treasury bond market threatens to push mortgage rates even higher, economists say. The Federal Reserve has decided not to cut interest rates this month, because it believes that the economy is stronger than expected.

Trading in the Treasury market is important for home owners because banks peg some mortgage rates to the price of government securities, such as long-term Treasury bonds and shorter-term Treasury notes and bills. When Treasury prices fall, interest rates rise.

Higher rates attract more investors in government securities, but they also increase the cost of money for commercial banks. Banks can't move fast enough to pass along higher rates to consumers.

At the beginning of this year, mortgage rates dropped below the psychological barrier of 7 percent, when the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., also known as Freddie Mac, reported that banks have been willing to commit to an interest rate of 6.94 percent on 30-year fixed-rate mortgages.

Mortgage lenders indicate that 46 percent of mortgage applications in January were to refinance existing loans. That's the highest level since March 1994, the tail end of the last refinance boom.

People who didn't manage to get in on the lower rates of 1993, or were waiting for rates to drop even further, are now applying for new mortgages in the fear of rates rising sharply again, as happened in 1994 when interest rates jumped by nearly 2 percent.

If you are in the process of buying a home, or if you are deciding on refinancing your existing mortgage loan, you want to make the right decision. You should do your research on lending institutions and what they have to offer. You should also consider financing your home through the Ukrainian National Association.

We at the UNA realize buying your own home is probably one of the most important financial steps in your life. If you are purchasing a home, moving to a bigger or better one, or looking to refinance your current mortgage loan, the UNA can help you.

The UNA offers its members special financing for owner-occupied one-, two- and three-family homes nationwide. The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financial needs of its members and offers an interest rate that is competitive with the prevailing rate in your area. We also provide Jumbo Loans to Ukrainian churches and organizations.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Program or about becoming a member and sharing in the many benefits the UNA has to offer, call 1(800) 253-9862.

## Ahafia Olchovy marks 100th birthday

CLEVELAND — Ahafia Olchovy, a member of St. Basil's Lodge, Branch 364 of the Ukrainian National Association, turned 100 on March 24. She is the oldest member of the Cleveland branch and certainly one of the oldest of all UNA'ers.

Mrs. Olchovy was born in Dakhnov, Ukraine, on March 24, 1896. As her branch secretary, Wlademer Wladyka, writes: "Hard work was no stranger to her, as she lived on a farm and had many chores. The family's house had dirt floors; it had no running water. Washing was done in a stream. Food and meat were raised on the farm."

Mrs. Olchovy immigrated to the United States alone at age 16. She settled in Cleveland and married Phillip Olchovy Sr. After struggling through the Depression, Mrs. Olchovy realized her childhood dream of owning a store: it was called Olchovy's Hardware.

At the same time, Mrs. Olchovy raised five children: three girls and two boys. She was active also in the community and was one of the founding members after World War II of St. Mary's Ukrainian Church.

After her husband's death in 1952,



Centenarian Ahafia Olchovy

Mrs. Olchovy, with the help of her children, continued to run Olchovy's Hardware, which continues as a successful business to this day.

Now at age 100, Mrs. Olchovy is bedridden, but she is given gentle and loving care by her family.

## Young UNA'er



Patricia E. Marrapese, the daughter of Richard and Marusia Marrapese, is a new member of UNA Branch 317 in Syracuse, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandmother Anna Zaleski-Burak.

## Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

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

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

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

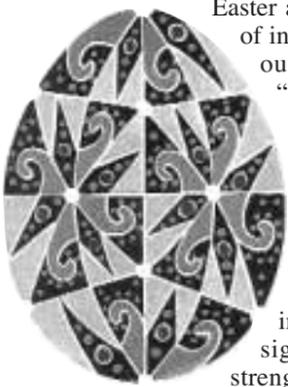
## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Pysanky: our cultural heirloom

It all clicked one day on the drive home. The Ukrainian pysanka is one of Ukraine's best cultural ambassadors. There it was in bold block letters: a sign in the window of the local crafts store reading "Ukrainian Easter egg kits." And there it was again in the card shop among the Easter greeting cards, and there on the shelves among the jigsaw puzzles: a colorful depiction of a collection of pysanky on an ornate woodcarved plate.

Truly, our pysanka is known and loved worldwide.

The point was brought home yet again when, during an Easter art show, the major focus of attention was the table of intricate and unique pysanky. Each one of these glorious creations was meticulously researched by the "pysankarka" (an extremely talented New Yorker known to many of our readers). Each pysanka was a miniature work of art, each was a treasure trove of tradition.



As onlookers crowded around her busy table, the pysanka-maker explained the significance of the individual designs on what once were simple eggs. Here were various symbols of the sun, there infinite lines connoting eternity. For example, deer signify prosperity, hens — fertility, oak leaves — strength, wheat — health. She also explained the messages borne by each pysanka: one brought good luck, another joy; this one symbolized springtime, while another depicted a "Bohynia Berehynia" — a goddess/protector associated with the cult of Mother Earth, the source of all life.

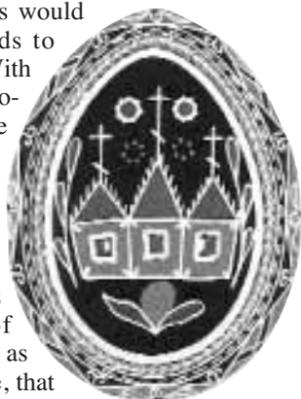
The colors, too, have significance. Red denotes the sun, love, joy and life; yellow — the moon and stars, and a good harvest; blue — the sky, air, health; brown — Mother Earth; green — spring, nature; while the combination of black and white signifies respect for ancestors.

Like most of our traditions, the making of pysanky pre-dates Christian times. The symbols adorning an egg reflected the power of natural forces not understood by our ancestors. These decorated eggs had powerful magical qualities; they were ancient talismans that brought the bearer good luck, or kept evil away.

According to Hutsul lore, as long as pysanky were created, the world would continue to exist. If, however, this custom was abandoned, evil, in the form of a serpent, would destroy the world. As long as pysanky were created, good would triumph over evil, and the world would be safe.

Pysanky have been found in archeological digs. They were used for sun worship ceremonies and were integral to spring rituals. They were buried in the ground to ensure a good harvest, and placed in nests and mangers to guarantee that fowl and farm animals would multiply. They were placed into burial mounds to ensure the rebirth (in another life) of the dead. With the advent of Christianity, pysanky came to be associated with Christian symbols. Thus, a triangle denotes the Trinity, and fish are symbols of Christianity; some pysanky are ornamented with crosses, churches and the letters XB (for the words Христос Воскрес — Christ is risen).

The pysanka, one of the oldest forms of folk art, embodies the soul of Ukraine. That soul was carried around the world by generations of Ukrainians. It became a symbol, indeed it served as tangible proof, that the Ukrainian culture was alive, that



## EASTER PASTORAL LETTER

### "Let the earth be glad..."

Very reverend and reverend fathers, members of our religious communities, reverend deacons and dear faithful of our eparchy:

Christ is Risen! Indeed He is Risen!

Let, therefore, the heavens worthily rejoice, and the earth be glad, the whole creation visible and invisible celebrate, for Christ is risen, Eternal Joy. (Troparion — Resurrection Matins)

Jesus Christ, our Redeemer and Lord, conquered death by death; and by His glorious resurrection He gave us the gift of everlasting life. We then begin our eternal life here on earth with Him, the risen Lord. This is an exciting truth, and that is the reason Easter is so exciting and that we are so wonderfully happy on Easter. If we forget, or are unaware, or ignore or never pay attention to this truth, then Easter is but an empty traditional ritual without the Risen Lord.

Christ's gift of eternal life is found in His Church, a community of true believers who have a covenant with the Risen Lord and with each other that must not be broken. To be true believers we must be faithful to Christ, to His ways and the revealed truths that He had entrusted to His Church. The Church founded by Christ for our salvation is the people of God, that is, you and me. This, too, is great news and it, too, fills us with joy. By baptism and chrismation we all share in Christ's priestly, prophetic and royal ministry, which sanctifies, teaches and serves the faithful. Through the ordained priesthood and the Christian service of the laity, the Church, that is, we all together, build up the Kingdom of God on earth and proclaim the good news that Christ has died, is risen, and will come again to judge the living and the dead, and in His kingdom there will be no end! We are that kingdom, the pilgrim Church on earth. Our goal is to be the triumphant Church in heaven, and that is our Lord's promise.

At the Last Supper Jesus said: "Do not let your hearts be troubled. You have faith in God; have faith also in Me. In My Father's house there are many dwelling places. If there were not, would I have told you that I am going to prepare a place for you? And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come back again

and take you to Myself, so that where I am you also may be." (Jn.14:1-3)

God has willed to make us holy and save us, not as individuals without any bond or link between us, but rather to form us into a community of believers who acknowledge and serve Him in holiness. That is why we are brothers and sisters in Christ, united in His one and only Church.

A parish, then, is a definite community in Christ's Church that is entrusted to an ordained priest as a representative of the bishop who is a successor of the apostles that Christ Himself had chosen. It is the parish priest who carries out the duties of teaching, sanctifying and governing in the name of the bishop and Christ. The faithful help their parish priest in this task and by doing so build up the Body of Christ, His Church, His parish, the pilgrim Church, the Kingdom of God on earth. This, too, brings us great joy.

This year we are celebrating the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest, an event that should remind us how earnestly Jesus prayed for the gift of unity in His Church: "I pray not only for them, but also for those who will believe in Me through their word, so that they may all be one, as You, Father, are in Me and I in You, that they also may be in Us, that the world may believe that you sent Me." (Jn. 17:20-21)

Our Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine has resurrected from the modern-day catacombs. Thanks be to God for that great miracle! Let us pray for our own miracle here in the United States — unity among all Christian Churches! Let us set an example by putting into practice the exhortation that we sing on Easter morning: "O day of Resurrection! Let us beam with celebration, and, embracing one another, let us say: 'Brothers!' " And to those who hate us, let us forgive everything because of the Resurrection, and then let us sing thus: "Christ is risen from the dead, by death He conquered death, and to those in the graves He granted life!" (Paschal Stichera)

May the Resurrected Lord bless each and every one of you and grant you His peace and Joy.

†Michael Wiwchar, CSsR  
Eparch of St. Nicholas, Chicago  
†Innocent Lotocky, OSBM  
Bishop Emeritus

## Husar named...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian Catholic Synod of Bishops did not think it prudent — given the political climate in Ukraine — until this time to reveal their ordinations to their faithful.

Thus, they are two of the last bishops to come out of the underground. Their lives have been dedicated to the rebirth of the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine, as they have shared the dream of their late great mentor, Patriarch Josyf, and his successor, Cardinal Lubachivsky.

Both bishops are natives of Ukraine. They will be presented to their faithful by Cardinal Lubachivsky in Lviv on April 7, during Palm Sunday services at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Bishop Husar, 63, who belongs to the Studite monastic order, will be in Kyiv to conduct Easter Sunday services on April 14. His installation as bishop of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate will be held in May.

As exarch of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod Exarchate, Bishop Husar will serve a territory which includes Kyiv, Vyshhorod, Okhtyrka, Sumy, Dnipropetrovske, Dniprodzerzhynske, Kryvyi Rih, Luhanske, Kharkiv, Poltava, Donetske, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Kherson, Yalta, Sevastopol,

Kamianets-Podilsky, Pervomayske, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Volodymyr Volynsky, Rivne, Sarny, Dubno, Lutske and other towns.

This territory is now served by 34 priests and 12 nuns. The exarchate was formed to serve the more than 80 Ukrainian Greek-Catholic communities and some 600,000 faithful outside of western Ukraine.

Bishop Choma, 72, will continue to live in Rome, where he will serve as a spokesman for the Greek-Catholic Church to the Vatican. He has served as a member of the "krylos" (council) of the Lviv Archeparchy since 1978, while the Church was still in the catacombs. He had been the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome prior to his new appointment.

Bishop Husar served as vicar general of the Lviv Archeparchy, working out of Rome until the return of Cardinal Lubachivsky to this western Ukrainian city.

In 1993, he and fellow members of the Studite monastic community in Castelgondolfo returned to their homeland. In 1993-1994, he worked at the Lviv Theological Seminary of the Holy Spirit, and since 1995 his home has been the Monastery of St. Theodore the Studite in the village of Kolodiyivka, in the Ternopil region.

April  
13  
1946

### Turning the pages back...

This year marks the 50th anniversary of one of Canada's most valued Ukrainian educational institutions. In 1932, a small Ukrainian Orthodox seminary was established in Winnipeg to

prepare candidates for the priesthood and community leadership through programs in theology, approved high school courses and Ukrainian language courses.

On April 13, 1946, St. Andrew's College was officially incorporated by an act of Manitoba's provincial legislature. From 1948, it benefited greatly from the arrival of Metropolitan Ilarion Ohienko, a leading scholar of theology and Ukrainian linguistics, who served as its dean of theology.

In 1964, the college moved to its own building, with a residence on the campus of the University of Manitoba and became an associate college.

1972 was a year of mixed emotions for supporters of the institution. Metropolitan Ilarion died in March, and yet St. Andrew's received authorization to teach accredited university courses in religious studies and Ukrainian language leading to an undergraduate degree.

In 1981, St. Andrew's College's humanities courses were organized into the Center of Ukrainian Canadian Studies, and the college itself became formally affiliated with the university. Its library contains 50,000 volumes, with 11,000 rare titles donated from the collection of the late Metropolitan Ilarion.

Source: "Saint Andrew's College," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### U.S. policy motivated by national interest

Dear Editor:

In regard to the letter by Orest Deychakiwsky, "Reagan presidency's achievements ignored," (February 25) I would like to point out that when one attempts to compare various administrations' policies towards Ukraine, one must not forget that the common thread among them all was that it was motivated by the perceived national interest of the United States at the time.

This common factor allows one president (Ronald Reagan) to refer to the Soviet Union as the "evil empire," while another (Franklin Roosevelt) gave it legitimacy by recognizing it during the Ukrainian holocaust of 1933.

The present administration's positive attitude toward Ukraine also finds its origin in American national interest. The Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal was a direct threat to American security. The denuclearization of Ukraine will reduce this threat. This could never happen if Ukraine was under Russian control.

Leaving only Russia with nuclear weapons may in the future define U.S. national interests in the region. Russia can remain a potential threat to American security. The United States, therefore, would not risk a confrontation if a revived Russia sought to turn a still economically weak, non-nuclear Ukraine into another Belarus. An independent Ukraine may no longer become as important to American national interests.

Ukraine should understand that, in international relations, policy is devised based on national interest and not sentiment.

**Peter Skrobach**  
Toronto

### Letter writers have short memories

Dear Editor:

Of the two recent items concerning President Bill Clinton, the column by Myron Kuropas was by far the most objective and thought-provoking.

In a follow-up letter to the editor, by Andrew Fedynsky and Julian Kulas, writing on behalf of the Democratic Party, it is apparent that the authors have short memories. It appears they have forgotten what transpired when President Leonid Kuchma joined world leaders celebrating the United Nations' 50th anniversary on October 21-24, 1995. At that time, Presidents Clinton and Kuchma were both housed in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York. When Ukrainian officials, including Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko and Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, requested a meeting between Presidents Clinton and Kuchma, they were refused. Instead, President Clinton spent most of the day, October 23, with Boris Yeltsin at the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park, N.Y. How about that for a "slap in the face"?

Would a true friend so grossly snub President Kuchma? If you were in the same hotel with a friend who asked to see you, wouldn't you find time to spend

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.**

**The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.**

at least a few minutes with him?

Who really is a friend to Ukraine? I refer to the article the February 4 issue of The Weekly by Eugene M. Iwanciw. In 1993, under the Clinton administration, to quote, "the Congress, led by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), began to earmark higher levels of assistance for Ukraine... With the Republican takeover of Congress and the deteriorating political situation in Russia, the administration was unable to sway the Congress from its position of strong support for Ukraine".

As a result, \$225 million has been earmarked for Ukraine and was signed into law on January 26. This is an increase of \$75 million over 1995 levels and \$65 million above the president's request. The credit for this goes to the Republican Congress, not to the administration.

Also in the follow-up letter, the fact that America now enjoys low inflation and interest rates is mentioned. However, the authors seem to have forgotten how this came about. When President Ronald Reagan took office in 1980, the Carter administration had left him with inflation rates and interest rates in double digits. Because of sound financial policies, both inflation and interest rates fell dramatically over the following years. By the time Mr. Clinton took office, inflation and interest rates were already under control. By continuing with similar policies, inflation and interest are both still low, but the credit for attaining such levels goes to President Reagan.

We now have a president who is inconsistent. As Dr. Kuropas, George Stephanopoulos, Bob Woodward and many other commentators have said, he changes his position at the slightest whim. At one time he is a "friend" to President Kuchma and then, when staying in the same hotel, he completely snubs President Kuchma.

In 1992, during his campaign, Mr. Clinton said he would balance the budget in five years, but in 1995 he claimed that the Republican plan to balance the budget by 2002 was impossible. When he was asked to perform military duty for his country, President Clinton evaded it and even led demonstrations against his country in foreign lands; today he is demanding that young men and women perform military duty in foreign lands. Today he criticizes slowing down the growth of Medicare as proposed in the Republican budget, while just last year, he is on record as supporting the same measures.

Do we want four more years of inconsistency? I say, "no!"

**Mary (Andreychuk) Crawford**  
Duncanville, Texas

### An appreciation for Kuropas columns

Dear Editor:

I wanted to tell you that I enjoy reading The Ukrainian Weekly and especially Myron B. Kuropas' columns. They are very thought-provoking and full of many facts that are true. His comments are true not only for the Ukrainian fraternal, but for many other Eastern European fraternal societies. His article of March 17 would apply to many of those of Eastern European descent. God willing it will change.

**Joseph M. Oros**  
Reading, Pa.

*The writer is financial secretary of Assembly 261 of the Slovak Catholic Sokol.*

## 10th anniversary of Chornobyl: our responsibility to remember

by Dr. Tetiana V. Hardashuk

The Chornobyl accident occurred on April 26, 1986, and resulted in the release of radioactivity into the lower atmosphere. An initial plume, which included gaseous materials and particulates, spread northwest into Belarus, and a second plume spread southwest into Ukraine, and then east into Russia, all of which was still part of the former Soviet Union.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl accident. It is a time to commemorate the victims of this tragedy, and to summarize and rethink how to overcome the accident's consequences. It is a complex problem that includes environmental, health, social, psychological, cultural and ethical aspects.

### Environmental impacts

Initially, the radionuclides released by the explosion were deposited both on vegetation (direct fallout) and on soil. However, the retention time on plant surfaces is relatively short and the contaminants ended up in the soil. Today all radionuclides are either retained in the soil or have been washed into rivers and lakes.

The deposits of radionuclides in soil are a big problem for forestry ecosystems. Plants actively and passively absorb radionuclides via their root systems. Radionuclides are readily absorbed by forest flora, especially by plants with shallow root systems, as opposed to mature trees with deeper root systems. Also, organic acids are found in soils containing organic matter, which dissolve the radionuclides, and which then are leached into deeper layers for tree root uptake.

All radionuclides have unique physical and chemical characteristics. Therefore, their uptake by plant root systems will be radionuclide-specific. Large plants and trees are more sensitive to initial radionuclide fallout than are small plants. Coniferous trees are more sensitive than deciduous ones. About 400 hectares of pine forest in the path of the first plume of the Chornobyl explosion died immediately as a result of direct fallout.

Serious concerns remain due to the extreme toxicity of radionuclides, especially during logging and processing operations, because there is some possibility that rain and wind will splash contaminants onto the base of plants.

According to official data presented in the National Report on the State of the Environment in Ukraine in 1993, more than 4 million hectares of forest were polluted by nuclear precipitation. About 157,000 hectares (about 400,000 acres) of the contaminated forests have been excluded from economic activity.

### Health, psychological and social aspects

About 3.1 million Ukrainians are victims of the Chornobyl accident. Currently about 5,500 families (e.g., 1,100 families with children) continue to live on the territories seriously contaminated by the disaster. The people at these contaminated sites are under continuous psychological stress. They should be forced to move to safe regions.

Many families have already been removed from their native places. The Chornobyl area, known as the Polissia region, was famous for its old-growth forests rich with mushrooms, berries, medicinal herbs, etc. The people's lifestyle and their welfare strongly depended on the forest. Their dependency on the forest result-

*Dr. Tetiana V. Hardashuk is a founder of the National Ecological Center of Ukraine and executive director of the citizens' group Green Ukraine.*

ed in the very specific spiritual and material culture of the Ukrainian Polissia region.

After the accident, people were moved to completely different environments. Everything was different – landscapes, buildings, and, consequently, lifestyles and customs, etc.

Today most of them long for their native lands. This ongoing homesickness also has resulted in stress as well.

Therefore, the crucial social task is not only to provide people from the Chornobyl zone with housing, jobs, and medical and other social services, but also to make their environment as similar to their native one as possible.

Some steps have already been taken by the Ukrainian government. Additional measures are planned for this year. Wide-scale public participation in the practical implementation of these measures is an essential step towards overcoming the negative

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## Odessa orchestra to present concerts

TORONTO – The Canadian Friends of the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra will welcome one of Europe's finest orchestras to Toronto for a historic concert commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster.

The gala charity concert, featuring the music of 20th century Ukrainian composers Mykola Kolessa, Myroslav Skoryk and Kostiantyn Dankevych, will take place in Toronto on Sunday, April 21, at 6 p.m. at Massey Hall. The concert is being held under the patronage of the Ukrainian World Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

All proceeds from the concert are earmarked for medical projects treating the victims of the Chornobyl tragedy.

The concert committee, co-chaired by Valentina Rodak, Myron Barabash and Lesia Shymko, is pleased that this historic concert has received the honorary patronage of several distinguished individuals, including Henry N.S. Jackman, lieutenant governor of Ontario; Toronto Mayor Barbara Hall; Jukka-Pekka Saraste, music director of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; and Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo.

As the queen's representative, Ontario's lieutenant governor will be attending the performance. Official greetings also have been received from Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien and will be published in the concert program.

Canadian Ukrainian philanthropist George Yemec, a member of the Canadian board of directors of the renowned Shakespeare Globe Center, is a major financial patron of the Toronto concert.

The Odessa Philharmonic's performance in Toronto will launch a series of North American concerts, including at the U.N. General Assembly, where it will perform on April 26, the anniversary of the Chornobyl tragedy. This is the first time that a Ukrainian symphony orchestra will perform at the United Nations' invitation. The

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# Ukrainian-Jewish conference notes new trends in Ukraine

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The Jewish population of Ukraine continues to drop: one birth for every nine deaths; 20,000-plus emigrate to Israel alone every year. But the Israeli population of Ukraine is increasing: currently nearly 50 Israeli companies are operating in Ukraine, and one of them — Air Ukraine-Israel — ferries 1,500 passengers between Ukraine and Israel every week.

In addition, exports from Ukraine to Israel more than doubled between 1993 and 1995; today they are second highest of the total exports from the former Soviet Union. And Jewish cultural and religious life continues to thrive.

Those are some of the realities brought up on March 24 in Washington at a seminar called "Examining the New Realities of Ukraine," sponsored jointly by the American Jewish Committee as part of its Project Ukraine, and by the Embassy of Ukraine.

The seminar brought together about 50 experts representing the governments of Ukraine, Israel and the United States, people from non-governmental organizations and community and religious leaders from Ukraine and the United States.

At the end of the day, one of the participants, a veteran of other Jewish-Ukrainian conferences, commented: "This was refreshing. There was almost no talk of the past, just the present and future."

The reality from the Israeli government's point of view is that this is "the best period of relations between the state of Israel and Ukraine." These were the words by Robert Singer, Israeli's consul in New York, who also is his government's representative in the U.S. for all issues concerning Jewry in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. (Mr. Singer is a 40-year-old native of Chernivtsi who immigrated to Israel as a teenager. He also predicted that after the next election there will be at least four members of the Israeli Parliament who came from Ukraine. They could form a Ukraine lobby, he joked.)

Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, who hosted the seminar at the Embassy of Ukraine, noted in his concluding remarks that there are natural ties — "vascular circulation" — among Ukraine, the United States and Israel. Earlier he had cited the very high level of relations between Ukraine and the United States, something that was confirmed by Ambassador Richard Schifter, special assistant to President Bill Clinton, who also spoke at the seminar.

Ambassador Shcherbak said Ukraine is looking for even closer cooperation within the Ukraine-U.S.-Israel triangle, and as an urgent project he suggested a joint effort against terrorism. Because of Ukraine's "transparent" borders, he said "currently we have in Ukraine 500,000 illegal immigrants who want to go abroad, who worsen the criminal situation in Ukraine," and some of whom may stage a terrorist act in Ukraine. Both Israel and the U.S. have valuable experience in fighting terrorism, he noted.

The ambassador urged the participants to consider organizing a conference involving the three countries to focus on the new Ukraine and on the civic society being developed there.

During the last 20 years, 180,000 Jews from Ukraine came to Israel, and another 120,000 to the United States, said Consul Singer. An estimated 320,000 Jews still live in Ukraine. These figures alone would support the strong triangular cooperation envisioned by Ambassador Shcherbak, a person with a unique vantage point since, before coming to Washington, he had served as Ukraine's envoy to Israel.

Based on this experience, the ambassador cited five lessons Ukraine could learn from Israel:

- establishment of a high-level, all-dimensional national security system;
- establishment of secure energy independence;
- development of agriculture ("It's unfortunate that our kolhosp red barons haven't as yet been convinced that they should go to Israel to acquire Israeli experience in agriculture," he commented.);
- support for the scientific and technological potential of the defense industry and scholarship in general;
- adaptation of the Israeli experience in the rebirth of the state language and culture ("Israeli immigrants come from many cultures, with many languages. They bring their knowledge and maintain their languages, but they all learn Hebrew, and they become part of the state on condition that they will respect the laws and respect the state language," he noted).

The seminar was a brainchild of the late David Roth, who had established Project Ukraine within the American Jewish Committee, noted David Harris, AJC executive director. He paid tribute to Mr. Roth, mentioned his strong support for the establishment of the U.S. Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine in the early 1980s, and said it was Mr. Roth, who "got us all together."

This seminar had been conceived a year ago, Mr. Harris said, but it was delayed because of Mr. Roth's death. The seminar program was developed by Rabbi Andrew Baker, director of European affairs at the AJC, who moderated the panels.

Mr. Harris also recognized Vira Goldman, who chairs Project Ukraine, and who with her husband, Robert provides the funding for it.

Seminar participants from Ukraine included Josef Zissels, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in Ukraine, who noted that "the blossoming of Jewish life and Jewish culture is possible only in an independent Ukraine." He talked about more than 250 Jewish communities active in Ukraine, 70 of them religious, and about 16 Jewish full-time and more than 70 Sunday schools in Ukraine. He also pointed to a system of social security that has been developed by Jewish communities, "because we understand that at this stage the government is unable to do more."

Brooklynite Yaakov Bleich, chief rabbi of Ukraine, who has worked there since 1989, said Jewish religious life in Ukraine "is the most organized of any in the diaspora." Jewish schools, he said, are supported by community organizations, by Israel and by the Ukrainian government, and kosher food is readily available everywhere. He also noted that the new constitution of Ukraine must be approved.

In turn, Ihor Ostash, member of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, read strong human rights clauses from the recently completed draft of the constitution, and recalled that last year Ukraine became a member of the Council of Europe — a recognition of its development as a democratic state.

Vasyil Kremin, head of the humanitarian affairs department in President Leonid Kuchma's office, said he expects the constitution to be adopted by June. He admitted that implementation of existing laws in Ukraine at times is inadequate and that the level of "legal culture" in Ukraine still is quite low, but he blamed this situation on the current transitional period in Ukraine — from its status within "a superpower called the Soviet Union, which in fact was post-tsarist Russia," to the status of an independent state.

He assured his listeners that today's Ukraine has removed all taboos on information, "including information about past relations," that a separate department of Jewish history now operates in the Institute of Politics of Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Academy of Sciences, and that a Jewish literature section has been established in the Central Scholarly Library — the second most important library on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

Taras Vozniak, chief of the foreign relations department in the Lviv city administration, said there are manifestations of xenophobia, including anti-Semitism, in

Ukraine, as there are manifestations of Ukrainophobia. He saw the reason for these manifestations in the fact that many nations are represented among Ukraine's inhabitants and that in the midst of difficult economic conditions prevailing in Ukraine, there is a search for scapegoats.

Inter-ethnic understanding and an effective nationality policy, he said, are among Ukraine's top priorities. Mr. Vozniak appealed to his listeners to remember that Ukraine remains peaceful within a region that "is aflame with inter-ethnic conflicts [including] Chechnya, Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Moldova, Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia."

Myroslav Marynovych, head of Amnesty International in Ukraine, proposed more emphasis on conflict resolution in Ukraine. "Conflict of interests is natural," he said, adding that this is better understood in the United States than in Ukraine. And conflict leading to violence, he continued, means failure at attempts to resolve the conflict. Mr. Marynovych contended that some Jewish and Ukrainian interests differ and, naturally, they may come into conflict. But they can also be resolved peacefully through modern methods of conflict resolution.

"Western civilizations have made huge gains in harmonious resolution of inter-ethnic misunderstandings, and we count on your assistance to bring this experience to Ukraine," he told the seminar. The important thing, said Mr. Marynovych, was to take this work away from extremists — both in Ukraine and in the diaspora — who don't want to believe in the possibility of Ukrainian-Jewish understanding.

Leonid Finberg, director of the Research Center of the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine, credited Ukrainian intellectuals for developing a Jewish-Ukrainian dialogue in Ukraine, starting with Ivan Dzyuba's speech at Babyn Yar in 1967. He also explained that his organization emphasizes its publication program because for decades Jews in Soviet Ukraine had no access to important works.

Alexander Motyl, associate director of Columbia University's Harriman Institute, reviewed U.S.-Ukraine relations over the past five years, from the time Ukraine was seen by American policy-makers as a "problematic nuisance state" to the present "strategic asset." He ventured an opinion that if Russia were a stable, democratic state, the U.S. would pay less attention to Ukraine.

Ambassador Schifter rejected this geopolitical view as not applicable for the 21st century. The U.S., he said, looks to "a world at peace," and since Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe — "it is more significant than Malta or Romania" — "the U.S. is genuinely interested in Ukraine for its own sake. ... As long as Ukraine wants to be an independent country, we support it."

## LaSalle program is aimed at faculty development

by Mark Andryczyk

PHILADELPHIA — In the last five years, the relationship between the United States and Ukraine has gradually grown more intimate. New areas of contact are being explored as the two partners become more familiar with each other. This intimacy has resulted in the development of innovative exchange programs that encourage the sharing and understanding of differences in education and culture in hopes of improving each country's present state of affairs.

One such program is the La Salle University Cultural Immersion Program for Ukrainian Faculty Development. This program was conducted in Philadelphia on February

12-18. Participating were 15 professors and graduate students from the Lviv Institute of Management and Donetsk State Technical University who are in the U.S. on two-month internships in areas of their specialization. The Cultural Immersion Program served as an introduction to American business and cultural life; its goal was to ease the visitors' transition into unfamiliar surroundings before they set off on their respective ventures.

The program was spearheaded by co-directors Dr. Andrew Lamas and Dr. James Kelly of La Salle University. The seven-day program concentrated on four

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Mark Staples

Participants in La Salle University's Cultural Immersion Program for Ukrainian Faculty Development.

## MUSIC REVIEW: Virko Baley's "Dreamtime" at Weill Recital Hall

by Oles Kuzyszyn

On March 18, at New York's Weill Recital Hall, one of the most highly regarded and adventuresome contemporary music ensembles in America, the California E.A.R. Unit, devoted an entire evening to a major work by an equally bold and visionary composer – Virko Baley.

The work, "Dreamtime," approximately 75 minutes in duration, is scored for flute, clarinet, violin, cello, piano and two percussionists. In addition, nearly all the instrumentalists performed on a virtual arsenal of assorted percussion instruments. Rand Steiger conducted the ensemble.

Dreams and dreaming have inspired composers for centuries. Most often, the resulting music is programmatic, where dreaming is portrayed as a restful, calming exercise; a soothing escape from the rigorous reality of day to day life. Schumann's "Traumerei" is perhaps the most famous example of this idyllic genre of "dream music."

It is common knowledge, however, that actual dreams are far more complex than that. Dreams bridge the worlds of the real and the surreal. Stimulated by real life events and experiences, often mundane and commonplace, they launch the human psyche into fantastic voyages (sometimes nightmares), unfettered by reason or rationalization. It is precisely this state, when the mind is most free, that Mr. Baley's "Dreamtime" explores. The result is an invigorating, rollicking 75-minute musical roller coaster ride.

Throughout the ride, Mr. Baley maintains a firm grip on the steering wheel, both at the macro level (i.e., the formal organization of the work) and at the micro level (the manipulation of the seemingly random and self-propelling sonic events).

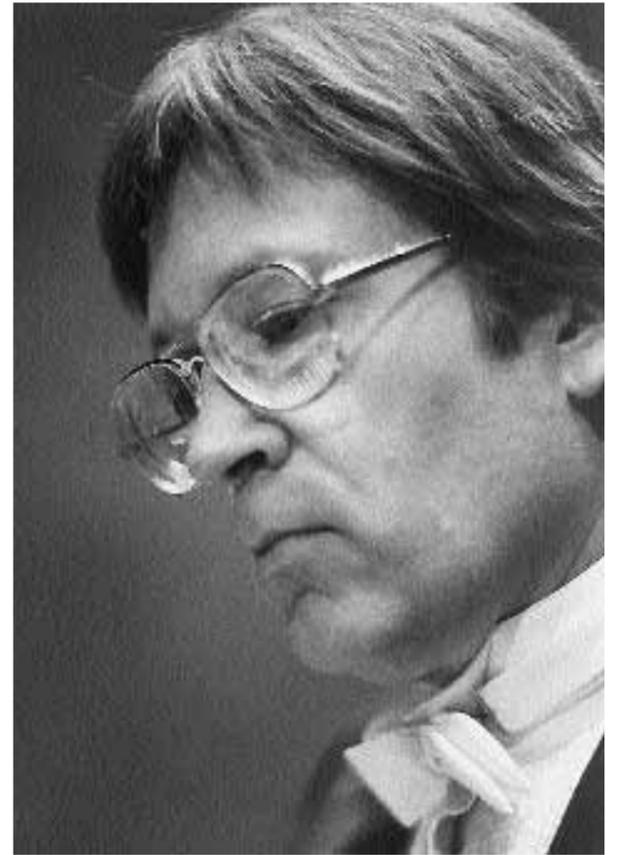
"Dreamtime" is a bi-sectional work: part one is titled "Palm of the Hand," and consists of 13 movements, further subdivided in a 5 + 3 + 5 scheme. The remaining six movements form part two (Dreamtime) and are organized in a 1 + 4 + 1 array. At another level, a pair of tonally ambiguous chords introduced near the beginning of the first movement recur at various points later in the

work (most audibly in the 15th movement), creating the effect of "harkening back" to an earlier "experience," a poignant allusion to the way events or experiences from the past race across the synapses of our own nervous systems while we dream. To my ear, the very timbre of the marimba serves as an organizational device, a musical "glue" so to speak, providing points of aural reference, and functioning as a sonic leitmotif. Ultimately, there is the conceptual juxtaposition of the real and the imagined, an ambivalence that becomes thematic in and of itself.

Undoubtedly, we have all experienced dreams in which a particular episode begins as a perfectly plausible event, and evolves into something fantastic or surreal (for example, falling off the edge of a cliff, but never hitting bottom; running as fast as possible, but never moving forward, etc.). Musically, Mr. Baley depicts this sensation by stating concrete themes or gestures and then sublimating them with conflicting or contradictory musical information. In the sixth movement (Baroque Altar), the melodic material introduced by the flute and clarinet is subdued by the persistent string figure. The "kolomyika" theme (ninth movement), or more accurately, the fragments thereof, are consistently "interrupted" by percussive "hits" and shouted "syllables." The "funeral music" in the 10th movement (Parastas), is intruded upon by droning jaw's harps.

It was, in fact, this process of "morphing" the real and the imagined that most vividly demonstrated the buoyant imagination and multi-faceted skill of Mr. Baley the composer, as well as the technical artistry of the California E.A.R. Unit as performers. In a fiendishly challenging work such as this, constantly fluctuating in texture and metrics, the temptation for lesser performers would have been to simply "get it right." This group did far better.

Playing mostly with confidence, at times with reckless abandon, but always at a high level of intensity (one can play pianissimo as intensely as double forte), the players succeeded in setting the work in motion right from the fickle opening measures. Even seemingly static sections ("The Stillness," "Manao Tupapau") felt more



Virko Baley

like suspended animation, magic carpet rides of sorts.

Some of the many highlights included Robin Lorentz's simultaneous violin playing, foot stamping and syllabic shouts in the kolomyika movement, which came across with genuine exuberance, despite the Herculean physical effort required. Erika Duke-Kirkpatrick's cello solo in "The Lunatic and the

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## LaSalle...

(Continued from page 8)

areas: English language studies, U.S. financial institutions, Ukrainian diaspora achievements and Philadelphia's cultural attributes. The four areas, sharing many common elements, often blended together during one activity, which contributed to the program's even flow.

The participants from Ukraine were an exclusive group chosen from a large pool of applicants. Consequently, their English language aptitude was excellent and required only a fine-tuning of conversational skills. The first half of each day was devoted to this task as the students were presented with various, everyday situations in which they were forced to practice their conversational English. Prof. Leo Rudnytsky, assisted by students of La Salle's Central and Eastern European studies graduate program, developed the language and cultural studies activities.

The business branch of the program centered on developing an understanding of the operation of U.S. financial institutions. This objective was undertaken by Ihor Shust of CoreStates Bank. After a comprehensive and informative lecture, Mr. Shust escorted the students on a tour of U.S. financial institutions, including Ukrainian Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, First Security Federal Savings Bank and CoreStates Bank. The visitors from Ukraine commented on the differences in conducting business at small, neighborhood banks as opposed to dealing with large institutions. A trip to Winner Ford's auto dealership in Delaware, owned by a Ukrainian American, complemented their itinerary.

Much emphasis was placed on the use of computers in business instruction. Since most of the program's participants work as instructors in Ukraine, a considerable amount of time was spent listening to lectures on "distance learning" and the Internet. These lectures were presented by Chris Liguori of the IBM Educational

Department in Brussels, and Dr. Kenneth Rhodes, associate professor of finance at La Salle.

The week's evenings were devoted to exposing the visitors from Ukraine to Philadelphia's cultural life (both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian). A visit to West Philadelphia's eclectic White Dog Cafe was one of the program's highlights and provided a forum for restaurant owner Judy Wicks to discuss a successful business's responsibility to its community and workers. Other cultural activities included a visit to The Franklin Institute's Omniverse Theater and a stop at Jim's Steaks, billed as home of the world's most delicious cheesesteak.

An important attribute of this program was its balance of offerings. For example, amid all these discussions of dollars and profit were sandwiched a discussion with Rabbi Simcha Raphael, Dr. Gail Ramshaw and Brother Miguel Campos, all of La Salle's religion department, and visits to Philadelphia's Ukrainian churches and cultural centers.

The week was jam-packed with activities, and the participants valiantly absorbed and discussed all that was presented to them. Emphasis must be placed on the discussions that came out of this week of interaction. Co-directors Lamas and Kelly presented the American business climate with all its positives and negatives, and encouraged input from the participants on what kind of business climate they consider most fair and desirable in Ukraine.

Many past exchange programs have consisted of force-feeding the ideas of the American system down the throats of visitors whose ideas and experiences are deemed "inferior." This kind of approach is counterproductive and is successful only in accenting the differences between the two cultures. On the other hand, the existence of more programs such as the LaSalle Cultural Immersion Program will truly benefit both societies in attempting to understand each other better as they approach a new century.

## DRAMA REVIEW: 'Grateful Erodiy' presented by Les Kurbas Theater

by Julie-Anne Franko

Under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, the Lviv-based Les Kurbas Theater presented "Grateful Erodiy," a parable by the Ukrainian philosopher Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722-1794) at the Kathryn Bache Miller Theater at Columbia University on March 22. The performance, which drew a near capacity crowd, was attended equally by theater professionals, students and members of the Ukrainian community.

"Grateful Erodiy" was first staged in 1993 at the Kurbas theater in Lviv – a small and intimate theater in which set designer Andriy Humeniuk's massive storybook set and Mr. Kuchynsky's expansive direction claimed every inch of theater as fair game for playing out the tale of a conversation between Erodiy, a passing stork, and Pishek, a monkey, who wants to know of the ethics in Erodiy's world.

The playing space, as arrived at by Messrs. Kuchynsky and Humeniuk, included the audience's space, which immersed them directly into the atmosphere and texture of Skovoroda's parable. Surprisingly, the transition of this original performance to the Miller theater, a large and immutable space that clearly delineates actors from audience, nonetheless managed to present the essence of the original's sense of intimacy.

In this new production, the set design preserved its original structural concept which, like Skovoroda's parable, stressed the capacity of basic elements – trees, paper, baskets – being combined to create majestic images: what is simple in apparatus can also be elegant in presentation. This was evident in how massive sail-like murals painted

onto sheets flanked and framed the set, which consisted of a small elevated sub-stage, and gathered branches that formed a pole, atop which a structure resembling both a nest and a heart was perched.

Through these sails emerged Erodiy (played alternatively by Tetyana Kaspruk, Yuriy Mysak, Oleh Tsiona and Andriy Vodychev) and Pishek (Oleh Drach, Natalka Polovynka and Oksana Tsymbal) to have their conversations on the meaning of family, education, nature and gratitude. The individual performances of the actors – which included Mr. Kuchynsky as "the father" – all demonstrated aspects of each actor's particular talents.

However, to accord these talents, aside from being a lengthy observance, would also be diffuse, as the point of their being brought together is meant to unify their diversity rather than distinguish it. Thus the different aspects in their portrayals – humor, diligence, magnetism, haughtiness...all achieved a confluence of character.

And as the conversation between Erodiy and Pishek evolved, the cast at large also achieved a confluence with the text. Against Skovoroda's words, the company's agile movements and celestial tempering of song injected and augmented the sense of what was being said by Erodiy and Pishek. There was a constant oral and visual compliment to the text.

Beyond revealing Mr. Kuchynsky's adroit directorial ability of harnessing the Kurbas Theater's impressive dexterity, this compliment to Skovoroda's text provided a direct invitation into the work itself – inclusive of which was the audience's non-Ukrainian-speaking members, for whom the visual became the primary source of text. Mr. Kuchynsky's invitation into the work, however, was ultimately embraced by all, as was evident by the three curtain calls.

Julie-Anne Franko is an M.F.A. candidate at Yale University's department of dramaturgy and dramatic criticism.

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PARMA, Ohio — Over 3,500 people in the greater Cleveland area had the opportunity to witness the beauty of Ukrainian culture when the 70-member Veryovka Ensemble performed at the Palace Theatre on February 24 and 25.

To welcome the ensemble to Cleveland, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, sponsored a Lenten dinner in the parish center following the Sunday afternoon concert.

Upon arrival at St. Vladimir's, members of the parish's 60 Plus Club presented flowers to each member of the ensemble. Before the dinner, the guests paid a visit to the cathedral.

A very solemn and moving part of the

visit was the brief ceremony at the monument dedicated to the victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. Prayers were read for the victims of the famine, as well as Chernobyl disaster victims.

The choir sang "Sviatyi Bozhe," and members of the ensemble placed a basket of blue and yellow flowers at the base of the monument. Individual choir members also placed the flowers they received upon arrival.

Following the dinner, which was attended by over 170 people, the clergy and representative community organizations offered greetings. The gathering ended with the guests being presented with prayer books on the occasion of the beginning of Great Lent.



The Veryovka Ensemble during prayer services at the famine monument at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio.

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# Ukrainians among "stars of tomorrow"

by Mary E. Pressey

NEW YORK – It was a night of opera lovers' delight: a concert by the "Stars of Tomorrow" held at the Weill Recital Hall here on February 15.

Ten young outstanding sopranos, tenors and a baritone of varied ethnic backgrounds totally captivated the capacity audience with their brilliant performances. Sponsored by the New York Grand Opera Guild under the direction of Maestro Vincent La Selva, the group of 10 featured New York soprano Elena Heimur and Oleh Chmyr of Ukraine.

In the first part of the recital, Ms. Heimur superbly executed Giuseppe Verdi's "Aida," while Mr. Chmyr's baritone voice did justice to Verdi's "Otello." But what stirred the audience into tumultuous applause was the duo's superb duet performance of Verdi's "Il Traviatore."

In the second part of the recital, the two performers likewise elicited heightened applause: Ms. Heimur for her performance of Giacomo Puccini's "Tosca" and Mr. Chmyr for his solo performance of Gioacchino Rossini's "Il Barbieri Di Siviglia" and Verdi's "Rigoletto" in a quartet with Gerald Stroup, Susan Groeschel and Jane Perry.

Ms. Heimur is a graduate of the Manhattan School of Music. She has appeared with the New York Opera Company, Rome Festival Opera and Orchestra, Columbia Arts Festival, San Mateo Winter Music Festival and on the concert stages of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, the Garden State Arts Center in New Jersey and Carnegie Hall in New York. She has sung also for audiences throughout the United States, Canada, Italy, Russia and Ukraine.

Additionally, Ms. Heimur has performed as Mimi and Musetta in "La Boheme," Violetta in "La Traviata," Nedda in "Pagliacci," Marguerite in "Faust," Micaela in "Carmen," Tatiana in "Eugene Onegin" and Rosalinda in "Die Fledermaus."

She recently became an award winner



Oleh Chmyr



Elena Heimur

in the Puccini Foundation/Licia Albanese competition and will perform concerts in Italy, Japan and China and at Alice Tully Hall in September.

Mr. Chmyr graduated from the

(Continued on page 12)

## THE MICHAEL TERECH SCHOLARSHIP IN JOURNALISM STUDIES

This award is open to full-time undergraduate journalism students of Ukrainian heritage at a U.S. university starting their junior year in Fall 1996. Areas covered include reporting, editing, feature writing and mass media. A 3.0 grade point average is required.

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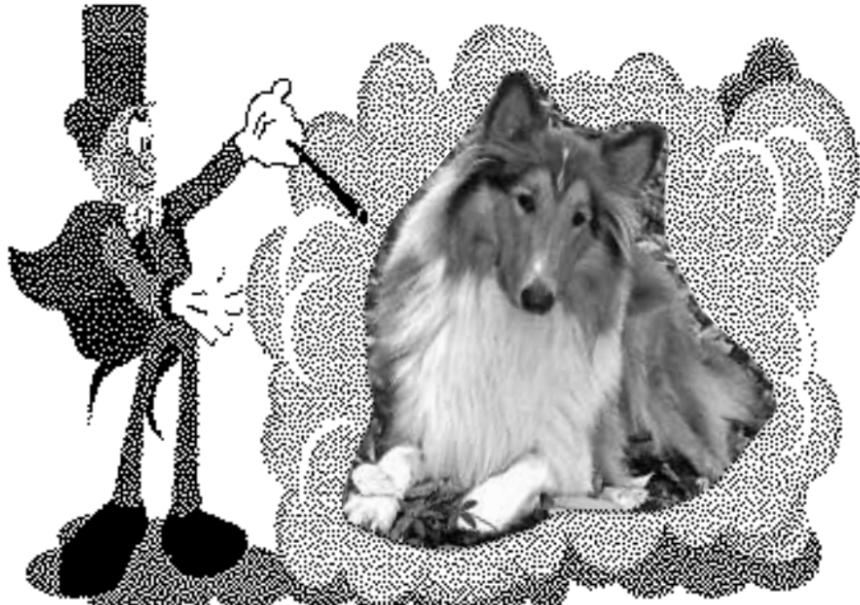
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## 26 Dollars for 26 Miles for April 26

### DEAR READERS OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

My name is **JEREMA WOLOSENKO** and on April 15, I will run in the 100th Boston Marathon, the premier international running event. The marathon will receive world wide press coverage. In order to draw attention to another anniversary, I will wear a slogan above my runner's number that will read **REMEMBER CHORNOBYL**. The length of the marathon is **26 miles** and I ask you to please join me in commemorating the ten year anniversary on **April 26** of the Chornobyl explosion by donating **26 dollars** to the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund. For the past five years, the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund has delivered medical assistance valued at more than 36 million dollars to Ukraine.

Please **REMEMBER CHORNOBYL** with me and send your tax-deductible contribution to:

Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund  
272 Old Short Hills Road  
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Thank you -

*Jerema Wolosenko*

Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund was awarded the New Jersey Governor's International Volunteer Award for 1995. For more information about Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, please fax your request to 201-376-4028, or mail to above address. Thank you.

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## 10th anniversary...

(Continued from page 7)

impacts of the Chornobyl accident.

### "Trees for Commemoration"

The National Ecological Center of Ukraine, in cooperation with the American Forests' Global Relief International, has initiated a project titled "Trees for Commemoration."

The goal of the project is to increase the wooded areas in the places where people from the Chornobyl zone were relocated.

The project will have the following outcome:

- The total wooded area of Ukraine will be increased. (It is important to note that forested areas once covered about 30

percent of the total territory of Ukraine; today the figure is 14.3 percent.)

- The environmental and sanitary conditions of the new developed settlements will be improved.

- The living environment of those relocated will be restructured to more closely resemble their native one, and this will contribute to the moral and psychological health of the settlers.

- Tree plantings will commemorate the people who died in the years after the Chornobyl accident and thus will symbolize the continuation of life in the face of tragedy.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations, local residents and authorities of different levels will be involved in the project's development and implementation.

## Odessa orchestra...

(Continued from page 7)

United Nations has declared that day "International Day Commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant Accident."

The orchestra also will give a special performance at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington on April 28. First Lady Hillary Clinton will attend the concert. The concert is a presentation of the Washington Performing Arts Society.

On April 23 the orchestra will be in

Princeton, N.J., to give a performance as part of the Princeton University Concert Series.

A great deal of credit must be given to the orchestra's dynamic principal conductor, Hobart Earle, who has largely been responsible for promoting the orchestra's profile both at home and abroad. Mr. Earle, an American, is the first U.S. citizen to attain the position of music director of an orchestra from the former USSR. In 1994, he was named "Distinguished Artist of Ukraine" (Zasluzhenyi Artyst Ukrainy).

## Ukrainians among...

(Continued from page 11)

Moscow Conservatory with a Ph.D. and has taught voice at two leading conservatories in Ukraine and Russia. Four of his students are first-prize winners of various international competitions.

Mr. Chmyr has sung over 20 leading roles such as Eugene Onegin, Figaro, Germont, Iago, Valentine, Silvio, Tonio, Count De Luna and others at the Lviv Opera House and the Kyiv Opera, the

Bolshoi Opera, the Opera Theater in Ekaterinburg, Russia; the Miensk Opera House, Belarus; and the Wroclaw Opera House in Poland.

His credits include extensive concert tours in Denmark, France, Norway and Belgium, and he is now touring the United States with concerts in Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Florida, Washington and other locales.

The Washington Post critic Joseph McLaren recognized Mr. Chmyr as being "on the brink of an international career."

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Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

## Important Information

regarding advertisements in "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly."

Some businesses, organizations and private individuals have been sending their ads to an incorrect (incomplete) address. This causes delays in publication of text, which in turn results in customer complaints.

Please address all advertising correspondence to **Maria Szeparowycz**, Advertising Manager, Svoboda Administration.

## Kuchma reaffirms...

(Continued from page 1)

understanding of the national idea, devoid of "isms," and a search for compromise based not only on world experience, but also on Ukrainian political culture.

"We should begin - finally - moving not in a direction which pulls us apart, but in one that brings us together and unites us," said Mr. Kuchma.

According to presidential aide Volodymyr Kuznetsov, the president's men would like to see his address lead to coordination of efforts by different branches of power.

To be sure, great strides have been made since President Kuchma delivered last year's state of the state address on April 4, 1995. One year ago, just minutes before his address, the Parliament issued a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Kuchma's government, accusing officials of failure to act upon key social and economic questions. No budget had yet been passed for 1995 when Mr. Kuchma delivered that speech, setting an ambitious plan for the future.

This year President Kuchma reported that "1995 will enter the annals of Ukrainian history as, in general, a successful year, disregarding the economic crisis and social difficulties." Indeed, noted the Ukrainian leader, the Constitutional Accord reached in 1995 by the president and the Parliament was able to move these two branches of power out of a political deadlock.

The president cautioned that any attempts to restrict the time limit on the legal operation of the Constitutional Accord would be taken as a "gross violation of the constitutional process."

"As the head of state, I will have to take every legal measure to prevent lawlessness," he said. "We have reached a point in time that a fundamental law [i.e. constitution] is necessary for us to get united," he continued.

He explained that the cause behind anarchy in Ukraine's society is the wish of many people to form and pursue their own state policy, rather than rely on the distribution of powers. He told deputies that Ukraine has wasted a lot of time, thus halting reforms, due to the chaotic character and unconstitutional manner of its work.

"State policy should be and will be formed only by one constitutionally recognized state organ of power, and it will be realized by all three branches of power," said Mr. Kuchma.

"That constitutionally recognized organ is the president of Ukraine," announced Mr. Kuchma, to the loud boos of the left-wing forces in Parliament and the applause of the national-democratic deputies.

In the sphere of Ukraine's economic life, Mr. Kuchma emphasized the need to

curb inflation and ensure financial stabilization, and to look for means to overcome the payments crisis.

He spoke of the need for tax policy reform, a vigorous foreign economic policy, and further development of trade and economic relations, with CIS members and Russia in particular.

A top priority is increasing foreign investment in Ukraine, said Mr. Kuchma, who urged the Parliament to create a favorable climate for foreign investors.

He also scolded the Ukrainian Parliament for the slow pace of privatization, urging deputies to reduce the list of enterprises they have disqualified - that is over 6,000 objects.

The president noted that another top objective in the sphere of economics is the creation of a new tax policy. "We have not yet learned to collect taxes," he critically observed.

Mr. Kuchma devoted sections of his address to the state of health care in Ukraine, the need for reform in education, the rebirth of Churches and freedom of worship, as well as the need to rebuild such historic monuments as the Sobor of St. Michael and the Church of the Dormition on the grounds of the Monastery of the Caves.

The plight of Ukraine's future - its children - must also be closely examined, noted the Ukrainian leader. He cited statistics that show the mortality rate in Ukraine is more than three times that of children in Japan, and twice as high as that of children in Austria, Canada, France and Sweden. More than 115,000 children in Ukraine are invalids, he said, and more than 51,000 children in Ukraine are orphans.

President Kuchma noted that last year in Ukraine more than 40,000 crimes were committed by minors, considered a shocking statistic for a post-Soviet society.

He promised that Ukrainian officials would continue to aggressively fight organized crime, and devoted a section of his talk to the role of Ukraine's armed forces and the sphere of national security.

In conclusion, the Ukrainian leader said:

"Today Ukraine and its people need not prophets, but people who are willing to roll up their sleeves and work."

"I would like to say that Ukraine has made its choice - it has chosen which course it wants to develop and has in fact begun an enormous task, a difficult load of work," he continued.

"Our common goal, our common responsibility is to see that this path is the quickest and least painful for society as a whole, and for each individual citizen. I believe that together we will honestly accomplish this great mission of forming this state, which bears the name of Ukraine," he concluded to the sound of thunderous applause.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS



# Belarusian Popular...

(Continued from page 14)

"The Belarusian people are patient, but there is a limit to their patience," he declared. "And what will be done when we reach our breaking point? I see two ways out of this current situation: The first is the final collapse of the Russian empire. And the second is an armed revolution," he said.

Both he and Mr. Navumchyk explained that the events of March 24 in Minsk had tested the patience of many citizens. On that day, youths, women and pensioners were beat up by special forces on the streets of the capital city; force and tear gas were used to break up a meeting of 40,000 people in support of Belarusian sovereignty. They also noted that the "official line" had organized an alternative meeting in support of the new union treaty between Belarus and Russia on March 30, but the only way these forces were able to gather people was by direct order of state enterprise bosses, who forced their workers to attend.

Mr. Paznyak called the situation in Belarus an "internal occupation that chokes freedom of speech," a "psychological attack on the people of Belarus."

Russia's expansionism into Belarus began with the 1995 referendum on the state language and state symbols, continued Mr. Paznyak. It further developed as Moscow started to use Belarusian territory as a transit channel for gas exports - free of charge. In such a way, Gazprom, the Russian gas company, siphoned \$2 billion

(U.S.) from Belarus in one year, he said. "Russia will get all of our resources - and we will receive only problems," explained Mr. Paznyak, who added that the Belarusian people have not been told the contents of the treaty signed on April 2. In fact, the text of the accord has not been released, he said.

The treaty was signed by Presidents Lukashenka and Boris Yeltsin, and blessed by Patriarch Aleksey II in Moscow on April 2, in the Kremlin's St. George Hall. The leaders hugged and kissed during the ceremony and other government officials and Communist leaders cried.

The accord, which is formally known as the "Treaty on the Formation of the Community of Sovereign Republics," envisages a common foreign policy, and joint efforts toward ensuring the security of both countries and the protection of their borders. Some leaders here have begun to label this new integration the CIS-2. Membership in the new "community" is open to all former Soviet republics.

Russia and Belarus pledge to cooperate in the military sphere and set up a common economic market in order to ensure the free flow of goods, services, finances and personnel.

By the end of 1997, the two sides should unify their fiscal and budget systems to pave the way for the introduction of a common currency.

The new entity's ruling body is to be the Supreme Council, comprising the heads of state and government, as well as parliamentary leaders.

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# UKRAINE 1996

1. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	LVIV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - ZHOLTOV - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$1950.00
2. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	LVIV - ZHOLTOV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2000.00
3. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	KYIV - CANBY - CHERKASSY - ZHOLTOV - HUSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - HOSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2150.00
4. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	LVIV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - ZHOLTOV - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2000.00
5. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	KYIV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - ZHOLTOV - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2150.00
6. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	KYIV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - ZHOLTOV - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2000.00

**5th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence**

7. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	KYIV - CANBY - ZHOLTOV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2000.00
8. APRIL 20 - APRIL 27	KYIV - CANBY - ZHOLTOV - HOSKOVSK - YARIMUTIA - HUSKOVSK - KYIV - CANBY	8 DAYS	\$2150.00

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**Chicago** WFBT Sat. 4:00 PM  
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**Winnipeg** CKND Sat. 7:00 PM  
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, April 18

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Les Kurbas Theater from Lviv will present "Na Poli Krovy" and "Yohanna, Zhinka Khusova" at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural

Center at 7 p.m. The two productions are based on the poetry of Lesia Ukrainka. Volodymyr Kuchynsky is the theater's artistic theater. The Ukrainian Center is located at 700 Cedar Road in Jenkintown. For further information call, (215) 663-1166.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

## Canadian group to mark Chornobyl

TORONTO — In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster, the Children of Chornobyl Canadian Fund invites the community to a series of events marking the world's worst nuclear accident. The following is a schedule of planned events.

- Saturday, April 20: Dr. David Marples, professor of history at the University of Alberta and director of the Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, at the Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto. Dr. Marples will speak on "Chornobyl: Ten Years Later." A question and answer period will follow.

- Monday-Monday, April 22-29: Photo exhibition "Remember Chornobyl — Tenth Anniversary of the Chornobyl

Disaster" at the Toronto City Hall Rotunda.

- Friday, April 26: 7 p.m.: Requiem service at the Provincial Legislature, Toronto; 7:45 p.m.: Candlelight procession to the University of Toronto Convocation Hall; 8 p.m.: Commemorative program featuring children and youth in song and verse, a short report on "The Status of Health in Ukraine" and greetings from Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox hierarchs.

- Sunday, April 28: 3 p.m.: The Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association presents "Sacred Dnipro," a commemorative concert, at Massey Hall, Toronto; proceeds to children of Chornobyl Canadian Fund.

- Monday, April 29 - Sunday, May 5: Photo exhibition "Remember Chornobyl — Tenth Anniversary of the Chornobyl Disaster" at the Metro Hall Rotunda.

The Ukrainian Seniors' Centre in Sudbury meets the needs of older adults, promoting their well-being and their involvement in cultural, recreational, charitable and building programs.

## PROGRAMS COORDINATOR

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The successful candidate must have:

- Post-secondary education
- Well-developed oral and written communication skills in English and Ukrainian
- Good conceptual and organizational skills
- Strong interpersonal skills
- A positive attitude, and be an enthusiastic initiator
- Computer competency

Forward covering letter, resume and work references by April 15, 1996

Ukrainian Seniors' Centre  
 30 Notre Dame Avenue  
 Sudbury, ON P3C 5K2  
 or fax 673-1137 tel.: 673-7404

### Wilkes Barre, Pa. District Committee of the

### Ukrainian National Association

announces that its

### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1996 at 2:00 PM

at 228 Maple Road, Berwick, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

29, 164, 169, 236, 282, 333

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Tymko Butrej, Chairman

Terena Butrej-Yohe, Secretary

### PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

will hold an

### ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

on SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1996 at 1:00 PM

at St. Michael's Church Hall, W. Oak Street, Frackville, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

Frackville, 242, 382; Lehigh, 389; Mahanoy City, 305; McAdoo, 7; Minersville, 78; Mt. Carmel, 2; Shamokin, 1; Shenandoah, 98; St. Clair, 9, 31

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Joseph Chabon, Chairman

Hellen Slovik, Secretary

Adolph Slovik, Treasurer

Joseph Sedor, Honorary Chairman

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