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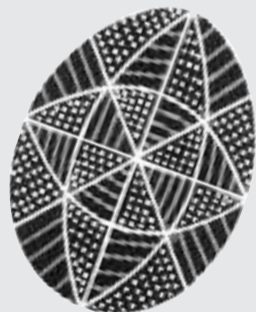
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ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!



CHRIST IS RISEN!

IMF halts loan installment, emergency mission travels to Kyiv to negotiate

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — An emergency mission from the International Monetary Fund arrived in Kyiv on April 9 to negotiate a new stand-by loan agreement after the initial \$1.5 billion (U.S.) credit had expired on April 6.

The Ukrainian government, which had received almost \$800 million (U.S.) of the stand-by loan in 1995, had expected another \$900 million in 1996. It was waiting for the release of the fourth tranche of the loan — \$100 million — sometime in April, but, the Financial Times reported on April 8 that Ukraine had overshot its spending target in the first quarter of 1996 and the IMF had halted the release of these funds.

The emergency IMF mission, headed by Adelbert Knobl, began negotiations with Deputy Prime Ministers Viktor Pynzenyk and Roman Shpek on an entirely new stand-by program of \$900 million.

This amount had been earmarked by IMF Chairman Michel Camdessus in dis-

cussions with President Leonid Kuchma and Ukraine's top government officials during meetings in Washington in February of this year, and Ukraine had expected \$100 million a month for the next nine months.

At that time, with U.S. assurances, IMF funding was increased from \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion, and the international financial institution also promised to negotiate a program with Ukraine to run until the end of the century.

However, the surprise decision by the IMF to hold back on the fourth tranche — this is the second time it has been delayed — has discouraged the Ukrainian government's financial officials. The program had been suspended in January by the IMF when the 1995 budget was passed with a larger than expected budget deficit of 7.3 percent.

Reformers pressed hard for the Ukrainian Parliament, which still has a solid bloc of left-wingers, to pass a 1996 budget by April. It did so on March 22, in the hope that this would pave the way for the release of IMF credits.

The budget includes a deficit of 6.2 percent, two-tenths higher than what the IMF had proposed, and an inflation rate of 40 percent, as compared to 183 percent last year.

The IMF also expressed concern that Ukraine had exceeded its spending promises for the first quarter by about \$57 million (U.S.), or roughly 1 percent of the gross domestic product for that quarter.

Anders Aslund, a Swedish economist and adviser to the Ukrainian government, told the Financial Times that the excess spending was "an accident" caused by poor financial management. "They will now have to restrict fiscal and monetary policy further. They have no choice," said Mr. Aslund.

Alex Sundakov, the IMF's representative in Kyiv, said the decision to hold back on the fourth tranche was prompted by Ukraine's failure to submit documentation for extension of the loan before it expired, reported Interfax-Ukraine on April 9.

However, Oleh Hawrylyshyn, Ukraine's

(Continued on page 8)

Six more deputies elected to Parliament

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Six more deputies were elected to Ukraine's Supreme Council on April 7, as attempts to fill all 450 seats of the Parliament continue into their third year.

If all six winners are approved by the Central Electoral Commission, the number of deputies in this legislature will increase to 421. Run-offs in two districts will be held on April 21, which may bring the total of elected deputies to 423 by the end of the month.

On the average, less than 37 percent of the electorate came out to cast their ballots for their district's representative to Parliament, underscoring voter apathy in this election process, which has dragged on since March 1994 when the first elections to the current Supreme Council were held.

Although elections were held in 31 districts throughout Ukraine, voter turnout exceeded 50 percent in only eight districts. In Kyiv, where voters seem the most indifferent, some constituencies had only a 13 to 15 percent voter turnout. Some of Ukraine's citizens have actually made their way to the ballot box a dozen times in the last two years without electing their representative.

Under Ukraine's election law, which democrats in Parliament desperately want to change, there must be more than 50 percent turnout at the polls for elections to be considered valid.

Also, billions of karbovantsi (hundreds of thousands of dollars) have been spent on the election process — with each election in each district running more than \$75,000 (U.S.).

For independents with no party affilia-

(Continued on page 16)

INTERVIEW: Yevhen Marchuk on integration, Chernobyl

KYIV — Yevhen Marchuk, 55, Ukraine's prime minister since June 1995, has developed a reputation as a polished and professional politician over the last several years, trouble-shooting for President Leonid Kuchma on such issues as the Black Sea Fleet division, Kyiv-Crimean peninsula conflicts and Ukrainian-Russian relations.

Tough, but polite, the former high-ranking KGB official is regarded as a political mystery in Ukraine. Although he does not have the backing of any political party, and is not allied with any one force, Mr. Marchuk is regarded as one of Ukraine's most popular political figures, often ranking second only to President Kuchma.

This has begun speculation in political circles about trouble between President Kuchma and Prime Minister Marchuk, but both Western analysts and Ukrainian insiders say the two men seem too wise to let political intrigue interfere with their relations as government leaders. Mr. Marchuk, who sets a striking figure with his jet-black hair and dark eyes, has been mentioned as a probable candidate for Ukraine's third president. Currently, however, he has his hands full as prime minister and a deputy in the Supreme Council elected from the Myrhorod region in the Poltava Oblast in December 1995, capturing more than 83 percent of the vote in the first round.

One Western diplomat recently told The Washington Post that "Mr. Marchuk is one of the hardest to pin down in terms of what he actually thinks. He has the tightest circle of people around him, and



Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk

none of them talks." Many political observers add that Mr. Marchuk, coming from many years of experience at the KGB, knows more about everybody than anybody knows about him, giving him the upper hand in various situations.

Born in the Kirovohrad region in central Ukraine, Mr. Marchuk completed his higher education at the pedagogical institute there in 1963, graduating as a teacher of Ukrainian language and literature. It was that year that he began his career with the local KGB in Kirovohrad,

(Continued on page 8)

ANALYSIS: The Russian Duma resolution and Yeltsin's postponed Kyiv visit

by Markian Bilynskyj

The first meeting of the joint Ukrainian-Russian Cooperation Committee, formed in February, took place in Moscow on March 20 against the background of the Russian Duma's recent denunciation of the December 1991 agreement that replaced the Soviet Union with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

During a joint press conference following the meeting, the committee co-chairmen, Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk and his Russian counterpart, Viktor Chernomyrdin, made light of the Duma's action, claiming that the two governments had their own agenda regardless of what the Duma thought or did.

However, the Duma's action appears to have affected relations between Ukraine and Russia through its immediate impact on Russian foreign policy. Thus, President Boris Yeltsin's once confidently expected April 4 visit to Kyiv to sign the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation was yet again postponed.

Over the past year or so, the two prime ministers have developed a relatively productive, pragmatic approach to common problems. They have managed fairly successfully to separate and shelter the economic dimension from the volatile political one. Lately, the principal agent of this volatility has been the Russian president, Boris Yeltsin, himself.

In trying to salvage his credibility with an electorate displaying a growing nostalgia for empire (regardless, it seems, of its political hue), the Russian president has on several occasions threatened to link the complete normalization of relations with Ukraine – today Russia's prin-

cipal foreign policy concern, in the words of Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov – to concessions by Kyiv on the Black Sea Fleet (BSF) issue.

(More accurately, concession on the terms and condition under which Russia is to lease port facilities in Sevastopol. Last year the Duma declared Sevastopol a prefecture of Moscow with the heavy inference that a Ukrainian presence in the city was not welcome. This obviously casts a shadow on the dual-basing arrangement the two sides had seemingly agreed to and on which Ukraine is extremely unlikely to concede. The division of the fleet itself appears to be proceeding smoothly. On March 27, for example, the first ships were transferred to the Ukrainian navy ahead of schedule.)

Moreover, recent events have demonstrated a strong causal relationship between Mr. Yeltsin's blustering vacillation over Ukraine and the often bizarre foreign policy behavior of the Russian Duma – something of an irony given the Duma's minimal formal role in this policy area.

Despite the rhetoric, the essence of this latest confrontation between the Russian legislative and executive branches might in fact be little more than a case of the Yeltsin administration having been piqued that the president's principal election opponents had tried spectacularly to steal his thunder on the issue of closer ties with Russia's neighbors – an issue with widespread visceral appeal among the Russian electorate and one that has in fact been at the heart of President Yeltsin's foreign policy for approximately six months now.

The Kremlin certainly denounced the Duma resolution in the strongest possible terms. In practice, however, the reaction of the Yeltsin administration has been to turn the episode to the incumbent's advantage. In other words, President

(Continued on page 17)

Markian Bilynskyj is director of the Kyiv-based *Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy*.

Ukraine responds to visit postponement

Following is the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine issued in Kyiv on April 1. (English translation provided by the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is authorized to state that the decision of the President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin to postpone his official visit to Ukraine has been accepted in Ukraine with understanding, in spite of the fact that the agreed upon date for his visit has been postponed more than once.

For its part, the Ukrainian side had done everything possible to resolve the existing problems in Ukrainian-Russian relations, the resolution of which the Russian side has set as a precondition to Yeltsin's visit. On Ukraine's initiative, during the last few weeks, delegations and groups of experts from both governments have held a series of meetings and negotiations. Several telephone conversations between the presidents of Ukraine and the Russian Federation also took place. The prime minister of Ukraine undertook two working trips to Moscow. He also extended an invitation to the prime minister of Russia to come to Kyiv to bring a final resolution to the unsettled issues.

The Ukrainian side affirms the necessity for a summit meeting as soon as possible and its readiness to receive its esteemed Russian guest. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership initialed in February 1995, and a number

of bilateral treaties agreements and in economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields are fully ready to be signed by both sides.

At the same time, judging by the statement of the press secretary of the Russian Federation, the main problem preventing President Yeltsin from coming to Kyiv is that certain issues pertaining to the basing of the Russian portion of the Black Sea Fleet have yet to be resolved. In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine emphasizes that Ukraine has been conducting, and is ready to continue to conduct, negotiations on the terms and the duration of the basing of the Russian Black Sea Fleet on Ukrainian territory. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to stress that the issue of basing the naval forces of Ukraine on its own territory is strictly within the realm of internal affairs of Ukraine as a sovereign state. Ukraine firmly adheres to the agreements regarding the Black Sea Fleet reached at Sochi, while continuing to follow the course of protecting its national interests.

We take the position that very important agreements between the two countries, which are ready to be signed, should not be linked with any as yet unsettled issues.

Ukraine is ready to welcome the president of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, at any time convenient for both sides.

Hennadiy Udovenko
Minister

NEWSBRIEFS

Lukashenka plans to expel diplomats

MIENSK — Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka threatened on April 4 to expel diplomats who attended mass rallies denouncing his pro-Russian policies, international media reported. Some 30,000 people demonstrated here on April 2 against the recently signed union treaty with Russia. Among those present were U.S., Polish and other diplomatic observers. Mr. Lukashenka also vowed to withdraw accreditations from journalists who covered the events. He said he had started "active talks" with Russian Television, whose journalists covered the rally. "These journalists will not be working for many more days," he said. Mr. Lukashenka added that Belarus has asked a number of countries to recall diplomats from Minsk for organizing the demonstrations. He did not name those countries but noted that, in his view, those diplomats had "violated the laws of our country." (OMRI Daily Digest)

Crimean Constitution approved

KYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament approved a constitution for the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, where pro-Moscow separatist sentiment is substantial. However, the legislature made long deletions, and the dispute pitting the autonomous republic against the national government appeared far from over. Crimean officials in Kyiv to defend the Constitution tried to reassure Ukrainian leaders that separatism was not an issue; however Parliament took these words with a grain of salt as it voted to strike clauses viewed as separatist — references to Crimean "citizenship" and the Crimean "people" and proclamation of Russian as the sole official language. Deputies also threw out provisions empowering the regional parliament to enact laws. "The main thing we achieved is recognition of the Crimea as an autonomous republic and not some sort of region," said the Crimean Parliament's Deputy Chairman Anushevan Danelyan. "We had hoped the Ukrainian Parliament would adopt the Constitution as a whole. But at least we got two-thirds of it." Kyiv government officials praised the decision to approve the Constitution, saying it would reduce pro-Russian momentum. (Reuters)

Moroz suffers heart attack

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament Speaker Oleksander Moroz suffered a serious heart attack on April 5, for which he was placed in intensive care at a local hospital, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Moroz, also leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, has had no visitors since his hospitalization. Parliamentary sources indicate the speaker may be unable to preside over the debate

and initial vote on the draft constitution, scheduled for April 17. Simultaneously, Rukh deputies have indicated they intend to move for a vote of no confidence in Mr. Moroz on April 16. According to Volodymyr Kulynych, a deputy from Rukh, this initiative has been co-sponsored by over 150 deputies as of April 10. (Respublika)

Leaders attend Chornobyl conference

VIENNA — Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk arrived here on April 9 to participate in a four-day conference on Chornobyl, international agencies reported. Mr. Marchuk told delegates that Ukraine intends to close down Chornobyl by 2000 but can do so only if it receives financial support. He said that support has not materialized to date. Mr. Lukashenka stressed that Belarus must use 20-25 percent of its annual budget to deal with the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster. He appealed to foreign countries to contribute \$125 billion to help in that effort. More than 700 participants are attending the conference. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine's U.N. dues reduced

KYIV — Ukraine has had its dues to the United Nations budget lowered, achieving an important foreign policy objective, a senior diplomat said on April 5. "It has been decided by the United Nations that Ukraine will be transferred from the 'B' group of states to 'C,'" Volodymyr Yelchenko, head of the Foreign Ministry's U.N. department, said. "Over the next five years, Ukraine's payments will be reduced. This amounts to a saving of tens of millions of dollars. Greece's payments are to increase." Post-Soviet Ukraine, still in the grip of a deep economic crisis, had long pressed the U.N. to reduce its dues. As a founding member of the organization, with a seat separate from the Soviet Union from 1945 because of its wartime losses and Josef Stalin's desire to increase Soviet voting power, Ukraine was automatically put into group 'B' after gaining independence in 1991. The country's current debt to the U.N. budget stands at \$243 million, including \$189 million for peacekeeping operations. (Reuters)

Poland and Russia disagree about NATO

MOSCOW — Emerging from an April 9 meeting with his visiting Polish counterpart Aleksander Kwasniewski, Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced that the two had "agreed on all issues, except one," referring to the possible expansion of NATO, ITAR-TASS reported. While Mr. Yeltsin said there is still time "to find some

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff editors: Roman Woronowycz
and Andriy Kudla Wynyckyj (Toronto)

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INTERVIEW: Dr. Borys Gudziak on the revival of religion in Ukraine

Dr. Borys Gudziak received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1992, writing on the history and genesis of the Union of Brest (1596). Currently he is director of the Institute of Church History (which he founded) at the Lviv Theological Academy and vice-rector of the academy. Dr. Gudziak will conduct a course on modern Ukrainian history at the 1996 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.

In anticipation of this and Dr. Gudziak's forthcoming book on the Union of Brest ("Crisis and Reform," to be published by HURI and Harvard University Press), HURI conducted an interview with Dr. Gudziak during his recent visit to Cambridge.

You have been in Lviv since 1992. What are your impressions of the changes that have been going on in that society from a political and sociological point of view? And from the point of view of your own particular interests?

Well, I think many of us who grew up with an image of Ukraine – whether we were professional students of her history or not – were both galvanized and surprised, gratified and in some ways perhaps disappointed by the realities we have come to know in the last few years.

When I arrived in 1992 the period of exaltation was still there although strongly waning. I think it is very important to keep in mind the psychological atmosphere in Ukraine when trying to characterize any particular aspect of contemporary Ukrainian life. Right now people in Ukraine are enduring a time of trial, a time when many of the expectations of a few years ago are proving to have been overly high and unrealistic. Sometimes that leads to very negative characterizations of present developments in the country.

I think that Ukraine, as a state that is 95 years old, has made some very significant steps towards political nation-building in terms of government structure and army reorganization. Much more needs to be done in the area of the economy. Economic crises or economic problems have hardly been confronted head on by the government, but oddly enough I think there are signs that the average person is beginning to take personal responsibility – which is very important. The problem with the socialist legacy is that the average person relied on the state for job, salary, security. That guarantee is no longer there and now after three or four years of having lost that guarantee, people are starting finally to react and show initiative. I think that dynamic is evident everywhere.

So, to summarize, the euphoria is long over, and I would say that the depression after the euphoria is also coming to an end, and there is a steep stabilization occurring that involves a basic and increasing readiness to confront the problems in every sphere of life.

One of the reasons for the euphoria is presumably the fact that two of the greatest aspirations of Ukrainians were the establishment of the Ukrainian state and the establishment of free Churches, but now that those two goals have been achieved there is still the special relationship between that new state and those recently liberated Churches. How do you see that Church-state relationship, particularly in its historical context?

The role of the Churches in Ukrainian history can hardly be overestimated. I think we post-moderns are sometimes not sensitive to historical facts, and anyone who carefully observed developments in Eastern Europe in the last few decades and years, sees how the Church can express, not only in western Ukraine but in all of Ukraine and Russia, very broad concerns of the population at large and political culture and ideological concerns that have always been part of the vocabulary of Ukrainian Christianity. It is an inculturated phenomenon.

At the same time, very advanced secularization has occurred during this century so this historical legacy is now confronted with a post-modern social, cultural reality and both the state and Churches are still searching for a modus operandi. Both politically and ecclesiastically, there is a want of creative leadership.

In the 20th century there has been remarkable ecclesiastical leadership in Ukraine, some remarkable personalities. Now we do not have those kinds of outstanding individuals. Thus some of the developments are less dramatic. But I think the traditional Churches are having a difficult time accepting pluralist society and the fact that Ukraine will now be a multi-confessional society, one in which the traditional religious communities no longer necessarily dominate. There are many interesting questions therein, and it is by studying the history and knowing the legacy of the present context that it can

be well understood.

Two other trends of recent Ukrainian history have been the nationalist movement and the Ukrainian struggle for cultural revival. Religion and nationalism have had a complicated relationship and have combined in different ways in Ukraine and in other countries. How does that relationship now stand in its historical context, and how do religion and culture relate today and in the past?

The image of the Ukrainian traditionally has been conditioned very much by religious categories and the aspiration for nationhood. The complexities between national ideology and religious identity weave through Ukrainian history from the Christianization of Kyivan Rus' through the early modern period with reformations throughout Europe, when the question of Ukraine's position between East and West was variously debated and the controversial Union of Brest occurred – through the 19th and 20th centuries, when the autocephalous movement in eastern Ukraine and the Greco-Catholic Church in western Ukraine were a constituent element of the modern Ukrainian revival. In most recent affairs we see how prominent Church communities were articulating a desire for nationhood.

Now the question is: Can this contemporary state and the Churches develop a mutually life-giving relationship? That is the contemporary challenge. In my course I will discuss the historical legacy with an eye to the

"In the contemporary West there is a great spiritual hunger, and this now is found throughout Ukraine, with people looking for nourishment from new sources. The challenge for the traditional Ukrainian Church is to address the spiritual aspirations of post-modern, post-Soviet society."

– Dr. Borys Gudziak

contemporary dilemma – nation building and the religious dynamic.

And what about contemporary culture and religion?

In the contemporary West there is a great spiritual hunger, and this now is found throughout Ukraine, with people looking for nourishment from new sources. The challenge for the traditional Ukrainian Church is to address the spiritual aspirations of the post-modern, post-Soviet society. It is a tremendous challenge. This is a time when many of the presuppositions of 2,000 years of Christianity are being challenged throughout Christendom – and no less so in Ukraine.

I'm convinced that a very interesting synthesis will come out of the present challenge in Ukraine, because there are a variety of Eastern and Western meeting points. There has been a basis for strong religious movements and strong formulations. Many young people are very serious about religion on a personal level rather than an intellectual level, examining the issue of spirituality, religious life and culture. What does it mean? The religious society and new state, and how does one express that? I think that there will be a truly fruitful rearticulation of Ukraine; this is just beginning.

Let me give you an example of the image of contemporary Ukraine and this picture paints a thousand words. If one goes into a remote Ukrainian village, one is apt to see a house that has no indoor plumbing. It has a little outhouse facility, but the house may be adorned by a big satellite dish. Basically we have a community that is passing from the pre-modern era, overstepping the modern period, and stepping into the post-modern world. This villager who may be attending his or her parish church flips on the TV and has all kinds of preaching, spiritual messages, readily available in the living room, and the question is how will all of these messages be assimilated?

Can you say something about the Institute of Church History, the Lviv Theological Academy and your involvement with them?

I am the director of the Institute of Church History and vice-rector of the Theological Academy. I am responsible for academic and scholarly development, academic and research development.

The Institute of Church History grew out of a

research project that is the study of history of the underground life of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church. It began in 1992, and over the years the research staff of the institute has collected over 700 interviews with various representatives of the underground and also with those who observed the underground from the outside. The institute has been running a program with 18 one day-symposia in different cities in Ukraine surrounding the controversial issue of the Union of Brest, and we will be publishing seven volumes of the conference proceedings on monographic studies and also issues together with the Institute for Historical Research at a Lviv University journal called Kovcheh with articles on Church history.

The goal of the institute is to contribute to the revival of the discipline which for obvious reasons could not develop in Ukraine. The institute also served as an administrative base for the revival of the Lviv Theological Academy.

The academy harkens back to the institution founded by Metropolitan [Andrey] Sheptytsky and organized by Rector Josyf Sliptyj in the late 1920s and 1930s. However, it transcends the parameters of that institution by opening its doors to laity, including women. Plus, the academy has become the first institution of higher learning in Ukraine's history that offers a full theological philosophical program open to women. It also is open to students of any confessional background or, in fact, lack thereof.

The academy now has 200 students in its first two years of operation. A full five- to six-year program is being phased in so that by the end of the decade it will have about 600 students, at which time the development of a separate school of humanities and a faculty for social sciences is planned – then the academy will develop into a liberal arts university.

This year there are 36 lecturers teaching at the academy. We enjoy a very high faculty-to-student ratio. Many of our classes are limited to 10 students – especially the language classes. There is a premium on philological preparation. All students are required to master English, study Greek for three years, Latin for two, Church Slavonic and another foreign language besides a standard array of philosophical courses. The theology program stresses scriptures, Christic writings and liturgy, but also analysis of culture. One example of that is the courses the students will take devoted to the study of film.

Just out of curiosity, what is the proportion of women?

The student body is composed of 120 seminarians who are all young men, and of laypeople and some members of religious communities. Of the 80 non-seminarians, 50 or so are women.

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard will be publishing your book. Could you tell us something about the subject and how you became interested in it?

The book is about the genesis of the Union of Brest and it focuses on one aspect, which despite the great deal of attention that the union has received, has received little notice – the relationship between the Kyivan Metropolitan and the Patriarchy of Constantinople in the period before the Union of Brest. The union after all was not only a movement towards Rome but in fact, adversely affected the relationship of the Eastern Catholic Church with its Mother Church, the See of Constantinople.

Basically, the book tries to understand how the Union occurred and explains why at least some people, some ecclesiastical leaders and even prominent lay leaders who may or may not have supported the union later, like Princess Hroska, did consider the union as a

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Radio Canada International receives funding for one year

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Canadian Heritage Minister Sheila Copps confirmed her January 25 pledge to save the country's Radio Canada International service, in an announcement made in Ottawa on March 21.

Ms. Copps announced she had found \$16 million to keep the country's international short-wave and satellite broadcaster on the air. "The enormous outpouring of support for RCI, both within Canada and around the world has persuaded us that this is a vital choice for Canada," the minister said.

Although RCI has avoided the complete shutdown scheduled for March 31, it has apparently suffered a \$500,000 cut to its funding, down from \$16.5 million. It has also secured only a one-year reprieve, with no contractual or legislative commitment for the future.

Allan Familiant, RCI program director contacted by *The Weekly*, confirmed the cut, but gave assurances that they will be absorbed internally, without affecting programs.

As reported by Hugh Winsor of the *Globe and Mail* on March 22, the heritage minister faced a climate of cutbacks under Finance Minister Paul Martin's recently tabled budget and outright opposition from Perrin Beatty, president of the government-funded Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, RCI's parent company.

According to Mr. Winsor's piece, Mr. Beatty argued against giving money to the "Montreal-based international service when [Mr. Beatty] couldn't afford a news bureau in Victoria [British Columbia], the capital of the third-largest province in the country."

Nevertheless, the hard-nosed Ms. Copps met with the CBC's board during the week of March 17, and extracted \$8 million. The other half of the funding will be secured from the Heritage Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Defense Department and the Canadian International Development Agency.

According to the March 22 *Globe* report, Ms. Copps said "the interested departments would have to find a long-term funding solution."

Wojtek Gwiazda, a spokesman for a coalition of RCI employees and supporters contacted by *The Weekly*, said nobody should breathe a sigh of relief. "We're concerned about how close we came to disappearing; no one should underestimate how fragile our position remains," he said.

"The day before [Minister Copps made her announcement], the money wasn't there," Mr. Gwiazda added, "Copps was walking around with a tin cup, and the funding wasn't coming."

What saved RCI? "There was so much support, both from Canadians and from around the world, that the politicians in Ottawa could not ignore it," Mr. Gwiazda said.

"There is a persistent lack of understanding of the impact we do have and could have, both within the country and internationally. What [those seeking to cut costs] completely fail to grasp is that of 126 international broadcasters on the air, 101 are funded by governments and the rest by religious groups. There's a reason why countries have an international voice."

"The bottom line is that this is not the way to run an international radio service," the coalition spokesman said. "The government hasn't made a decision, it has simply deferred it."

"RCI should be put on a more stable base, with its own funding from the government," Mr. Gwiazda said. "The funding should be separate, apart from the CBC, apart from Defense; funding for RCI should be like Canada's contribution to the U.N. — a conscious commitment to an important aspect of its presence in the international arena."

Mr. Gwiazda's stand has support in RCI's executive. Mr. Familiant was quite blunt in his assessment of those, such as Reform Party critic Jim Abbott, who suggested the broadcaster earn revenue by carrying commercials.

"I don't want to close off any avenues, and am willing to consider any reasonable suggestion," the RCI program director said. "However, the most recent examples of countries trying commercials were in Russia, I believe, then China, and they weren't very successful. Even the BBC [British Broadcasting Corporation] tried it for a time before giving up on the idea."

"The thing you have to remember," Mr. Familiant added, "is that there 101 broadcasters out there, and they aren't idiots. Things are done in a certain way for a reason."

Elizbieta Olechowska, manager of the Russia, Ukraine and East European Section told *The Weekly* she was not "overly optimistic" about the latest development.

Referring to the date last year Mr. Beatty announced the imminent closure of RCI and issued pink slips to its 123 employees, Ms. Olechowska said, "If something serious is not done in the next few months, on December 12 [1996], we will get another round of layoff notices."

However, the section manager did confirm that the previous notices were officially rescinded on March 22. She also said Ms. Copps' action provided some hope. "We hope that the necessary political will is in existence, and we hope the government will take the necessary steps to ensure that RCI will be secured as a Canadian institution over the long term."

Ms. Olechowska also said she didn't think the cut sustained by the broadcaster would affect programming.

New Westinghouse long-distance telephone service to benefit Ukraine



Roman Woronowycz

PBJ Enterprises President Robert Walsh (left) and UAV official Harold Bochonko.

by **Roman Woronowycz**

NEW YORK — Imagine donating money to help Ukraine every time you dial your telephone — at no extra cost to you.

Under a new program, if you subscribe to the recently initiated Westinghouse Long Distance Telephone Service, 12 percent of your monthly long distance phone bill and 10 percent of international charges will go to a fund marked to aid Ukraine.

This novel approach to fund-raising is the brainchild of Robert Walsh and three friends who are members of the Ukrainian American Veterans Association.

Mr. Walsh is the president of PBJ Enterprises, located in the Wall Street area of New York, an authorized agent for Westinghouse Communications. By agreement with Westinghouse, if a person subscribes to its phone services through PBJ, whether long distance or international, a portion of their monthly bill — 12 percent of long distance charges and 10 percent of international

long distance billing — will go to a fund set up by Mr. Walsh.

Overseeing the fund will be a Committee to Aid Ukraine comprising Mr. Walsh, and UAV officials Harold Bochonko, Jerry Nestor and Steve Shewczuk. Every month, as Mr. Walsh explained, he will cut a check from revenues from subscriptions to his "The Ukrainian Phone Service — Aid to Ukraine," which will be handed over to the committee for disbursement.

Mr. Walsh maintained that monthly phone bills will not be jacked up. In fact he guaranteed that he could beat the rates of the other major phone service carriers.

"I would appeal to the conscience of Ukrainian Americans to reach out to Ukraine," said Mr. Walsh. "Nobody is getting rich here, except the people who need your help."

Currently, the board has identified four key projects on which it wishes to

(Continued on page 15)

Canada to participate in trade mission to Ukraine

by **Andrij Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — After months of delays, complicated by constitutional upheaval in the country, the Canadian government has finally announced it will participate in a high-level trade mission to Ukraine.

The announcement was made by Art Eggleton, the minister for international trade, at a March 29 luncheon hosted by the Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce (CUCC) in the Sheraton Center's Civil Ballroom and attended by about 100 of its members. "I accept with pride an invitation that I've received, and repeated today by many people whom I've met, to accompany a trade mission to Ukraine, and the sooner the better," Mr. Eggleton said.

A mission had been scheduled for October 1995, but was called off because of the government's focus on the October 30 separatist referendum in Quebec. Negotiations to keep prospects alive were continued by Serhiy Osyka, Mr. Eggleton's Ukrainian counterpart; Ihor Sanin, head of the Trade and Economic Mission at Ukraine's Embassy in Ottawa; CUCC President Gerald Fedchun; and by members of the Ukrainian Canadian business and professional community.

The minister associated the need to strengthen the opportunities available to Canadian business in Ukraine and vice versa with the contribution made by Ukrainian Canadians in the development of Canada, particularly in the Western provinces. "It is fitting indeed that Canada stands in a position to offer the assistance the Ukraine most needs, for it was Ukrainians... who brought the skills of perseverance and courage when Canada needed them most," Mr. Eggleton said.

The minister also pointed to Canada's record of support of Ukraine, saying his country was the first to extend Kyiv a line of credit.

He said various government-to-government agreements, including those on foreign investment protection and economic cooperation, have solidified trade relations. Mr. Eggleton said Canada is providing about \$95 million to some 100 Ukrainian projects involved in entrepreneurial development and technical assistance.

Mr. Fedchun told *The Weekly* the mission is now scheduled to take place in early September, with a list of participants to be finalized by early July. He pointed out that "we have worked for this a long time."

Diane Frances, editor-in-chief of the Toronto-based weekly, *The Financial Post*, and a charter CUCC member, hailed Mr. Eggleton's decision as "important."

Ukraine and Partners XX-XXI

One of those who hopes to participate in the upcoming mission, and who is actively involved in strengthening business ties between Ukraine and Canada, is Liudmyla Kozlova, formerly of Ukraine and now living in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

She had already paid her application fee and been accepted for the trip that was called off in October 1995, and now looks forward to the Canadian government's carrying through on its commitment.

The 40-ish president of Kozlova Enterprises Inc. has organized the Ukraine and Partners XX-XXI trade show, scheduled to take place at the Metro Toronto Convention Center

(Continued on page 20)

Clinton administration staffer shares impressions of state visit to Ukraine

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEWARK, N.J. — Melanne Verveer, the Ukrainian American deputy assistant to the U.S. president and deputy chief of staff to the first lady, delivered personal reflections and a slide presentation on Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton's May 11-12, 1995, visit to Ukraine.

It was a historic visit to the historic capital of Ukraine, for it was the first time a U.S. president had been welcomed in Kyiv on a state visit to independent Ukraine. Tens of thousands of people — some 40,000 according to police estimates — turned out to welcome the presidential entourage; at ceremonies near the Taras Shevchenko Monument next to Kyiv State University, the jubilant crowd chanted "Clinton, Clinton."

Ms. Verveer began her recap of the state visit by noting, "I felt privileged to be on the first state visit by an American president to Ukraine." It marked "a new partnership between two democracies" and served as "a reminder of what the Ukrainian American community means to Ukraine." On a personal level, she added, visiting Kyiv "felt as though I were going home."

Speaking on March 16 in the gymnasium of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School, Ms. Verveer commented on her own background, noting that she had grown up a second-generation Ukrainian American "in a Ukrainian home rooted in tradition" in the coal region of Pennsylvania. "I learned a lot about the community there," she continued. "I saw all we have created as a community, and that cannot be taken for granted."

She recalled how 30 years ago at Georgetown University she had told Mr. Clinton that Ukraine would be free, and she proudly reconstructed that conversation for President Kuchma in Kyiv.

She told her audience that "the most emotional moment for me was when the Ukrainian and American national anthems were played at the official welcoming in Mariyinsky Palace," and pointed out that President Kuchma referred to Ukrainian Americans in his speech, as did President Clinton.

She went on to provide an insider's account of various aspects of the state visit and to highlight some of the speech-

es made by President Clinton during his various stops.

Among the highlights of the Kyiv visit were the first ladies' tea, a breakfast for women involved in Ukraine's newly emerging civic associations, a visit to the Babyn Yar memorial and commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, as well as a visit to a maternity clinic that is part of a joint program with the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. At that clinic Mrs. Clinton met with parents-to-be and was present at the formation of the Ukrainian Nurses Association. The first lady noted Florence Nightingale's pioneering nursing work in the Crimea in the 1850s.

The deputy assistant to the U.S. president also provided insight into the relationship between Presidents Clinton and Kuchma. "They get along very well and both have a great deal of confidence in what Ukraine can achieve," she underlined.

An extraordinary moment

The "most extraordinary moment" of the visit, according to Ms. Verveer, was at Shevchenko State University, where President Clinton received an honorary doctorate. "The students' reaction to this young president was exuberant," she noted, showing a slide of a multitude of young hands reaching out to touch the American president's outstretched hand — a scene of young faces buoyed by a historic moment.

Ms. Verveer also observed that the Clintons took a quick tour of Kyiv — an off-the-record tour, as she put it — because the first couple truly wanted to see some of the historic sites of the city. Thus, they visited St. Andrew's Sobor and the Monastery of the Caves (spending more than an hour there). The crowds lining the streets at the presidential entourage made its way through Kyiv were 10 to 15 people deep, she recalled, describing Kyiv as "visually beautiful" and its people as "extraordinary."

To close her presentation, Ms. Verveer showed a shot of students holding flags. "The sight of the American flag next to the Ukrainian flag," she emphasized, "is a symbol of the new reality" of the U.S.-Ukraine partnership.

A multitude of welcomes

Ms. Verveer was welcomed to Newark



Melanne Verveer (second from right) with (from left) Areta Pawlynsky of the New York/New Jersey Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Ksenia Rakowsky of the UNWLA and Bozhena Olshaniwsky of AHRU.

by New Jersey State Sen. Ronald Rice (28th district), who also is a Newark city councilman; representatives of three local organizations who sponsored her talk, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, and Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 75; as well as by the Rev. Frank Szadiak, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz, principal of St. John's School.

Following opening remarks by Ksenia Rakowsky of the UNWLA, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Szadiak, Areta Pawlynsky of the UAPBA provided a brief biographical sketch of this highly placed Ukrainian American who hails from Shamokin, Pa., and whose maternal and paternal grandparents had emigrated from Ukraine at the turn of the century, settling in Pennsylvania. Ms. Verveer (nee Starinshak) attended Transfiguration Ukrainian Catholic School in Shamokin and St. Mary's Villa Academy in Sloatsburg, N.Y.; both schools are run by the Ukrainian religious order of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

She holds bachelor's and master's

degrees from Georgetown University, where she was a classmate of Mr. Clinton. She was an adviser to the Clinton-Gore campaign and served as special projects coordinator for Mrs. Clinton during the presidential transition. Prior to that she served in several positions on Capitol Hill and as a lobbyist for various advocacy groups.

Ms. Verveer's biography was filled in by Bozhena Olshaniwsky of AHRU, who noted that their paths had first crossed in 1982 when her organization had been lobbying for establishment of a U.S. government commission on the Great Famine in Ukraine. At that time, Mrs. Verveer was legislative director for Rep. Marcy Kaptur of Ohio. Mrs. Olshaniwsky added that Ms. Verveer is also a member-at-large of the UNWLA. She visited Ukraine with the Clintons in May of 1995, and worked on arrangements for U.S. visits by Ukrainian Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma.

At the conclusion of the program schoolchildren of St. John's presented flowers to Ms. Verveer.

"I feel like I've gone back home," Ms. Verveer noted after being greeted. "I've never had so many welcomes."

Chornobyl commemorations: an updated listing

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Monday-Friday, April 15-April 19:

- Showcase displays in the Undergraduate Library, Lockwood Library and Student Union, State University of New York at Buffalo, North Campus. Presented by Ukrainian Student Association.

Monday, April 15:

- Information display in the Student Union special events area (sweatshirt/t-shirt sales, poster display, black ribbons), SUNYAB.

Tuesday, April 16:

- Proclamation by Mayor of Buffalo Anthony Masiello, Buffalo City Hall, 1:30 p.m.
- Resolution in Common Council introduced by Council President James Pitts, 2:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 17:

- Varenyky-eating contest, Student Union, 12 p.m.

Thursday, April 18:

- Proclamation by County Executive Dennis Gorski, County Hall, 1:30 p.m.
- Resolution in County Legislature introduced by County Legislator Greg Olma, County Hall, 2:30 p.m.
- Showing of documentary "Living Under the Cloud" by Teresa Metcalf in the Student Union Theater, SUNYAB, 7 p.m. Introduction by Alexander Kuzma, director of development, Children of Chornobyl Foundation. Followed by candlelight vigil in Founder's Plaza.

Friday, April 19:

- Book donation to Lockwood Library, SUNYAB. "The Forbidden Truth," Yara Yaroshynska, 7 p.m.

Saturday, April 20:

- Commemorative banquet benefiting the Children of Chornobyl Foundation, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., Kenmore, N.Y., 6 p.m. Keynote speaker: Alexander Kuzma; tickets, \$20 by reservation.

Friday, April 26:

- Ecumenical moleben, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church grounds, 200 Como Park Blvd., Cheektowaga, N.Y., 7 p.m.

For tickets and information: call (716) 636-1300, (716) 645-6016 or (716) 823-0492.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

Wednesday-Thursday, April 24-25:

"Chornobyl: Ten Years Later," a two-day symposium co-sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Harvard University Committee on Environment.

- Session 1: "Eyewitnesses to the Catastrophe," April 24, Geology Lecture Hall, 24 Oxford St., Room 100, 7:30 p.m. "The First Hours, Days and Weeks of the Chornobyl Disaster: Some Personal Recollections" (in Ukrainian, with English translation), Lt. Gen. Volodymyr Kornichuk.

(Continued on page 18)

Chornobyl materials, video available to community

WASHINGTON — Chornobyl Challenge '96 reports that draft proclamations and other materials concerning Chornobyl to be used in local communities are available at the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) in Washington, (202) 547-0018. Substantial materials also can be obtained from the Chornobyl Challenge '96 office, (201) 376-5140.

Additionally, a 25-minute, English-language documentary about Chornobyl is available at the national offices of the UCCA, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003, and the UACC, 142 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003, at a cost of \$25. Chornobyl Challenge '96 urges Ukrainian Americans to contact their local TV stations, especially public education and cable stations, and encourage them to air the program.

Due to the overwhelming costs associated with the national commemorations, Chornobyl Challenge '96 appeals to the community for its generous support. The National Committee of Chornobyl Challenge '96 assures the community that the main focus of fund raising will be to help the victims of Chornobyl. Donations may be sent to: Chornobyl Challenge '96, c/o Self Reliance (NY) FCU, 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; Self Reliance Federal Credit Union, 2351 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; or First Security Federal Savings Bank, 936 North Western Ave., Chicago, IL 60622. All donations are tax-deductible.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Russian bear re-awakens

On April 2 Belarus and Russia signed the Treaty on Union of Sovereign Republics. Some Western countries and their leaders are pooh-poohing the union, stating that the move was merely the formalization of what de-facto has existed for some time. However, the implications of the agreement are foreboding, given Russia's long history of imperialism, the current impotency felt by its people and the shadow of Communist Party chief Gennadiy Zyuganov looming over the Russian electoral landscape.

While Belarusian and Russian government officials and Communists hugged, kissed and cried as the documents were signed, according to an April 7 Weekly report, Ukrainian leaders must have winced. This further move to a return to the "good ole times," which began with the Russian Duma's rejection of the Belaya Vezha Accord of 1991 that dissolved the Soviet Union, does not portend well for the future of Ukraine-Russia relations.

How can it be business as usual between the two countries when conventional wisdom holds that Tajikistan is ready to follow the road paved by Belarus? Who goes after that, and when does "voluntary submission" become somewhat less so?

Most frightening, it seems that the Belarus-Russia reunion is the first move in a doctrine that Yevgeniy Primakov proclaimed soon after becoming foreign minister of Russia, which asserted that the course of reintegration of CIS countries was deemed "objective and inevitable," according to a March 31 article by Volodymyr Zvighyanich in *The Weekly*. And, yes, it was supported by "democrat" Boris Yeltsin who, in September 1995, released an edict stating that the CIS countries are the principal targets of Russia's geopolitical ambitions.

Mr. Yeltsin has very immediate reasons for moving to absorb Belarus back into the Moscow fold, even with its very serious economic problems. After all, it's an election year, and Russian voters — feeling emasculated over the loss of empire — will be at least partly assuaged by a return of one of their "Slavic brothers," and perhaps feel that the resurgence of Russian greatness is sufficiently imminent that they can again support Mr. Yeltsin.

There is also Mr. Yeltsin's continuing failure to travel to Ukraine to sign a friendship treaty. What happened in Belarus is a political victory for him at home; a trip to Ukraine would win no points with the Russian electorate.

Obviously his overriding concern is re-election and not to maintain political stability in the region, or else he would have traveled to Kyiv to calm Ukraine's nerves. Then again, would Ukraine sign a friendship accord that does not include a customs treaty and delineate specific borders, and how would the Russian people react to that?

What Belarus gets out of the deal is far less clear, besides the possibility of financial relief from Russia for its devastated economy. Zyanon Paznyak, chairman of the national-democratic Belarusian Popular Front, said in Kyiv on April 1 that he cannot fathom why Mr. Lukashenka is returning to Moscow. "Why is he renouncing the Belarusian language, abolishing Belarusian schools, refusing to publish textbooks in Belarusian? Can you imagine this taking place in a normal country?" he asked.

He then asserted, "It is a direct threat to Ukrainians, the economy and the independence of Ukraine. It is also a danger to Poland, Lithuania, all of Eastern Europe... a course aimed at renewing blocs of opposition in Europe."

Although Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma is committed to traveling a path between the CIS and NATO, taking part only in peripheral structures of the two organizations, a return by Russia to ambitions of empire must force the president to push Ukraine towards still closer ties with NATO.

He must not take a wait-and-see attitude, but move assertively to show Russia that Ukraine will not stand idly by as empire returns. Ukraine's history is fraught with instances of its leaders trusting the Moscow bear until it is trapped and swallowed whole. This time Ukraine must have an escape route.

April
14
1898

Turning the pages back...

The Austrian Ukrainian Riko Jary was a controversial figure, to say the least. Born on April 14, 1898, in the city of Rjyson, Austria, he became a founding member in 1929 of the Organization of

Ukrainian Nationalists and a treasurer of the Leadership of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Jary served as the main contact between the OUN and the Abwehr (German military intelligence) and organized military and security training for the OUN.

In March 1939, he arranged the delivery of arms by Germany to Ukrainian insurgents in Transcarpathia, and in 1939-1940, he coordinated the assistance provided by the Abwehr to Ukrainian military formations, such as the Roland battalion.

In November 1940, Jary became a member of the OUN's Bandera faction and initiated contacts between the German service and Stepan Bandera.

Following the German invasion of June 1941, the OUN(B)'s proclamation of renewed Ukrainian statehood and the subsequent round-up of the Ukrainian nationalist leadership by the Gestapo, Jary was on the run. Initially saved by the intervention of Adm. Wilhelm Canaris of the Abwehr, he was arrested in 1942 and held under house arrest near Vienna.

After the war, Jary lived in Austria, surrounded by allegations, since unsubstantiated, that he and his wife, Olly (née Spiegelvogel), were Bolshevik agents. He died in Austria in May 1969.

Source: "Jary, Riko," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Myroslav Yurkevych, "Galician Ukrainians in German Military Formations," in Y. Boshyk ed. "Ukraine during World War II" (Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1986).

EASTER PASTORAL LETTER

The Paschal mystery of the risen Christ

Paschal Archpastoral Encyclical of the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora.

To the venerable clergy, deaconate in Christ, venerable monastics and the devout faithful of the Church, entrusted to our archpastoral care.

May the peace of our risen Lord, God and Savior Jesus Christ, be with you! Christ is Risen!

Together with the myrrh-bearing women, we return once more to the empty tomb of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Together with His faithful disciples we proclaim "Christ is risen from the dead," not because of that which once occurred, but because He is constantly with us and is experienced by the strong and the weak in faith. In the Paschal Liturgy of our Orthodox Church the joy of Christ's Resurrection and life bestowed by Him, was not of a singular event, framed in time and locked in history, but a continual reality of His Resurrection in our life and in the world.

In the Paschal Liturgy we, with tears of sheer gladness, embrace one another, cognizant that the risen Christ is with us. Christ is risen! Indeed He is risen! These are not mere ritual words by which we point with pride to the splendor of the Paschal Liturgy of our Church. These words are the proclamation of faith of each individual who lives in the radiance of the glory of the risen Lord and in His continual love — of the individual for whom Christ is in truth the fulfillment of all, his or her guiding Light. We speak, dearly beloved, of the Paschal mystery, which invites all, not to a symbolic figure, but to the real risen Christ, the son of God, our Redeemer, Benefactor and Teacher, present in the Eucharist.

Therefore, it is not strange that those who perceive the meaning of this mystery are accustomed to approach the risen Christ and receive him in Holy Communion. They receive Him not by reason of coercion or custom, but because they desire to be one with Him; for they know that every time they partake of the Daily Bread — His Body, and drink from the Eucharistic Cup — His blood, they recall His death and acknowledge the ever-present reality of His Resurrection.

The Paschal mystery invites us to walk in the light of Christ the Victorious, and receive Him, for He sanctifies us, dignifies us, and favors us with His immeasurable love and kindness. In the waters of Baptism we entered into the tomb of our Lord Jesus Christ, and there we witnessed the death of death; we exited from these waters together with Christ, reborn by these saving waters and the Spirit and were deemed worthy of the Paschal gift — eternal life. In celebrating the consistent reality of Christ's Resurrection, we must understand that our

task is the constant renewal of self, so that we might become genuine instruments of Him, the fruits of whose Resurrection cannot be confined by ritual, history or time.

As we celebrate this constant reality, one which profoundly impacts upon the sanctity and dignity of every person, we recall how the grace of Christ's Resurrection caused the rebirth of our ancestors, a rebirth led by the blessed Princess Olha and the sainted Prince Volodymyr, how it united the then Rus'-Ukraine into one faith and initiated a new era in the history of Ukraine — an era of grace and truth, which gave birth to a multitude of saints of God who, by their devout lives, contributed to the spiritual enhancement of Ukraine throughout its history.

On the occasion of this feast, we, together with you, greet those to whom we are related by faith and blood — our brethren in Ukraine. In so doing we embrace them in the transfiguring grace of this event. Firmly convinced that they — the hierarchs, clergy and devout faithful — baptized and vested in the risen Christ, for whom Christ in the Eucharist is the unifying force, will, as do we, find the necessary strength to overcome all difficulties. We are called to be servants in Christ's Church, and for the fulfillment of this holy task we were granted diverse gifts. The mission of our Church, which is the salvation and sanctification of souls, must be pivotal in our consideration as people mature in the faith. We must be sure that our celebration this year bears witness to our resolute desire to be the best models and instruments of the Grace of the Resurrection, which continually sanctifies and transfigures all. It is our desire that you experience this spiritual joy in your family, parish and Church.

We, to whom the Lord has entrusted the spiritual care and oversight of the Church, pray that this year's Paschal joy brings to you, upon whom we invoke the blessing of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, success in faith, life and spiritual understanding, courage in the various testings which you face, and fortitude in the fulfillment of the daily obligations entrusted to you. May the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who rose from the dead, the love of God the Father, who out of love for us sent His Son, and fellowship in the Spirit of Truth descend upon you.

Your servants in the Lord,
 †Constantine, Metropolitan
 †Antony, Archbishop
 †Ioan, Bishop
 †Anatolij, Metropolitan
 †Paisij, Bishop
 †Jeremiah, Bishop

Issued on the Passover of the Lord, in the year of grace 1996 in the Ukrainian Orthodox Center of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, in the God-protected town of South Bound Brook, N.J.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

alternative means" of resolving the NATO expansion controversy, he added that he had "little hope" that such an alternative would be found. Mr. Kwasniewski said that while Poland wants to join the alliance, it "does not want to become a front-line state in the new Europe." Comparing Mr. Kwasniewski's visit to the frosty tenor of bilateral relations over the past few years under President Lech Walesa, NTV termed it a "breakthrough." (OMRI Daily Digest)

Crimean teachers riot

SYMFEROPIL — Teachers demanding back pay, blocked traffic and traded blows

with police on April 8 in the regional capital. Trade union officials said two women were injured after police with shields evicted about 3,000 teachers from the main thoroughfare here. About 10,000 teachers struck on the same day to press their claims. Most said they had not been paid their salaries, which average \$50 a month, for three months. Crimean Prime Minister Arkadiy Demydenko said his administration had no money to pay their wages. The Ukrainian government estimates that workers in 35,000 factories and businesses have been unpaid for the past three months. Hundreds of thousands of miners went on strike for two weeks earlier this year to pursue pay claims. Ministers were to address the Ukrainian Parliament on the issue on April 9. (Reuters)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Weekly subscriptions lifeline for Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

Hooray and congratulations to Self-Reliance of New York on its donation of \$3,000 to fund subscriptions of The Ukrainian Weekly to Ukraine (February 25). It was gratifying to read of Stephan Kaczaraj acting on a concern I share.

Last year I spent five months sailing my yacht Simoon from Odessa 500 miles up the Dnipro River. I was astounded that most Ukrainians in the southern oblasts had little or no knowledge of the existence of a living, breathing organized Ukrainian diaspora, or of the vibrancy and variety of its community life.

This was no Kyiv, Lviv or Halychyna. For many, I was the first foreigner – Ukrainian-speaking at that – they had ever met. Until independence, Dnipropetrovske had been a city closed off to all visitors. There is a lack of Ukrainian books, magazines and newspapers, and in discussions of modern history traditions or culture I ended up being the teacher and was even tagged a “Banderivka.”

Many issues of Svoboda and The Weekly sailed with me. The Svobodas I gave away to teachers and librarians in small river villages where we anchored nightly. The librarian in Chervonyi Mayak had been appointed by the village council to teach “Ukrainian studies,” but had no training, materials or supplies. She had to put up with laments of “Why do we need to study Ukrainian?” “Do we have to?” The history teacher in the village of Kapulivka was another educator happy to receive Svobodas and use them as a basis for lesson plans. I also gave away all the Ukrainian books I had carried overseas.

Parting with the year’s supply of The Weekly was another matter. While traveling, this paper is my lifeline – both to events back home and in Ukraine. Stacks of back issues are sent to me in many a Mediterranean harbor. I use them as reference and source material for the many requests for contacts and aid every traveler to Ukraine encounters.

As Odessa is a sister city of Regensburg, I had donated a copy of the book “Regensburg: 1944 to 1949,” a history of this large Ukrainian displaced persons compound in Germany. The assembled library personnel expressed so much interest in how we arrived in the U.S. and why we still speak Ukrainian, that I decided that the newspaper reading room of the Gorky Government Library would be a good home for my Weeklies, as it is accessible to the public. A desire was expressed to receive a subscription to this and other publications.

As we all know, there is a lack of quality, non-propaganda, non-political newspapers in Ukraine. All of our support, educational, economic or financial, is barely acknowledged in the press there, rarely reported in the larger southern cities and unknown in the villages.

We need to get our message out! The knowledge that in America we are proud of our Ukrainian heritage and are not ashamed of our language is a powerful tool whose influence is felt keenly by the youth of Ukraine. Kids who crowded around our sailboat but could not speak Ukrainian had to defer to those with whom I could communicate and were invited inside to visit. No admonishments, no accusations; this was a reality they could relate to.

I urge our churches, societies, families and individuals to consider donating a subscription to Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly or other quality periodicals and send them to your relatives and col-

leagues, village schools, libraries, reading rooms and universities – especially in the southern and eastern oblasts of Ukraine.

Our goal should be to cover Ukraine with subscriptions. From what other investment of \$100 can Ukraine reap such benefit in nation-building? What is more powerful than knowledge? Ukraine needs more than the perpetual packages of shmatas (the bazaars are overflowing with used clothing).

So, in your next “posylka,” include our newspapers. They’re in style, they fit, the color is OK, and they can be recycled.

Olena C. Boyko
Urbanna, Va.

P.S.: Simoon has returned to the States after sailing 16,000 miles in the last 16 months and is now in Florida cruising up the Intercoastal Waterway to her home port in Virginia.

In the near future I will share with readers of The Weekly the adventure of this voyage. Not only was I the first Ukrainian to sail our boat to Odessa, but we were the first foreign sailboat to cruise to Dnipropetrovske up the Dnipro River.

U.S. aid to Ukraine assists select few

Dear Editor:

I recently read a letter in The Weekly lauding President Bill Clinton and urging Ukrainian Americans to support him in the upcoming election. While I don’t give Mr. Clinton failing marks for his policy towards Ukraine, I find that most of his direction is impersonal and money-oriented, whose outcome is ambiguous. Consequently, I question supporting the incumbent based on his aid packages to Ukraine.

A case in point is my father-in-law, a beekeeper from Chervonohrad, Lviv Oblast. Every time I hear from him it seems that his condition worsens. One of his biggest problems is dealing with the kolhosp. Until recently, he was responsible for their beehives but has since quit because of deteriorating relations with the local kolhosp boss. Occasionally, the area where the beehives are kept, which are in an inconspicuous location in the forest, are plundered for the much-needed equipment that beekeepers carry. My father-in-law doesn’t even bother going to the authorities because he knows it’s useless. Apparently, protecting public property as well as his personal beehives is not in the interest of the local authorities.

The depredations on the farm are frequent. Recently, he has had trouble selling his honey in the market, except to wealthy “businessmen,” and instead barter his product.

The upshot of my argument is that this money, allocated by the United States, has seemingly helping a select few, or perhaps Americans who are interested in opening joint ventures with kolhosp bosses. While I don’t think the money has harmed stabilization, I believe that it is strengthening only a certain socioeconomic segment in Ukraine, while leaving the rest with little or nothing. The only recourse for my father-in-law is to farm in his home village, where he can rely on his extended family members for help. Without this home-grown system my father-in-law would be hopeless. U.S. aid is doing little for people like him who need it the most. Is this aid, in the hundreds of millions of dollars, for Ukraine or the Ukrainian people? In conclusion, I’m not fooled by these big aid packages. I’m disgusted, because my tax dollars are doing squat!

Joseph V. Hirniak
Lancaster, Pa.

Community should thank Rep. Bonior

Dear Editor:

For quite some time, Ukrainians and/or Ukrainian Americans have been badgered by forces within this country that have an axe to grind regarding past actions, real or perceived. Many groups, afraid to point the finger at the actual offender, have used Ukrainians as a handy “whipping boy” to air their grievance. Truth has very little meaning for these accusers. A perfect example of this was the notorious “The Ugly Face of Freedom” segment, compliments of our friends on “60 Minutes” and at CBS.

Therefore, if someone of stature takes risks to come to our aid, the decent thing to do would be to thank them. It has come to my attention that Rep. David Bonior was one of the few lawmakers who wrote a letter of protest to CBS. In this case, party politics should be put aside. This man risked taking the political heat that usually comes with such action. We need to show some appreciation for those who stick their necks out in our defense, regardless of their political philosophy – and to keep that in mind when we vote.

Christina Milburn
Richland, Wash.

Chornobyl statistics are half-truths, false

Dear Editor:

Rarely have I come across such melodrama or as many outright errors and half-truths regarding the alleged consequences of the Chornobyl accident as those expressed in Bozhena Olshaniwsky’s short article “Chornobyl’s realities are forgotten” (March 17).

Many of the “statistics” with which Mrs. Olshaniwsky tries to overwhelm the reader to support her statement that “...the deadly effects of radiation continue to maim and kill an unprecedented number of citizens of Ukraine,” have long been discredited or are incomplete. One of the more egregious, “more than 125,000 people have died because of radiation exposure,” is patently false. This figure, which was misquoted by the Western press, was later checked with Ukrainian authorities and found to be the total number of people who died in Ukraine over the stated period.

Another assertion that “6,000 clean-up workers have died directly due to radiation,” also is false. Even if we assume her figure of 356,600 “liquidators” is correct (which it is not – many more were involved), this represents only 1.7 percent of that number – less than twice the number of people belonging to the population cohort that participated in clean-up efforts that would be expected to die under normal circumstances over a 10-year period. The implication is that Chornobyl’s radiation decreased the death rate among the clean-up workers! This is not to mention the fact that this “statistic” has been circulating since 1991. Is it really possible the numbers haven’t changed or that no other workers have died since then?

Further, what does it mean to say “3.2 million persons” and “over 1 million children are affected by radiation” without elaborating on the word “affected?” Mrs. Olshaniwsky is apparently trying to impress us with large numbers because surely she is not making much of a point. I lived in the town of Chornobyl for 18 months and traveled to the plant quite often during my stay in the “zone.” Subsequent medical examinations (including blood tests specifically designed to look for radiation-induced

abnormalities) found no affects whatsoever.

What “nuclear disaster at Chornobyl...in 1982”? If Mrs. Olshaniwsky is referring to the coolant channel rupture at Unit 1 that released no radioactivity to the environment, then her classification of this as a disaster leaves much to be desired. And what could Mrs. Olshaniwsky possibly mean by “109 accidents” at Chornobyl in 1994? In fact, there were six incidents, not accidents, that were rated either at Level 1 (the lowest with no safety significance) or “below scale.”

Clearly, we can agree with the conclusion of a recent World Health Organization study that directly links childhood thyroid cancers with release of radioiodine from the accident. But we ought not compound people’s fears with unsubstantiated or false information that can only serve to discredit genuine measures to help people affected by the accident. Mrs. Olshaniwsky can only label her own figures as “statistics” if one applies the old adage, “There are lies, damn lies, and then there are statistics.”

Alexander R. Sich
London

Urge media to cover Chornobyl effects

Dear Editor:

As the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster approaches, I would urge your readers and the rest of the Ukrainian community to try a somewhat different approach to the typical method of commemorating anniversaries.

My suggestion (in addition to, rather than in lieu of, any commemorative efforts already under way) is that individuals and organizations write letters or make phone calls to the major media outlets to urge them to provide in-depth coverage relative to the aftermath of the explosion, detailing the full extent of the disaster.

Ukrainians in North America are no longer strangers to the process of contacting the media after the CBS “60 Minutes” debacle. The Weekly could assist by running the addresses and phone numbers of the four television networks, plus CNN and key newspapers in New York, Washington, Toronto and other cities.

My guess is that the major media are well aware of the upcoming anniversary but will mention it only in brief, perhaps referring to the death toll of only 32, a figure that was cited in print (though only in passing) as recently as a year ago, and without any hint that there might be additional deaths or illnesses resulting from the radiation. It is necessary to let the major media know of the community’s interest in this matter and to suggest that they look beyond the initial official and Soviet-provided figure of 32 fatalities.

There are other misconceptions about Chornobyl. Most seem to think that it is in Russia and are not aware that Ukraine and Belarus bear the brunt of the consequences.

Substantial coverage of the full extent of the disaster could help in the matter of obtaining or expanding the assistance of Western governments in abating the still omnipresent effects of the blast. Further, widespread coverage could also stimulate additional private assistance to the humanitarian organizations that are doing a commendable job in providing relief to the victims.

Victor A. Lapychak
Somerville, N.J.

Yevhen Marchuk...

(Continued from page 1)

later moving up through the ranks to the Poltava region and in 1990 winding up as first deputy chief of the KGB of the Ukrainian SSR.

When Ukraine declared independence, Gen. Marchuk was appointed director of the new Security Service of Ukraine, which replaced the KGB. His appointment elicited surprisingly little opposition from former political dissidents elected in 1990 to the Parliament.

He declassified KGB archives from the 1930s through the 1950s, and advocated legal rehabilitation and compensation for dissidents repressed by the Soviet regime. Mr. Marchuk served in that post until 1994. When Mr. Kuchma was elected Ukraine's second president, Mr. Marchuk was appointed a deputy prime minister, and headed a special government commission on organized crime and corruption.

When Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol resigned in March of 1995, President Kuchma named Mr. Marchuk acting prime minister.

An ethnic Ukrainian, Mr. Marchuk is married and has two sons. He is fluent in English and German, is an avid amateur weight lifter and an excellent pianist.

On March 27, Mr. Marchuk granted a rare interview to Andrew Nagorski of *Newsweek* and Marta Kolomayets of *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Russian politicians from Boris Yeltsin to Gennadiy Zyuganov are talking about reintegration of the former Soviet republics. Is Ukraine open to this possibility or alarmed by it?

The healthiest influence on Ukrainian-Russian relations is economic ties based on mutual benefit. I have often said that cooperation in the sphere of market reforms, for example the formation of trans-national companies that share capital and interests, can be very effective during this transitional period in our society. This kind of movement in the economic sphere is of great importance and, in turn will have an influence on the political situation.

Our economic history was always intertwined, and this past makes it necessary for us to cooperate closely.

So, any twists and turns in relations between our two countries are always pretty complicated and must be dealt with responsibly.

Integration is a normal process for us in both economic and humanitarian terms. But, we strongly object – and President Leonid Kuchma also has often said this – to any supranational structure that signals a new central power.

So the recent agreement between Belarus and Russia is not a model for Ukraine?

No, it is not a model for Ukraine.

Is there any possibility of a new Soviet Union?

Retro is good in art, maybe in fashion, but not in politics. Attempts to rebuild the Soviet Union on any basis are fraught with serious consequences, including conflict. The creation of a union like the European Union – where mutual economic interests prevail and customs barriers are eliminated – is another question. But not a political union, of course. The resurrection of the Soviet Union is impossible.

Furthermore, time will tell if this new union of states – which is being referred to as the CIS-2 in some circles – will have a future. [Mr. Marchuk was speaking of the integration agreement signed by the leaders of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on March 29 in Moscow.]

At this point in time, the Commonwealth of Independent States formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union does not even function on an economic level.

What is Ukraine's role in the CIS?

On April 12, the heads of state of the CIS countries are scheduled to hold a summit in Moscow. [Mr.

Marchuk will head the Ukrainian delegation, where 14 blocs of issues, including socio-economic, organizational, technical and financial topics, will be discussed.]

Ukraine, which is an associate member of the CIS, will take part in the meeting. We are interested in cooperation between states, especially in terms of economic relations.

But, I must point out that Ukraine has always been very careful in putting its signature on any CIS documents. We have always thought twice before acceding to any appeal or proposal, even those most innocuous in nature. We analyze each document thoroughly, reviewing it carefully, submitting it to a team of experts before we agree to anything.

I don't remember a single time that Ukraine just signed some CIS document; why even our approach has elicited chuckles from other member-states, which are astounded when Ukraine does not have any objections or corrections to a document presented at any CIS meeting.

What if Zyuganov wins the presidential elections in Russia and pushes for the restoration of the Soviet Union?

I don't see any danger here. These are different times, not the same world as before. Something bad can happen, but any politician who comes to power in Russia cannot ignore the realities of Ukrainian-Russian relations, especially in the economic sphere. Whatever hypothetical pressure there could be, Russian gas goes through Ukraine to the West; so does oil and electricity. Any pressure could evoke a reaction, and it is unlikely that any Russian leader would not realize that Ukraine can adequately respond.

Does Ukraine want to join NATO?

We do not pose the question in such a way. We would like to cooperate with NATO; we are active in the Partnership for Peace program. This is how we have established contacts and a relationship with NATO.

Regarding Russia and NATO, its point of view should be taken into consideration by NATO. After all, Russia is a very large country, a superstate and a nuclear state, and no matter what anyone may think of Russia, it is very difficult to ignore Russia. Any steps taken to expand NATO eastward – without Russia's participation – may create a line of tension.

As a KGB official, you targeted dissident nationalists. Has your personal view of Ukrainian nationalism changed?

You mean, do I have any complexes and did I change my convictions?

When my name came up as a candidate to head the Security Services of Ukraine, a special parliamentary committee was formed, composed of deputies who were repressed during the Soviet period, including Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Stepan Khmara. They, and other members of the commission, closely studied my biography and my activities in the KGB, and had no objections to my appointment.

Let's just say that during my time in the KGB I was able to save some very prominent and serious people, although this was not part of my description. I was even able to get some released from prison.

I am talking about some fundamental things, like my vision and my understanding of my state, of statehood and all the other things that flow from it. Because of my circumstances, I could get hold of the information that not everyone else saw. I saw how really important it was to do a lot of serious, complicated work in order to turn Ukraine into an independent state. We could see Ukraine's complete dependence on the Soviet system. A simple example: even a KGB worker could not dream of going abroad – except on a special mission without written permission from Moscow.

The centralization was so strong that there was no talk about any independence – especially in the areas of budget and the economy. The most glaring example was Chernobyl, and how at the very first stages there were

“We are confident that we have complied with the parameters of the program, yet, technically it is quite difficult to prove, since in Ukraine, up until now, an absolute system of budgetary accounting was used. And, this is a great impediment,” said the source, who did not wish to be identified.

Viktor Yushchenko, governor of the National Bank of Ukraine, who is accompanying President Kuchma on a state visit to Indonesia, said Ukraine and the IMF use two different techniques in calculating the deficit and executing the budget.

“The meeting of the IMF mission in Kyiv is designed to yield total agreement on the parameters,” he told Interfax-Ukraine. He added that Ukraine needs to make progress in the budgetary sphere.

Despite this setback, Ukraine's reformers have said they are committed to economic reforms – no matter how difficult.

attempts to hide the accident. I saw how functionaries coming from Moscow tried to hide the real information about Chernobyl, although this was practically impossible.

In fact, Chernobyl showed the value of a state and its independence.

How did you find out about the accident?

It was about 7 a.m. on the morning of April 26. All of those who were responsible for the security of the energy industry were summoned to take part in a special meeting. But even we were not told about the seriousness of the accident. We were told “there are some slight problems at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and you should be prepared to take care of issues that may arise because of them.”

Concerning Chernobyl, what outcome do you wish to see from the G-7 nuclear safety summit scheduled to take place in Moscow on April 19-20?

We have made a political decision to close down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. But Ukraine cannot close down Chernobyl on its own. And this is not only because we are going through a difficult transitional period.

The Chernobyl tragedy had many consequences, consequences for which we are now paying, and will continue to pay for many years. And after closing down the plant, our costs will rise, not fall. For example, the loss of energy production alone will amount to \$300 million a year.

The next issue will then be to put the reactors unaffected by the accident out of operation – to completely shut them down and take them apart. And then you cannot just abandon the sarcophagus [the shelter entombing the fourth reactor].

What are we to do with all the workers who are employed at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and call the town of Slavutych home? It is a young town, where the average age of a resident is 25.4 years. What are they to do?

A whole complex of problems arises that requires huge sums of money. No matter how and when the question of shutting down Chernobyl is solved, we will still have to cover the ongoing costs of this disaster. Chernobyl is creating huge additional tax pressures on us.

We want the G-7 to finally decide to what extent, in what form and in which amounts they are going to participate in the resolution of this problem.

How much does Ukraine need to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant?

I don't want to cite figures. There has been pressure for us to close down the station, and once it is closed, all the problems, including the financial burden, will rest on Ukraine's shoulders. The problems of cost will be gradually decided, but we need assurances that the funds will be provided.

Already we have the problem that we have not yet been compensated for the tactical weapons we sent to Russia. The tri-partite agreement between Ukraine, Russia and the United States included this point. It is now two years since that agreement was signed, and yet we have no compensation.

Now various circles in Ukraine worry that this may happen with the Chernobyl shutdown.

We have made a political decision to close it down. We have proposed an entire program and technology, presented a list of costs associated with the shutdown. Now the G-7 must get together and decide how much it can help.

[Last week, the G-7 major industrialized states raised their aid offer to \$3.1 billion in an apparent effort to appease Ukraine and accelerate the shutdown. This money is earmarked not only for the shutdown of the plant, but also for the restructuring of the energy sector.]

How many people died because of Chernobyl?

A few thousand, although I cannot give exact numbers. For example, many suffer from a weakened immune system, which may have been caused by exposure to radiation.

When will Ukraine adopt a new constitution?

It is not important whether the constitution will be adopted before or after presidential elections in Russia. However, it is very important that a new constitution is adopted this year.

It is just imperative that we adopt a fundamental law, whether in the Parliament, or by referendum. I don't think it is necessary to explain why Ukraine needs a constitution. Ukraine is already the last of the post-Soviet republics to be without a constitution.

If a constitution is not adopted, the government will be forced to work more seriously, because without a normative base there will be no system of checks and balances in place.

If a constitution is not adopted, I don't foresee a government crisis, but there will be some difficulties.

IMF halts loan...

(Continued from page 1)

representative to the IMF, told Interfax-Ukraine on April 10 that he hopes there will be no change in funding the program.

He said the IMF's program for aid to Ukraine within the framework of the stand-by program would be continued and that the IMF board of directors would probably make a decision sometime in May and perhaps disburse a new tranche at that time.

Interfax-Ukraine reported that the problems of releasing the fourth tranche were of an “organizational character.”

A Ukrainian government source said the parameters of the program in the banking and budgetary fields are being delineated during ongoing negotiations with the IMF.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Museum concert spotlights Ukrainian artists

by Helen Smindak

Take two contemporary Ukrainian composers – each a luminary in his own right – and 11 top-notch Ukrainian artists in music, song and drama. Set them in a handsome concert hall with excellent acoustics and a superb Steinway.

Mix lighthearted and somber pieces for two hours (intermission included). Follow that with a light repast in a softly elegant setting overlooking Central Park.

Voila, there you have the March 31 benefit concert for The Ukrainian Museum. It took place at Merkin Concert Hall, and a reception was held after the performance at the Mayflower Hotel's Conservatory Restaurant, where concertgoers mingled and chatted with performers.

A rich and savory creation, the concert featured prize-winning artists who are well known in the U.S. and abroad, as well as newcomers to New York's cultural scene.

Although a half-dozen Ukrainian composers were represented in concert selections, the two who took the spotlight were nonagenarian Mykola Kolessa of Lviv and Ihor Sonevtsky of New York, originally from western Ukraine's Chortkiv area.

Among the veteran performers were the Ukrainian American basso Stefan Szkafarowsky, a regional winner of the Metropolitan Opera auditions who has been appearing as a soloist with opera companies in Chicago, Dallas and Montreal; pianists Mykola Suk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, gifted artists known from their frequent appearances before U.S. audiences; cellist Natalia Khoma, who has appeared extensively as a recitalist and soloist with major orchestras in the U.S., Canada and Europe, and baritone Oleh Chmyr, who has been concertizing in the U.S. since 1994 and performed a cycle of Sonevtsky works last summer at Hunter, N.Y.

Pianist Oksana Protenic, a skilled accompanist for Mr. Szkafarowsky, is a native New Yorker who is an adjunct professor at Wagner College and coaches professional singers privately. Proud of her Ukrainian heritage, she was the only performer to appear in Ukrainian dress. While the other artists were in dark formal attire and the soprano soloist was gowned in red velvet, Ms. Protenic wore a Ukrainian blouse strikingly embroidered in red and a floor-length black skirt.

The newcomers were soprano Ludmyla Djoi of Odessa, a candidate for a master's degree in voice at Brooklyn College; actress Svitlana Vatamaniuk, a drama teacher at the Karpenko-Karyj Institute in Kyiv who proudly claims Hutsul ancestry; and the members of the New American Trio – violinist Peter Krysa (the son of eminent violinist Oleh Krysa), his wife, cellist Rachel Lewis Krysa, and pianist Vyacheslav Bakis, a graduate of Kyiv State Conservatory.

Mr. Kolessa, stopping over in New York on his way to Florida for a two-city recital of his works, listened intently as Mr. Suk gave a sensitive interpretation of the Prelude "Kontrasty" from his "Hutsul Suite," which is based on folk melodies.

As Mr. Suk took his bows, he pointed to Mr. Kolessa in the audience and began to applaud him, then moved forward to shake hands with the white-haired composer across the footlights. It was a touching moment; the audience responded with generous applause for the orchestral/choral conductor and composer, who has created a whole school of successful conductors and provided a wealth of vocal and instrumental music.

In similar fashion, Mr. Chmyr saluted Mr. Sonevtsky during his 70th birthday year by including a Sonevtsky composition in his repertoire, "Vzhe Den Zdayetsia Syvym i Bezsylym" (The day appears grey and listless). Set to the words of a Vasyl Symonenko poem, the music was melancholy and deep-toned, well suited to Mr. Chmyr's strong baritone voice.

Completing the piece, the baritone waved to Mr. Sonevtsky in the concert hall, beckoning him to stand up and take a bow. The audience joined in acknowledging the creativity and devoted work of a composer, teacher and community activist who has provided a popular venue for many Ukrainian artists at the Ukrainian Cultural Center he directs in Hunter, N.Y. Mr. Sonevtsky's compositions have received much attention in Ukraine in recent years; a concert of his works, including the one-act opera "Zoria," was given in Lviv last December.

Clarity and definition

Opening the concert with an admirable reading of Haydn's Trio in F sharp minor, Hob.XV.26, the New American Trio employed a fine blending of violin, cello and piano to produce clarity and definition in the three movements (Allegro, Adagio and Tempo di Menuetto).

Mr. Chmyr followed up his tribute to Mr. Sonevtsky



Oksana Protenic accompanies basso Stefan Szkafarowsky.

with a rollicking portrayal of Figaro in Rossini's "The Barber of Seville."

An emotional recitation "I v Mene Buv Sviy Ridnyi Kray" (I too had my own native land) was offered by Ms. Vatamaniuk. The blonde-tressed actress combined words, tears and song in her dramatic narrative. The recitation, woven by Ms. Vatamaniuk from poems by Bohdan Lepky, Oksana Liaturynska and Oksana Zabushko, was composed especially for the occasion.

Mr. Vynnytsky, a born performer of the Romantic school, displayed delicacy, grace and precision in his performance of Chopin's "Fantasia in F minor, Op. 49." A pianist who is extremely free with his hands and gestures, he produced beautiful chords and spectacular glissandos with professional ease and poise.

In the second half of the concert, Ms. Djoi's brilliant coloratura with its clear, high trills was heard in Kos-Anatolsky's sprightly "Lukasheva Sopilka" (Lukash's flute) and Rosina's lighthearted aria from "The Barber of Seville."

Mr. Suk, moving to another work after the Kolessa suite, played Liszt's "Etude in F minor," a work that demands extreme precision and accuracy. A highly intellectual performer who has been compared to the renowned pianist Sviatoslav Richter, Mr. Suk drew on an arsenal of piano wizardry to accomplish the task effortlessly.

Ms. Khoma won listeners' hearts and bravos with intense performances of Mykola Lysenko's mellow-toned "Sorrow" and Gasparo Cassado's lively, Spanish-flavored "Requiebros." Eyes closed, her ash-blonde hair

caught in a chignon style to keep it from intruding on the strings of her cello, she gave herself completely to her music.

Piano accompaniment for Ms. Khoma and Mr. Chmyr was provided by Mr. Vynnytsky, while Ms. Djoi was partnered by Mr. Bakis.

The concert finale fell to Mr. Szkafarowsky; he faced the challenge and came out victorious. With a mature stage presence and a resonant bass that has deepened over the years, he offered a moving rendition of Shevchenko's poem "Banduryste, Orle Syzyi" (O bandurist, azure eagle), with music by Jurij Orlov.

Mr. Szkafarowsky's expertise in opera was revealed from the first insinuating notes to the tremendous climax in the great aria "La Calunnia" from Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." He completed his program with Hryhorii Kytasty's nostalgic "Yak Davno" (How long ago).

The concert was organized and managed by the museum's public relations director, Lydia Hajduczuk, with the assistance of Mr. Suk as consultant and program planner. Tania Tershakovec was in charge of reception arrangements.

Ukrainian Museum presentations are always noteworthy, be they concerts, exhibits or seminars. Anyone who delights in fine music and choice surroundings might be wise to circle October 20 on the calendar, the date of the next museum function: a luncheon and musical program in the Old World atmosphere of Manhattan's Westbury Hotel, celebrating the 20th anniversary of The Ukrainian Museum of New York.



Cellist Natalia Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.



by Roman Woronowycz

FORT MILL, S.C. — The United States women's basketball team put on a clinical display of hoops here on March 28 and easily dismantled a jet-lagged Ukrainian team that had practiced only once as a unit.

The Ukrainian team, in the United States for a series of pre-Olympic basketball exhibitions, never got untracked and at times looked bewildered in going down 93-69 to a powerful U.S. squad. The team had one practice session after flying into the United States from Ukraine two days earlier. A few days ago they had been competing against each other in the Ukrainian national championships.

"Our national championship finished only three days ago, so we have not had time to practice as a team," said Ukraine's head coach, Volodymyr Ryzhov. "As a result many of our players did not play to their potential."

ON THE ROAD TO ATLANTA: Ukrainian wo

The team looked unnerved by the sellout crowd, many of whom were there looking to whet their appetites for the NCAA Final Four women's basketball finals that began the following day.

It was close for one half. With 4:49 to go and down by 15, the Ukrainians, the current European champions, responded with 10 unanswered points. They cut the lead to five when Maryna Tkachenko hit a jump shot and, after a Liudmila Nazarenko rebound, buried a three-pointer. Tkachenko, a member of the 1992 Unified Team that won the gold in Barcelona was the only Ukrainian who consistently pierced the U.S. defensive curtain. But the Americans, undaunted, came right back, and at the half held a 13 point advantage.

After that it was all U.S. The Americans came on like a locomotive at full throttle — with powerful rebounding by center Lisa Leslie and fast breaks by guard Dawn Staley, along with timely outside shooting by her back court partner Ruthie Bolton, who made three of five three-pointers and finished with 18 points.

The 6-foot-5-inch tall Leslie, who is emerging as the dominant U.S. player, led the first half charge with 21 points and finished with 31 points and 11 rebounds. She frustrated center

Nazarenko, who also stands 6 feet 5 inches, limiting her to 12 points for the game. Midway into the second half Nazarenko was looking for the American center whenever she went to the rim.

Ukraine's women could not get their inside game to work. With little team speed but with a decided height advantage, they had to pound the boards and find the easy shots for any chance at overcoming the U.S. team's superior speed, shooting and ball-handling. More often they would mishandle passes or fail to hold on to rebounds.

But it was the shooting of Bolton that kept the Ukrainians frustrated. Every time they made a run she would put down a three-pointer and release the little pressure the U.S. team was feeling.

Midway through the second half it was all but over, the U.S. holding a commanding 22-point lead and the Ukrainian team visibly tuckered out; Tkachenko and company trudging rather than sprinting up the court, their lack of physical conditioning and jet-lag glaringly obvious. After leading the team with 21 points in the first half, Tkachenko could only muster four more. The Ukrainian team combined to shoot an anemic 42 percent from the field for the game.

Afterwards, Coach Ryzhov was like this American team, they are very going to be tough to compete against [the Olympics]," he said, and added, "The States has been preparing for several months, they are physically in very good shape. Our team has not had that opportunity."

He was candid about his team's talent is there. We have plenty of talented players, but we do not have the opportunity to train together and play at the competitive levels...The national championships in Ukraine are not particularly high level competitions."

He explained that not only has he played together but that several key players on his team are out with injuries. He said the squad will be intact by May (see inside page 11).

This was the fifth meeting between the two squads. The U.S. defeated the Ukrainians four times during a tour of Ukraine in January by an average of 23 points. The U.S. won 36-0 in international play since the team was formed in May 1995.

Ukraine's women beat Italy to take the European championships, after overcoming the Russians in the semifinals. The coach assured them one of the 12 spots for the Olympics.



U.S. takes tip-off.



Diana Sadovnika (5) and Liudmila Nazarenko (15) after Ukraine cut the margin.



The Ukrainian squad is introduced prior to the singing of the national anthems.



Why Coach Ryzhov considers center Nazarenko a key to an Olympic medal.

Women hoopsters hit the U.S. wall

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Sadivnikova puts one back up against an unyielding U.S. defense.



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Roman Woronowycz

From left: Elena Oberenko, Diana Sadovnikova and Liudmila Nazarenko contemplating defeat and the tough road to Olympic gold in Atlanta.

INTERVIEW: Coach Volodymyr Ryzhov on Ukraine's chances at Olympics

The Ukrainian national women's basketball team, most of which will become the Olympic team representing Ukraine at the Atlanta Games beginning in July, played an exhibition in Fort Mill, S. C., on March 28 against the powerful United States national team, the overwhelming favorite to win the gold in 1996. Ukraine, also a consensus medal contender, lost 93-69.

After the game, The Weekly Staff Editor Roman Woronowycz sat down with Ukraine's coach Volodymyr Ryzhov to discuss the game and Ukraine's chances at the Centennial Olympics.

In today's game, Liudmila Nazarenko didn't seem to play to her capabilities. What was wrong?

The biggest reason is that we had a tough flight to the United States. It seems that taller athletes, in general, experience changes more severely than smaller ones. Also, we've had only one practice.

A second reason is that the American players have gotten to know Nazarenko's game. She has played well against them in our past meetings, so I think they prepared for her this time.

One more thing that has hampered our efforts is that the team is missing four of its leading players — some of the best players in the country.

Olena Zhyrkov, an Olympic champion and one of the team's best players, had a serious operation, but will return to train with the team in May. Two other starters, Olena Verhun and Viktoriya Borynok, are also recuperating from injuries and will begin a full training schedule in April.

The last player, Viktoriya Poradis, plays in England. Her club did not release her to take part in these games.

Will they be ready for Atlanta?

Three will begin training full-time with the squad in April, and Olena Zhyrkov, we believe, will join us in May. She is very professional in her approach to the game, has a good work ethic. We think that she will be among the better players at the Olympics.

Although the Americans undoubtedly prepared for Maryna Tkachenko as well, she had a very good evening.

Maryna Tkachenko, another gold medalist in Barcelona, is a talented player. Tonight she showed her stuff, especially in the first half. However, our team as a whole still has not developed the form needed to compete at this level.

Our national championship just finished three days ago, so we have not had any time to practice as a team. As a result many of our players are not playing to their potential.

The United States team has been preparing for seven-eight months. They understand each other's game, they are physically in very good shape. Our team has not had that opportunity.

So, how many competed against the U.S. when that team toured Ukraine last year?

Tkachenko played against them twice. Zhyrkov did not play at all... what it comes down to is that not once have we dressed the team that will play basketball [at the Olympics]. This is because Ukraine lacks the finances to afford our players the opportunity to train and play together in Ukraine. Many players compete in other countries.

In your opinion what are this team's chances for a gold medal in Atlanta, or simply for making the medal round?

Our countrymen and our fans expect that the Ukrainian team will capture some sort of medal. But as the head coach I do not want to guess because our team is in bad shape right now due to the many injuries we have experienced, it's like a virus. When I finally see the full squad in May and after a full slate of practice sessions and exhibitions, then I will be better able to figure out where we might finish. Right now it is tough.

I like this American team; they are very good. It is going to be tough to compete against them.

Compare your Ukrainian squad with the Unified Team that won the gold in Barcelona.

They can be compared from one aspect: we have very good athletes like Olena Zhyrkov and Maryna Tkachenko. We have a player like Olena Verhun, who was one of the best in the former Soviet Union. We don't have the players that were in Barcelona, like Natalya Zasulska, Yelena Khudashova. But we expect that by the Olympics, players on our team like Nazarenko and (Diana) Sadovnikova will have developed to the point that they will help us win a medal.

What does the Ukrainian team need to reach the level of competition of the United States team?

It bothers me that we do not have the ability to train together.

But the talent is there?

The talent is there. We have plenty of good and talented

(Continued on page 19)

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Sitting ducks not

The Mighty Ducks of Anaheim seemed to be going nowhere, while the Winnipeg Jets were going somewhere elsewhere soon.

Together, these two erstwhile situations created the atmosphere that led to the Ducks' first blockbuster trade, when they sent Ukrainian defenseman Oleg Tverdovsky (second over-all draft pick in 1994), center Chad Kilger (fourth over all in 1995) and the Ducks' third-round pick in 1996 to Winnipeg for right-winger Teemu Selanne and the Jets' fourth-round draft pick in 1996.

Anaheim GM Jack Ferreira always said the Ducks would build slowly through the draft and was emphatic he wasn't willing to part with Paul Kariya, Tverdovsky or Kilger. In early February, he parted with two of the three for a player the Ducks consider a true NHL superstar.

The Ducks gave up a ton of potential - Tverdovsky and Kilger are both only 19 - but got a proven star who is still only 25 and has over 150 career goals and well over 300 career points: 30+ goals and 100+ points this season.

The Jets decided to part with Selanne largely because even with three highly paid offensive stars in Selanne, Ukrainian left wing Keith Tkachuk and center Alexei Zhamnov, the Jets had missed the playoffs for three consecutive seasons and are in danger of doing it again.

Tkachuk couldn't be traded for a year because the Jets had matched a free-agent offer sheet last summer to keep him. Zhamnov's uncertain contract status made him hard to move. That left Selanne, and trade rumors swirled for months before a deal was finally struck.

Winnipeg, of course, is moving to Phoenix next season after bids to keep the team in Manitoba proved financially unworkable. So, from management's

standpoint, any potential backlash would be brief. As for the fans in Phoenix, if they never got to watch Selanne, they would never miss him.

"We were looking to make a change or changes that would be beneficial down the road for this franchise," said Jets' GM John Paddock. "Teemu is a tremendous person with a lot of character, but what we're getting back is two future stars who are playing in the NHL right now and contributing."

Ferreira admitted he wrestled hard over giving up both Tverdovsky and Kilger. Even though Tverdovsky hadn't made quite the step up the Ducks had hoped for in his second season (7-15-22 points in 51 games prior to the trade), the Ducks still liked his potential.

"It's not like we had given up on them, not at all," Ferreira said. "We were fortunate other people recognized the talent these two have. Because of that talent, we were able to do this deal."

As for Tverdovsky, whose speed and flashes of brilliance are sometimes countered by errors, Ducks' coach Ron Wilson said: "He was always being compared to Bobby Orr, and I don't think that's a damn fair comparison. Bobby Orr was dominating at 18. Oleg was not dominating the competition. It takes time."

It was a bold stroke for GM Ferreira, and it was time for one. The Florida Panthers, Anaheim's expansion companion, have consistently iced a more competitive team. As a result, the Ducks were still scrambling to remain in playoff contention.

It became time to reassess, or management might not have been around to see Tverdovsky and Kilger mature anyway.

About Tverdovsky's mom

A late February report by the Los

(Continued on page 13)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

Angeles Times revealed the bizarre abduction of Oleg Tverdovsky's mother near Kyiv. Alexandra Tverdovska was spirited off the streets in Donetsk, Ukraine, in a plan allegedly masterminded by one of Oleg's former coaches - identified only as Nikolai V. The captors attempted to extort \$200,000 from Tverdovsky, and the plan was actually in its final stages when authorities recaptured Alexandra aboard a train headed for Moscow, where she was going to be exchanged for the ransom. Nikolai V. enlisted the aid of a woman, Tatiana R. (is this a future TV movie?), and the plot crumbled with the eventual arrest of five people - all of whom, if convicted, could be sentenced to up to seven years in a Ukrainian jail.

Tverdovsky's former coach, Nikolai V., visited him in Anaheim over the summer and grew very jealous of the teenager's rich, comfortable lifestyle. "After that, he was upset," said then-Ducks' teammate, forward Valeri Karpov (a Russian). "Things are hard in Ukraine - the hardest in Russia [sic] - and he wanted the money."

During the 10 days of his mother's abduction, Tverdovsky was traded from the Ducks to the Winnipeg Jets, and all the while he said nothing to his teammates or management on either side. "I couldn't talk to anyone," he told the Los Angeles Times. "She was in danger." Alexandra and her husband, Fedor, are safe and sound in Anaheim...Tverdovsky is now one of four teenagers, along with Chad Kilger, Shane Doan and Deron Quint, getting a good share of ice time in Winnipeg...

Hawerchuk hits 500 with flare

When Mike Keenan scratched Dale Hawerchuk for the center's homecoming game in Buffalo last October, "Ducky's" 78-year-old grandmother, Georgina Mitchell, was one of the disappointed family members at Memorial Auditorium.

So, she made it a point to travel the 110 miles from her nursing home in Fort Erie, Ontario - broken leg, wheelchair and all - to be in Toronto for the St. Louis Blues' game against the Maple Leafs on January 31.

She had one of the best seats in the house, a wheelchair area behind the Leafs' net, when Hawerchuk ripped a slapshot over goalie Felix Potvin's glove hand to score the 500th goal of his career.

The goal was a big one, giving the Blues their second goal in a 4-0 victory. Hawerchuk accomplished the feat in Toronto, near his Oshawa hometown.

"You couldn't have written a better script," said Hawerchuk, who greeted his grandmother with a hug and kiss outside the Blues' dressing room.

After the goal, the Blues' bench emptied as the players skated over to congratulate their Ukrainian teammate. Coach GM Keenan, who gave Hawerchuk a three-year, \$7.6-million deal in the off-season, stood on the bench and clapped along with the sell-out crowd of 15,746 who gave Hawerchuk a standing ovation.

Hawerchuk has had his ups and downs this season with Keenan (and who hasn't?), who was his first coach in the Junior B with the Oshawa Legionnaires.

"This means a lot to me," Keenan said. "We started our careers together in Junior B. I've given him a hard time, but he has stuck with it and believes in what we're doing. He has worked hard. I'm happy for him."

Babych loves hockey

Ukrainian Dave Babych may have lost some of his hair, but 1,000 games into his NHL career he hasn't lost any enthusiasm for the game. Babych reached the

1,000-game plateau last February 7 against the Hartford Whalers, one of three teams whose colors he has worn.

"What do I aim for after 1,000? Maybe I'll look at 1,500," said Babych, who was drafted by the Winnipeg Jets (second over all) in 1980.

Babych remembers his first NHL game against the Washington Capitals, but says the rest is pretty much a blur. Now 34 and in his 16th NHL season, he has yet to play on a Stanley Cup winner.

"Still I think it has been a pretty good career," he said. "You don't last this long without enjoying the game and accomplishing something."

Babych spent five-plus years in Winnipeg before he was dealt to the Whalers for winger Ray Neufeld. Hartford then gave up on him after nearly six seasons and left him unprotected in the San Jose Sharks-Minnesota North Stars expansion draft of 1991. The Canucks acquired him in a three-way swap, with Tom Kurvers going to the New York Islanders and Craig Ludwig moving to the North Stars.

Babych was an integral part of the Canucks' 1994 run to the Stanley Cup finals, scoring the winning goal in Game 6 of a series Vancouver eventually lost in seven games to the New York Rangers.

"The best part of this game is being on the ice with the guys," Babych said. "To me, it still feels like I'm on the outdoor rink in Edmonton with my buddies after school."

(Sources for above: Robyn Norwood, beat writer for the Anaheim Mighty Ducks; Los Angeles Times, Dave Luecking, beat writer for the St. Louis Blues; Elliott Pap, beat writer for the Vancouver Canucks.)

Ukrainian pro hockey poll

1. Detroit - No Ukes, many Russians; best hockey team in NHL.
2. Colorado - Roy in net, Sakic leads offense, Leschyshyn on defense.
3. Pittsburgh - Lemieux, Jagr, Francis = firepower gallore.
4. N.Y. Rangers - Messier leads veteran squad back to Cup quest.
5. Chicago - Solid netminding key to any Blackhawk success.
6. Philadelphia - Hawerchuk on "Legion of Doom" line with Lindros.
7. Florida - Overachievers in regular season - playoff doom?
8. Montreal - Habs having beaucoup fun in new Molson Center.
9. New Jersey - Acquisition of Andreychuk adds to offensive arsenal.
10. Boston - Tocchet's gutsy play compensates for Neely's loss.
11. Tampa Bay - Bellows specialty performer for striking Lightning.
12. Washington - Bondra + Konovalchuk big-time Capital snipers.
13. St. Louis - Gretzky + Hull not meshing; Keenan stressing.
14. Calgary - Fleury leads bunch of no-names to .500 record.
15. Vancouver - Mogilny with 100+ points - how good with Bure?
16. Toronto - Pat Burns out as coach; Wendel Clark back as Leaf.
17. Hartford - Best club in NHL to not make playoffs in 1995-1996.
18. Winnipeg - Tkachuk, Tverdovsky + Olczyk on playoff hunt.
19. Anaheim - Kariya and Selanne lighting the lights.
20. Buffalo - Zhitnik offensive on defense; these Sabres are fighters.
21. Edmonton - Young forwards + Cujo in nets Oiler gushers.
22. Dallas - Lifeless + inconsistent in all phases of game.
23. Los Angeles - Khristich + Shuchuk underrated Kings in lousy year.
24. N.Y. Isles - Milbury orchestrating strong youth movement.
25. San Jose - From playoff upstarts to total demise in two years.
26. Ottawa - New GM + coach seem to be righting forever-sinking ship.

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Dr. Borys Gudziak...

(Continued from page 3)

viable, and indeed necessary, step to take.

The whole question was posed by my more personal story, being in an Eastern Catholic Church, in the Ukrainian Catholic Church. I've been to seminary. I really found the position of Eastern Catholics in many ways enigmatic, and I was interested in seeing how we got to that position.

What about your background? You were born here in the States — how did you become interested in the subject?

Well, I felt the call of the priesthood when I was a teenager in the mid-'70s. Both personally and historically that was not an easy time to go through such inclinations, and I went to the seminary in Rome and studied under Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, one of the few Ukrainian leaders of the 20th century who I think had a clear vision of where he wanted to lead his community. In many of his projects he was more or less effective in bringing them to life.

One point in his agenda was stressing the role and the importance of intellectual life in the life of a Church, and a group of us young seminarians became inspired by his example and took the path of scholarship. I think he also reminded the diaspora community of the vitality of the Church in Ukraine and spoke about the need to be in solidarity with the Mother Church. So a number of us actually...well we were seminarians of the new archdiocese in the '70s and '80s, as abstract as that seemed.

When things changed I had an opportunity to, first as a graduate student, spend a good deal of time in Eastern Europe and Ukraine and Poland and then, after defend-

ing my dissertation, to move to Ukraine and work on the intellectual elaboration of the Christian legacy. I had a chance to go to Ukraine and work for the development of institutions that will help others gain a deeper knowledge and appreciation of each Eastern Christian tradition.

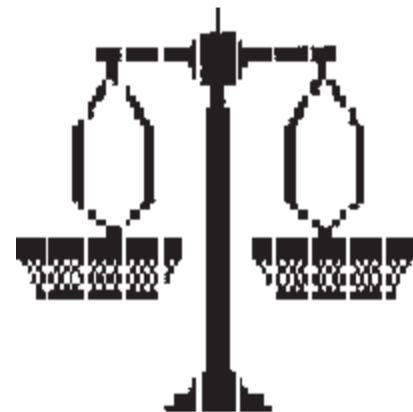
How did you experience the students at Harvard?

Well, it was a big change coming from the seminary in Rome to Harvard. That is an understatement, but I would say that my religious commitment was bolstered by my nine years in graduate school here. I was challenged to confront many different questions by people that did not always share my views or my commitments, but I can say that on a profound level I also found a lot of support and understanding from scholars who may have been very puzzled by some of my priorities — and I'm grateful for that respect.

Finally, if you could say a few words about the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute course and some of the things you hope to achieve in the course. What do you want to put forward to your students?

Each of us has a story, and to really get to know a person you must hear that story. Today the personality of Ukraine is very complex and at first sight it may seem impenetrable. One way to understand it better is to hear Ukraine's story. This course will try, in a rather brief time, to give the student an understanding of the historical legacy — particularly cultural and religious — that has shaped modern Ukraine beginning from the dramatic transformations of the early modern period leading up to 1996.

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New Westinghouse...

(Continued from page 4)

concentrate its aid: the UAV's Adopt-A-Hospital program, which has already sent more than \$7 million in medical supplies to Ukraine; the Gift of Life program of Rotary International, which brings children who need open-heart surgery to the United States; a new program sponsored by the Orphans Aid Society, in which a \$15 donation sponsors an orphaned child in Ukraine for a month; and, finally, a program of instruction for Ukrainian business and political leaders in banking and securities in the U.S.

Mr. Bochonko of the UAV explained that the veterans' group would be the middleman through which the money would flow, and that it would bear responsibility for accountability. "Ultimately it is the UAV's responsibility to make sure the money goes where it is supposed to. The money spent will be accounted for in reports we will ask to be published in the Ukrainian newspapers," he explained.

Mr. Walsh expects "The Ukraine Phone Service — Aid to Ukraine" fund to be working by late May. "I hope that the first disbursement will go to the committee by the second quarter, and our monthly meetings will shift from getting the word out to actually doing it — we need people to let family and friends know how to sign up."

The Securities School

One of the most interesting aspects of what the UAV is trying to do with its program is to bring Ukrainian businesspersons and politicians to the United States to train in securities and banking practices.

Mr. Walsh, who also runs The Securities School, a Wall Street school that teaches how financial markets work and how they

interact with banking systems, also has announced that in honor of Ukrainian American war veterans his school will absorb annually 75 percent of the tuition for 20 participants from Ukraine to attend the courses. The attendees will be selected by the UAV to participate in the intensive three-and-a-half week courses from lists drawn up in conjunction with the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington. A major requirement for obvious reasons is that the students have fluency in English.

The courses would coordinate meetings between Ukrainian entrepreneurs and politicians and their local and state counterparts in New York, including Mayor Rudy Giuliani and Gov. George Pataki.

It is Mr. Walsh's wish that eventually the program could sustain itself in Ukraine after a core of trainers has been established in what he calls a "train the trainers" program. Here a group will be trained who will then initiate ongoing technical education for businessmen and politicians in Kyiv.

The overriding cost, besides tuition and books, is room and board for the attendees, which Messrs. Bochonko and Walsh estimate at \$93,000 for the first 20 students. They hope the money will come from government and business donations and through money generated from subscribers to "The Ukrainian Phone Service — Aid to Ukraine."


"We do not want to ask the Ukrainian people; we want to go to the banks, let's say, the Bank of America, Chase Manhattan," explained Mr. Bochonko. Mr. Walsh said he was looking to have the first group in the United States by the end of the year.

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In Carnegie, PA

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Pilgrimage program.

Saturday, April 20th

9:30 AM - Liturgy in the St. Andrew Memorial Church. Celebrant: His Beatitude Metropolitan Constantine.

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Memorial Meal in the Cultural Center.

All automobile and bus parking on the Consistory grounds, 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ (Across from the Somerset Marriott Hotel)

Parking forbidden on all cemetery drives and paths.

Cultural exhibits and vending in the main auditorium of the Cultural Center from 12 noon to 7 PM.

Vespers and Confessions at 6 PM in the St. Andrew Memorial Church.

St. Thomas Sunday, April 21st.

9:00 AM - Rite of Greeting.

9:30 AM - Archpastoral Divine Liturgy in the St. Andrew Memorial Church. Principal celebrant: His Beatitude Metropolitan Constantine. Concelebrants: His Eminence Archbishop Antony, His Grace Bishop Paisij, His Grace Bishop Nicholas of the Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Diocese, and area clergy.

After the Liturgy: Concelebrated pankhyda for the repose of the victims of the Chornobyl tragedy, and those interred in St. Andrew Cemetery.

Parking on cemetery grounds and paths, forbidden.

All parking on Consistory grounds, 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, New Jersey (Across from the Somerset Marriott).

Cultural exhibits and vending in the main auditorium of the Cultural Center from 1 PM - 7 PM.

Six more deputies...

(Continued from page 1)

tion and two Communists were elected on April 7.

In Kyiv, two independents made it to Parliament: Leonid Chernovetsky, 44, an ethnic Russian and the president of Pravex Co., whose holdings include a bank, was elected in the Darnytsia district; and Volodymyr Bondarenko, 43, an ethnic Ukrainian and a teacher of history and social studies, a candidate of the democratic coalition Vybir (Choice), was elected in the Leningrad district.

Twelve of Kyiv's 23 districts still do not have a representative in Parliament.

In Lviv, Olha Kolinko, 44, Ukraine's deputy procurator general, was elected in the Levandivsky district, receiving almost 70 percent of the vote in a field of six candidates.

In Sevastopol, Communist Party member Vadym Zachosov, 54, an ethnic Russian who works as director of the Perus open stock company in that seaside city, won in a field of four candidates, with 61 percent of the vote in the Nakhimovsky district.

The other Communist to win a seat in these by-elections was Vasyl Kuznyev, 65, a teacher of Ukrainian at the Mykolayiv Pedagogical Institute. Mr. Kuznyev, an ethnic Ukrainian, received more than 60 percent of the vote in the Central district of Mykolayiv Oblast.

In the city of Khmelnytsky, Ivan Rudyk, a 46-year-old agricultural engineer who runs the Proskuriv Agricultural Firm, was elected in the town's Zavodsky district. The ethnic Ukrainian received 67 percent of the vote.

Run-offs in two districts are scheduled in the next two weeks. These include the Lenin district in the city of Sevastopol,

where Mykola Lutsenko, 48, an independent candidate and one of the editors of Ukraine's naval fleet newspaper, Fleet of Ukraine, will face off against Communist Party member Anatoliy Yurkovsky, 66, a teacher at the Sevastopol branch of the Kyiv Industrial-Pedagogical College. Both men are ethnic Ukrainians.

In the city of Cherkasy, Sosnivsky district, independent candidate Volodymyr Pivtora, 35, a Ukrainian lawyer who works as a judge in the city court, will run against Oleksiy Starodub, 59, a political scientist who is the first secretary of the Communist Party in Cherkasy.

By-elections in the other 24 districts have been postponed for another year, given the high cost of conducting campaigns and voter apathy, according to officials of the Central Electoral Commission.

Given recent deaths and disappearances, it seems unlikely that the 13th convocation of the Supreme Council will have 450 members by March 1998, when its mandate expires.

Last week, Mykhailo Kashlikov, a member of the Communist faction in Parliament who represented a district in Kharkiv, died after a prolonged illness.

And Vadim Plotkin, a deputy from Odessa, disappeared mysteriously from Ukraine last year - allegedly with money from a charitable fund he created. Mr. Plotkin, 56, a member of the Center faction who is said to be living with his son in Brooklyn, was recently stripped of his deputy's mandate.

Yukhym Zviahivsky, Ukraine's former prime minister and a deputy in this Parliament who is currently residing in Israel, has not been stripped of his mandate. Thus, he is still a member of the Supreme Council despite the fact that he has not been in Ukraine since late 1994.

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The Russian Duma...

(Continued from page 2)

Yeltsin has tried to regain the initiative by proving to the Russian electorate that anything the Duma – or, more accurately, certain elements in the Duma – can think of doing in the area of foreign policy tomorrow, the Yeltsin administration can actually do better today.

The Kremlin launched a diplomatic blitz that has so far yielded impressive results. On March 9, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement intended to finally put some flesh on the badly emaciated frame of the CIS; while on April 2, Belarus and Russia signed a series of documents on an even tighter “voluntary” union. Tajikistan appears to be next in line.

Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka has been something of a Godsend to those Russians who argue the possibility of voluntary integration, thus making the Belarusian case something of an anomaly. The other leaders probably felt that dealing with Mr. Yeltsin today would be easier than dealing with a post-election Russia – regardless of who wins. Indeed, making this clear has been one of the Kremlin’s principal techniques for marketing President Yeltsin’s vision of informal empire.

President Kuchma’s support for Mr. Yeltsin’s re-election bid, however, does not extend to having Ukraine join the integration bandwagon. Nor, to the Kremlin’s frustration, is it likely to.

(Some Western commentators and political figures appear to have either failed to note the possibility that there might be less than meets the eye to the latest confrontation between the Russian president and Parliament, or have consciously downplayed developments so as not to be perceived to be damaging President Yeltsin’s re-election chances. Thus, for example, while addressing foreign ministers from several Central and Eastern European countries in Prague on March 20, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher praised President Yeltsin for opposing the Duma resolution and added the curious – perhaps even remarkable given the audience and the evidence to the contrary – assertion that “He [President Yeltsin] and most Russians understand that Russia’s interests lie in treating all its neighbors as equal, sovereign partners...” This Yeltsin-good, Duma-bad dichotomy – as well as its Ukrainian analogue – is as inaccurate as it is convenient.)

What kind of denouement does this latest turn of events in Russia suggest for the theater of the absurd that has developed around President Yeltsin’s visit to Kyiv? At the March 20 press conference, Prime Minister Chernomyrdin declared that there were no insoluble problems between Russia and Ukraine. However, despite the Cooperation Committee’s progress on some economic issues, the forum failed in its principal task: to resolve the outstanding BSF problems in

time for President Yeltsin to visit Kyiv.

In the wake of this failure several additional steps were taken to try to reach agreement: a special “expert” committee was set up; the two prime ministers met again in Moscow on March 26; and the BSF was on the agenda when Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov and his Russian counterpart, Pavel Grachev, met last week in western Ukraine. These efforts have so far been unproductive.

Early last week, as if buoyed by his latest diplomatic successes, President Yeltsin was quoted as saying that he would use his time in Kyiv to “clarify what was preventing Ukraine from participating in the process of tighter integration – something Ukraine, too, wants.” On March 28, however, he declared on Russian television that he would not visit Kyiv unless the BSF issue was included in the treaty. This issue as well as the question of dual citizenship and the definition of the Russo-Ukrainian border were excluded from a copy of the treaty initialed in February 1995 by Deputy Prime Minister Marchuk and his Russian counterpart, Oleg Soskovets. Subsequently, President Yeltsin on several occasions approved of the approach.

(That Ukraine suggested such an arrangement seems, at first glance, rather curious. Any treaty on friendship and cooperation that failed to address the key obstacles to the normalization of relations with Russia would be little more than a parody of such a document. The Ukrainian willingness to risk such a trade-off might therefore indicate Kyiv’s anxiousness – even desperation – to get the Russian president’s signature on any document that even hints at the normalization of bilateral post-Soviet relations. The last such document was in fact signed in December 1990.)

Until late March, high level Ukrainian officials were still almost uniformly confident that President Yeltsin would travel to Kyiv as scheduled. On March 27, however, President Kuchma’s press secretary announced that the Ukrainian side would not be surprised if President Yeltsin were to change the date of the visit.

However, there is still a slim chance that Mr. Yeltsin will show up – if not now then at least before the elections. There might be a point beyond which the by now routine postponements will threaten to become domestically counterproductive. Mr. Yeltsin’s critics might, for example, try to claim that his conduct reveals an inability to handle relations with Russia’s key neighbor, or that his inability to cajole Ukraine into a voluntary union betrays a lack of resolve. A visit would at least create a high-profile impression of a process moving in the right direction. Whether the benefits of such a trip would outweigh the risk of leaving Kyiv empty-handed and whether Ukrainians would agree to such a charade is another matter. The most, then, that Kyiv should perhaps expect for the foreseeable future is another (very likely fruitless) visit from Prime



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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 257

In Los Angeles, CA

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Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 5)

At the time of the nuclear explosion at Chornobyl, Lt. Gen. Korniiichuk was in charge of internal affairs for Kyiv Oblast and was intimately involved in dealing with its consequences. He subsequently was deputy minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and, later, independent Ukraine. He currently is deputy director of the Chornobyl Museum in Kyiv.

• Films: "The Chornobyl Accident: A Chronicle of the Sarcophagus Construction" (1996); excerpts, "While We Still Live..." (1992).

These short documentary films, with English-language commentary, utilize rare (including previously classified) footage. Internationally recognized, the second film was awarded the EC's Europa prize.

The screening will be followed by a discussion of the films by the director, Volodymyr Kuznetsov (in Ukrainian, with English translation). Mr. Kuznetsov has specialized in documentaries on Chornobyl, and is a recognized authority on the nuclear disaster and its aftermath. His work has been supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Ukrainian Ministry of the Environment by contract with the Institute for Sustainable Communities, U.S.

• Session 2: "The Consequences of the Catastrophe," April 25, Harvard Hall, 104, 2-5:30 p.m. Opening remarks, George G. Grabowicz (director, Ukrainian Research Institute); "Environmental Problems in the Wake of Chornobyl," John Dillon (Knight Science Journalism Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology); "Nuclear Power and Energy Problems in the Wake of Chornobyl," Sergei Skokov (managing director, "Logos 92 Ltd." Scientific and Production Co., Kharkiv, and Muskie Fellow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology); "Socio-demographic Consequences of Chornobyl," Natalia Lakiza-Sachuk (project director,

Department of Economic Strategy, National Institute for Strategic Studies at the Council of National Security of Ukraine, and visiting scholar, Georgetown University); "Economic Consequences of Chornobyl," Anna Klimina (research associate, Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and visiting scholar, Ukrainian Research Institute); "Political and Social Consequences of Chornobyl," Jane Dawson (assistant professor of political science, Wellesley College).

• Session 3: "Chornobyl Ten Years Later: An Update from the Front," a lecture by Richard Wilson (Mallinckrodt professor of physics, Harvard University), Science Center E, 8 p.m.

NEW YORK

Thursday, April 25:

• A concert of the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Hobart Earle, in the hall of the General Assembly of the United Nations, 7 p.m. Admission to the concert is limited to U.N. diplomats, however 200 seats are available for sponsors donating \$250. Sponsors should send their donations to: American Friends of the Odessa Philharmonic, c/o Askold Lozynskij, 55 East 7th St., New York, NY 10003.

WASHINGTON

Tuesday, April 23:

• A Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) hearing commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster, Room 2255, Rayburn House Office Building (room subject to change), 10 a.m.-noon. Scheduled to appear: Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, ambassador of Ukraine to the U.S.; Syarhey Martynau, ambassador of Belarus to the U.S.; Prof. Murray Feshbach, Georgetown University; Alexander Kuzma, Chornobyl Challenge '96. For more information call Orest Deychakiwsky, (202) 225-1901.

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Coach Volodymyr Ryzhov...

(Continued from page 11)

players. But we do not have the chance to train together and play at the most competitive levels for six to eight months a year. The national championships of Ukraine are not particularly high caliber competitions. The players on our team who compete in the championships are tested at probably half of their ability. It does nothing to help them become the best.

We do not have the facilities and the equipment that others have. We do not have a material base that would give the athletes the chance to do all they can.

But as in years past, we are always very enthusiastic, we are always thinking, innovating.

That is not the way we want to continue. We would love to have a beautiful arena, plenty of financial backing to be able to prepare for six to eight months by playing the best teams in the world. Unfortunately, Ukraine does not as yet have this. I must say, however, that lately our administration has spent much time and money on preparation for the Olympics.

You are European champions of 1995. Many were surprised by the team's accomplishment.

Yes, this was unexpected and a surprise to many Europeans. But we prepared for the European championships as a path to the Olympics. We had a fine squad. The toughest game, undoubtedly, was the finals against the Italians. But our girls were flying high and put on a basketball exhibition.

Two short items. First, what were the souvenirs you exchanged with the American team?

Whenever we play against other national teams we only give gifts of Ukrainian origin. These were small, carved wooden cases embellished with Ukrainian ornamentation. We want to underscore that we are from Ukraine. When the Americans were in Ukraine we gave them similar gifts with Ukrainian ornamentation and they really liked them.

Finally, tell us about yourself.

I was born in Tulia, in Russia. From the

age of 4 I lived with my mother and father in Luhanske, where I learned to play basketball. I played professional basketball for 17 years, for more than 13 of them for the Budivelna Kyiv team, one of the best in the former Soviet Union. It was also one of the best teams of Europe, usually finishing first, second or third.

I was a player-coach for two years and then a coach of the Budivelna team. Dynamo Kyiv proposed that I coach the women's team, which had finished last in the championships of the Soviet Union. I liked the idea of building a new team from the ground up and became the head coach on January 1, 1990. In 1991 we won the championship of the Soviet Union, a year later (1992-1993 season) the Dynamo team finished second in Europe, and third in the world among professional sports clubs.

I have a large family, a wife and three children. My daughter, Lilia, is here. She is the club manager, and head of the international relations department of Dynamo. She knows English well.

My son is 18, and I expect that he will be a good basketball player. He is 6 feet 5 inches tall. He hopes and dreams to go to school in the United States and test his abilities there. He is persistent and I expect that he will do it.

I also have a 7-year-old daughter who is preparing to enter school next year.

I want to ask you one more time, would you like to make a prognosis about the Olympic basketball competitions? Who is going to take the gold, the silver...?

Right now I have seen only five or six teams. Ok, I'll give the gold to the Americans. But I reiterate that the Ukrainian team has not played a single game with its full squad intact, so I cannot predict and I do not want to. This is not my role as a coach. I would surmise that after we have played tournaments in Australia in May, where the Americans will also compete, then we will be able to begin planning our strategy.

Right now we are here on a, let's call it a scouting mission, to see what our opponent has. We will also play against China, and we expect they will put their best team on the floor. Then we will better be able to decide how to win at the Olympics.

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<p>POTTSVILLE, PA THUR - APRIL 18, 1996 - 7:30 PM POTTSVILLE AREA H.S. AUD. BOX OFFICE: 717-421-2056</p>	<p>MONTREAL, PQ WED - MAY 1, 1996 - 7:30 PM ROSEMONT H.S. AUDITORIUM BOX OFFICE: 514-391-1000</p>
<p>PHILADELPHIA, PA SAT - APRIL 20, 1996 - 7:30 PM ABINGTON H.S. AUD. BOX OFFICE: 215-885-1666</p>	<p>ALBANY, NY THUR - MAY 1, 1996 - 7:30 PM WATERVLIET H.S. AUDITORIUM BOX OFFICE: 518-487-2000</p>
<p>UNION, NJ - 2 PERFORMANCES SUN - APRIL 21, 1996 - 3:00 & 7:30 PM BURNET MIDDLE SCHOOL AUD. BOX OFFICE: 908-761-2000</p>	<p>BOSTON, MA FRI - MAY 3, 1996 - 7:30 PM JOHN HANCOCK MALL BOX OFFICE: 617-552-2000</p>
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<p>ROCHESTER, NY THUR - APRIL 25, 1996 - 7:30 PM AUDITORIUM THEATER BOX OFFICE: 716-232-2000</p>	<p>LONDON, ON TUE - MAY 7, 1996 - 7:30 PM GRAND THEATER BOX OFFICE: 519-591-2000</p>
<p>KINGSTON, ON FRI - APRIL 26, 1996 - 7:30 PM GRAND THEATER BOX OFFICE: 613-336-2000</p>	<p>WINDSOR, ON WED - MAY 8, 1996 - 7:30 PM CHRYSLER THEATER BOX OFFICE: 519-252-2000</p>
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, April 13 - Monday, May 13

WOODSTOCK, N.Y.: The Woodstock Artists Association invites visitors to an exhibition of "Recent Watercolors" by Marko Shuhan, at the association's gallery, 28 Tinker St.

Wednesday, April 17

NEWARK, N.J.: Councilman Ronald L. Rice will present a resolution in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster at the City Council Chambers, third floor, City Hall, 920 Broad St., at 6 p.m. The public is invited to attend. For inquiries call Bozhena Olshaniwsky, (201) 373-9729.

Saturday, April 20

CHERRY HILL, N.J.: In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Committee at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring a varenyky sale. Price: \$3.25 per dozen. All proceeds will go directly to CCRF. To place your orders call, (609) 854-4573 or (609) 665-7522.

Saturday, April 20 - Sunday, April 21

WARREN, Mich: The National Executive Board meeting of the Ukrainian American Veterans will be held at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church Parish Center at 1 p.m. Following the meeting, the board will meet with U.S. Rep. David Bonior. The following day, there will be a dedication of a memorial marker, at 2 p.m., at the Fort Custer National Cemetery in Battle Creek. For more information call Dmytro Bodnarczuk, (914) 634-2775.

Thursday, April 25 - Friday, April 26

NEW YORK: The World Information Transfer presents an international conference at the United Nations in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The conference is titled "Toxic Waste: Its Effects on Health," and will feature presentations by numerous scientists and officials from governmental and nongovernmental organizations. At the Thursday morning session, Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United

Nations Anatolii Zlenko will speak on "International Cooperation in Mitigating the Consequences of the Chernobyl Tragedy." The following morning, Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Dr. Yuri Shcherbak will talk on "Medical and Political Implications of Chernobyl." For more information call WIT, (212) 686-1996.

Saturday, April 27

PERTH AMBOY, N.J.: The Ukrainian Assumption School PTA is sponsoring a Spring Craft Show, at 9 a.m.-3 p.m., at the Ukrainian Assumption auditorium, Meredith and Jacques streets. Table rentals are available at \$15 each. For reservations and information call (908) 826-8721.

Sunday, April 28

WASHINGTON: The Washington Performing Arts Society presents the Odessa Philharmonic Orchestra, performing in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, at the Kennedy Center Concert Hall, 2 p.m. The program includes works by Copeland, Dankevych, Ives, Kolessa, Mahler and Skoryk. For tickets call Instant Charge, (202) 467-4600.

CHERRY HILL, N.J.: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Committee at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church will present a program commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, immediately after the 11:45 a.m. divine liturgy. Documentary films on the accident and its consequences will be screened. Chernobyl observers will tell about their experiences and answer questions. All those interested are invited to attend. For more information call (609) 783-7348.

ONGOING

Monday, April 8 - Tuesday, April 30

CLIFTON, N.J.: All are invited to visit the Clifton Memorial Library on Piaget Avenue to view the art exhibit featuring works created by children of Chernobyl and children from Clifton elementary public schools. The exhibit is an international venture that pays tribute to Chernobyl survivors. For more information call Daria Farmiga, (201) 779-6136.

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Canada to participate...

(Continued from page 4)

on April 30 - May 3 and dovetail with a "Doing Business in Ukraine" conference on May 1-2.

Ms. Kozlova indicated to The Weekly that 63 concerns, with interests in health and tourism, construction, steel manufacturing, agricultural products, paint producers, alcohol and spirits, as well as Ukraine's Ministry of Fisheries, will participate.

This will include three non-Ukrainian European companies, two Canadian firms (one of which is Petro Canada), and a joint Ukrainian-Canadian venture. Twenty-one companies will have official exhibitor's status.

Ms. Kozlova said the principal aim of the trade show is to bring Ukrainian entrepreneurship to Canada, at their cost, and to maximize exposure for them. Working in concert with one of Ukraine's biggest advertising agencies, Blitz Inform, and through the extensive contacts enjoyed by her partner in Kozlova Enterprises, Ihor Zaks, they vetted a wide range of companies for participation in the project.

Ms. Kozlova said she parlayed her engineering chemistry background into contacts in the early 1980s with a Japanese firm that first exposed her to the idea of trade shows. Having come to Canada five years ago on a family invitation visa from her uncle in Winnipeg, she settled there and soon after brought over Mr. Zaks, a 12-year acquaintance, to help in expanding a business they'd long planned to establish.

"Our company believes that the best way to secure opportunities is through personal contacts," Ms. Kozlova said. "We've

learned this by experience, by our own contacts and practices in Ukraine, where we do business."

Ms. Kozlova had high praise for Mr. Sanin, Ukraine's trade representative in Canada. "He was very constructive and shows considerable initiative in contacting the various ministries on both sides," she said.

Six months ago, Kozlova Enterprises secured exclusive rights to distribute Petro Canada's lubrication products in Ukraine. Now, Ms. Kozlova hopes to pass on opportunities open to Ukrainian business in Canada to her compatriots back home. For registration information call 1-800-648-7469.

Archbishop's grave to be blessed

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. announces that the blessing and dedication of the monument marking the grave of the ruling bishop of Australia and New Zealand, Archbishop Wolodymyr (Didowycz), will take place on Bright Saturday, April 20, at the Cemetery of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle.

Metropolitan Constantine will celebrate divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m. at St. Andrew Memorial Church. After the liturgy, a procession to the grave site, panakhyda and blessing will take place.

A memorial meal will be served in the Cultural Center after the liturgical services. The episcopacy and consistory invite all to take part in honoring the memory of God's servant, Archbishop Wolodymyr.

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