

INSIDE:

- Ukraine as a beacon of security — page 2.
- IMF resumes loan program for Ukraine — page 3.
- Reflections on Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk — page 4.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIV

No. 20

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Shmarov defamation case halted as language becomes the issue

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The case of Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov vs. the daily newspaper Vechirniy Kyiv (Evening Kyiv) and its editor-in-chief Vitaliy Karpenko went to trial on May 12, at Kyiv's Shevchenko raion courthouse — for 15 minutes.

Minister Shmarov has accused the popular newspaper of defamation of character (in Ukrainian, the charge reads "violation of the honor and dignity of the minister") in a series of articles written by Mr. Karpenko earlier this year. In his summons, Mr. Shmarov also seeks 2 billion karbovantsi in damages (approximately \$10,000 U.S.).

But no sooner had the trial started than the judge postponed the proceedings

until May 23, because Mr. Karpenko objected to the fact that the summons he received and the documents submitted to the court were in Russian, while Ukrainian law stipulates that "all court proceedings should be in the Ukrainian language, or in the language of the majority of the population in the region."

The proceedings chaired by Judge Z. Antonyshyn began at 10 a.m. on Sunday morning, with Serhiy Hayduk, assistant to the defense minister, representing Mr. Shmarov at the proceedings (Minister Shmarov did not attend).

People's Deputy Vasyl Kostytsky, who is a lawyer by profession, represented the Vechirniy Kyiv newspaper, while attorney Viktor Nikazakov represented Mr. Karpenko in the proceedings.

(Continued on page 3)

President hopes new constitution will mark independence anniversary

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma would like to celebrate Ukraine's fifth anniversary with a new constitution, Presidential Chief of Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk told foreign journalists at a press briefing on May 16.

The best way to adopt Ukraine's new constitution would be by referendum, he added, saying that a fundamental law adopted by a national referendum would have the highest level of legitimacy and ensure the participation of the majority of Ukraine's citizens in a process that would further underscore the country's political stability.

Although Mr. Tabachnyk made it clear that President Kuchma wants to see a new constitution adopted by August 24

— the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence — he did not specify an exact date for the referendum.

Political observers note that it would be prudent for Ukraine to adopt a new constitution before presidential elections in Russia, slated for June 16. Some national democratic deputies argue that a constitution must be in place in Ukraine, just in case of a victory by Gennadiy Zyuganov, the Communist candidate who now leads in the polls. The election of a Communist leader may well increase tensions in Ukrainian-Russian relations and could conceivably slow down reforms in Ukraine.

Also, analysts agree that if a referendum is not called by the end of June, it is unlikely that enough voters will come to the polls in Ukraine to endorse a constitution during the months of July and August, because most are out in the fields planting crops or vacationing at their dachas.

Mr. Tabachnyk told reporters that an ad hoc committee for finalizing the draft constitution, which has members representing all factions in the Parliament — only the Communists have refused to take part in the work — has completed 80 percent of the work on the new constitution. He characterized the process of compromise and consolidation as "sufficiently successful."

The ad hoc committee's chairman, Mykhailo Syrota (Center faction), told reporters on May 15 that 70 percent of the articles have been adopted by consensus, while about 15 percent of the articles have not gained the support of only one or two factions.

Oleksander Lavrynovych, who represents the Rukh faction on the ad hoc committee, told Interfax-Ukraine that the representatives of the Communist faction "are deliberately trying to impede the constitutional process, taking part only in meetings of procedure and then walking out of the important meetings."

[The ad hoc committee was formed on a proportional basis: two representatives of each faction and six representatives from the Communist faction, the largest in Parliament with 89 members.]

The presidential chief of staff, who served on the Constitutional Committee that drafted this document, took the opportunity on May 16 to criticize Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, calling him one of the main obstacles to passing a new constitution.

"Nonetheless, we should see a completed finalized draft by Monday, May 20," Mr. Tabachnyk added. The draft will then be proposed to the Parliament for a vote.

President Kuchma told Interfax-Ukraine on May 13 that he is confident

(Continued on page 3)

1,000 attend funeral for Metropolitan Hermaniuk

by Frank Guly and Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — France's Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn remembered Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk as a "highly cultured, well-bred man who was a scholar of the highest order."

Bishop Hrynchyshyn, whom Metropo-

litan-emeritus Hermaniuk had ordained to the episcopacy, said his former Ukrainian-rite Redemptorist colleague's life's reward would be to be "promoted to glory in heaven."

The Paris-based bishop delivered the eulogy at an evening prayer service in memory of Archbishop Hermaniuk on May

2 at Ss. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral in Winnipeg — where Metropolitan Hermaniuk himself was consecrated 45 years ago.

Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan, who retired in late 1992, died in Winnipeg on May 3. He was 84.

Born in Nove Selo in western Ukraine

(Continued on page 4)



Andrew Sikorsky

Bishop Lubomyr Husar of the Exarchate of Kyiv-Vyshhorod — with Bishop-designate Stefan Soroka of the Winnipeg Archeparchy behind him — places soil from Ukraine in Archbishop-Metropolitan Emeritus Maxim Hermaniuk's casket in Winnipeg's Ss. Vladimir and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral.

Independent Ukraine: a beacon of security in Central Europe?

by David R. Marples

Recent attempts at further integration between countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Russian Duma's mid-March 1996 renunciation of the 1991 Belaya Vezha accords ending the Soviet Union have been counterbalanced by the proposed expansion of NATO eastward to include states in Europe that have embraced democracy since 1989, such as Hungary and Poland. Both developments leave Ukraine increasingly isolated in Central Europe, and, despite official denials to the contrary, it appears to have taken on the role of a buffer state between two military-security alliances.

Ukraine, ruled by President Leonid Kuchma since the summer of 1994, is trying to preserve a delicate balance in its relations with Russia and the CIS countries, while moving demonstrably closer to the United States as a strategic partner.

Though there seems to be no question of formal adherence to the NATO partnership, Ukraine may attend NATO discussions in the 16 + 1 arrangement that was initiated in Brussels in 1995. At the same time, Ukraine's army has conducted joint maneuvers with its U.S. counterpart, and since the Russian decision to invade Chechnya in December 1994, Ukraine has been perceived by the United States as a key player in the balance of power and in the stability of Eastern Europe. Arguably, such a policy represented a profound change in U.S. strategic policy. Today, if not a guarantor of Ukrainian independence, NATO may be described, at the very least, as a strong supporter.

The expansion of NATO is a complex affair that is bitterly opposed by Russia. The latter country has moved inexorably closer to integration with some of its partners in the loose CIS alliance. Ironically, that alliance would be rendered null and void had the Russian president accepted the March 15 decision of the Russian State Duma to re-enact the 1922 agreement that established the USSR. For the present, the CIS still exists on paper, but Ukraine has carefully avoided any form of commitment to its former Soviet neighbors.

Ukraine also decided not to sign the 1991 security agreement signed in Tashkent by Russia and neighboring states such as Kazakhstan and Belarus. This agreement remains currently the most important strategic alignment in the former Soviet space. The strategy of President Kuchma, his defense minister, Valeriy Shmarov, and the secretary of the Ukrainian National Security Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, has thus far been to avoid antagonizing Russia while placing Ukraine at the very center of European security as a stable and democratic partner. The road ahead, however, appears perilous.

The Ukrainian state, formed in December 1991 after a massive ratification of Parliament's declaration of independence on August 24, 1991, is based on border agreements signed by all responsible powers after World War II. Recently, Ukraine, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary agreed to accept the present state borders, forestalling a potential nightmare of disputes as to the validity of ownership of various territories. Romania, however, has insisted that its

own adherence to the post-war borders was obtained under duress. Its signing of the Helsinki Act in 1975, which reconfirmed the present borders, has likewise been denounced.

Its main disputes are with Ukraine and can be divided into two areas: 1) Bessarabia and Northern Bukovyna, seized by Stalin in June 1940 and reannexed to the Soviet Union after World War II; though Bessarabia had been part of the old Russian empire, there was no viable premise for the grabbing of Bukovyna; 2) the tiny Zmiynyi (Serpent) Island on the Black Sea, a continental shelf linked to the Romanian mainland.

It is reported that the area around the island possesses about one-third of Ukraine's potential oil reserves, and some 25 percent of natural gas deposits. Since Ukraine's main disadvantage in its dealings with Russia is its energy deficit, the island has assumed much more than strategic significance. Frankly, Ukraine cannot afford to give up this territory and is unlikely to do so. Yet, although Romania is not in a position to threaten Ukraine militarily, the protraction of the dispute has undermined stability on Ukraine's southwestern border.

Relations with Russia are clearly the key issue. In early April, Russian President Boris Yeltsin canceled for the sixth time his proposed visit to Kyiv to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The main reason cited was the failure to agree on terms for the division of the Black Sea Fleet, though most of the remaining problems appeared to have been resolved last year at Sochi.

More significant is the confusing debate over the status of the city of Sevastopol, which has been the subject of increasingly belligerent statements from the Russian Duma and some of the candidates in this summer's presidential election. President Yeltsin, who appears to be gaining on his Communist rival, Gennadiy Zyuganov, in most polls, has adopted an ambiguous stance.

His campaign has clearly benefited from recent attempts at further integration of what President Yeltsin calls the "near abroad" and from the April 2 union agreement with Belarus. The status of Sevastopol falls into this same category.

The port remains the base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Yet, in contrast to the city's authorities (who have declared Sevastopol a "Russian" city) and the Russian State Duma, Ukraine refuses to countenance any agreement that does not acknowledge that Sevastopol is Ukrainian territory. Though Ukraine is willing to sign a political agreement without a simultaneous concord on the Black Sea Fleet question, Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has been unwilling to divide the two. Since President Yeltsin's arrival would have signaled the start of trade by barter, the costs to Ukraine of a further delay are considerable.

The problem is much broader than issues relating to the Crimea and concerns the reluctance of a contingent of Russians and Russophile Ukrainians to embrace the separate route of non-aligned statehood adopted by the present administration. Though far from dominant, the group is represented by a powerful alliance of Communists and Agrarians in the Ukrainian Parliament and constitutes a potential fifth column in the industrialized areas of eastern Ukraine and in the Crimea.

Left to themselves, this group would be incapable of controlling Ukrainian policy. In the current political nexus, however, it is being approached by

David R. Marples is professor of history at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which is based at that university.

(Continued on page 17)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma issues decree on wages

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree on May 12 aimed at ensuring timely payment of wages, pensions and stipends by the government and state-owned enterprises, Ukrainian Television reported. The decree stipulates that ministers as well as enterprise managers will be fired if they fail to pay salaries on time. In another decree, Mr. Kuchma ordered the State Committee on Television and Radio to launch, within 10 days, regular broadcasts featuring discussion on the basic draft law by members of the Constitutional Committee, national and local lawmakers, government officials, legal experts and representatives of civic organizations, Ukrainian Radio reported. Mr. Kuchma also issued a decree establishing a national athletic training institution to support Ukraine's Olympic and international sports training program. Financial support will come from the Kyiv-based Republican Stadium company. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Austerity measures ordered

KYIV — A government cash crunch and piling wage debts have prompted Leonid Kuchma to order tough austerity measures, including a ban on foreign business travel and other benefits for officials, international agencies reported on May 15. Mr. Kuchma issued a decree temporarily banning spending on office renovations,

new furniture and other perks until all wages and pensions owed to workers in state-owned industries, teachers and physicians are paid. Minister of the Economy Vasyl Hureyev said the government owes \$951 million in up to four months of back wages. He blamed a continuing decline in industrial output, unpaid taxes and the temporary suspension of credits by the International Monetary Fund last month. Meanwhile, up to 1,000 coal miners blocked railroad tracks in western Ukraine calling for an end to coal imports from neighboring Poland and prompt payment of back wages, Western agencies reported. (OMRI Daily Digest)

TV officials Kulyk, Savenko sacked

KYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament voted to dismiss the state television and radio's top two officials for alleged corruption, Reuters and Radio Rosiyi reported on May 13. The head of the Parliament's Committee on Mass Media charged Zinoviy Kulyk, chairman of the State Committee on Television and Radio, and Oleksander Savenko, head of the national TV company, with giving free air time to broadcast companies having foreign capital and with corrupt licensing services. Deputies said President Leonid Kuchma had promised to remove the two officials last June after signing the Constitutional Accord with

(Continued on page 7)

Belarusian protests continue

MIENSK/BIALYSTOK, Poland — Opposition to the authoritarian government of Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka showed no signs of abating as new protests erupted within Belarus and in neighboring Poland.

OMRI Daily Digest reported on May 15 that some 5,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of the Belarusian capital the previous day, demanding the release of two activists facing charges over the April 26 Chernobyl commemoration-turned protest against Mr. Lukashenka, in which over 200 demonstrators were arrested and dozens were beaten by OMON and Interior Ministry riot troops. Belarusian Popular Front leaders Yuriy Khadyka and Vyachaslau Siuchyuk have been on a hunger strike since their arrest 17 days ago.

The International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights also issued a statement asking for their release, said the OMRI report. It noted that they could be jailed for up to three years and that the legal process so far "gives little hope that the trial will be fair and open."

The demonstrators shouted in front of Mr. Lukashenka's residence until he departed by car. They then moved toward the Parliament building but dispersed quietly after being stopped by a police cordon.

The following day, over 1,000 people demonstrated outside the Belarusian Consulate in the northeastern Polish town of Bialystok, Agence France Presse reported. The protesters handed the Belarusian Consul a letter opposing the detention and expulsion of four Solidarity members by Belarusian security forces.

The labor delegation had been in Belarus at the invitation of the Belarusian Independent Association of Trade Unions, which opposes Mr. Lukashenka's policies. Belarusian authorities claimed the delegation had organized an illegal demonstration in Minsk.

Meanwhile, the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said it lodged a complaint with the International Labor Organization against Belarus, Rzeczpospolita reported on May 16.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 19, 1996, No. 20, Vol. LXIV

Copyright © 1996 The Ukrainian Weekly

Shmarov defamation...

(Continued from page 1)

In the case brought before the court, Minister Shmarov states that Mr. Karpenko defamed him as a government official in the editor's column of February 8 headlined "State Revolt," where Mr. Karpenko accuses him of inciting a revolution among the military, with the intention of destroying the Ukrainian armed forces, and, in turn, the Ukrainian independent state.

Among the points in Mr. Karpenko's column that Mr. Shmarov denies is the accusation that the minister has formed a "shadow general staff which has developed an anti-patriotic military policy," and that Mr. Shmarov "has tried to deceive Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, showing him documents that generals signed under pressure" from Mr. Shmarov.

In turn, Mr. Karpenko has said in subsequent articles that the accusations presented in his column on February 8 were not Mr. Karpenko's inventions, but facts revealed by a group of generals who



Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov.



Gen. Anatoliy Lopata, former head of the chiefs of staff.

have expressed their displeasure with Mr. Shmarov's restructuring of policy and reforms, which they added, can contribute to the demise of the national army and can be dangerous to the national security of Ukraine.

Political observers in Ukraine have said that some of Ukraine's armed forces are displeased with the fact that their defense minister is a civilian, while others say that the dismissal of Gen. Anatoliy Lopata, one-time head of the chiefs of staff, earlier this year caused the initial uproar between Mr. Shmarov and Vechirniy Kyiv.

However, on May 12, the issue in the overcrowded courtroom in the center of the city was not the truth or the substance of the allegations, but the issue of language. Mr. Karpenko immediately demanded a translator for the trial, as the judge began proceedings in the Russian language.

Mr. Karpenko said he needed to review his summons in his native language, Ukrainian, arguing that he may not understand the "innuendoes of the Russian text," and, given that these are allegations made against him, he feels it only fair to be able to comprehend the charges.

In a transcript from the first morning of the court proceedings, Mr. Hayduk accused Mr. Karpenko of being "cunning," adding that Mr. Karpenko understands Russian very well and that he has had the opportunity to get acquainted with the documents, which were sent to the newspaper in both languages.

Although Mr. Karpenko acknowledged that he did see the texts in Ukrainian, they were not official documents signed by Mr. Shmarov, and, therefore, he cannot view them as a court summons, stressing that he needed to see a summons in Ukrainian signed by Mr. Shmarov.

But Mr. Karpenko did drive home the point concerning the use of Ukrainian in the proceedings, stating that "it would be nonsense if in Germany court proceedings were in French, and in France, proceedings were conducted in English, and in England they were conducted in Spanish. We are in Ukraine and we are arguing about elementary points which are spelled out in our laws."

His demands also highlighted the fact that a government minister, who is obligated to represent his country in its official language, submits his documents in Russian - though he speaks and understands Ukrainian fluently. Vechirniy Kyiv, in a front-page article reporting on the trial on May 13, asked "Is this conscious ignorance, or outright scorn?"

People's deputies, including Stepan Khmara, Mykhailo Ratushnyi, Anatoliy Yermak, Vyacheslav Bilous and Pavlo Movchan, who is also the chairman of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, witnessed these events in the courtroom.

simple yes or no question: "Do you want a constitution for Ukraine?"

To date, President Kuchma has had to make one major concession in the draft constitution. The original draft called for a bicameral legislature, made up of the House of Deputies and the Senate, but a majority of the Parliament opposed this option. Mr. Kuchma said that, for the sake of peace and stability, he agreed to a transitional unicameral Parliament for the next five years, adding a provision for a bicameral legislature after that period of time.

The Constitutional Accord signed between the president and the Parliament on June 8 of last year currently serves as Ukraine's petit constitution and will continue to be the law of the land until a new constitution is adopted.

President hopes...

(Continued from page 1)

one draft constitution will be agreed upon soon and then submitted to a plebiscite.

There have been rumors from government circles that if the Parliament drags its feet on adopting the final version of the constitution, President Kuchma may just lose patience with the legislature and announce an all-Ukrainian referendum by the end of the month.

The final version of the constitution would then be published by major newspapers or in booklet form, so that Ukraine's citizens could get acquainted with the proposed fundamental law.

The referendum would then pose a

Canadian project supports legal reform in Ukraine

by Marta Dyczok

KYIV - "The new emphasis of Canada's technical cooperation with Ukraine is not project completion but long-term results," said Emil Baran, head of the Technical Assistance section of Canada's Embassy in Ukraine. The CIDA-sponsored program on "Legal Training and Curriculum Development" seems to fit this bill perfectly. The project trains Ukrainian law professors in Canada's leading law schools for a full academic year with the aim of exposing them to new teaching methods and analytical approaches to law that will then be introduced in Ukraine.

Prof. Walter Mis of Alberta University's law faculty, who oversees the program on the Canadian side, was in Ukraine last week to interview candidates for the coming academic year. Out of a short list of 26, eight will be selected to study at the University of Alberta, York University and McGill University. "This is a particularly nice project since it will provide large dividends for Ukraine and is an effective use of resources," he said while in Kyiv. "By teaching the teachers we produce a core group of people who will have an immediate impact upon their return by forming the nucleus professorate at the Center for Legal Studies and teaching new courses."

The Center of Legal Studies at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv is the first new law school to open in Ukraine. Set up by the Ukrainian Legal Foundation last year, it aims to break with old traditions and introduce Western standards to the teaching of law in Ukraine. Halyna Freeland, the executive director of the ULF and one of the main motors behind creating the new law school, was instrumental in getting Canadian support through CIDA. "This Canadian program will have a much more in-depth and longer term impact on the reform of law in Ukraine than other projects," she said. Ms. Freeland is convinced that reform-minded Ukrainian law professors need to spend a full academic year abroad to gain the necessary skills to introduce change. The three-year project will train 18 Ukrainian law professors.

Before being accepted for the program, potential candidates are required to make a commitment to teach in Ukraine.

In addition to the \$1.5 million (Canadian) contributed by CIDA, the Canadian law schools participating are making an additional \$1.25 million contribution in kind. One aspect of this is the time put in by Canadian law professors to make the project a success. Prof. Mis, a 24-year veteran of the University of Alberta law faculty, became involved in the project a year and a half ago, after hearing from colleagues at his university working on health projects in Ukraine. "It was partially my Ukrainian background and partially the realization that they needed help," said Prof. Mis when asked why he chose to give his time. During his first trip to Kyiv he said he found that he was learning not only about the process of legal reform in Ukraine, but also getting a new perspective on the principles of law of Canada.

It seems that Canada has a lot to offer Ukraine in this area both because of its expertise in fields such as comparative constitutional law, human rights law, civil and commercial law, and also because Canada is perceived as a non-threatening type of country by Ukrainians. The large Ukrainian community in Canada enhances communication between the two countries. In addition to the time the Ukrainian professors spend in the classroom, they are also offered a practical component. Last year's trainees spent time working with Alberta's Ministry of Justice and in private Canadian law firms. Ievdokhia Streltsova from Odessa worked in a maritime law firm in Montreal after completing her course work.

The real test of the success of this program will come in a few years, once the new curriculum is in place and the Center for Legal Studies produces graduates. If the selection process for participants is truly fair and open, and if the Ukrainian law professors honor their commitment to use the knowledge they gain during their time in Canada to reform law schools in Ukraine, the program could have significant long-term results for the legal profession in Ukraine.

IMF loan program to grant Ukraine \$900 million in 1996

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV - The International Monetary Fund has resumed implementation of its stand-by loan program for Ukraine, voting in Washington on May 10 to grant Ukraine nearly \$900 million in 1996, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

The fourth tranche of the \$1.5 billion IMF stand-by loan signed last year - \$100 million - is scheduled to be disbursed later this month, and the Ukrainian government is also likely to get the fifth stand-by tranche (worth another \$100 million) by the end of May, according to IMF Executive Director J. de Beaufort Wijnholds, who met with National Bank Governor Viktor Yushchenko and Deputy Prime Minister for the Economy Roman Shepek in Kyiv last week.

According to the IMF's representative in Ukraine, Alex Sundakov, before the end of 1996 the IMF intends to disburse nine closely monitored monthly loan installments of about \$100 million each. The IMF had suspended implementation of the program in April, when a number of guidelines had not been met regarding the budget deficit.

However, after receiving a memorandum on economic policy for 1996 from the Ukrainian government, which included promises of keeping the inflation rate down to 1-2 percent by the end of the year, speeding up the process of privatization, and keeping to the 6.2 percent budget deficit for 1996, the loan program was reviewed by the IMF.

The May 10 decision by the IMF board of directors in Washington marks the first time Ukraine has received foreign funds in 1996. And Ukraine needs these monies if it is to cover its huge foreign debt - largely for Russian energy imports - this year.

The decision to grant the stand-by credit was reached in April of 1995, of which Ukraine received over \$760 million last year.

During his recent visit to Kyiv, Mr. Wijnholds consulted with members of the Ukrainian government, not only regarding the stand-by credit, but also the next IMF program in Ukraine.

According to the IMF, Ukraine may receive more than \$2 billion (U.S.) in foreign aid from international institutions in order to implement economic reforms in 1996, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

Maxim Hermaniuk: his words, wisdom

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA – For the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk was an “elder statesman” of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

“His wisdom on the potential for collegiality of a worldwide Catholic communion and Catholic-Orthodox relations will be sorely missed,” said the Rev. Chirovsky, who arrived in Ottawa six years ago to head the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute for Eastern Christian Studies at Saint Paul University.

The institute and the Rev. Chirovsky as its director – along with the revival of the quarterly theological journal, *Logos*, which he founded in 1950 – were among Metropolitan Hermaniuk’s accomplishments.

“He was certainly a man of vision, who knew where the Church should be headed into the 21st century,” the Rev. Chirovsky told *The Weekly*. “He knew the future had to be based on some kind of new generation of leaders.”

Some of the late archbishop’s ideas and leadership have yet to be embraced. Episcopal collegiality through a permanent synod of bishops elected for a specific term has yet to be implemented. The Hermaniuk model on Catholic-Orthodox unity, in which the pope would chair a group composed of the heads of autocephalous Orthodox churches and elected representatives from the Catholic Church’s national bishops’ conferences, also remains an elusive dream.

Feeling “devastated” at hearing the news of his mentor’s death on May 3, the Rev. Chirovsky took solace in remembering what Archbishop Hermaniuk had once told him. “He told me, ‘The Church needs two brains. One, in Lviv, and the other in Ottawa, where our own Church can think for us.’ This man was the wisest among our bishops, the greatest thinker of our synod of bishops.”

The Rev. Chirovsky plans to lobby for a Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk

Chair at the institute, and, in the next couple of years, hopes to release a collection of the archbishop’s interventions at the Second Vatican Council as well as subsequent world synods of bishops.

“His lifelong dedication to ecumenism and participating in the Kyivan Church Study Group, I believe, will prove his visions of unity vindicated,” said the Rev. Chirovsky.

For 45 years, Metropolitan Hermaniuk’s wisdom gave the impression he did a significant part of the forward-thinking for the church – and the Ukrainian community in Ukraine, where he visited several times in the last five years, and the diaspora. He could engage in personal conversation with John Paul II and chat with kids attending Ukrainian summer camp in Manitoba. Sometimes, his words were profound; other times, straightforward.

“I enjoyed being bishop not in terms of it being the highest authority and as successor to the apostles. It was a gift from the Lord, and I was very happy to have this chance to work for the people as their bishop.” – In a 1987 interview with *The Weekly*.

“Today’s society is very pluralistic, very cosmopolitan. We need to get closer to a milieu of Ukrainian mentality without becoming a ghetto.” – In a 1987 interview with *The Weekly*.

“It means that you see so many problems, advise so many people. You have to make some very important decisions. Sometimes, you feel a little bit lonely. It’s not unlike political life, but it’s spiritual and more important.” – On being a bishop when his December 29, 1992, retirement was approved by the Holy See.

“I want to tell you that I will be here for you any time, anywhere and in any way to serve the Church.” – At the March 9, 1993, episcopal ordination of his successor, Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel.

Mourners reflect on archbishop’s life

by Frank Guly and Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG – After 45 years in Winnipeg, Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan-Emeritus Maxim Hermaniuk was an institution. When he died on May 3, many of his friends and colleagues were startled, as Bishop-designate Stefan Soroka said, out of thinking “Metropolitan Maxim would live forever.”

Some shared their reflections on Archbishop Hermaniuk’s life and career.

“I will remember him a thousand different ways. He was a man of much talent – perhaps small in stature but not in wisdom and experience. He was much larger than life in terms of his influence. He was a man of collegiality and ecumenism whose influence at the Second Vatican Council hasn’t yet been fully appreciated.” – Winnipeg’s Archbishop Michael Bzdel, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada.

“He was a very nice man – one of the nicest Church leaders I have ever worked with. Well-educated, it was always a pleasure to work with him. He was most respected in Canada and Ukraine.” – Winnipeg’s Archbishop Wasyly Fedak, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada.

“He was an outstanding Canadian bishop, not only at the national level but at the Second Vatican Council and future synods.” – Archbishop Francis Spence of Kingston,

Ontario, president of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops (CCCC).

“He was a dedicated churchman who cared for his people and was sensitive to their needs. His great life inspired his people and his Church.” – Saskatoon’s Bishop Cornelius Pasichny.

“Through the death of Metropolitan Hermaniuk, the Canadian Church has lost one of its wisest men. His wisdom was not only manifested in all situations, and grounded in his love for [Jesus] and the Gospels, but also in his position at the Second Vatican Council. He was one of [its] last witnesses. This man was a blessing to the Church, not just of the Ukrainian rite, but the whole Church.” – Ottawa’s Archbishop Marcel Gervais, a past-president of the CCCC.

“He loved his Church and the Ukrainian people, and was recognized and respected by all for this. Truly, he was a man for all seasons in our Ukrainian Church. To the sisters, he was a spiritual advisor and friend, and always very supportive. He knew how to give encouragement, show interest and bring out the best in people. He will be dearly missed.” – Sister Janice Soluk, provincial superior of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in Canada.

“He was small in stature, but large in heart with excellent wisdom for people from all walks of life.” – Dr. Bronislaw Gorski, friend and Winnipeg physician.



Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada blesses the archbishop’s casket at the cemetery.

1,000 attend...

(Continued from page 1)

on October 30, 1911, Metropolitan Hermaniuk was ordained to the priesthood on June 29, 1938, in Lviv. He was consecrated a bishop on June 29, 1951, and installed as archbishop-metropolitan on February 12, 1957.

More than 1,200 people attended the May 2 priestly parastas for Archbishop Hermaniuk – just two days after 1,800 crowded into the cathedral to attend the funeral of the metropolitan’s former secretary, the Rev. Jaropolk Radkewycz, who died in a car crash outside of Winnipeg on April 29. The Rev. Radkewycz also served as vicar-general of the Winnipeg Archeparchy.

Throughout the day on May 9, 1,500 people paid their respects to Archbishop Hermaniuk – whose body lay in state at the cathedral. A ceremonial Knights of Columbus guard kept a constant vigil, as children dressed in Ukrainian costumes approached the casket and women sat quietly in pews holding lit candles.

Mostly, the mourners were reflective – some reading the memorial card in honor of Archbishop Hermaniuk that read, “With glory and honor has God crowned him, and has placed on his head a wreath of precious stones; glory and majesty,

you laid upon him, for you have given to him a blessing, now, always and for ever and ever.”

Dressed in his bishop’s liturgical vestments, the metropolitan held a rosary in his hands – the same one he was found holding in death on the morning of May 3.

Winnipeg’s late spring forced clear skies throughout the two-day memorial services for Archbishop Hermaniuk.

A crowd of 1,200 gathered at the cathedral the morning of May 10 to attend the funeral divine liturgy for the metropolitan. His successor, fellow Redemptorist Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, served as the principal celebrant.

Five Latin-rite bishops were in attendance, including the Canadian primate Archbishop Maurice Couture of Quebec City, and Winnipeg Archbishop Leonard Wall.

Among the Ukrainian-rite hierarchy were Toronto’s Bishop Isidore Borecky – who, with Archbishop Hermaniuk, was among the last Canadian prelates named to the episcopacy by Pope Pius XII – and Kyiv’s newly installed U.S.-born Bishop Lubomyr Husar, who represented Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, archbishop-major of Lviv.

The consecration in Ukraine of Basilian Bishop (Sofron) Mudrij as coad-

jutor to the Ivano-Frankivske Eparchy prevented more Ukrainian Catholics from attending Metropolitan Hermaniuk’s funeral services.

Ukrainian Canadian Chief Justice Benjamin Hewak of the Manitoba Court of Queen’s Bench and former Winnipeg Mayor Bill Norrie also attended the May 10 funeral.

Chicago’s Bishop Michael Wiwchar, a Canadian-born Redemptorist, delivered the funeral eulogy in Ukrainian. Latin-rite Archbishop Antoine Hacault of the historical French-speaking Winnipeg Archdiocese of St. Boniface, spoke in English.

Archbishop Hacault praised Archbishop Hermaniuk as a man dedicated to ecumenism and young people. “On the last day of his life, he spent it with the youth, the future of our Church,” said Archbishop Hacault, who also spoke in French and Ukrainian.

On the evening of May 2, Metropolitan Hermaniuk had made his last public appearance at a Ukrainian Catholic youth rally marking the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest – which brought Ukrainians into the Roman church.

Archbishop Hacault recalled the close relationship he and his predecessor, the late Archbishop Maurice Baudoux, enjoyed with Archbishop Hermaniuk. “He

had a deep appreciation for the importance of different nationalities in the life of the Church,” said Archbishop Hacault.

At a reception following the funeral liturgy, Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada said the news of Archbishop Hermaniuk’s death “unquestionably not only saddened Ukrainians in the diaspora, but also those in Ukraine where he was born and enjoyed great respect and prestige.”

Metropolitan Fedak, who also serves as archbishop of Winnipeg, called his former Ukrainian Catholic colleague “a person of high calling [who] worthily gave all of himself during his hard-working life with his labors and prayers.”

The Rev. Jaroslav Dybka, provincial superior of the Redemptorists in Canada and the United States, told *The Weekly* that Archbishop Hermaniuk had bequeathed gifts to several cultural and religious groups in the Ukrainian Canadian community.

A Maxim Hermaniuk Fund in support of the training of future Ukrainian Catholics priests will be established, said the Rev. Dybka, who was named by the metropolitan to serve as executor of his estate.

Archbishop Hermaniuk was buried in All Saints Cemetery outside of Winnipeg.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA inaugurates newsletter for members in United States

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association has inaugurated a newsletter for members called The UNA in Focus (U poli zoru — UNSoyuz).

Some 26,000 copies of the bilingual (English-Ukrainian) newsletter, dated March 1996, were mailed to UNA members in the United States some six weeks ago.

Focusing on UNA insurance offerings, membership benefits and fraternal activities, the four-page premiere issue covers annuity certificates, college scholarships and the UNA's five-year-old Teaching English in Ukraine program. It also features a message from UNA President Ulana Diachuk.

The UNA in Focus is to be published three to four times per year. Its editor is Roma Hadzewycz, a UNA advisor. Halyna Kolessa is editor of the newsletter's Ukrainian-language section.



The next issue of The UNA in Focus is to be published in June.

The UNA and you

Saving thousands by refinancing

by Stephan Welhasch

It seems that almost everyone knows someone who has just refinanced their home. The reasons for doing so are many:

- lower interest rate
- college tuition
- home renovation
- investment
- loan consolidation

With interest rates lower than they've been in the past 18 months, if the thought of refinancing has even crossed your mind, now is definitely the time to give it serious thought. Interest rates have probably hit bottom, and there have never been more lenders and mortgage brokers seeking to help you.

While most home owners understand they will save money in the long run by refinancing their existing mortgage loans, many are concerned about the costs connected with the loan closing process. It is true that the borrower is obligated to pay a laundry list of charges when closing the loan. However, with proper preparation, a smart borrower can literally save thousands of dollars.

Recently, an attorney from Rutherford, N.J., applied to trade his \$100,000 / five-year adjustable-rate home loan with a 15-year payout at 9.5 percent interest for a new 15-year fixed rate at 6.875 percent.

By coming over to UNA he reduced his monthly payments by \$152.37. This translates to a \$27,400 savings over the life of the loan.

A couple from Houston, an engineer and household manager, just a few weeks ago traded a 15-year fixed-rate \$125,000 home loan, which they signed back in May 1992 at 9 percent interest, for a new mortgage of \$140,000 at 6.5 percent. They did this to get a lower rate, repair the house a bit and to consolidate some high-interest-rate bills. By doing so they still managed to save \$48.28 in their monthly payments with the UNA.

True, their closing costs did increase slightly over the time in question, but the extra cash and lower monthly payments did make life a little easier for them. Even after closing costs, over the life of this new loan they still stand to save thousands of dollars.

When rates fell below 7 percent three years ago, the lowest rate in 25 years, this set off a wave of refinancing nationally. By mid-1994 interest rates jumped to over 9 percent, and many home owners decided to wait it out. Now once again, with rates being so low, many home owners are rushing to refinance.

Being a member of the Ukrainian National Association entitles you to a special mortgage rate that also includes better insurance coverage for you and your children. If you've been considering refinancing, now is a good time to call the UNA and compare shop.

Our biggest customer today is the former adjustable-rate mortgage customer. Many of those who expect to close within the next 45 days have already locked-in on the new interest rates. You never know, rates might shoot up again as happened two years ago. In fact interest rates have moved up again by one-half of a percent in the last few weeks.

Don't wait any longer. Call UNA and see how much you can save. Make your dreams come true. Call 1 (800) 253-9862.

Young UNA'ers



to rely upon Joe Green, a neighbor who lives on his own farm nearby. Although these chores are often time-consuming or cumbersome, Mr. Green has never accepted any payment for his aid. Mrs. Romanchuk often hoped for a way to show her gratitude for his assistance.

Earlier this year, when a new member of the Green family was born, Mrs. Romanchuk found a solution to her dilemma. If Mr. Green would not accept a token of her appreciation, perhaps his young son would! Contacting her local UNA branch secretary, she inquired about purchasing a policy for the Greens' newborn. After gaining his parents' approval, Mrs. Romanchuk tapped into her modest savings and proceeded to purchase a UNA policy for the baby boy.

Anna Romanchuk lives on a small farm not far from Minneapolis. At a young 98, she is in good health and able to perform many of the duties around her home. However, there are some tasks for which she needs assistance. For these, Mrs. Romanchuk has come

The UNA is proud to welcome this new member, Michael James Green, born January 28, 1996, to Joe and Mary Green and weighing in at 7 pounds, 14 ounces. A UNA policy is indeed a wonderful gift!

Auditors complete review of UNA operations



Four of the five members of the Ukrainian National Association's Auditing Committee conducted a review of UNA operations, including Soyuzivka, during the week of April 20. Seen above are: Iwan Wynnyk, Stefan Hawrysz, William Pastuszek and Anatole Doroshenko. Stefania Hewryk was unable to participate in the twice yearly audit.



Christine Oksana Rad and Yuriy Taras Rad, children of Mary and Bob Rad, are new members of UNA Branch 888 in Toronto. They were enrolled by their parents.

Share The Weekly with a colleague.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

In memoriam

In the Catholic Church, Archbishop-Metropolitan Emeritus Maxim Hermaniuk will be remembered as the "father of ecumenism." In Ukraine and the diaspora, Maxim Hermaniuk leaves a substantial legacy in defending human rights and freedoms. Although he lived three-quarters of his life outside his native Ukraine, the former Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Winnipeg left part of his psyche behind.

Following World War II, while studying post-graduate theology at Belgium's University of Louvain, Metropolitan Hermaniuk helped organize the social and religious rehabilitation of displaced Ukrainians living in Belgium. As the Soviets placed the Ukrainian Catholic Church into a Communist sarcophagus, the scholarly Redemptorist priest also found himself among the displaced group with whom he was working. Unable to return to his native western Ukraine, the future bishop became active in the Belgian Ukrainian community. He helped establish a Ukrainian newspaper, served as editor of a Ukrainian monthly magazine for Western Europe and became chaplain to the Louvain Ukrainian Students' Movement.

In 1948, Metropolitan Hermaniuk was appointed vice-provincial superior of the Ukrainian-rite Redemptorists in Canada and the United States. Based in Waterford, Ontario, he launched Logos, a Ukrainian-language theological journal, two years later. But Archbishop Hermaniuk's editorial career with – and the publication itself – lasted only one year, until he was named auxiliary bishop to his predecessor, Basilian Archbishop Basil Ladyka of Winnipeg. (Archbishop Hermaniuk revived Logos following his retirement.)

As bishop, and later as archbishop-metropolitan when he succeeded Archbishop Ladyka in 1957, Archbishop Hermaniuk remained active in the Ukrainian Canadian community. Through the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the World Congress of Ukrainians, Archbishop Hermaniuk promoted the multicultural visibility of Canada's Ukrainian community and used his church role to defend the religious and civil rights of Ukrainians back home.

As Bishop-designate Stefan Soroka of the Archeparchy of Winnipeg recently told The Winnipeg Free Press, "[Archbishop Hermaniuk] always reminded the Church outside of the martyrdom of the people [in Ukraine's] underground, pursuing their faith. When they couldn't speak up he spoke up for them." So loudly, in fact, that he secured an invitation for himself and 14 of his fellow Ukrainian Catholic prelates to attend the Second Vatican Council – the largest contingent from that branch of Eastern Catholicism to be greeted by the pope in more than five centuries.

In many ways, Archbishop Hermaniuk bested the Soviet clamp on the Ukrainian Catholic Church when he successfully led a campaign to secure the release of future Cardinal Josyf Slipyj from exile in 1963 – to live in the Vatican at the invitation of Pope John XXIII. But while some of his brother bishops pressed the Holy See to officially recognize the patriarchal title Archbishop-Major Slipyj himself used, Metropolitan Hermaniuk chose to avoid rocking the diplomatic boat with Rome.

He was awarded the Order of Canada, Manitoba's highest decoration – the Order of the Buffalo Hunt as well as citations from the UCC's Shevchenko Foundation, the annual Manitoba Catholic Caritas Award and the Osvita Foundation's yearly prize.

In 1989, he returned to Ukraine after a 51-year absence. Accompanied by his future successor, Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, Archbishop Hermaniuk confronted a yet-to-be-independent country still creeping through post-Stalinism. Nevertheless, he was struck by the intense faith of Ukrainians, like "that of the first Christians – some of them my schoolmates [who] went to prisons, concentration camps, and faced torture and starvation for their faith."

The former Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan returned to Ukraine several times following his 1989 return – helping to feed the hunger felt by both clergy and laity. Archbishop Hermaniuk finally brought to them the good news from the Second Vatican Council and fulfilled a promise to Ukrainians he made three years ago once he entered retirement: "I will be here for you any time, anywhere and in any way."

Maxim Hermaniuk kept his word.

May
25
1926

Turning the pages back...

After Symon Petliura's controversial (particularly among western Ukrainians) anti-Soviet alliance with Poland's Gen. Józef Piłsudski failed to drive the Red Army from Ukraine in 1920,

Petliura set up the UNR government-in-exile in Tarnów, later secretly moving to Warsaw.

In 1923, as the USSR grew increasingly insistent that Petliura be handed over to them, he fled to Budapest, Vienna and Geneva, eventually settling, in late 1924, in Paris.

Shalom (Samuel) Schwartzbard was born in Izmail, Bessarabia (now Moldova), in 1886, and having survived a pogrom during the Russian Revolution of 1905, fled to Romania. After some turbulent years in Central Europe (arrested in Vienna, deported from Budapest) he settled in Paris in 1910, found a job in a watch factory and married.

He enlisted in the French Foreign Legion during the first world war, was wounded at the front, decorated, then left the army. In 1917, he travelled with his wife with the Russian Military Mission to Odessa to join the Red Guards. It was there that he first heard of Petliura and his alleged responsibility for the pogroms in Ukraine. In 1920, Schwartzbard returned to Paris, set up a watch repair shop, became active in local anarcho-Communist circles, and published Yiddish poetry.

Schwartzbard learned that Petliura was in Paris when the weekly Tryzub was established in October 1925. According to historian Michael Palij, a GPU (Soviet secret police) agent named Mikhail Volodin came to Paris that August. Allegedly, they met and Schwartzbard began stalking the UNR leader.

(Continued on page 18)

BOOK NOTES

A multicultural portrait of Chicago

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The latest edition of "Ethnic Chicago, A Multicultural Portrait," is a kaleidoscope of the development of 16 ethnic communities that have contributed to the make-up of contemporary Chicago. Edited by Melvin G. Holli and Peter d'A. Jones, the book explains Chicago from the perspective of the United States as a "melting pot of nations," a phrase popularized by Israel Zangwill in his 1908 melodrama "The Melting Pot."

Today, as Messrs. Holli and Jones point out in their introduction, that concept is being displaced by multiculturalism, which is concerned with the retention of ethnic cultural identities, institutions and traditions. For the groups described in this book it is a central tenet of their continued existence as individual communities.

One chapter is a segment on Ukrainian Americans, written by lifelong Chi-towner, Dr. Myron Kuropas. The former White House ethnic advisor to President Gerald Ford and a longtime activist of the Ukrainian National Association gives a certain expertise to the history of Ukrainians in his hometown.

Whereas many of the other authors describe the development of their communities within a framework of Chicago set apart from the greater community development in the United States, Dr. Kuropas describes the development of Ukrainian life in the United States within the microcosm of the Chicago "hromada."

He explains that the Church was a focal point of community life (as with most of these ethnic groups) and has played a key role in developing the institutions still central to community life in the United States today.

He describes the political factions that formed in the Ukrainian American community after Ukraine's brief fling with independence in 1918-1920, ending with Bolshevik victory, and how political life always developed with one eye toward Ukraine. As the editors of the book write in the introduction, "Following a time-tested pattern that Poles, Bohemians and others had employed during World War I, Ukrainians tried to use the United States as a base for launching an independent state of Ukraine in the Soviet Union."

The chapter also touches on the attempts by some in the U.S. to paint Ukrainians as Nazi sympathizers and supporters, and how the community fought the allegations.

Dr. Kuropas writes of the various Ukrainian churches in Chicago and the neighborhoods that developed around them; of the Ukrainian Sich, the athletic, and later, quasi-military club that was so popular in the first part of the century; of Ukrainian Bolsheviks and the "Red Riot" between Communists and Sich members in 1933, in which some 3,000 Ukrainians marched in Chicago to protest the Soviet-induced famine, and along the way were attacked by Communists wielding rocks, brass knuckles and pipes. The next day the Chicago Tribune's headline stated, "100 Hurt in W. Side Riot."



He also notes two high points in the life of Chicago's Ukrainian community. First, the 1918 Pulaski Park rally, where more than 10,000 Ukrainians and supporters gathered on May 30 to protest German aggression, and World War I.

As the author writes, "No Ukrainian gatherings before and few after have been as successful, both in terms of the number of Ukrainians involved and the unifying spirit that prevailed."

A second watershed was the Ukrainian American effort at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, where the community organized a Ukrainian pavilion that attracted 1.8 million visitors.

The chapter, which is filled with photographs of early and contemporary Ukrainian life in Chicago, ends in 1989 with a description of Ukrainian American financial institutions in Chicago.

The book is unique not only because it gives an ethno-quilted look at the development of Chicago but because it presents it in unusual fashion. Later chapters are devoted to social institutions important to the development of the city. It becomes "Ethnic Church," "The Ethnic Saloon," "Ethnic Crime," and even "Ethnic Cemeteries."

Both editors are professors of history at the University of Chicago at Illinois. Prof. Holli has previously written about two past Chicago mayors, Richard Daley and Harold Washington. Prof. Jones has authored books on Christopher Columbus, Henry George and American consumerism.

"Ethnic Chicago: A Multicultural Portrait," has received numerous awards, including the Society of Midland Authors Award, the Illinois Political Science Award and the Illinois State Historical Museum Award of Merit. The 656-page book, first published in 1981, revised in 1984, and now in its newest edition with this 1995 release, may be ordered for \$29.99 from Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 255 Jefferson Ave., SE., Grand Rapids, MI 49503, or by calling (800) 253-7521; or faxing (616) 459-6540.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

President Clinton deserves support

Dear Editor:

In a recent letter to The Ukrainian Weekly it was pointed out that the Reagan State Department – not President Ronald Reagan himself – made the decision to deny Myroslav Medvid his bid for freedom a decade ago. This is an important point. In all likelihood, the same officials who advised President Reagan to return Mr. Medvid to Soviet custody also made the decision to fight the creation of the Ukraine Famine Commission and to use only the Russian language on USIA missions to Ukraine. Probably the same group of foreign policy experts later counseled President George Bush to personally intervene to try to block Ukrainian independence.

So, even though the Reagan-Bush foreign policy was decidedly anti-Soviet, it was not the least bit pro-Ukrainian. It is important for Ukrainian Americans to keep this in mind because the same people who advised against the independence of Ukraine are now hoping for a Republican victory in November so they can get their old jobs back.

This is not a trivial matter, nor is it one that should interest Ukrainians only. The Clinton foreign policy team has made Ukraine a cornerstone of its global strategy. President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore continue to affirm the critical importance the United States attaches to an independent, democratic and prosperous Ukraine. They do this, not to please our community, but because it makes sense for the United States and for global peace.

The Bush initiative to save the Soviet Union five years ago has been proven to be wrong for Ukraine and wrong for America. An independent Ukraine serves as a strategic counterbalance to Russia, blocking that country's historic aspirations for empire. The architects of the policy that tried to block Ukrainian aspirations on a "minor" matter like the Famine Commission or a major one like independence showed extremely poor judgment and should not be given renewed access to power.

President Clinton, on the other hand, has demonstrated a profound understanding of Ukraine's role in the world and in history. As a result, he is the most pro-Ukrainian president we have ever had. President Clinton and his foreign policy team have the right approach toward Ukraine, and he deserves our wholehearted support in the upcoming presidential campaign.

Andrew Ripecky
Chicago

Sheftel's book exposes the truth

Dear Editor:

After reading Dr. Myron Kuropas' review (The Ukrainian Weekly, February 4) of the Yoram Sheftel book: "The Demjanjuk Affair: The Rise and Fall of a Show Trial," I tried to purchase this book in the Chicago area. After a considerable search through major bookstores, I was told that this book is not available, and I would have to find the publisher on my own. Through my local library, I managed to get the book from the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, through the Interlibrary Loan Service.

Mr. Sheftel in his excellent book demonstrates that it was clear even

before the trial began that the court, like the media, would find Mr. Demjanjuk guilty at the end of the show-trial it was planning. Not only did Israel fail to appoint an independent national commission of inquiry, but, in an astounding display of callousness, it rewarded two of the judges who sent Mr. Demjanjuk to the gallows for crimes he never committed. They were appointed to the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Sheftel should be commended for exposing his nation's juridical fault line, at great risk to his career and to his life. "The Demjanjuk Affair..." may be purchased directly from the publisher: Victor Gollancz Ltd., A Division of the Cassell Group, Villiers House, 41/47 Strand, London WC2N 5JE; ISBN: 0 575 05795 5.

Bohdan J. Bodnaruk
Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Re: Veryovka in Jackson, Mich.

Dear Editor:

In March, at Jackson's most modern auditorium and the home of the Jackson Symphony Orchestra, we met the Veryovka artists in their most colorful costumes. They have captured our hearts from the beginning. Numerous songs and dances earned a standing ovation from the audience, most of whom know nothing about Ukraine. Jacksonians of Ukrainian descent were well represented. All three families attended the performance.

After the show, one of the performers asked me to visit him in the hotel where they were staying overnight. Their instruments were loaded on a truck and shipped overnight to Steubenville, Ohio. Before 9 p.m. the bus arrived with the performers from a shopping center. They entered the motel carrying bags of bread and cold meats for sandwiches. They had been shopping all this time instead of having dinner in the restaurant, as I had thought.

I asked my acquaintance if he had dinner and he said no – he had a sandwich for lunch, and he was not hungry. So I took him to McDonald's for a Big Mac, french fries and a coke (it was after 9 p.m., and he was tired). It took less than a minute for him to consume the food. Then I took him to my home.

He told me that the performers finally got a little money after a month's time. They had refused to perform unless they were paid. Any profits from selling souvenirs, tapes and cassettes are pocketed by a separate company, and nothing goes to the performers. I wonder how much longer they could perform those strenuous dances without a proper balanced hot meal each day and vitamin/mineral supplements? What a shame!

Why can't the Ukrainians in this country provide assistance, interpreters and travel guides for these most wonderful ambassadors of Ukraine?

I met several of the performers at the motel that night, and they spoke Ukrainian well and did not smoke or drink.

Andrew Zakala
Jackson, Mich.

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

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

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



A long-awaited reunion

After waiting 54 years, an 89-year-old Ukrainian Orthodox priest met his two sons on March 25.

The Rev. George Pokrowsky, who suffers from advanced Parkinson's disease, caught his first glimpse of his sons, Constantine, 57, and Evigenii, 58, at Montreal's Mirabel Airport. Evigenii was accompanied by his 30-year-old son, Valery. The four immediately left by car for Ottawa, where the Rev. Pokrowsky lives.

A retired Moscow surgeon, Dr. Tamara Vlasova, found the priest's missing children last year after getting a Moscow radio station to broadcast the priest's story and locate his offspring. Dr. Vlasova had met the Rev. Pokrowsky in Ottawa in 1994.

She found not only the two sons, who live in Luhanske, but a daughter, Vitalia, now 64, who lives in the Russian Far East. Evigenii works in natural gas exploration, while Constantine is employed as an auto mechanic.

What followed was a major fund-raising effort by the Ukrainian Orthodox community in Ottawa to reunite the children with their father.

Since the priest's health prevents him from traveling, two of the three made the journey to Canada. Aeroflot helped by reducing airfare, and an Ottawa limousine service sent a car to meet the Pokrowsky party at Mirabel and bring them back to Ottawa. The priest's two sons and grandson were to remain in Canada for two months.

The Rev. Pokrowsky hadn't seen either son since 1942, when he was in charge of a railway section in Ukraine. Thirty-five years old at the time, and not yet a priest, the then-engineer was also

responsible for a cache of weapons used by Ukrainian partisans during the war.

With the Ukrainian police on his tail, Mr. Pokrowsky fled, but was later picked up by the German Gestapo and sent to a labor camp in the Kiel area, near Denmark. After the British liberated the camp, Mr. Pokrowsky remained and worked on building hydroelectric facilities until 1948. In the meantime, he had no idea what happened to his wife, Natalia, and their three children.

While Mr. Pokrowsky took flight, the four had hidden in the basement of a building destroyed by the Nazis. Soon after, Mrs. Pokrowsky was shot dead by a German soldier.

She had been helping a wounded Soviet soldier who had fallen near the entrance to the family's hiding spot. The children were saved thanks to the efforts of another German soldier who prevented Mrs. Pokrowsky's murderer from harming them.

Mr. Pokrowsky emigrated to Canada in 1948, where he found work on the construction of a dam on the Ottawa River. A decade later, he was ordained a priest in the Orthodox Church of America. He remarried another woman named Natalia, who died in 1993, and served parishes across Canada.

The Rev. Pokrowsky's last assignment was as pastor of Holy Trinity Bukovynian Orthodox Cathedral in Ottawa, which he had built in 1968. He retired in 1983.

"I am very appreciative of everyone who helped bring my children back to me," said the Rev. Pokrowsky. He has now discovered he has two more grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Parliament. National democrats and centrists in Parliament condemned the no-confidence vote as yet another provocation by leftist forces against reform and Ukrainianization of the airwaves. (OMRI Daily Digest/Respublika)

Black Sea border delineation is sought

KYIV — Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked Russia to speed up clarification of the Black Sea border between Russia and Ukraine, NTV reported on May 10. The request was spurred by the discovery of new gas and oil reserves in the Black Sea shelf. Ukraine wants the border delineated to legalize the ownership of planned drilling sites. Foreign companies have already expressed interest in the reserves. In related news, Ukraine has demarcated its borders with Poland, Hungary and Slovakia, ITAR-TASS reported on May 13. Working maps delineating the border with Belarus should be complete by the end of the year. Territorial disputes remain unresolved with Romania, and Russia so far refused to address the question of its borders with Ukraine. Sewage leakage from the Moldovan cities of Soroki and Yampil into Ukrainian gardens and fields is another source of minor border disputes. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Journalist murdered in central Ukraine

CHERKASY — Police here found the

body of a well-known journalist, Ihor Hrushetsky, lying in the street near his home, Ukrainian Television reported on May 10. Police said Mr. Hrushetsky died from a blow to the head and have launched an investigation. Colleagues believe the reporter may have been murdered for his articles on political corruption in such newspapers as Nezavisimost and the now-defunct Respublika. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Sobolev defends economic record

PRAGUE — Borys Sobolev, chairman of the Ukrainian State Credit and Investment Co., defended Ukraine's economic record before a conference on privatization here on May 15. He argued that the nationalization of Ukraine's property had taken 15 years and many lives (in the 1930s), so one should not expect de-nationalization to be a quick and easy process. He noted that 47 percent of Ukraine's GDP is now generated by the private sector, double the share in 1994. Mr. Sobolev criticized international financial institutions for "establishing plans like before...on how many enterprises are privatized each quarter." He said much of the \$1.5 billion in state credits that Ukraine had received from abroad "were used improperly for the support of loss-making industries by the government of the time." Hence, Mr. Sobolev said, these credits "very often are not playing a positive role and even playing a negative role...hampering privatization." (OMRI Daily Digest)

COMMUNITY COMMEMORATIONS OF THE CHORNOBYL ANNIVERSARY

Washington

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — The Washington area community came together on May 1 at an interfaith ecumenical service at St. John Episcopal Church in solemn observance of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. More than 300 participated in the service and the subsequent procession to Lafayette Park across the street from the White House.

Led by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and closely assisted by the Chernobyl Committee of Washington, the Ukrainian American Community Network, the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Andrew and the Ukrainian Embassy, the organizing committee for the ecumenical service had put the final touches on the event during a meeting less than two weeks prior.

The ecumenical service began with a procession of flags, children and spiritual leaders from the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and representatives of the Episcopal, Lutheran, Mormon, Baptist, Hindu, Sikh, Jewish and Muslim faiths. In the church, honored guests from the administration, Congress and many embassies, as well as the Ukrainian American community, were already seated in the pews as the procession entered, accompanied by the beautiful sounds of the Ukrainian Orthodox Choir of St. Andrew directed by Dr. Ihor Masnyk.

The main address was delivered by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, ambassador to the United States from Ukraine. In his poignant remarks, Ambassador Shcherbak reiterated the consequences of the Chernobyl fallout — medical, social, psychological and environmental — not just for Ukraine, but for all the nations of the world.

Nearly two dozen foreign embassies were officially represented at the commemoration, among them ambassadors from Belarus and Russia.

The interfaith service was moving as spiritual leaders from various faiths prayed for peace in the world and an end to the suffering caused by Chernobyl. The Ukrainian Orthodox Choir of St. Andrew sang the responses to portions of the service, as well as the "Beatitudes" and the "Our Father."

Offerings were also collected from the assembled congregation, and the proceeds will be donated to Chernobyl Challenge '96 for the purchase of medical equipment for Ukrainian hospitals.

Following the religious ceremony, Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the Washington Office, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America welcomed all the participants of the program and the congregation to this national observance of the 10th anniversary of Chernobyl.

Mr. Sawkiw replayed the scenario of the Chernobyl catastrophe and noted its silence, "First, the silence of radiation, which permeated the atmosphere, the ground below it, and everything living; and second, the silence of an informational vacuum from the former Soviet Union."

Due to prior commitments, Hillary Rodham Clinton, honorary chair of Chernobyl Challenge '96, was unable to attend. In her absence, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady Melanne Verveer delivered messages from the president and Mrs. Clinton. Ms. Verveer, who is of Ukrainian heritage, was instrumental in the first lady accepting the honorary chairmanship of Chernobyl Challenge '96.

Other speakers included the ambassador designate for the newly independent states, Richard Morningstar, who had recently returned from Ukraine where he was part of a State Department humanitarian airlift that delivered medical relief supplies for the victims of Chernobyl. Mr. Morningstar, who acts as special adviser to the president and secretary of state on issues concerning the NIS, spoke of his trip to Ukraine, the



Walter Bodnar

The candlelight vigil at Lafayette Park, across from the White House.

resiliency of the Ukrainian people and the work that needs to be continued in order to combat radiation fallout.

A staunch supporter of Ukrainian issues in Congress, Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) was also invited to speak to the assembled congregation. "It seems clear, as we admire the Ukrainian American community for its remembrance, that all of us join in. The obligation is not only theirs, it's all of ours," he said. "And that's why there's been a substantial group of members of Congress, on a bipartisan basis, who have worked directly or indirectly on the issues related to Chernobyl."

The highlight of the evening's commemoration came as Volodymyr Malofienko, an 11-year-old Ukrainian Chernobyl survivor who was critically ill with acute leukemia, recited a poem about the Chernobyl tragedy. Vova then received the Chernobyl Flame of Remembrance from the Very Rev. Stefan Zencuch, rector of the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Andrew, and distributed the flame to other members of the congregation in preparation for the candle-

light procession to Lafayette Park and the Chernobyl Tree.

Lafayette Park was illuminated with candles as the congregation began its procession around the perimeter of the park, led by children carrying a sign that read "Save the Children, Save Ukraine, Save the World — Chernobyl, Ukraine, 1986-1996." All the while, the choir sang Ukrainian religious songs. Following a moment of silence and the Ukrainian hymn "Bozhe Velykyi," the service concluded with the singing of the American and Ukrainian anthems.

People mingled around the Chernobyl Tree after the conclusion of the ceremonies reflecting on the significance of the evening and the hope for a promising future for Ukraine. When asked about his reaction, Ambassador Shcherbak said, "It was important to commemorate this anniversary. The world must understand the sacrifices that the Ukrainian nation, and other nations, have endured. Let us dedicate our resources to improve the consequences associated with this tragedy in remembrance of the Chernobyl victims."

Toronto

by Andrij Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — This city's community marked the day of the 10th anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident by gathering near the wind-whipped steps of the Ontario Provincial Legislature at Queen's Park for a commemorative service, then marching solemnly in unseasonable cold through the University of Toronto campus to Convocation Hall, where further ceremonies were held.

The event was organized by the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund, with the official imprimatur of the Ukrainian World Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, but neither the occasion nor organizational prestige seemed to be enough to secure a large turnout.

A meager assembly of about 300 at the Parliament buildings swelled to an estimated 900 people who attended the proceedings at Convocation Hall.

Among the dignitaries at the event were Ukraine's Consul General Serhiy Borovyk and City Councillor David Hutcheon. A proclamation from Toronto Mayor Barbara Hall, which declared April 26 "Chernobyl Day," was read out, as was a statement of greeting and commemoration issued by Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

An ecumenical mass was conducted by Bishop Yuriy Kalishchuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Archbishop Mikalay Macukievich of the Belarusian Orthodox

Church, accompanied by the choirs of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral and St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Dr. Roman Lyznyk, a CCCF medical advisor and member of its board of directors, addressed the crowd, saying that the incident at Chernobyl should "make humanity reconsider the costs of technological progress."

Oksana Bryzhun-Sokolyk, speaking on behalf of the UWC, said "Russia inherited the [Soviet] empire's wealth... but rejects its debts and obligations." She added, "Moscow ordered the cover-up of the disaster and failed in its obligations to clean up the environment, shut down the reactor and aid the victims."

At Convocation Hall, Bishop Kalishchuk opened the proceedings with an evocative address about the "global day of mourning" that April 26 has come to represent. Citing the notorious passage from the Book of Revelations, Bishop Yuriy said it could be regarded as unavoidable destiny, or as a warning.

"We regard as criminals those who would risk the lives of thousands rather than admit their incompetence," the bishop thundered. "We call on international authorities not to become accessories after the fact by minimizing the number of casualties, by minimizing the threat presented by these infernal machines."

UWC President Dmytro Cipywnyk took up the theme voiced earlier by Mrs. Sokolyk, condemning the regime in Moscow and its representatives in Kyiv for having "committed a criminal act against its citizenry, a crime against humanity,"

when it went ahead with the habitual May Day parades in Miensk and Kyiv in the accident's immediate aftermath.

Dr. Cipywnyk extended the Ukrainian diaspora's sympathies to the people of Ukraine and Belarus, and enjoined those in attendance to ensure that the memory of Chernobyl's victims live forever.

Next, Native Canadian artist Richard Sinclair displayed and offered an explication of his painting "Moment of Aftershock," inspired by the news of the radioactive plume's progress across the globe after the disaster.

The evening's keynote speaker was Dr. Bohdan Medwidsky, a CCCF board member and coordinator of the Chernobyl Project conducted through the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine's Office of International Relations.

Dr. Medwidsky pleaded with the opposing sides of the nuclear power debate to stop attacking each other and skewing the measures undertaken to assist those sickened, displaced and impoverished as a result of the world's greatest industrial nuclear accident.

The Toronto-based dermatologist painted a bleak picture of general health in Ukraine — with outbreaks of preventable communicable diseases, the increasing emergence of AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, the malnutrition compounded by the avoidance of produce from contaminated agricultural soils, skyrocketing infant mortality.

He said these conditions are exacerbated by lingering isolationism inherited from the days of the Soviet regime, which blocks the spread of medical knowledge and prevents the local development of

essential medical industries, such as the pharmaceutical industry. In turn, these problems are magnified by a demoralized and underpaid medical profession, whose practitioners routinely turn to the black market to supplement their earnings, if not leave their vocation altogether.

Dr. Medwidsky pointed out that Chernobyl placed a heavy additional load on a country already plagued with considerable environmental pollution and rampant health problems.

He said that the mental well-being of the population will be much more difficult to characterize, as compared to, for instance, the increased incidence of cancers. As such, Dr. Medwidsky noted, this will be one of the more challenging aspects of the Chernobyl legacy.

The CCCF official closed his address with a mention of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's state of the union address, which drew attention to the health of the country's children, reminding the audience of humanity's collective responsibility to secure their future.

As the program wound down, a trio of children from the affected regions in Ukraine came on stage. Among them was Hanna Solovey, born on the exact date of the Chernobyl disaster, who recited a poem of her own about her hopes and her yearning for a healthy life. The children received a standing ovation.

Dr. Lyznyk closed the proceedings with a signal to the Canadian government of the Ukrainian community's expectation that the country's technical expertise and financial resources will be appropriately directed to assist Ukraine in dealing with the consequences of Chernobyl.

COMMUNITY COMMEMORATIONS OF THE CHORNOBYL ANNIVERSARY

Minneapolis

by Dr. Michael Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS – On the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, in all the Ukrainian churches of the Minneapolis area, people prayed for their suffering brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

At St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church, this sad anniversary was marked with a variety of events. On April 27, through the efforts of teacher Volodymyr Kuzniak and Mark Truso, students of the Ukrainian School had an opportunity to view a one-hour video program titled "The Children of Chernobyl."

On April 28, the Rev. Canon Michael Stelmach celebrated a divine liturgy for the intention of those who suffered as a result of the Chernobyl explosion, followed by a "panakhyda" (requiem) for the repose of the souls of those who died. In his short but deeply meaningful sermon, the Rev. Stelmach pointed out that lately, even in medical circles, more attention is being paid to the spiritual aspects of human beings and the importance of prayer during the process of healing. To

reduce the suffering of the victims of Chernobyl, besides material help we should also offer our prayers, he noted.

After the religious services, an exhibit focusing on the Chernobyl tragedy, prepared by Dmytro Tataryn and this writer, was shown in the parish library. In the school auditorium, a one-hour video program titled "Chernobyl Ten Years After" was shown thanks to the efforts of Dr. Bohdan Khimich and his son, Taras.

That same day, at the Ukrainian Community Center, a meeting was held during which witnesses of the events surrounding the Chernobyl explosion presented their remarks and comments: Dr. Ivan Obushenko, a physicist from Kyiv; Dr. Ludmila Panko, a physician from Kyiv; and Dr. Khimich, a physician from Lviv. A representative of the local chapter of Greenpeace also spoke. Finally, a young poet, Victoria Ivchenko, a native of Kyiv, recited two of her poems.

Alexander Polets served as moderator of this program. The meeting was sponsored by the Council to Aid Ukraine and the local branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

New Hill, N.C.

by Michael Steinberg

NEW HILL, N.C. – On Saturday, April 27, residents of North Carolina gathered outside the entrance to a local nuclear power plant to commemorate the Chernobyl disaster and ponder its continuing significance.

About 50 people, a good number of them children, assembled at the main gate of the Shearon Harris nuclear power plant, 10 miles southwest of Raleigh, the state capital. The plant is located within 20 miles of one of North Carolina's most populous regions, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Triangle.

The gathering was called by the Chernobyl-Shearon Harris +10 Coalition. The Shearon Harris plant began operating commercially in 1987.

To mark the Chernobyl disaster's anniversary, people read from personal testimonies of those in Ukraine who suffered its effects.

A chilling account from author Glen Cheney's 1995 "Journey to Chernobyl: Encounters in a Radioactive Zone" (Chicago Academy Press) explains what happened inside the reactor No. 4 control room after the reactor exploded in the early hours of April 26, 1986:

"Inside the plant the building rocked with explosions and the ceiling fell in. The people inside had no idea what had happened. Destruction of the reactor was impossible. Of this they were certain. It had seven levels of back-up systems. Everyone in the control room was running around trying to figure things out. They assumed that they were all vomiting because of tension or perhaps a chemical released into the air.

"The senior engineer denied any breach in the reactor. He kept insisting that someone run downstairs to open a valve that would let coolant flow around the core, which he still believed existed. That brave soul died trying to send non-existent water to a non-existent reactor."

Speakers also noted that people have died in the U.S. from nuclear power plant accidents. For example, three young Navy enlisted men were instantaneously killed at a U.S. Navy nuclear reactor in 1961 in Idaho. The reactor exploded for reasons that are a mystery to this day. And after the Three Mile Island incident in 1979, infant mortality rates in surrounding areas soared, while cancer rates have climbed higher

ever since. These patterns of radiation caused maladies that have been repeated in areas affected by Chernobyl as well, causing much greater degrees of suffering.

The testimony concluded with the heartrending words of 13-year-old Eugenia Dudarova, who was evacuated from Prypiat at age 3 in 1986. Eugenia's best friend, Olga, also evacuated at that time, later developed cancer:

"Olga suffered from terrible pain and cried almost all the time. She prayed for help, but we could not help her. Doctors refused to give her morphine, saying they were short of the drug and could not use it for one dying person.

"She lay with her teeth clenched, moaning quietly. Olga was almost quiet during the last days of her life: anything, even sounds caused her terrific pain. She was conscious until the last moment. Olga knew she was dying; she only wanted to die faster to escape the pain. At the same time she had a strong desire to live and worried about how I would manage without her.

"I do not know how to live without her now. I know that I could never find another such friend. I have lost half my life, half of myself, half of the world. Why did adults create such a disaster? We did nothing wrong. I and my friend were only 3 years old when the reactor exploded. I wonder if I face the same fate?"

Miss Dudarova's account was taken from "Testimonies," a collection of the stories of Ukrainian Chernobyl victims recently published by Greenpeace.

As the testimonies were read at the entrance to Shearon Harris, a person dressed as the Grim Reaper moved through the crowd, touching and felling all in simulated death.

Then another figure, symbolizing the Spirit of Life, revived the fallen, and all gathered in a circle. The children threw multicolored balls of yarn across the circle, creating a representation of the web of life that connects all. That web, though partially severed by the destructive energy of nuclear power, still nurtures the children, the future, even as Chernobyl's victims, past, present and future are mourned.

A representative for Shearon Harris' owner and operator, Carolina Power & Light, told local media present that its plant has a different design than Chernobyl's, and that a catastrophic accident there is highly unlikely.

But these words ominously echo those of Soviet authorities before the Chernobyl disaster.

Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH – The 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear explosion was solemnly commemorated in Pittsburgh at a gathering in Heinz Chapel on the campus of the University of Pittsburgh on April 28. The Sunday was proclaimed "Chernobyl Remembrance Day" by the mayor of Pittsburgh, Tom Murphy, who also attended the event with his wife.

The main speaker at the commemoration was Dr. Olexander Horin, counselor of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations. In his remarks he reviewed the challenges facing his government and the Ukrainian people in dealing with the human, economic and social consequences caused by the catastrophe at Chernobyl. He called on the international community to support, both morally and financially, the Ukrainian government's initiative to use Chernobyl as a unique world laboratory to develop and implement effective, scientific and compassionate measures to address and minimize the horrible environmental

aftermaths of such tragedies.

The musical portion of the commemoration featured operatic soprano Lilea Wolanska of Edmonton, concert pianist Taras Filenko of Kyiv, a chamber music trio and the Ukrainian Cultural Trust Choir of Western Pennsylvania, directed by Dorothy Waslo.

A touching moment in the program was the tribute given the children of Chernobyl by some 50 children of Pittsburgh's Ridna Shkola who, dressed in embroidered shirts and blouses, walked single file down the nave of Heinz Chapel and each placed a flower in a vase at the altar.

Michael Tymiak, chairman of the Tri-State Children of Chernobyl Relief Committee in Pittsburgh, reviewed the humanitarian efforts of the committee over the past seven years. He particularly cited Dennis Diffenderfer and Jim Murray of the Norwin Rotary Club, and Dr. Michael Culig, cardiovascular surgeon at Shadyside Hospital in Pittsburgh, for their tremendous assistance in loading and dispatching four trailer truck-size

(Continued on page 15)



Mayor Tom Murphy (fifth from left) presents his "Chernobyl Remembrance Day" proclamation to Michael Komichak and members of local Ukrainian community.

Jersey City, N.J.



Roman Woronowycz

Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 71, along with Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, hosted a decennial commemoration of the Chernobyl disaster on April 28. Approximately 70 people carrying banners and black balloons attended the event held in the City Council Chambers. Government officials present were Judge Robert Cheloc of Jersey City Municipal Court and City Councilman the Very Rev. Fernando Colon. The Rev. Marian Struc from Ss. Peter and Paul Church and Msgr. Archimandrite Viktor Pospishil and the Rev. Petro Semnych also attended.

CHORNOBYL: THE FIRST DECADE

The socio-political basis and consequences of the nuclear accident

by Oleksandr Burakovsky

In 1986, during the early morning hours of April 26, the No. 4 reactor at the Chornobyl atomic energy station exploded approximately 100 kilometers north of Kyiv.

The initial consequences of this catastrophe are now generally known. This year marks a decade since the tragedy, one that is being commemorated throughout the world. Dedicated to this event are conferences, symposiums, meetings, a special session of the United Nations. A variety of organizations are aiding victims of Chornobyl, especially the children, who with the sacrifice of their health are paying the price for the "games" of adults. Studies have been and are being conducted on the medical consequences of the explosion.

Socio-political assessments of the tragedy and its consequences have been made less frequently. It is not generally recognized that a disaster of this magnitude was inevitable given the socio-political system of the USSR, that sooner or later a catastrophe such as Chornobyl would happen. As a socio-political event, Chornobyl was not an accident. It was inevitable.

The nature of civic interaction, born of the socio-political atmosphere that had been developed in the country, made most citizens non-participants in the political process and, therefore, unaware and "dense." The Communist idea was dominant throughout society and created an environment in which nobody was interested in the feelings or thoughts of an individual.

Ultimately, the most important criteria for the success of any kind of society are the inner peace and comfort of its citizens. The model of society that had been developed in the USSR prior to 1986 did not put the attainment of each citizen's individual comfort in first place; this approach was considered to be erroneous.

Oleksandr Burakovsky is a human rights activist and a contributing writer to Novoye Russkoye Slovo. The text below is an abridged version and translation from the original Ukrainian of a presentation at the conference "Chornobyl: Ten Years After" held at Columbia University on April 9.

Instead, the ideology required reliance on a faceless and hollow concept of "the collective." In reality, the definition of this collective and its interests were determined by a self-selected elite, an elite that developed an all-knowing arrogance.

Since the "country of councils" differentiated itself from others on the basis of a socio-political system of organization, and not on characteristics unique to individuals such as race, ethnicity, religion, historical circumstances, this priority and emphasis on social and political organization on the basis of the "collective" led to a most profound tragedy for millions of people: the destruction of their life foundations, the fundamentals of their existence – traditions, faith, rituals, personal histories. As odd as it seems, the first to understand the folly of this destruction were the Communists, who then began a policy of restructuring, or "perestroika," in order to save this "country of councils."

The explosion at Chornobyl suddenly uncovered the "underlying currents" of the seemingly concrete-solid socio-political system of the country. It is the explosion at Chornobyl that awoke the sleeping and jolted them into awareness. In the first place it awakened the intelligentsia, particularly the intelligentsia that was living in the republic's capital, Kyiv, mere kilometers from Chornobyl.

This was not yet a movement for independence. In this movement into awareness, there was not yet any hint of political motives. Nonetheless, this was the first budding of parties that later would evolve into an opposition to the Communist Party and its policies. It is Chornobyl that led people to form various "movements," "fronts," "groups of Greens." This massive discontent gave energy to such organizations as Sajudis in Lithuania and the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh).

Whereas, throughout the history of the Soviet Union, there were always individuals, or entire groups that stood in opposition to the party, the party deflected blame onto the opposition. With Chornobyl, there was no opposition – no one to blame but the Communist Party itself. And yet, the elite remained silent about its responsibility. This act of political betrayal by the party is one of the key socio-political consequences of Chornobyl.

It is the Chornobyl betrayal that gave impetus to the

deputies of the first Parliament of an independent Ukraine to adopt as one of its first resolutions the declaration of Ukraine as a non-nuclear state. This particular act needs some clarification.

Today one frequently hears that Ukraine declared itself to be non-nuclear only to exact a higher price – more money for its nuclear weapons – and that such a declaration was the only way to get millions of dollars from the West, as well as "purchase" acceptance by Western countries of its independence. In my opinion, this point of view does not completely reflect the reality at the time.

Chornobyl opened the eyes of even those Communists who until this tragedy in one way or another had served the Communist behemoth, sincerely believed in "perestroika," and chose as their goal the rebuilding of the country on the basis of communism. "Glasnost," which began after 1985, took under its wing much of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, which occupied a prominent place in society.

The first general, republic-wide "informals" were given life in the offices of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. In the founding documents of these organizations, facilitation of "perestroika" was stated as one of the main goals. However, when Chornobyl exploded, everyone suddenly realized there was no denying that the managing elite of the country was completely cynical. They hid from the people the truth about the explosion, they took care to protect only their children, and ignored the very people they had provoked to tread the path of restructuring.

As it turned out, the "glasnost" that was a result of "perestroika" was openness to talk about and uncover only the past. In no way was this openness about the secrets of the present, or of the future. Chornobyl, in fact, showed "perestroika" to be a fiction, and for all intents and purposes, nothing in the country had really been changed. Not even a catastrophic explosion in the center of the European region of the Soviet Union, next to one of the largest and most beautiful cities in Europe,

(Continued on page 12)

The truth about Chornobyl: some don't want to know the truth

by Dr. David R. Marples and John D. Miller

Several prestigious publications have recently made an absurd claim: radiation from the Chornobyl accident 10 years ago did little harm to human health. Instead, victims' irrational fears of radiation have caused almost all resulting illness. The London Sunday Times, The New York Times and The Economist have all endorsed this view as fact.

But it is not fact. The unseen hand behind all three articles is the international radiation health establishment, an anachronistic vestige of the Cold War. As people who aided bombmakers, nuclear power plant owners and medical radiologists, its practitioners have always been strongly motivated to underestimate the health consequences of radiation. The truth might have put them out of business.

Because of their inside access to radiation-producing

governments, the International Commission on Radiation Protection and its national affiliates have dominated worldwide regulation of radiation. As a result, the United States Department of Energy and its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission, have never funded open scientific debate about radiation health effects. They have forced out employees who dared speak out.

These agencies' "experts" told us in 1952 that a yearly dose equal to 300 current chest X-rays was safe, but now they restrict us to one-fifteenth that amount each year. The United Nations and British committees agreed with critics that there is no safe dose, no matter how low, but the Americans refuse to believe it.

The 1991 "expert" study of Chornobyl's consequences was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose U.N. charter orders it "to accelerate and enlarge the contributions of nuclear power" worldwide. Ten to 15 percent of downwind residents still needed medical treatment, 200 international experts concluded, but only because of groundless radiation fears. Radiation harmed no one.

But the "experts" were wrong. They missed the beginnings of a thyroid cancer epidemic that has since welled to 1,000 cases. They also intentionally left out the people most contaminated by Chornobyl radiation: the 800,000 decontamination workers and 130,000 evacuated residents.

According to Prof. John W. Gofman of UC Berkeley, a fatal flaw guaranteed their study would find no link between radiation and illness. Since no one had measured radiation levels everywhere, the experts tried to

(Continued on page 12)



Marta Kolomayets

Maria Ilchuk reacts emotionally while visiting her deserted home in the village of Velyki Klishchi on April 21.

Dr. David R. Marples is a professor and director of the program on Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. He has authored three books on Chornobyl. John Dudley Miller is a nuclear engineer, a social psychologist, and a science reporter and producer residing in Cleveland. This article was originally published in the Los Angeles Times on April 26.

CHORNOBYL: THE FIRST DECADE

The world must not forget the children of Chornobyl

Below is the syndicated column written by Hillary Rodham Clinton about the children of Chornobyl. It was released on May 1, the day Mrs. Clinton hosted a 10th anniversary commemoration of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. The first lady's column appears regularly in well over 100 newspapers in the United States and abroad.

by Hillary Rodham Clinton

At first glance, Children's Hospital No. 4 in Miensk, Belarus, looks like many other hospitals around the world. But there's one big difference: it treats children suffering from illnesses that doctors say are the consequences of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

I visited the hospital two years ago and met some of the children whose lives were changed forever when an explosion and fire at the V.I. Lenin Atomic Power Plant in Chornobyl sent a deadly radioactive cloud over Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and parts of Europe.

Singing songs and sporting the green Boston Celtics baseball caps we brought for them, the children greeted me in high spirits, despite their ailments. Many of them would not have been there if it weren't for Chornobyl.

This week marks the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster, a tragedy that continues to haunt us to this day. In the vast wasteland around Chornobyl, villages remain ghost towns, rivers are contaminated, and rich farmland is still unusable. I remember being warned not to eat a grape in Miensk because crop soil might be radioactive. Even the protective cover around the reactor is crumbling.

These are the obvious aftereffects of Chornobyl. But what makes this tragedy so horrible is that the full extent of the damage may never be known. It will take years, if not generations, to understand the explosion's total impact on the environment, the food chain and human genetics.

Doctors and nurses in Miensk told me that they were seeing increasing rates of respiratory illness, heart disease and birth defects. They also reported abnormally high rates of thyroid cancer and other thyroid diseases in children – diseases that before the explosion rarely



Hillary Rodham Clinton in the White House's Blue Room with Vova Malofienko, age 11, and Alexander Kuzma, coordinator of Chornobyl Challenge '96.

appeared in people so young. Those rates are expected to climb since cancers that result from radiation exposure often do not develop for 10 to 20 years.

Pregnant women at the Left Bank Center for Maternal and Child Health Care in Kyiv, about 60 miles from Chornobyl, shared worries with me about whether their children would come into the world with birth defects resulting from exposure to the radioactive fallout.

Infertility and other reproductive problems continue to plague couples throughout the region. In 1994,

for example, Belarus and Ukraine were the only two countries in Europe that experienced negative population growth. Just last week, Nature magazine reported that scientists have found genetic damage in children born to parents who lived in Belarus at the time of the disaster.

As with so many tragedies, some good has emerged in the 10 years since Chornobyl. Many people around the

(Continued on page 18)

Art exhibit presents "Chornobyl through the eyes of children"

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – "Chornobyl through the eyes of children" was the title of an exhibit of children's art brought to Toronto by Driada, an international foundation for children's art in Bila Tserkva, a town 70 kilometers south of Kyiv. The foundation's programs are aimed particularly at disadvantaged children – those whose families have suffered as a result of Chornobyl, whose fathers died in the war in Afghanistan and children who

have been orphaned or are diabetic.

Founded in 1991 as a children's art studio on the initiative of Master of Folk Arts Liudmila Tereshchenko, Driada (the name of a nymph who lives in flowers and trees) was officially registered in 1995 as a charitable foundation devoted to the spiritual development of children through art. Close to 400 children in Bila Tserkva take part in the foundation's programs, which include painting, theater, spoken arts, dance, Ukrainian studies,

folk arts, dance gymnastics, ecology and television arts.

Driada has taken part in children's art exhibits in Germany, Italy and Spain. The children's artwork was exhibited in Beijing during the International Women's Forum last fall, featured by the Ukrainian Embassy at the United Nations 50th anniversary celebrations in New York and presented to Hillary Clinton, who sent a personal letter of thanks to Ms. Tereshchenko.

(Continued on page 18)



Artwork by three 11-year-olds depicts the tragedy of Chornobyl. From left: "Abandoned" by Olena Shevchenko; "The Poppy" by Olha Zhadotska; and "Wheat Sheaves" by Svitlana Tereshchenko. (Photos by Oksana Zakydalsky)

CHORNOBYL: THE FIRST DECADE



Marta Kolomayets

Children learn a lesson about the effects of radiation at the UNESCO center in Ivankiv, Ukraine.

The socio-political basis...

(Continued from page 10)

in one of the most populous areas of the Soviet Union, could force the leaders of the country to be forthcoming with their people.

This was a heavy blow to those who had any hope for mutual decency between officials and citizens and found it impossible to imagine that such cynical behavior was possible. It was the awareness of vulnerability in the face of danger that convinced the vast majority of the Ukrainian intelligentsia – I emphasize, without regard for political, social or ethno-national orientation – to raise its voice in support of a non-nuclear Ukraine.

The resolution proclaiming Ukraine's non-nuclear status to a large degree was a heartfelt rejection of the Communist Party's vision of Ukraine as a nuclear workhorse, willing to incur the risk of irreversible contamination of its land and forever threaten the health and well-being of its people. No one considered monetary "compensation" as the reason to take a non-nuclear position.

However, let us return to the events at Chernobyl. Chernobyl was presented as a one-time "accident." First, let us consider another earlier moment. On May 14, 1985, one year before the explosion, at 2:45 p.m. the Kyiv radio station interrupted its broadcast and throughout the city the tragic announcement was heard that the dam at the "Kyiv Sea" (north of the city) had broken. And even though in exactly eight minutes that same radio station broadcast the information that the announcement was a mistake, most people were not around to hear it. Most immediately believed the initial announcement – I emphasize, believed, there had been a break in the dam, which had been hanging like the sword of Damocles 10 kilometers north of Kyiv, ready at any moment to drop and wipe out half of the city.

Within minutes after the announcement, all the subway stations that led in the direction of the Dnipro River (on which the dam is found), were packed with people rushing to save their children and elderly parents at home. And the continuous announcements on the subway intercoms that the announcement was a mistake were to no avail. People were psychologically pre-disposed to believe this turn of events – the realization of their worst fear, the break in the dam.

If, in fact, the dam had broken, this would have been a small Chernobyl. Hundreds of thousands of people would have drowned. The building of the dam, one that changed the ecology in a huge, densely populated region of Ukraine and Belarus, flooded vast fertile tracts of land, forcing the relocation of thousands of people from dozens of villages. It threatened and continues to threaten the lives of the residents of a city of 3 million. The dam was built because the Communist Party leaders in Ukraine did not wish to reject general Soviet norms, for building a hydroelectric plant was prestigious. However, most were built in sparsely populated areas.

That did not matter. Ukraine needed a prestigious

dam, and the safety of the citizens was discounted. Soviet engineers and builders could do no wrong. The socio-political system did not allow for other considerations. It is this political hubris that made such an event as Chernobyl inevitable.

To underscore the depth of the cynical attitude to those in power towards the people, I offer a few citations from the major political press of the country at the time of the Chernobyl explosion:

For example, Pravda wrote on May 7, 1986, "...not the North and South Poles, not cosmic orbits, nor the energy of the atom, nor the depths of the ocean can be tamed without tragic mistakes. This truth is made evident by the accident at the Chernobyl AES" [atomic energy station].

The Minister of Health of Ukraine, speaking on television in those days, calmed the people with the following statement: "...background radiation in Kyiv is even lower than it was prior to the accident."

The Ministry of Health of the USSR noted on March 20, 1989, in Pravda that "among the population there is no apparent radiation illness in any form."

The Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the USSR in June 1986 published instructions that forbade its employees to disclose the true information about Chernobyl to the print and broadcast media.

Pravda Ukrainy wrote on April 30, 1986, "...At the Chernobyl AES there was an accident that led to the ruin of a portion of the building that housed the reactor, and led to some release of radioactive materials. As a result of the accident, two people died. The radiation situation at the CAES, as well as surrounding areas, is stabilized."

May 1, 1986: "...during the past day, the level of radiation in the area of the CAES was lowered."

May 2, 1986: "...the level of radiation at the CAES has been reduced by one and one-half times."

May 6, 1986: "...the radiation situation on the territories of Belarus and Ukraine is stabilized with a tendency toward improvement...today, in the main square of Kyiv a celebratory opening of the 39th World Championship Bicycle Race will take place..."

May 13, 1986: "...radiation situation in Belarus and Ukraine, including Kyiv, is improving...agricultural activities have been undertaken...all daily tourist activities continue."

Such citations of the arrogance and cynicism of the leadership towards the people are countless.

These citations highlight the absence of genuine contact and mutual concern between those who had power and those who were dependent. Precisely this situation gave birth to the Chernobyl catastrophe, as well as the next step, the finale: the dissolution of the USSR. The heart of the matter was not "perestroika," its failure or success, or the August coup. These were just steps – some more, some less radical. However, the first step towards the dissolution of the USSR was the Chernobyl catastrophe. The consequences of this event will continue to affect the lives of millions of people for decades to come.

The world has recognized a medical explosion in the

consequences of Chernobyl. However, no less important is the explosion of psychological, moral and demographic consequences, including relocation. The growth in mistrust and alienation among the people, as well as the sharp crest in the wave of immigration, which is not motivated simply by ethno-national, religious, political or economic situations, but by a genuine mistrust of the future, also is a result of this catastrophe.

In the first months after the explosion, one could hear "Chernobyl" riddles and anecdotes across the USSR. People wanted to remain as normal people, especially in tragic circumstances. One of the anecdotes was such: "Communism – this is Soviet power plus the deactivation of all countries." In the countries of the former Soviet Union, communism is no longer being built. "Deactivation," however, continues, in both the literal and metaphorical sense.

In my opinion, a complete study and analysis of the socio-political aspects and consequences of the catastrophe remains to be done.

The truth about...

(Continued from page 10)

reconstruct the four-year accumulated dose of a few thousand residents. But daily changes in the wind and the mix of elements the reactor spewed out in the first two weeks made that impossible. Unknowable large, early doses dwarfed long-term doses. The "experts" found no link only because their "reconstructed" doses were meaningless guesses.

The Chernobyl disaster contaminated an area larger than New Zealand, over 100,000 square kilometers. More than 300,000 people have been evacuated from their homes, many forced to live in badly constructed buildings without heat, water or adequate sewage facilities.

Most victims of Chernobyl no longer receive compensation. Governments in the heavily affected territories – Belarus and Ukraine – are in no position to continue financing Chernobyl-related problems. One official noted that meeting Chernobyl victims' 1996 needs would cost 20 percent of Ukraine's annual budget. Last year's expenditure was 3.4 percent.

The initial fallout of radioactive iodine has caused a leap in thyroid diseases in these two countries. The soil is iodine-deficient, hence children's thyroid glands were especially susceptible to radioiodine. Prior to Chernobyl three or four children a year got thyroid cancer. Today the annual two-country rate is over 150, and the disease has not peaked. The noted Cambridge University specialist, Dillwyn Williams, warns that all children in contaminated regions are at high risk.

Clean-up workers suffer from various health problems. Most have skin, respiratory and digestive diseases. Their leukemia rate is double that of the whole population and rising. Six thousand Ukrainian workers alone have died, many from heart attacks brought on by stress.

Chernobyl's effects have exacerbated a general crisis in health care. Since 1986 these two countries have been experiencing an alarming increase in infectious diseases. They now suffer double the rate of infant mortality of the United States, and male lifespan has dropped to less than 60. Their populations are shrinking.

"Experts" maintain these developments are unrelated to Chernobyl. This is a myth. Chernobyl has affected popular lifestyles in virtually every aspect. In contaminated zones visited last year, local farmers acknowledged they have "lived off the land" since Chernobyl. Most cannot afford to do otherwise. In other cases mothers have been opting for abortions rather than families, aware of widespread congenital defects.

According to one survey, over 52 percent of people living in contaminated regions suffer from "psychic disorders," "psychological fears and tension." Soviet authorities dismissed such fears as "radiophobia." The reality is that the population has no faith in its future. Regional officials cannot resolve its problems, and international experts maintain there are no problems to resolve.

Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, told an international conference that to deny Chernobyl has caused a health crisis in Ukraine is akin to denying the existence of gas chambers in Nazi death camps.

If 10 years later there is no consensus about the impact of Chernobyl, one must conclude that some people do not wish to know the truth. The lessons of Chernobyl are being ignored.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Facets of Ukrainian culture

by Helen Smindak

Petrykivka, Mriya, Mykolayiv and Suzirya may sound like faraway places with strange-sounding names, but they represent unique and vibrant facets of Ukrainian culture. Once encountered, they remain indelibly etched in our memories.

Petrykivka is a type of folk wall-painting, marked by elaborate and decorative designs, that has been practiced for generations in the village of Petrykivka in the Dnipropetrovske region, the Kozak homeland in Ukraine. The stylized or naturalistic designs, used mainly on the large clay stoves that were a basic feature of Ukrainian peasant homes, were also used to adorn the space between windows, the wall above the bed, the ceiling and the beams. Petrykivka art was recently unveiled in New York in an exhibit of work by one of its leading exponents, Andriy Pikush of Ukraine.

Suzirya is the name of a new type of theater in which Ukraine's leading actors and directors participate according to their availability. It could very well be called the "theater of the stars," which explains the name Suzirya (from "zorya," the Ukrainian word for star). As the Ukrainian entry in the second Eastern European Theater Festival, Kyiv's Suzirya Theater made its New York debut at April's end with an electric interpretation of a play written by Karol Wojtyla.

Mykolayiv, a Black Sea port located at the mouth of the Buh River, near Kherson, is a ship-building center and the locale of one of the first archeological museums in Ukraine. A military closed zone until 1991, it is the home of the Mriya Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. Re-christened the Black Sea Ukrainian Dance Ensemble for its first North American tour, the troupe is currently criss-crossing the Eastern and Midwestern states and several Canadian provinces.

Here are the details.

Petrykivka painting

In an exhibit that ran for two weeks this month at the Mayana Gallery on Second Avenue, paintings by master artist Andriy Pikush revealed the brilliant colors and incomparable designs of traditional

Petrykivka decorative art. They focused on fine-line floral and leaf patterns (sunflowers, poppies, daisies and cornflowers) and birds (roosters, turkeys, cuckoos and peacocks), with accents of berries, wines and wheat stalks. The paintings ranged in price from \$50 for a 6-by-9-inch piece to \$300 for a 22-by-28-inch work.

Mr. Pikush, who heads the Petrykivka Association of Creative Artists, which he organized in 1991, was present at the May 3 opening and delivered a brief lecture/demonstration on Petrykivka art.

The technique of Petrykivka-style painting, always utilizing bright colors on a white ground, has been handed down from mother to daughter, he said. Originally, natural colors made from beets, raspberries, onion skins and other organic materials were used in Petrykivka decorations. Traditional symbols were generally employed, with each artist using an individual method of application and a variety of implements (a feather or homemade brush of cattail, reeds or straw wisps).

Wielding a fine brush dipped in a mixture of egg and tempera paint, Mr. Pikush showed his technique and artistry. With a few quick strokes of his brush tip he outlined a cuckoo bird, filled in color with the side of his brush, then added berries and flower petals with curls of paint from a finger tip. A few fine brush strokes, creating vine tendrils, completed the demonstration. It was evident to viewers that this free-hand artistry required a superior sense of balance and composition.

Mayana director Slava Gerulak called attention to the fact that the figures and symbols employed in Petrykivka art work had ritual significance as well as aesthetic value.

The evening's program included bandura selections by Lavrentia Turkewicz and a reading by poet Leonid Fedoruk of Kyiv from his newly published book of poems, "Sertsetrus" (Heartquake). Mr. Fedoruk, who is the deputy head of the Press Center of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, has given readings of his poetry in Philadelphia, at the Ukrainian National

Association office in Jersey City, N.J., and at New York's 75th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian Free University.

Mr. Pikush, born in 1950 in Petrykivka, attended the Children's Art School there and studied at the Dnipropetrovske State Art College. Since 1972, he has sought to revive the authentic traditions of Petrykivka folk art, combining his work in the creative arts with his activity as an instructor. He has nurtured a number of talented folk artists; at the present time, the village of Petrykivka boasts some 30 decorative art specialists.

Solo exhibits of Mr. Pikush's work have been held in Dnipropetrovske, Kyiv, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; in the U.S., he has exhibited in Philadelphia and Rochester, N.Y. He has participated in more than 60 art exhibits in France, Japan, Canada and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Pikush's works are found in the collections of several Ukrainian museums, including Dnipropetrovske, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia, Poltava, Kyiv and Lviv.

Mykolayiv's Black Sea dancers

The Black Sea Ukrainian Dance Ensemble hit the stage of Manhattan's High School of Art and Design on May 5 with a whirlwind of high-speed movement and dazzling colors.

Performing twice on the same day, this group of 32 men and women from Mykolayiv displayed amazing energy as they moved from one fast-paced dance to another.

A combination of captivating floor patterns, stunning costumes and a tremendous amount of joie de vivre marked the performances.

The choreography is reminiscent of Virsky work, yet with fresh interpretations, most of it the work of the troupe's artistic director, Victor Osypov. Mr. Osypov is also a highly talented comedic performer who appeared as a leading soloist in several dances.

Since the ensemble's home is close to Zaporizhzhia and Kozak country, it was not surprising that many of the dances had to do with Kozak life – in marches, military

games, sword play, and plenty of aerial spins and squat-kicking steps. Other dances portrayed folk traditions and village scenes, some of them flirtatious, some humorous.

Although the dancers' costumes are stylized, they created a powerful visual impact, from the red-and-white scheme of the opening "Kozak March" to the rich palette of burgundy, gold and dark blue of Poltava apparel in another Kozak number.

In some dances, gold embroidery and short jackets in women's costumes and wide bands of embroidery on men's shirt sleeves were recognized as typical to Mykolayiv regional styles.

Costume accessories were used to striking effect in several routines. In "The Water Well," a lyrical portrayal of a gathering at the village well, the women stretched floral-printed red shawls behind them at shoulder height as though carrying buckets of water on a wooden carrier.

Flowing capes were brought into play by male dancers in a scene that mimicked Kozaks on horseback leaving for battle. Worn as wind-blown garments by bobbing male dancers, the capes also provided surprise concealment for a line of women dancers.

Two deficiencies marred the performances. One was the recorded music, which repressed spontaneity and any improvising. The other was the lack of a good-sized audience, something that performers need for their spirits (and their pockets). Are New Yorkers over-saturated with overseas groups, uncaring or simply too busy? Was the advance publicity insufficient?

Sponsored by Air Ukraine and the Mykolayiv State Ship Building Concern, the Black Sea ensemble was brought here by Cleveland impresario Leonid Oleksiuk, who coordinated earlier tours of the Cherkasky Kozaky and the Hopak Dance Ensemble of Kyiv. Mr. Oleksiuk, who expects to bring the famed Virsky company to these shores in 1997, said he looked forward to establishing contacts here for ship building in Ukraine.

The Black Sea Ukrainian Dance

(Continued on page 16)



The Black Sea Ukrainian Dance Ensemble.

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Record-setting Red Wings best in regular season

Fedorov, from Larionov and Kozlov – a power play goal. Fetisov and Konstantinov patrolling Detroit's blueline. Moscow Dynamo or the Soviet Red Army? Naw, it's the Russian contingent on this year's President Trophy (most total points) winning team, the Detroit Red Wings. Paced by the NHL's third-highest scoring offense (almost four goals/game) to go with the league's stingiest defense (2.20 goals against), the Wings set a new NHL standard for most victories (62) and total points (131) in a regular season. Could this be the year they actually survive the first and maybe even the second rounds of the playoffs and truly emerge as Cup favorites?

In recapping the recently completed 1995-1996 National Hockey League regular season, four other teams join Detroit as the best of the rest.

The league's offensive powerhouse in Pittsburgh boasted three of this season's top four scorers in Super Mario Lemieux, Jaromir Jagr and veteran Ron Francis. Philadelphia's Flyers were led by young captain Eric Lindros, sniper John LeClair and a great year in goal by Ron Hextall. The Rangers finished strong down the stretch with a solid veteran squad led by the sport's ultimate team leader (Mark Messier) and healthy No. 1 goaltender (Mike Richter). The league's second best scoring machine really believed they were but a proven netminder away from a serious Stanley Cup run. Captain Joe Sakic and high-scoring centerman Peter Forsberg added defense to the mix with

the mid-season acquisition of Patrick Roy. Unfortunately they did not outlast the high-flying Penguins.

Here's a capsulized version of this past regular season by division, teams listed in order of their finish, best to worst. Ukrainian pro pucksters are capitalized with their final scoring stats in parentheses (GP-G-A-PTS-PIM) and (GP-MINS-GA-W-L-T-AVG).

Finishing first in the Eastern Conference's Northeast Division were those terribly offensive-minded Pittsburgh Penguins. Drake Berehowsky (1-0-0-0-0) and Greg Andrusak (1-0-0-0-0) were minor league call-ups for one match each due to blueline injuries. These guys can score, but have a very suspect defense.

A surprising second were the Boston Bruins who greatly benefited from two trades that netted them a proven goalie (Bill Ranford) and an aggressive scorer (Rick Tocchet).

A big management shake-up awoke Les Habitants in Montreal to a third-place divisional finish. The Canadiens have several talented young forwards with a thoroughly injured defense in front of young goaltender Jocelyn Thibault.

The second-best team not to qualify for the playoffs this year were the Hartford Whalers. Oddsmakers say they're out of Hartford due to lack of corporate and civic support. Andrei Nikolishin (61-14-37-51-34), a Ukrainian born in the Russian coal mines of the Arctic Circle, proved to be a genuine diamond in the rough. Though smallish in stature (5'11", 190 lbs.), "Niko" is a speedy skater not afraid to muck it up in

the corners or along the boards. He can shoot (14 goals in 61 games) and he can set up his linemates (37 helpers). Alexander Godnyuk (3-0-0-0-2) and his hefty contract (\$800,000 per) were exiled to the faraway lands of the Minnesota Moose (IHL).

The league's most penalized team prepares to move into cozier confines in Buffalo. The Sabres moved their big contract players and have surrounded franchise players Pat LaFontaine and Dominik Hasek with a lot of youth. Included is offensive defenseman Alexei Zhitnik (80-6-30-36-58).

Two coaches and a general manager removed, the Ottawa Senators managed a club record for most points in a season (41). The Sens still were the worst in the 26-team NHL. Major need: a couple of young defensemen, preferably through the draft. Winger Pat Elyniuk (29-1-2-3-16) survived a demotion to the AHL by finishing the season with the parent club.

Philadelphia ruled the Atlantic Division despite only having one scoring line. Dale Hawerchuk (82-17-44-61-26) was a perfect pick-up in a trade with St. Louis. With the injury to winger Michel Renberg, Hawerchuk took over Renberg's spot on the No. 1 "Legion of Doom" line with Lindros and LeClair. Russ Romaniuk (17-3-0-3-17) helped cover for several injured forwards. They lost to Florida 4-2 in the conference semifinals.

The Rangers survived a multitude of injuries at every position to finish a surprising second. But, the Rangers got no further than round 2, defeated by the Penguins 4-1.

Two of the biggest surprises of the year are found in the expansion state of Florida. Rat-throwing Panthers fans saw their young team ride the coattails of netminder John Vanbiesbrouck and 30-goal man Scott "Rat" Mellanby to an unbelievable 92-point season. Dave Nemirovsky (9-0-2-2-2) will be a major player here next season.

Defense is the appropriated department in Washington. A rock solid blueline corps in front of second-year stand-out goalie Jim "Ace Detective" Carey (eight shutouts), ranked third in the NHL in goals against. Peter Bondra (67-52-28-80-40) is being mentioned as one of the true candidates for most valuable player to his team. Steve Konowalchuk (70-23-22-45-92) slumped offensively in the second half, but posted very respectable totals. Great goaltending and defense can easily steal a series in the playoffs. The Capitals definitely have both.

Surprise number two in expansion Florida was found in Tampa Bay. A bunch of no-name, over-achieving skaters picked 1995-1996 to all have career years, careening the Lightning past the defending Stanley Cup playoff champion New Jersey Devils. Playing a key offensive role on this squad was veteran Brian Bellows (79-23-26-49-39), a power-play specialist.

The afore mentioned Devils became the first champions in over 20 years to not make the playoffs the next season. Martin Brodeur's standing on his head in goal was not enough. Late season trade for Dave Andreychuk (76-28-29-57-64 with Toronto and N.J.) was beneficial, yet not enough. Defenseman Kenny Daneyko (80-2-4-6-115) showed his usual grit and competitiveness while patrolling and clearing out the crease areas.

New G.M./coach Mike Milbury had a sound first season of rebuilding the oncostoried legacy of the New York Islanders. Write it down. This will be a mighty proud franchise once again in a couple of years.

Around in the Western Conference, enough said about the superlative season enjoyed by those Motown Red Wings. These boys are the prohibitive Stanley

(Continued on page 15)



SELF RELIANCE (N.Y.)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

\$\$ NEED MONEY? \$\$

COME TO NEW YORK SELF RELIANCE FOR ALL TYPES OF LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS, NO POINTS
RESIDENTIAL, Home Equity Loans
COMMERCIAL LOANS
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES

HOME EQUITY LOANS

AUTO LOANS - NEW & USED

CONSUMER LOANS
SECURED UNSECURED
MULTIPLE CREDIT LINES
CONSUMER

STUDENT LOANS

VISA CREDIT CARD
11% ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE. No other fees.
NO ANNUAL FEE

LOW, LOW, RATES

WIDE VARIETY OF REPAYMENT SCHEDULES

CALL 1-800-235-7629. VISIT US ON OUR WEBSITE OR E-MAIL MONEY@SELF-RELIANCE.COM FOR FAST, FRIENDLY, CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE



SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

<p>NEW YORK OFFICE: 100 W. 42ND STREET NEW YORK, NY 10018 TEL: 212-693-1314 FAX: 212-693-1321</p>	<p>AMHERST OFFICE: 21 6th STREET AMHERST, NY 14206 TEL: 716-462-1000 FAX: 716-462-0000</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

WINNER

Exciting opportunities for experienced auto Parts Manager and a Fleet/Sales Manager to develop, coordinate and direct parts and fleet operations for the exclusive Ford Motor Company distributor based in Kyiv, Ukraine. Both positions require strong background in the respective fields of parts and fleet/sales. Must be fluent in English as well as Ukrainian or Russian, and have the ability to work independently in an entrepreneurial atmosphere. Relocation will be required with a minimum commitment of two years. Send letter of resume to Mr. Fetkenher, Winner Group Management, P.O. Box 954, Wilmington, DE 19899

Ukrainian Musical Elements in Classical Music

Yakov Soroker

This monograph is the first comprehensive account of the influence of Ukrainian motifs on the classical music of Europe and Russia from the eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth. Using beyond earlier fragmentary treatments that considered direct Ukrainian influences by composers, Yakov Soroker analyzes Ukrainian elements in the musical language of the composers and regions under study. Beginning with a survey of the modes, melodies and rhythmic characteristics of Ukrainian folk music, Soroker discusses the role of these elements in the works of the Viennese classical school, nineteenth-century German, Austrian and Hungarian composers, Frédéric Chopin and later Polish composers, Krzysztof Penderecki, and Russian composers, including Musorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Balakirev and Prokofiev, and Soviet lights such as Khachaturian, Scriabin and Kabalevsky.



Order from:

CIUS Press
332 Athabasca Hall,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta,
T6E 2E6, Canada

Cloth \$24.95
(+GST-\$26.78)
Add \$3.00 for
Shipping & Handling

Credit Card orders
may be FAXed to:
(403) 492-4967

NEW FROM CIUS PRESS



Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

Cup favorites. Strength everywhere you look: three top lines, six strong defense-men, goalie Osgood.

The Blackhawks have to be characterized as a mild surprise, on the basis of attaining 94 points. A team with three top players: goaltender (Ed Belfour), defense (Chris Chelios) and forward (Jeremy Roenick). Throw in one of the league's top rookies (Eric Daze) and a bunch of grinders. Definitely second best in this division.

Toronto changed coaches and transacted many trades in an effort to upgrade for the playoffs. Getting Wendel Clark was a smart move. Giving rookie Mark Kolesar (21-2-2-4-14) some playing time late in the campaign could prove fruitful.

Mike Keenan did little but create chaos in his first year in St. Louis. Team Keenan relied on an aging Grant Fuhr in nets (played all but a few games), rid himself of any promising youth in favor of "been there/done that" aging forwards, and decided Wayne Gretzky (80-23-79-102-34 with Los Angeles and St. Louis) was the key to going anywhere this playoff season.

The Jets treated their fans to the playoffs in their finale season in Winnipeg. Youngster Oleg Tverdovsky (82-7-23-30-41 with Anaheim and Winnipeg) mans one power-play point and has prospered in a new offensive system. Superstar-in-the-making power forward Keith Tkachuk (76-50-48-98-156) notched the 50-goal plateau with another fantastic season. Veteran Eddie Olczyk (51-27-22-49-65) rejuvenated himself during his second stint in Winnipeg. Hey - an NHL roster with three high-performing Ukes!

And, finally, sorry were the Stars in Dallas. Arguably the most disappointing performance turned in this past regular season, as a talented club played hockey consistently poorly at both ends of the rink. Defender Richard Matvichuk (73-6-16-22-71) seems to have gotten over prior knee ailments and was one of the Stars' few positives. Back-up goalie Darcy Wakaluk (36-1875-106-9-16-5-3.39) wasn't really that bad! Winger Brent Fedyk (65-20-14-34-54) was somewhat of a disappointment after being obtained from Philly.

Avalanche! This Colorado club continued its winning ways for the second consecutive season, earning 104 points in 1995-1996 - second best over all. Goalie Roy could have been the missing piece to a potential Stanley Cup puzzle. Stalwart Curtis Leschyshyn (77-4-15-19-73) continues to anchor a formidable blueline corps.

Calgary, Vancouver and those Disney Ducks were all within one point of each other in the final standings. The first two made the playoffs.

The Flames are led by mini-might Theo Fleury and the gutsy Gary Roberts. Todd Hlushko (4-0-0-0-6) saw brief action early on.

Vancouver has captain Trevor Linden, 50-goal scorer Alexander Mogilny and old-man-river Dave Babych (53-3-21-24-38) still slapping away. Jim Sandlak (33-4-2-6-6) had a brief second go-round with the Canucks, while ex-Ranger Joey Kocur (45-1-3-4-68) was brought in for extra toughness.

Those Ducks came close, but no ultimate quack.

Edmonton turned in an okay season, considering they went with all youth for a couple of years now. Enough fan support for the Oilers to return to Alberta next year.

Los Angeles pulled the plug and started cleaning house as evidenced by their reluctance to keep the Great One a crowned King. Team spirit Kelly Hrudey (36-2077-113-7-15-10-3.26) did great, considering

there was no one in front of him. He's all but gone from L.A., too. He'll make some team a seriously good back-up. Dimitri Khristich (76-27-37-64-44) benefited from a change of scenery and needs to be put on the top line and left alone. All-around forward Gary Shuchuk (33-4-10-14-12) showed flashes of productivity.

After a season where they amassed 47 points (second worst), Sharks' management will begin 1996-1997 by asking their fans if they know the way to San Jose.

NHL Ukrainian Scoring Leaders

Goals:

- 1) M.Lemieux, Pitt. - 69
- 2) J.Jagr, Pitt. - 62
- 3) A.Mogilny, Van. - 55
- 4) P.BONDRA, Wash. - 52
- 5) J.LeClair, Phil. - 51
- 6) J.Sakic, Col. - 51
- 7) P.Kariya, Ana. - 50
- 8) K.TKACHUK, Win. - 50

Assists:

- 1) M.Lemieux, Pitt. - 92
- 2) R.Francis, Pitt. - 92
- 3) J.Jagr, Pitt. - 87
- 4) P.Forsberg, Col. - 86
- 5) W.GRETZKY, LA-StL - 79
- 6) D.Weight, Edm. - 79
- 7) B.Leetch, NYR - 70

Points:

- 1) M.Lemieux, Pitt. - 161
- 2) J.Jagr, Pitt. - 149
- 3) J.Sakic, Col. - 120
- 4) R.Francis, Pitt. - 119
- 5) P.Forsberg, Col. - 116
- 6) E.Lindros, Phil. - 115
- 7) T.Selanne, Win-Ana - 108
- 8) P.Kariya, Ana. - 108
- 9) S.Fedorov, Det. - 107
- 10) A.Mogilny, Van. - 107
- 11) D.Weight, Edm. - 104
- 12) W.GRETZKY, LA-StL - 102

Pittsburgh

(Continued from page 9)

containers of diagnostic medical equipment and other surgical supplies to the Children of Chernobyl Hospital in Lviv with an estimated value of \$400,000. The audience gave the gentlemen a standing ovation.

Invocations at the commemoration were given in English by the Very Rev. Archpriest Michael Poloway, dean of the Ukrainian Catholic deanery, and in Ukrainian by the Very Rev. Archpriest George Hnatko, dean of the Ukrainian Orthodox deanery. The benediction was pronounced by Msgr. George Appleyard, pastor of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh.

A resolution to be sent to government officials was drawn up and presented to the gathering by attorney Raymond M. Komichak. It was approved unanimously.

The program at Heinz Chapel was arranged by the Chernobyl Commemorative Committee, Michael Komichak, chairman, and co-sponsored by 16 Ukrainian civic, cultural and religious organizations of the Greater Pittsburgh area. Over 350 people attended the event. It was covered by the press, radio and television.

New Cookbook
"FAVORITE RECIPES"
 350 Ukrainian and American Recipes
\$8 plus \$2 shipping
 Ukrainian American Society
 8102 E. Malvern
 Tucson, AZ 85710

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
 FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
 BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
 CANADA - H9W 5T8

Business for sale in Lviv, Ukraine

American-owned
Full Service Computer Company.
 Main activities include computer training, sales and rental of hardware, general consulting. Fully equipped and staffed with trained personnel. Priced for quick sale. For information call/fax:
(718) 891-1034

Family History - Western Ukraine

Ukrainian Genealogical Research Service
 P.O. Box 4914, Station E
 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5J1

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to:
 Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly,
 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Gifts
 Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Ceramics, Jewellery **A. CHORNY**
 Books, Newspapers
 Cassettes, CDs, Videos
 Embroidery Supplies
 Packages and Services to Ukraine
 Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839

UKRAINIAN VIDEO TAPES

BEST QUALITY VHS
 Select from 30 different titles \$10.00 each
NEW SOUND DIRECTLY FROM UKRAINE
 70 different Audio cassettes \$7.98 ea.
 Includes:
UKRAINSKE VIJSKO and UKRAINA
 We are exclusive representatives of the National Television and Radio Co. of Ukraine
 Call or write for catalog.
 Apollon Record Company, Inc.
 P.O. Box 3082 Long Island City, NY 11103
 Tel. 718-721-5577

Planning a trip to
UKRAINE?
 Personalized
 Travel Service at
 Reasonable Rates

- VISAS•HOTELS•MEALS•
- TRANSFERS•GUIDES•
- AIR TICKETS•
- CARS WITH DRIVERS•
- INTERPRETERS•
- SIGHTSEEING•

LANDMARK, LTD
 toll free (800) 832-1789
 DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
 fax (703) 941-7587

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
 Landmark, Ltd.

FIRST QUALITY
 UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
 SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
OBLAST
MEMORIALS
 P.O. BOX 746
 Chester, NY 10918
914-469-4247
 BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

KERHONKSON, N.Y.

Custom-built Homes \$69,900



Experienced local builders are offering this fine Custom-built mountain chalet complete for only \$69,900. This home has a full basement, 1+ baths, kitchen with appliances, baseboard heat and wall to wall carpeting. The house is fully insulated for year round comfort. Call (914) 626-8603 for more information or for an appointment to see completed home. Local building lots available.

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499
 PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service
ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA
LYIVSKA and CHERNIYTSI OBLAST

KOSHERLAND Brooklyn, NY 718.474.8922	RAHWAY Travel Rahway, NJ 908.383.8888	STEVEN MUSEY Milwaukie, NJ 609.925.2865	EL INCA I.P.S. Jinca City, NJ 201.971.9292
--------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

AUTHORIZED AGENTS



Soyuzivka Springfest '96 Memorial Day Weekend

May 24-27

We invite everyone to join us for a fun-filled celebration of spring!

	Standard Rooms	Deluxe Rooms
Friday 5/24/96	\$30 per person double occupancy \$40 single occupancy	\$35 p.p. double occupancy \$45 single occupancy
Saturday 5/25/96	\$80 p.p. double occupancy \$90 single occupancy	\$85 p.p. double occupancy \$95 single occupancy
Sunday 5/26/96	\$75 p.p. double occupancy \$85 single occupancy	\$80 p.p. double occupancy \$90 single occupancy
WOW!!! 3 Nights	\$170 p.p. double occupancy \$200 single occupancy	\$185 p.p. double occupancy \$215 single occupancy

The above prices include the following: Tax and Gratuities PLUS...

- Friday:** Welcome party in the Trembita Lounge from 9 till ?? Free hors d'oeuvres
Springfest Happy Hour 11 p.m. - Midnight
*all drinks half price, FREE tap beer, wine and soda *
Party continues all evening ... yippee!!!
Enjoy breakfast Saturday morning served from 8-10 a.m.
- Saturday:** Check in early to relax before starting out on the planned activities
First ever Verandah Ball Tourney, volleyball, tennis, swimming etc.
Enjoy the BBQ at the Veselka patio between 11:30-3 p.m. (not included in price)
Then get ready for...
60's Theme Dress - buffet dinner and dance
6 p.m. - Cocktails followed by dinner
9 p.m. - Dance featuring Burlaky from Montreal
Make sure to dress up for the evening - prizes to be awarded
On Sunday morning enjoy coffee and danish in the Mainhouse lobby from 8-10 a.m.
Brunch in the Mainhouse Dining Room from 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
- Sunday:** Beach Party at the pool 3-7 p.m.
Karaoke and DJ - Krazy Kontests - all-over FUN day
Clambake-BBQ 5-7 p.m. - soft shell crabs, chicken, burgers, hot dogs, etc.
9 p.m. - Dance to the tunes of FATA MORGANA
On Monday morning enjoy coffee and danish in the Mainhouse lobby from 8-10 a.m.
Brunch in the Mainhouse Dining Room from 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

*For families...we plan to have children's supervised activities and baby-sitters available upon request.
Don't wait, don't delay, make your reservation TODAY - call (914) 626-6641 ext. 141*

Field & Olesnycky

Attorneys at Law

11 Eagle Rock Ave., Suite 100
East Hanover, N.J. 07936
(201) 386-1115

Fax (201) 884-1188

(Three Miles North of Ramada Hotel, at Ridgedale Ave.)

Representation of Small Businesses,
Wills, Estates and Asset Protection, Commercial and Corporate Law,
Real Estate and Family Law.

(By prior appointment, on selected Fridays, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 7 P.M.,
Mr. Olesnycky will hold office hours at Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union,
558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ. Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appoint-
ments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

ATTENTION

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN EXTRA INCOME

We are looking to expand our advertising clientele for our publications,
the Ukrainian-language daily Svoboda and English-language The Ukrainian Weekly.

If you are a self-motivated, hard-working and bright individual, you can supplement your
income by referring customers to our advertising department. Your earnings will be based
on the amount of advertising you attract to our pages.

For details please write or call: Svoboda Administration
Advertising Department: Maria Szeparowycz
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 434-0237

ATTENTION

Facets of Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 13)

Ensemble is scheduled to appear in the metropolitan New York area on June 5, in Uniondale, N.Y., (theater to be announced) before returning to Ukraine.

Theater of stars

Experimental theater appears to be the trend in the Ukrainian theater world, and the latest representation of this movement was exhibited here recently by two of Kyiv's leading stage and screen actors, Larysa Kadyrova and Serhiy Djigourda.

The two stars made up the cast of Ukraine's entry in the Eastern European Theater Festival, initiated last year in New York as a means of building a bridge between European and American cultures. They appeared at the Players Forum on East 91st Street in a three-act play, "The Radiance of Fatherhood," a dialogue with God written by Pope John Paul II when he was still young Karol Wojtyla.

Presented in Ukrainian, the play was given three performances during the festival.

As Joseph and Mary, Mr. Djigourda and Ms. Kadyrova gave powerful and moving performances in a drama that attempted to define the relationship between two people: father and child, man and woman, mother and child.

Ms. Kadyrova explained later that the play provided a forum to speak about who we are. "God is in us, or around us; how do we experience this? What is faith, birth, piety?"

Working in and around the frame of a small hut built of two-by-fours, assisted by ethereal lighting, silhouetted images and low background music composed by Mykhaylo Chemberzhi, the barefoot

actors created intense, emotionally charged scenes. For the most part, their costumes were yards of cloth, worn as togas or robes, or a burlap caftan.

This staging, directed by Oleksiy Kuzhelny, received first and second prizes at a drama competition in Kyiv during the 1992-1993 season, and won the gold medal at the International Theater Festival in Amman, Jordan, in 1995. Well received by Ukrainian drama critics, the play has had successful runs in Holland and Russia, and on Ukrainian television.

Mr. Djigourda is known as an actor and a performer of original songs that carry a political message. Tall, lanky and bearded, he was physically suited for his role in "The Radiance of Fatherhood," by turns distraught, violent, standing on his head, posturing like a goat and a rooster, or quietly placing sprigs of flowers in Mary's hair.

Ms. Kadyrova, a former leading actress of the Zankovetska Theater in Lviv, is a member of the Ivan Franko National Theater in Kyiv. She has appeared in the films "Seventh Bullet," "Famine-33" and "The Story of Mme. Yivha." As Mary in the Wojtyla play, she was a gentle counterpoint to Mr. Djigourda's character; she wept, grieved, crooned a lullaby, experienced the agony of childbirth, played joyously with water, stood silent and enraptured.

Other festival entries included theater groups from Poland, Russia and New York. The American contribution, "The Mutants," a play by Simon Zlotnikov, involved a leading member of the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, Oleh Drach, now on an extended stay in New York.

Sponsored by Kyiv businessman Vasyl Hladkyj, the Suzirya Theater received assistance during its visit from Dr. Ilarion Cholhan and his wife, Svitlana, of Brooklyn and Prof. Yuriy Tarnawsky of Columbia University.

ATTENTION!

THERE IS A NEW FREE 1996 MEEST
FOOD CATALOGUE AVAILABLE.

ORDER IT TODAY!

Call our toll free number:

1-800-288-9949

or visit our nearest dealer.

Independent Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

Russia as a potential ally, even to the extent that some prominent Ukrainians recently accused Russia of espionage in parts of Ukraine.

Ukraine's economic predicament has weakened its political clout. Specifically, Ukraine has run up debts exceeding \$1.1 billion to Russia for imports of oil and gas. Almost five years of independence have not reduced this predicament, and it raises the significance of the recent G-7 talks in Moscow, which included the question of the closure of the Chornobyl nuclear plant and the amount of compensation that Ukraine is to receive.

Despite contradictory statements, Ukraine's basic policy in the energy sphere has been to develop its already large nuclear power complex. At the same time, Ukraine's good relations with the European powers rest in part on a satisfactory resolution of the Chornobyl problem, a fact that has been reiterated often in meetings between them.

While Ukraine's economy has faltered, it has explored widely in the area of international trade and has developed good trading relations with China, Iran and Central Europe. It also signed six intergov-

ernmental agreements with Romania in the period March 23-30, which encompassed cooperation in the development of oil refining, metallurgy and hydroelectric power, despite the border dispute.

Though Ukraine's present political course is a risky one, the leadership has displayed considerable skill and dexterity. Ukraine's international status has improved immeasurably over the past two years. President Kuchma has staked much on the victory of Mr. Yeltsin in the coming Russian elections, even to the extent of pointedly taking a vacation during the recent visit to Ukraine of Communist candidate Mr. Zyuganov, a snub that is unlikely to be forgotten, should the latter emerge as the victor. A Yeltsin victory, thus, is essential for Ukraine to maintain its current policy.

Even with a Yeltsin victory, however, Ukraine's position will be untenable without some economic recovery, continuing credits from the International Monetary Fund, and the backing of NATO and the United States in particular. One can surmise that failure in any one of these spheres could cause the derailment of President Kuchma's policy and force Ukraine to assent, at least to some degree, to closer integration with Russia and its partners.



First Annual Soyuzivka Spring Golf Tournament June 8, 1996



Stay at Soyuzivka

\$67.50 single-standard, \$87.50 single deluxe

\$105.00 double standard, \$125.00 double deluxe

children to 7 free, 8-12 \$25.00, 13-16 \$30.00 (meal surcharge)

this includes room, post-tournament cocktail party and banquet, plus breakfast the next day. Additional costs: tournament fee of \$85.00 per golfer, lunch (if applicable), taxes and gratuities.

GOLF AT THE NEVELE — 18 HOLE PAR 70 COURSE

INCLUDED IN THE TOURNAMENT FEE: GREENS AND CART FEES,

PRE-TOURNAMENT BBQ STARTING AT 11:30 AM,

FOLLOWED BY TEE OFF AT 1:00 PM

TROPHIES AND PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED DURING THE BANQUET AT SOYUZIVKA

WOMEN— (or **MEN**) if you're not participating in the tournament, we have made arrangements for you to ENJOY the Mountain Fitness & Spa at the Granit Hotel. If you would like to arrange for a massage or baby sitter services, please contact us ahead of time. Preference is given to guests of Soyuzivka.

All others will be on waiting list, maximum for tournament is 52 golfers. PLEASE call A.S.A.P. to make your reservations and sign up.

PREPAYMENT OF TOURNAMENT FEES IS REQUIRED BY JUNE 1, 1996

If not staying at Soyuzivka the following fees apply \$100.00 per person for tournament, cocktail and banquet \$30.00 per person.

Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

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

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

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

COME TO HARVARD THIS SUMMER

HARVARD UKRAINIAN

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute is a rigorous eight-week academic program organized by the Harvard University Summer School and the Ukrainian Research Institute. Accredited university instruction in Ukrainian studies is supplemented by a calendar of special events. 1996 Courses include:

Ukrainian History, Literature & Politics (4 credits each):

- Modern Ukrainian History
- Modernism and Formalism in Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature
- Ukrainian Politics in Transition

Ukrainian Language Courses (8 credits each):

- Beginning Ukrainian
- Intermediate Ukrainian
- Advanced Ukrainian

Fees: The fee for the Summer Institute is \$1,850. Students with demonstrated financial need may qualify for fee reductions. Room and board is available for \$2,360.

For information and application forms, contact: Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, tel. 617-495-7833, fax. 617-495-6097

June 24-August 16, 1996

FORMER HUSI ATTENDEES 1971-1995 REUNION AT HARVARD JUNE 28-29, 1996

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a reunion for all the students and faculty who attended summer sessions from 1971-1995. Come and meet old friends.

- * Ukrainian Films with film maker & actress
- * Banquet with Jeffrey Sachs as speaker
- * Dance with Vodohray band
- * Roundtable Discussion on Ukraine and Ukrainian Studies with Harvard Faculty
- * Cookout on the Charles River
- * Art Exhibit with Ukrainian artists from OR Gallery in Kyiv
- * Dinner and drinks at the Harvard Faculty Club

Class Contacts:

1971 Eugene Iwanicw	1984 Stephanie Slysh Gafford
1972 Tamara Hutnik Nary	1985 Anya Shecky
1973 Olga Dohusz Lupan	1986 TBA
1974 TBA	1987 Lusia Bilochki
1975 TBA	1988 Marika Mandych
1976 Askold Melnyczuk	1989 Larissa D'Avignon
1977 Virtana Tkacz	1990 TBA
1978 George Bohatink	1991 Natalia Plaskonos
1979 Areta Pawlynsky	1992 Laurel Shultz
1980 Marta Baziuk	1993 James Clem
1981 Lesia Telega	1994 Motryja Makarewycz
1982 Marta Remeniuk	1995 Nadia Danyliw
1983 Lydia Zek Klufus	

Please contact the Institute (617) 496-5651 to update our address information for you. Also let us know the whereabouts of any attendees that you may know about.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Following his former ally Gen. Pilsudski's seizure of power in Poland on May 12, 1926, Petliura was warned by fellow members of the UNR government-in-exile and senior Ukrainian military officers that his life was in danger, but he ignored their advice and did not go into hiding.

According to a report in Le Figaro, on May 25, 1926, Schwartzbard was called away by a telephone call from lunch with his wife, returned and left hurriedly soon after.

At around 2 p.m., Petliura lunched alone at the restaurant Bouillon Chartier on rue Racine. At 2:15, as he was walking home, he stopped to look in a shop window at the corner of Boulevard St.-Michel.

A man approached, and called out in Ukrainian, "Are you Mr. Petliura?" Petliura turned to see Schwartzbard advancing on him. "Defend yourself, you bandit," the assassin shouted (as he recounted in his deposition to a judge), and as Petliura raised the cane in his right hand, Schwartzbard fired into him three times, exclaiming "This, for the pogroms; this for the massacres, this for the victims."

According to an eyewitness, the victim sank to the ground saying "Enough, enough, my God." The gunman fired four more shots into the prone man.

When a policeman ran up to arrest him, then protect him from an angry mob, Schwartzbard handed him his weapon and declared, "You can arrest me, I've killed a murderer."

Petliura was taken to the Hopital de la Charité on rue Jacob, where he died about 20 minutes later, at the age of 47.

News of the assassination was carried the next day by the London Times, The New York Times, and all the dailies in Paris. Izvestia and Pravda, ignored the event in their March 26 editions, then mentioned it glancingly in editorialized assessments of the deceased "lackey."

On May 30, 1926, Symon Petliura was buried in the Montparnasse cemetery. Schwartzbard was defended by noted French barrister Henri Torrès in a sensational trial that took place 17 months year later, and acquitted by a jury, on the grounds that he was avenging the deaths of pogrom victims in Ukraine. He died in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1935.

Sources: "Petliura, Symon," "Schwartzbard Trial," "Pogroms," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Michael Palij, "The Ukrainian-Polish Defensive Alliance," (Edmonton: CIUS Press, 1995); *Dokument Sudovoyi Pomylyky (Paris: Natsionalistychnye Vydavnyystvo v Evropi, 1958)*; "L'Assassinat de l'Hetman Petlioura," "Un Crime Politique, M. Petlioura, ancien chef du gouvernement ukrainien, a été tué hier au Quartier Latin," "L'Assassinat de l'Hetman Petlioura," *Le Figaro*, May 26, May 27, June 3, 1926.

Art exhibit presents...

(Continued from page 11)

On April 20, 12 children (age 10-14) and three adults from Driada, including Ms. Tereshchenko, arrived in Toronto for a four-week stay at the invitation of the Oleh Olzhych Foundation. Unfortunately, the persons responsible for the invitation had prepared no program for the visitors, and engagements at Ukrainian schools, churches and senior citizens' homes had to be hurriedly organized. As their date of arrival coincided with the Chornobyl

commemorations in Toronto, the children were asked to take part in some of the events and were featured on Ukrainian television programs.

One of their visits was to the Ciopa Palijw Ukrainian School on May 4, where the children gave a concert of their own verses and songs, and showed their exhibit "Chornobyl Through the Eyes of Children." The teachers and older children of Driada taught the Canadian students "Petrykivskyj Rozpys" – Ukrainian ornamentation from the village of Petrykivka (near Dnipropetrovske), which is traditionally finger-painted.

The world must not...

(Continued from page 11)

world are coming to the aid of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

American doctors from Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh have traveled thousands of miles to treat patients and share new medical techniques with their counterparts in Belarus. Large boxes of blankets, syringes, bandages and medicine have been delivered to hospitals through Operation Provide Hope, a U.S. military program that sends surplus medical supplies to the former Soviet Union. When I was there, we passed out crayons and coloring books donated by American companies. This is the brighter half of the Chornobyl story.

Often at risk to their own health, doctors, scientists, religious leaders, businesspeople and private citizens have spent the last decade aiding the victims

of Chornobyl. This week at the White House, Vice-President Al Gore and I are hosting a ceremony to celebrate these relief efforts.

We are also celebrating the resilience of the children of Chornobyl.

One of those children is 11-year-old Vova, whose family lived in a town that lay directly in the path of Chornobyl's fallout. In 1990, when he was 5, he was flown to the United States from Ukraine for treatment for leukemia.

"We should not forget the many children who need our help, who are not as lucky as I have been," he says. "Please do not forget Chornobyl."

The little Ukrainian boy reminds us that he and children like him – the children of Chornobyl and children everywhere whose health and lives have been devastated through no fault of their own – were and always will be our common responsibility as members of the human family.

TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume.

By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

HOME OFFICE OF UNA.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL PAID-UP MEMBERS

MAIL YOUR ADDITIONAL INSURANCE PROPOSAL TODAY

DON'T BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

DON'T BE UNDERINSURED

SAY YES TO INCREASED INSURANCE

NO MEDICAL, NO AGE LIMIT,

PERMANENT UNA MEMBERSHIP

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR AIP PROGRAM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

UNA HOME OFFICE



OKSANA

INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INC.

111 E. ELIZABETH AVENUE, LINDEN, N.J. 07036

Tel: 908-925-0717 Fax: 908-925-3724

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

BELARUS- RUSSIA- POLAND- ESTONIA- LATVIA- LITHUANIA- SLOVAKIA



by Boat





by Air

MONEY

TRANSFER



ELECTRONICS 220 V




SEND PACKAGES TO US THROUGH UPS

CALL FOR UPS LABELS: 1-800-9-OKSANA

FOOD PACKAGES

PACKAGE # 6	PACKAGE # 4	PACKAGE # 2
Qty Orange Juice 4 1/2 LB	Sugar 25 LB	Mayonnaise 8 1/2 LB
Spanish Chorizo 1 1/2 LB	Flour 25 LB	Vegetable Oil 8 1/2 LB
Beef Stew 1 1/2 LB	Rice 25 LB	Leanham Meat 10 LB
Sauerkraut 1 1/2 LB	Beans 20 LB	Canned Beef 5 1/2 LB
Flourless Nests 2 1/2 LB	Vegetable Oil 8 1/2 LB	Canned Ham 5 1/2 LB
Dry Green 2 1/2 LB	Crisco 6 1/2 LB	Best Steak 6 1/2 LB
Macaroni 2 1/2 LB	Canned Ham 5 1/2 LB	Canned Sardines 5 1/2 LB
Coffee 2 1/2 LB	Lumpsum Meat 5 1/2 LB	Weight 47 LB
Tea 5 1/2 LB	Macaroni 5 1/2 LB	
Chocolate Syrup 5 1/2 LB	Instant Coffee 5 1/2 LB	
Biscuits 1 1/2 LB	Tea 8 1/2 LB	
Weight 29 LB	Weight 205 LB	
\$ 88.00	\$189.00	\$125.00

All products are from American sources



Ukrainian Sitch Sports School

An Unforgettable Learning Experience



LEARN SOCCER, VOLLEYBALL, SWIMMING, TENNIS FROM AN OUTSTANDING STAFF THAT HAS BEEN HAND-PICKED TO WORK WITH ALL AGES AND ABILITY GROUPS.

Place: "Verkhovyna" Resort, Glen Spey, N.Y.
When: July 28 - August 24, 1996
Ages 6-18



Register now — Capacity is limited — For information write to:

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School
680 Sanford Avenue, Newark, NJ 07106



OPHTHALMIC SURGICAL ASSOCIATES, P.C.

D. Benedetto, M.D.

M. Lopatynsky, M.D.

Marta Lopatynsky, MD

- Medical, laser and surgical treatment of eye diseases
- Comprehensive eye examinations
- Specialty interests
 - Small incision cataract surgery
 - Nearsighted surgery (Excimer laser and radial keratotomy surgery)
 - Corneal surgery and external eye disease

Evening and Saturday hours.

261 James Street, Suite 2D
Morristown, New Jersey 07960
201-984-3937

124 Avenue B
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
201-436-1150

Full participation with all major insurance companies including Medicare, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Oxford, USHealth Care.

Modern Technology Linking Our Communities Together!

KONTAKT

North America's Ukrainian TV

New York WNYC Sat. 3:00 PM
Toronto City-TV Sat. 2:00 PM
Saskatchewan STV Sat. 5:00 PM
Thunder Bay CHFD Sat. 12:00 PM
Chicago WFBT Sat. 4:00 PM
Edmonton ITV Sat. 9:30 AM
Winnipeg CKND Sat. 7:00 PM
Cleveland Cox45 Wed. 7:00 PM

- News from Ukraine
- Youth Segment
- Community News
- Arts • Travel
- Entertainment
- Business • Sports
- Kid's Corner

COMING SOON...

MONTREAL • WASHINGTON • OTTAWA
 PHILADELPHIA • VANCOUVER • DETROIT

To promote your product or community event
 CALL Jurij Klufas at 1 - 800 - KONTAKT

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, May 31 - Friday, June 28

CLEVELAND: The Art Avenue Galleries, located at Tower City, announce the exhibit and sale of paintings and sculpture of two renowned Ukrainian artists from Kyiv, Oleksander Dubovyk and Yevhen Prokopov. The Art Avenue Galleries are open Monday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 8 p.m., and Sunday, noon - 6 p.m. For additional information call (216) 661-1700 or (216) 621-6312.

Saturday, June 1

LAS VEGAS, Nev.: The Ukrainian American Club of Las Vegas will hold a pot luck dinner starting with cocktails at 5 p.m. Bring salads, desserts and beverages; the club will furnish and cook the meat. The dinner will be at 59 Desert Rain Lane. Admission: \$7. For more information and to make reservations, call Jan or Steve, (702) 434-1187.

Sunday, June 2

BROOKLINE, Mass.: Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Parish of Boston is sponsoring a benefit concert and reception in support of seminarians in Ukraine, at the Longwood Towers Ballroom, 20 Chapel St. The performance starts at 6 p.m. and will feature soprano Oksana Paduchak; bass Viktor Zdyrko; and Zenia Yaskiw on piano. Accompaniment provided by Myroslav Vintoniv. Donation: \$25. All proceeds will go to the Theological Academy of Lviv. For ticket reservations call Tania Smolynska, (508) 842-1048; Motria Holowinska, (401) 884-0602; or the Rev. Yaroslav Nalysnyk, (617) 522-9720.

Tuesday, June 4 - Wednesday, June 26

MAYS LANDING, N.J.: Ukrainian American artist Iona Sochynsky will stage a retrospective exhibition of paintings at the Atlantic Community College Art Gallery, 5100 Blackhorse Pike. The opening reception will take place on Thursday, June 6, 5 - 8 p.m. Additional information is available on-line at <http://www.atlantic.edu>

Friday, June 7

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: St. Stephen Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding a

Chinese auction at the parish center, 1344 White Oak Bottom Road (between New Hampshire Avenue and Old Freehold Road.) Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Donation: \$4, includes tickets. Door prizes, cake and coffee will be served. No one under 18 will be admitted. For ticket information call (908) 244-1918 or (908) 341-9034.

Sunday, June 9

HAMPTONBURGH, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford will conduct its annual pilgrimage to Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery. Bishop Basil Losten will be the principal celebrant at a solemn parastas (requiem service) that will be sung for the souls of the faithful departed buried at the diocesan cemetery. For further information, call the diocesan offices, (203) 324-7698.

Monday, June 10 - Saturday, June 15

NEW YORK: Taras Shumylowych will exhibit his pen and ink drawing titled "Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1705, in Nestoriv, West Ukraine," at the art group show sponsored by The Composers, Authors and Artists of America Inc. The exhibit, at the Pen and Brush Club, 16 E. 10th St., is open 1-6 p.m. daily. An opening reception is scheduled for Tuesday, June 11, at 3:30-6 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Monday, July 29 - Friday, August 2

CARNEGIE, Pa.: Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding its fifth annual Vacation Bible School program, "Friendship Adventures with Jesus." The program will run daily, 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Pre-registration, paid before June 1: \$15; regular registration: \$20. There will be pre-school services for children age 3-4. Children age 3-15 are invited to attend. Sessions each day will start at Holy Trinity Church Hall, with commutes to Trinity Acres for arts and crafts, games, songs, snacks and lots of life-giving Bible interaction. A special field day to Moraine State Park is being planned for this year's program. For enrollment information call (412) 279-4652.

HURYN MEMORIALS

For the finest in custom made memorials installed in all cemeteries in the New York Metropolitan area including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, N.J., Pine Bush in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey.

We offer personal service and guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

HURYN MEMORIALS
 P.O. Box 121
 Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
 Tel. (914) 427-2684

HAMALIA
 TRAVEL CONSULTANTS

4500 Madison Pl. N.Y. N.Y. 10008 Tel. (212) 473-7889
 Tel. (212) 473-1879

1996 TOUR PACKAGES

• Visa processing • Round trip air from N.Y. • All ground transportation • Hotels • Meals • Escorted from New York • All inclusive

BUKOVYNA	EXCURSION 10	• LUTSK, TERNOPIL, KIEV, ZAKARPATTA, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	19 JUL - 3 AUG \$ 2649.
ZAKARPATTA	EXCURSION 11	• PRYKARPATTA, LUTSK, KIEV, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	1 JUL - 17 JUL \$ 1679.
VOLYN	EXCURSION 12	• LUTSK, KIEV, BREST, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	19 JUL - 3 AUG \$ 2679.
CRIMEA	EXCURSION 13	• ODESSA, SIMFEROPOL, KIEV, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	19 JUL - 2 SEP \$ 3099.
WESTERN UKRAINE	EXCURSION 14	• KIEV, TERNOPIL, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	3 JUL - 17 JUL \$ 1749.
SOUTHERN UKRAINE	EXCURSION 15	• KIEV, KIROVOGRAD, KHERSON, MYKULAIN, ODESSA, OCHAKOV, BRUHARIVKA, OLEKSANDRIYKA, ZNAMEN, UMAN	19 JUL - 2 AUG \$ 1799.
EASTERN UKRAINE	EXCURSION 16	• CHERNIHIV, SEAY, INCHAVA, OPISENA, RENBETLIVKA, KARKIV, ENCHOPETROVSK, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	11 AUG - 25 AUG \$ 1779.
GRAND TOUR	EXCURSION 17	• PRYKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK, CHERNIHIV, TERNOPIL, LUTSK, ODESSA, KARKIV, ENCHOPETROVSK, PRYKARPATTA, ZAKARPATTA, KIEV	7 AUG - 25 AUG \$ 3299.
WARSAW/KYIV	EXCURSION 18	• WARSAW, KRAKOW, RZESZOW, PRZEDYSZYNE, SYONSK, LUTSK, ODESSA, TERNOPIL, PRYKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	28 JUL - 10 AUG \$ 1899.
PRAGUE/KYIV	EXCURSION 19	• PRAGUE, STRYZENYCHIV, BRATISLAVA, PRESHEV, MYCHALOVICH, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	16 AUG - 28 AUG \$ 1899.
AIR ONLY	EXCURSION 20	• NEW YORK, WARSAW, TORONTO, PRZEDYSZYNE, STRYZENYCHIV, BRATISLAVA, PRESHEV, MYCHALOVICH, ZAKARPATTA, KARPATY, KALUS, KAMIANETS-PODILSK, IVANO-FRANKIVSK	16 AUG - 28 AUG \$ 875. INCL. TAX

Price per person

Please ask for our
1996 BROCHURE
1-800-HAMALIA

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
 734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
 Tel (201) 673-7666 - Fax (201) 270-8812 <http://www.selfreliance.org>



Is Mr. Bill threatening you?

Personal Loans
 to \$20,000 (if qualified)

Contact the Loan Department for details • Rates subject to change without notice

Self Reliance - Your Loan Source!