

INSIDE:

- Ukraine reacts to reports of Libyan connection — page 2.
- Ambassador convenes meeting of Ukrainian American leaders — page 4.
- Ukrainian carries torch in Olympic relay — page 5.

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Cabinet shake-up in Ukraine continues

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Vasyi Durdynets was named first deputy prime minister by President Leonid Kuchma on June 18, continuing the promised government shake-up that began last week. Mr. Durdynets succeeds Pavlo Lazarenko, who was appointed prime minister on May 28.

Mr. Durdynets, 58, is no stranger to the Ukrainian political scene, having served as a deputy in Parliament since 1991. He was a member of the legislature's presidium (heading the Committee on Defense and State Security until 1994) and later the Parliament's first deputy chairman (March-December 1994). He was also the deputy minister of interior of the Ukrainian SSR from 1978 to 1991.

Since December 1994, Mr. Durdynets, who was educated as a lawyer at Lviv University and later became a colonel general in the Soviet Army, was the deputy prime minister for security and emergency situations and headed the presidential coordinating committee on combating corruption and organized crime.

Also ousted from the government on June 18 was Finance Minister Petro Hermanchuk, who had held this post since the final days of President Leonid Kravchuk's administration. He was appointed on July 6, 1994, just days before Mr. Kravchuk lost to Mr. Kuchma in the presidential run-off. Mr. Hermanchuk was recently reprimanded by President Kuchma for mishandling the government wage debt crisis.

Mr. Hermanchuk has been replaced by Valentyn Koronevsky, 46, who until his new appointment served as the head of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast State Administration Financial Department.

A relative unknown in national politics, Mr. Koronevsky is a native of the Odessa region (Izmail) and is an economist by profession.

Mr. Koronevsky's team has been joined by Mykhailo Honcharuk, who was named first deputy finance minister, succeeding Mykola Sivulsky, who had worked in the Finance Ministry since late 1994.

This Cabinet shuffling appears to be an attempt by Prime Minister Lazarenko to get rid of former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk's advisors and assistants and replace them with his own people in order to get economic and political reforms moving.

However, as pointed out in a recent article in the Eastern Economist, despite President Kuchma's claim that he is giving Mr. Lazarenko a free hand in forming the government, the president himself is deciding ministerial fates.

And yet, the blame for all economic disasters continues to fall on the shoul-

(Continued on page 17)

Deputies make little progress in adopting constitution

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Although the Parliament registered a quorum on June 19 for the second reading of the draft constitution, the deputies did not make much progress toward adopting a new fundamental law for the citizens of Ukraine.

However, they promised to start examining the document on June 21.

The legislators spent the morning session on June 19 discussing the procedure for adopting the constitution in the second reading, with right-wing and centrist forces insisting that the draft law be examined as a "whole," which would enable the draft to be adopted in one day. Left-wing forces, including Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, advocated adopting the constitution article by article (161 articles), which would enable them to discuss each point separately, and drag out the process for weeks, if not months.

Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, who has used clever tactics to try to block the adoption of the new constitution, told Interfax-Ukraine on June 18 that he thinks the constitutional process will take "another few weeks and will end in the adoption of the constitution by Parliament." However, he added, that is providing the Supreme Council's work is not hampered in any way.

Uryadoviy Kurier (Government Courier), the Ukrainian government newspaper,

reported that the left-wingers have agreed to about 80 percent of the articles in the constitutional draft; however, they intend to pose problems on articles that deal with such issues of principle as language, Ukrainian national symbols (flag and trident) and private ownership.

Another member of the left, Natalia Vitrenko, argued that the deputies will have to take at least eight days to familiarize themselves with a comparative table of the draft constitution adopted in the first reading on June 4 and the version prepared for the second reading. This newly revised version takes into account comments, remarks and recommendations made by parliamentary deputies and incorporated into the draft by members of the ad hoc committee headed by Mykhailo Syrota.

Mr. Syrota said his committee had received more than 5,700 comments from the deputies; he noted the principles of the draft constitution, as adopted in the first reading, remain the same, adding that most changes were in regard to wording and style.

The ad hoc committee also submitted to the Supreme Council a draft resolution on the procedure to review the draft constitution, which provides for daily debates from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day except Sundays until the document is adopted. This suggestion did not pass in Parliament.

In the afternoon of June 19, however, the deputies did reach a compromise on procedure, voting 218-80 with 11 abstentions to begin examining the draft article by article beginning on Friday morning, June 21. The morning session (10 a.m. to noon) is scheduled to be a plenary meeting, with deputies breaking up into parliamentary groups and factions from 12:30 to 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. the council of factions — representing members of each group — is to meet to discuss the draft document.

However, national-democratic and centrist forces place little faith in the Supreme Council's power to adopt a new constitution and, according to Serhiy Teleshun, head of the domestic policy service of the presidential administration, deputies may turn to President Leonid Kuchma with a request that the draft document be submitted to a national referendum.

He did underscore, given Ukraine's economic problems, that it would be preferable for the Supreme Council to adopt a new constitution, because a national referendum would mean that the government would need to spend funds it does not have.

During a press briefing at the presidential administration on June 19, Mr. Teleshun told reporters that there are "about three or four articles in the draft that may cause differences among the deputies." He said these

(Continued on page 18)

Elections in Russia portend tough times for Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — No matter who wins the presidential race in Russia, Ukraine is headed for some tough times with its northern neighbor, according to political observers in Kyiv.

"It may become another watershed for Ukrainian-Russian relations," said Petro Matiaszek, the director of the Council of Advisors to the Ukrainian Parliament, who worries that even if President Boris Yeltsin wins the run-off scheduled for early July, Aleksandr Lebed, his new secretary of the security council, may turn the tide in Russia from reforms and democracy to national chauvinism.

"The alliance between President Yeltsin and retired Gen. Lebed will increase the imperial pressure of the Russian leadership on Ukraine," added Rukh Party leader Vyacheslav Chornovil.

"And this presents a great danger to Ukraine, but the danger presented by Gennadiy Zyuganov, the Communist leader (who captured 32 percent of the vote, as compared to 35 percent for Mr. Yeltsin, 15 percent for Mr. Lebed and 7 percent for Grigori Yavlinsky), is even greater," said Mr. Chornovil, pointing out

that often the devil you know is safer than the devil you don't.

Ukrainian government officials — though cautious in their statements — continue to support Mr. Yeltsin for president. President Leonid Kuchma, who had declared his support of President Yeltsin months before the election and endorsed Mr. Yeltsin at the recent CIS meeting in Moscow, told reporters during a June 19 news conference with Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev in Kyiv that "it is good that elections did take place in Russia, despite all the forecasts."

"This fact in itself is a great achievement of Russian democracy," he noted.

But, he did go on to say that "for Ukraine, it would be better if the current policy was continued in Russia."

Crimean Prime Minister Arkadiy Demidenko told Interfax-Ukraine that Mr. Yeltsin's victory is more favorable for Ukraine, explaining that "certain relations have been developed and agreements have been reached. If a new President comes, they will have to start anew."

"Gen. Lebed's third-place finish testifies to the fact that many Russians are nostalgic about a 'strong hand.' But nowadays it is

(Continued on page 18)

Kyiv to build memorial for Orthodox patriarch

KYIV — Acting Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko has pledged to build a memorial on the sidewalk outside the walls of St. Sophia Cathedral where Patriarch Volodymyr of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate was buried nearly a year ago, Reuters reported on June 18.

Mr. Omelchenko has ordered city funds to be used for a marble monument with a cross and columns on the late patriarch's grave in the pavement, according to Reuters. Approximately \$71,000 (in karbovantsi) has been allocated.

Mourners and church activists were denied permission by the national government last year to lay the patriarch to rest on cathedral grounds, and riot police beat and tear-gassed funeral participants, among them members of Parliament and elderly women.

Mr. Omelchenko said the monument would be ready for the first anniversary of the patriarch's burial. "This is not an honored location for a Ukrainian patriarch," he said. "But we must try to correct this wrong. There is no other place to put him in Kyiv."

Ukraine's ambassador reacts to reports of Libyan connection

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States Yuri Shcherbak called a recent press allegation about a "secret 'strategic cooperation' relationship" between Ukraine and Libya "complete nonsense."

Responding to questions about the June 10 Washington Times story during a news conference at the National Press Club, Ambassador Shcherbak called it "an outrageous lie and a provocation aimed at undermining the growing U.S.-Ukraine partnership, friendship and cooperation."

He also suggested that the timing of the article may have been designed to undercut efforts to boost U.S. assistance to Ukraine, coming as it did during the Congressional debate over the foreign assistance budget.

Citing a "U.S. intelligence report" it said it obtained, The Washington Times stated that late last year President Leonid Kuchma established a top-level committee to oversee Ukraine's strategic cooperation with Libya, "raising new fears among U.S. officials that nuclear, missile and other weapons technology will be transferred to the pro-terrorist regime of Col. Moammar Gadhafi."

Ambassador Shcherbak said he discussed this issue on June 11 with U.S. State Department and National Security Council officials and they assured him that these allegations were neither a matter of concern for the United States nor did they reflect "the official position of the American government."

There has been no public U.S. official reaction to The Washington Times story, and the question has not been raised at any of the official Washington press briefings.

The question was asked during a National Press Club news conference with Yuri Kostenko, Ukrainian minister for environmental protection and nuclear safety, who said the Libyan question did not come up during his talks with U.S. officials.

Presenting the Ukrainian government's response, Ambassador Shcherbak stressed

that Ukraine "has always been and remains faithful to its international commitments."

The United Nations imposed sanctions — including the prohibition of weapons transfers — against Libya in 1992, after Libya refused to turn over two men alleged to be responsible for the terrorist bombing of Pam Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988.

"Despite being in the grips of economic privation," Ambassador Shcherbak said, "Ukraine has forsaken Libyan markets in order to scrupulously adhere to the sanctions...(and) has never been cited or officially warned over violations of the Libya sanctions."

Some private Ukrainian companies had tried to take part in railroad construction project in Libya, he said, but stressed again that "Ukraine has no strategic cooperation with Libya."

On the contrary, he said, Ukraine has a comprehensive system of export controls for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of their delivery — established with U.S. assistance — and, indeed, has prevented an attempted shipment of sensitive solid rocket fuel components to Libya through Ukrainian territory.

"Ukraine is among the world leaders in internationally responsible behavior," he said, and it has demonstrated this again by completing its denuclearization process — ironically, a few days before the article was published.

Ambassador Shcherbak added, however, that he found no irony in the fact that "this article was released at the time when hearings about overseas assistance are under way in the Congress. And its target seems quite obvious."

This is the second time this year that the Ukrainian ambassador has had to respond to damaging press allegations against Ukraine. In February, Mr. Shcherbak took the Los Angeles Times to task for its story alleging Ukrainian government complicity in the use of Ukrainian Antonov 23B planes by Colombian drug traffickers. The story appeared on the day President Kuchma arrived in Washington for meetings with President Clinton.

Shcherbak's letter to The Washington Times

In connection with the alleged Ukrainian-Libyan "comprehensive strategic cooperation" cited in The Washington Times on June 10, Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak sent a letter to Wesley Pruden, editor-in-chief. The text follows.

Dear Mr. Pruden:

It was extremely surprising and frustrating for me to read on June 10 in your newspaper, which has always tried to be accurate in covering events in my country, the article by Bill Gertz on the alleged "strategic alliance" between Ukraine and Libya.

Let me state at once that these allegations are absolutely groundless. Moreover, they could only be considered as an intended attempt to cast a shadow on the growing U.S.-Ukraine partnership, friendship and cooperation.

Ukraine has always been and remains faithful to its international commitments, especially when it concerns such a sensitive problem as U.N. sanctions, to say nothing of transferring weapons technology.

My country scrupulously adheres to the sanctions against Libya that were adopted by the U.N., despite the difficult economic situation we are currently in. Moreover, due to the comprehensive governmental system of export control, which assures prevention of transfers of goods and tech-

nologies regulated by the international regimes of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and means of their delivery, several years ago an attempt to transit through Ukrainian territory a sensitive solid rocket fuel component to Libya was prevented. Incidentally, this system was established with American assistance, experience and expertise, and we are grateful to the U.S. for it.

Let me stress once again that Ukraine is as much interested in the sound and reliable export control system as the United States. Furthermore, particularly mendacious are allegations of Ukraine transferring nuclear technology to Libya. Having joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1994 and having rid itself of nuclear weapons on June 1, 1996, my country has demonstrated an example of internationally responsible behavior which was recognized and highly appraised by the U.S. administration and G-7 leaders.

Even more groundless and illogical are the accusations that Ukraine is selling mass destruction weapons technology to Libya under the pretext of its participation in the construction of a railroad in that country. One can hardly call "the participation" an intent to take part in the international tender

(Continued on page 19)

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine restores Soviet-era border zone

KYIV — Parliament restored a Soviet-era border control zone with special powers for police to crack down on attempts by illegal migrants to travel to the West, local media reported on June 18. Deputies approved amendments to laws giving police and border guards authority to check individuals "giving cause for suspicion" and authorizing them to use weapons more often.

"This law allows for more thorough document checks," People's Deputy Yuriy Kryzhsky, one of the measure's sponsors, told reporters. "Most people trying to enter Ukraine or pass through to the West remain for a time in border areas to check them out." Soviet border regions had control zones up to 30 miles wide where foreigners needed special permission to visit. Controls were toughest on western frontiers.

Last year, 9,787 people, mostly from Southeast Asia, were caught trying to cross Ukraine's western border to Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. Numbers are about the same this year, with groups of Kurds and Indian nationals stopped most recently. Last week, border guards discovered 42 illegal Chinese migrants in a sealed refrigerator truck abandoned near the Slovak border.

About 58,000 border violators have been arrested since independence in 1991, according to the border guards service. Of these, approximately half were illegal migrants. (Reuters)

Grachev, "power" officials sacked

MOSCOW — Just days after appointing former Gen. Aleksandr Lebed as overlord of Russia's "power ministries" (Interior, Federal Security Service (FSB), Defense and Presidential Security Service), Russian President Boris Yeltsin fired Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets, FSB chief Mikhail Barsukov and Kremlin security chief Aleksandr Korzhakov, ITAR-TASS reported on June 19 and 20. Mr. Soskovets, who supervised the defense industry, is considered to be an ally of Mr. Korzhakov. The latter three are seen as hard-liners, opposed to market reforms and strong backers of the war in Chechnya. They were also against holding the presidential election. Mr. Yeltsin said that it is time to "strengthen and renew" his team with "fresh people." He said he was constantly being criticized because of these three men, and emphasized that he had never taken orders from Mr. Korzhakov. The president also criticized the "power ministries" for "taking too much for them-

selves, while giving too little."

Gen. Grachev, whose dismissal had been sought by Mr. Lebed and others for many months, has been blamed for contravening Mr. Yeltsin's orders regarding the Chechnya war on a number of occasions. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Chornobyl out of fuel money

KYIV — Officials at the nuclear power station that was the site of the world's worst nuclear disaster 10 years ago said on June 13 they had no money to buy Russian fuel rods and may soon have to cut capacity or shut down.

"The station could soon be forced to stop. This could also affect safety, as you cannot operate reactors by shifting their capacity up or down," station spokesman Valeriy Idelson said last week. Mr. Idelson said the plant was owed \$50 million in unpaid electricity bills. Two reactors still functioning at the plant produce 5 percent of Ukraine's electricity. Officials said earlier this year that shortages of fuel could shut down the plant, but Russia maintained supplies and allowed it to keep operating.

Western countries have promised aid and credits worth \$3 billion to enable Ukraine to meet President Leonid Kuchma's commitment to shut down Chornobyl by the year 2000. But after largely unproductive talks this month with wealthy Group of Seven (G-7) countries, Ukraine's top negotiator, Minister for Environmental Protection Yuriy Kostenko, said it might reconsider the promise. He said Kyiv needed \$840 million immediately — to complete construction of two reactors at other plants that would be required to compensate for power now produced at Chornobyl.

Under a 1994 accord signed with Russia and the United States, Ukraine is due to receive about \$1 billion in nuclear fuel from Moscow in exchange for giving up its share of ex-Soviet nuclear weapons. But Chornobyl was not included in the agreement as the fuel required for its RBMK reactors differs significantly from Ukraine's four other stations. Mr. Idelson said Russia rejected a Ukrainian proposal to extend the deal to Chornobyl and was "linking the issue to political considerations," e.g. conclusion of a friendship and cooperation treaty still unsigned nearly five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union. (Reuters)

Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine sign friendship treaty

KYIV — Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation with President Leonid Kuchma, Ukrainian Radio reported on June 19. The two presidents also signed a

(Continued on page 6)

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INTERVIEW: Kyiv newspaper editor on Shmarov, Kosakivsky

On June 4, *The Weekly* was visited by one of Kyiv's more controversial figures, Vitaliy Karpenko. Mr. Karpenko, since 1985 editor-in-chief of *Vechirniy Kyiv*, the only Ukrainian-language daily in Kyiv, is in the United States on a brief tour of diaspora communities at the invitation of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine.

A former deputy in Parliament, Mr. Karpenko is an active member and co-founder of the Congress of Ukrainian Intelligentsia, an organization working to consolidate the Ukrainian national idea and the Ukrainian national state.

This two-part interview was conducted by *The Weekly* Editorial Assistant Yarema A. Bachynsky and *Svoboda* Editor Olha Kuzmowycz.

CONCLUSION

Turning to the matter of [Kyiv Mayor Leonid] Kosakivsky. Is it true that he has taken up residence in a hospital? What is the cause of his "illness"? And by what authority can the Cabinet of Ministers relieve a popularly elected official of his office?

I will unreservedly say our newspaper initiated the battle against Kosakivsky. We published a series of reports, titled "Affairs of the City Authorities," 25 articles in all, I have here "Affair No. 21." At first we fought Kosakivsky one on one, but as more and more information came out, other media joined in.

Finally, a special investigatory commission was established by the Cabinet of Ministers to examine the practices of the city administration in carrying out certain directives of the Cabinet of Ministers. There were about 20-30 people in that commission.

Of course, Mr. Kosakivsky being the able apparatchik that he is, took a 10-day vacation right at that time; he also ordered his cronies to block the commission's efforts, not allow them to check records etc. Consider that the commission was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Issues Ivan Kuras.

When did this happen?

Right before his [Mr. Kosakivsky's—ed.] firing, about a month to a month and a half ago or so. The situation being untenable, the heads of the raion councils and raion administrators asked for an audience with the president regarding Mr. Kosakivsky. Because it would have been unethical to meet and discuss Mr. Kosakivsky's situation without his presence, he was recalled from vacation and summoned to the audience. After being harshly criticized and reacting in kind, he continued his war of words with the Cabinet of Ministers and the presidential administration, whether through the Kyiv broadcasting company or through his private newspaper, *Khreshchata Dolyna*. Incidentally, Mr. Kosakivsky has consistently worked at self-promotion through the media and avoided dealing with the everyday needs of Kyivites.

After the audience, the commission continued its work and set a date for a hearing on the Kosakivsky matter. But he never showed up at that hearing; neither did any of his lieutenants. It turns out he had admitted himself into a hospital controlled by some of his cronies. After further harsh denunciations of his incompetence and machinations, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a resolution, characterizing the work of the Kyiv city administration as unsatisfactory and calling on the president to relieve Mr. Kosakivsky of his duties as head of the municipal administration.

As to your earlier inquiry about the legal basis for his dismissal, there is no

contradiction here. Kosakivsky was chosen by Kyiv voters to be the chairman of the Kyiv City Council. But because the majority of City Council deputies had been elected as part of the so-called Cherniak team (an economics professor, Volodymyr Cherniak, was their leader and a candidate for Kyiv mayor, but he lost to Kosakivsky), and were in opposition to Kosakivsky, he could not force bills through the council. But being the clever individual that he is, Kosakivsky never chose a deputy chairman, so that the majority could not even open a session in his absence.

Now, as long as he is in the hospital, the City Council is paralyzed, as well as the Cabinet of Ministers, which cannot formally recommend his dismissal to the president, until Mr. Kosakivsky resumes his duties.

And, presumably, President Kuchma has the legal right to dismiss Mr. Kosakivsky?

The Constitutional Accord provides that the president may relieve Kosakivsky, upon recommendation of the Cabinet of Ministers, of his duties as the head of the Kyiv city administration.

That is, as the president's representative?

As the president's representative and administrator, Kosakivsky had been acting both as chairman of the Kyiv City Council and as head of the municipal administration. Once he is actually relieved of his duties from the latter position by the president, his actual political strength and influence will practically disappear. His team of political appointees will melt away after the new appointee brings his own people in. Mr. Kosakivsky will be left to open and adjourn City Council sessions and not much else. In any case, a recall vote is being organized; just as likely is his resignation, possibly in exchange for a diplomatic appointment in some far-away country.

Has Mr. Kosakivsky been directly implicated in official corruption?

There have been allegations made, in other press organs, about questionable transfers of funds, uncertain cooperation with commercial structures and the like. Our publication did not charge Kosakivsky with such transgressions. I think this is a matter for the law enforcement authorities to undertake. Here it seems that his awareness of the importance of the city administration to government ministers, in terms of logistic support, provision of apartments, etc., encouraged him to wield power in an all-too-bold and single-minded manner.

Very briefly, Mr. Karpenko, could you comment on the recent resignation of Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk and his political future?

This information caught me here in the U.S., by surprise. I am sure that Mr. Marchuk will play an active role in Parliament, and that he will run for president in the future. I think Mr. Kuchma has strengthened his opponent with this action. On the one hand, Mr. Marchuk has been organizationally weakened. But on the other hand, Marchuk has been made to look like a martyr of sorts, and our people like underdogs.

There have been a number of noises made of late that perhaps Marchuk is the only worthy candidate for the Ukrainian presidency. These voices, incidentally, have also been heard coming from elements in the diaspora.

Turning to another topic, what do you see in *Vechirniy Kyiv's* future?

I think we will develop normally over the years. Unfortunately our press run averages about 25,000. In past years it was about 575,000. But then all our press operated on an equal footing. There are both objective and subjective factors involved in our present situation. We have always approached this situation calmly, and have even shrunk the press run voluntarily, in anticipation of problems caused by the extremely high costs of unsubsidized newsprint. We use Russian newsprint [Ukraine is not a significant producer of paper or newsprint—ed.], for which we pay more than world market prices. At this time we pay about \$800-\$900 per ton, as compared to average world prices of around \$600.

I think if, suddenly, *Vechirniy Kyiv* were to disappear, Ukraine would suffer a great loss. We are the only Ukrainian-language-only daily [printed five times weekly] in Kyiv at this time. There are a number of Russian-language dailies [Kievskiy Viedomosti, Nezavisimost, etc. — ed.], and other Ukrainian-language newspapers are published two or three times a week or once weekly.

Interjection by John Burtyk, one of Mr. Karpenko's hosts: Perhaps you could mention your plans for *Vechirniy Kyiv* and diaspora communities?

Yes, thank you for reminding me. We want to increase *Vechirniy Kyiv's* influence throughout Ukraine. The newspaper is geared towards an all-Ukrainian readership. But only about 12-15 percent of our readers reside outside the Kyiv area. This is a rather small proportion. It is not an aversion to *Vechirniy Kyiv* that pre-

vents more non-Kyivites from subscribing, but rather the inability to subscribe to any periodical due to a shortage of funds. For example a six-month subscription to our publication costs, at present, approximately \$15. Consider that the average pension is approximately \$30 per month, and wages are not extravagant. So even \$15 is a considerable sum, which few people can afford. And so an idea has formed in my mind about a possible solution to this dilemma.

We have made it possible for diaspora residents to purchase subscriptions for their friends and relatives in Ukraine by depositing funds here [in the U.S.] with Mr. Burtyk. Mr. Burtyk will forward the funds, along with the Ukrainian recipient's precise address, to our offices in Kyiv. Thereupon we will start a six-month subscription, delivered by mail to any point in Ukraine. There are no great problems with local mail delivery in Ukraine. Delivery, on average, is two to three days following publication of an issue. It is anticipated that a six-month diaspora-funded subscription, starting in August, will cost \$17.

Is *Vechirniy Kyiv* available on the Internet?

Yes, we have recently entered the electronic world. Those interested in reading our home page can turn to: <http://www.komkon.org/ukraine/vkyiv>

*Those members of the diaspora interested in purchasing subscriptions to *Vechirniy Kyiv* for their relatives and friends in Ukraine may contact John Burtyk for additional subscription information and orders. Mr. Burtyk's address: 185 Pershing Road., Clifton, NJ 07013.*

Mediation group to offer conflict resolution services

by Matt London

WASHINGTON — Recently in Odessa a dispute broke out between two parties over who had the rights to a vacated apartment. In the past, there was no neutral, reliable mechanism in society to resolve such a dispute. Today, however, the Ukrainian Mediation Group (UMG) is beginning to fill that void.

The UMG is the brainchild of Nikolai Borisov, chairman of the Donetsk Regional Mediation Group (DRMG) and one of the most experienced mediation specialists in Ukraine. In a nutshell, the UMG is a project to establish a nationwide network of centers offering mediation and conflict resolution services.

Currently, with funding from the Eurasia Foundation and with support from its United States NGO partner, the Washington-based Search for Common Ground (SCG), the UMG has established centers in Donetsk, Odessa and Luhanske.

For Mr. Borisov, the idea of bringing mediation to Ukraine dates back to the late Soviet period when he and his colleagues studied personnel problems within the coal sector. At that time there were no "official" labor conflicts. Rather, there could only be disputes between individual workers and managers. When large-scale labor strikes broke out in 1989, it was clear that the Soviet system had no effective mechanism for dealing with conflict.

In the early 1990s, Mr. Borisov participated in several international conferences devoted to the resolution of labor disputes, and in 1993 the UMG was conceived as an independent, NGO institution to promote practical mediation in Ukraine.

Mr. Borisov, who was born in Kerch and is a graduate of Moscow State

University's Department of Psychology, believes that mediation should find a welcoming home in Ukraine. "For historical reasons very much connected to the rich land, Ukrainians are essentially a calm, optimistic people. We are not as extreme as the Russians. I don't think you will see the Parliament being blown up in Kyiv and I don't think you will see a war over the Crimea. This is good soil for mediation," Mr. Borisov said.

The project is off to an encouraging start. There have been a series of intensive seminars to train a core group of mediators and case managers who will work out of the three established centers. Each city has already begun practical mediation. The types of cases being mediated vary: labor dismissal, apartment disputes, divorce and loan repayment, just to name a few. An important sign for the future success of the UMG is that the project is attracting young, educated Ukrainians.

What are the steps in the UMG mediation process? One party in a dispute contacts the UMG center. The case manager takes the details of the dispute and then must talk to the other parties to explain to them what mediation is and why they ought to give it a chance. If all parties agree to mediation, then the case manager assists the parties to select the most appropriate UMG mediator for their dispute.

Once this is done, the mediator will sit down to help the parties themselves resolve the dispute. If successful, an agreement will be written up by the mediator and signed by the parties.

Certainly, obstacles remain. Most notably, mediation is still a new concept in Ukraine. In fact, many people confuse the word "mediation" with "meditation."

(Continued on page 14)

Embassy urges Ukrainian Americans to unite in marking independence anniversary

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak called on the Ukrainian American community to unite in the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence and in strengthening its representational presence in the U.S. capital.

Dr. Shcherbak's call came during a meeting with representatives of major Ukrainian American organizations at the ambassador's residence on June 12.

As in similar meetings in the past, Dr. Shcherbak also presented a detailed report on the latest developments in Ukraine, which included bad news about the Ukrainian economy and good news in its foreign relations.

Ambassador Shcherbak said Ukraine needs to take advantage of the fifth anniversary commemoration to obtain renewed statements of political support from the United States and the international organizations in Washington. "We would like to have this support of Ukraine in its efforts to further secure its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the inviolability of its boundaries," he said.

The Embassy plans to commemorate the anniversary with a gala reception, he said, and he called on the leaders of the Ukrainian American community to also mark the occasion at the highest possible level.

Ambassador Shcherbak recommended the creation of a national committee of all Ukrainian American organizations to

plan and carry out anniversary celebrations, which would include a gala event and a high-level conference in Washington, as well as obtaining appropriate statements and resolutions from the White House and Congress.

While not trying to interject himself into internal Ukrainian American affairs, Dr. Shcherbak said the Washington celebration should be at the highest possible level, with the participation of the largest possible number of senators and representatives.

In a related matter, he also called on Ukrainian organizations — without changing their internal structures or relationships — to unite the community's representational efforts in Washington into an "umbrella" entity that would have as its single goal helping Ukraine, and to shift the center of activities of the Ukrainian American community to Washington.

During the discussion that followed, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Askold Lozynskyj disagreed with some of Ambassador Shcherbak's recommendations and, as he termed it, "misunderstandings" about the diaspora.

"We — the Ukrainian diaspora — are first of all Americans, who have influence in the United States because we work from the perspective that we are Americans," Mr. Lozynskyj said. "We have our organizations and structures, and our influence on our congressmen or the administration is based not on our love for Ukraine or their love for Ukraine but on the fact that we elect them or choose not to elect them."

"I am for the best of cooperation with Ukraine, its embassy, mission and consulates in New York and Chicago, but at the same time we must understand that there is a line that cannot be crossed," he said, noting that as the president of the UCCA, he is not a registered agent of Ukraine.

Mr. Lozynskyj recommended celebrating the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence as in the past — at a somewhat higher level, of course, but without creating a national coalition or committee.

Representatives of other organizations, for the most part, saw the need for coordination of celebration plans, but felt — as did Ukrainian American Coordinating Council President Ulana Diachuk — that it was too late to organize and work through a national committee. Most also expressed a need for a stronger lobbying presence in Washington, although recognizing that the Ukrainian American community could never equal the influence and success of Jewish or Armenian Americans in Washington.

Reporting on developments in Ukraine, Dr. Shcherbak characterized the over-all situation as very difficult — with problems in getting Ukraine's new constitution passed in Parliament, a Cabinet reshuffle as well as a dramatic downturn in the economy.

The draft constitution, even though it passed the first reading, is having a rough time in the Supreme Council and ultimately, he said, it will not be passed in Parliament but by way of a national referendum in September.

Recent changes in President Kuchma's government, starting with the removal of

Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet, were brought on by the accumulation of unresolved problems — primarily economic — that could no longer be ignored.

The first five months of 1995 saw a 9.6 percent drop in the GNP and a 16 percent drop in industrial production, and the military industrial complex has practically stopped working. "Some of the directors, frankly speaking, are sabotaging, standing by passively and waiting for the return of the good old times, as they recall them," Dr. Shcherbak said. "And all of this has resulted in unemployment and social dissatisfaction among the people."

"The major problem today is the dreadful crisis of non-payment," Ambassador Shcherbak said. All Eastern European countries endured this phase of economic transition. "But it has dragged out in Ukraine to its critical limits," he added, "and one could say that this was the primary reason for Prime Minister Marchuk's demise."

He pointed out that in the first five months of 1996, the government failed to receive 155 trillion karbovantsi for its budget. Enterprises are not paying for gas and oil, and the people are not paying for the electricity they use. "No one is paying anything. All are in debt. Enterprises have no cash flow, and they cannot produce because they have no money with which to pay its workers," he said.

As an example, he pointed out that the Ministry of Environmental Protection

(Continued on page 19)

Stamford's Ukrainian Catholic bishop marks 25th anniversary

by Msgr. John Terlecky

STAMFORD, Conn. — The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford commenced a period of thanksgiving and celebration on May 22, in honor of its Ordinary, Bishop Basil H. Losten, who is commemorating the 25th anniversary of his episcopal ordination.

During more than memorable ceremonies on May 25, 1971, in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia, Msgr. Losten and Msgr. John Stock were both consecrated bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn of Philadelphia, Bishop Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago and Bishop Michael Dudick of Passaic.

[At those ceremonies, 2,500 demonstrators protested the method used to name the two bishops, as the nominations were made by the Vatican, acting without consulting the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop-Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj. Thus, it was seen as a violation of the rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Synod. (See The Weekly, May 29, 1971.) — ed.]

In a wonderful liturgical setting on the campus of St. Basil College Seminary in Stamford, Bishop Losten opened the season of jubilation with a pontifical divine liturgy of thanksgiving in the presence of four Roman Catholic cardinals, six metropolitan-archbishops, a Ukrainian Orthodox delegation headed by Metropolitan Constantine of Bound Brook, N.J., 32 Catholic brother bishops, 120 priests, representatives of five women's monastic orders, seminarians, members of the Losten family and chancery/seminary staff.

A bright procession of cardinal red dignified the honor and respect accorded Bishop Losten by the Catholic community in the United States, as all were uplifted by the participation of Cardinals Anthony Bevilacqua of Philadelphia, William Keeler of Baltimore, Bernard Law of Boston, and John O'Connor of New York.

Other ecclesial dignitaries present included Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, Metropolitan-Archbishop Judson Procyk of the Byzantine Archdiocese of Pittsburgh, Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, N.J., Archbishop Daniel Cronin of Hartford, Conn., Ukrainian Orthodox Archbishop Antony of Washington, Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop Vsevolod and retired Archbishops Peter Gerety and George Pearce.

The two-hour liturgy was celebrated in English and Church Slavonic. Responses were sung melodiously and inspirationally by the St. Basil Seminary Choir under the direction of Prof. Joseph Roll.

Following the gospel reading, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Leon Mosko, editor of The Sower diocesan newspaper, quoted a few gracious remarks from dozens of messages that were sent to Bishop Losten by Roman Curia prefects and secretaries of the Holy See, by member-bishops of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and by other ecumenical leaders of the Orthodox Church.

Msgr. Mosko then read the full text of a personal letter to Bishop Losten from Pope John Paul II.

In his letter, the pope mentioned that the 25th anniversary of Bishop Basil's episcopal ordination is an opportunity for the universal Church to rejoice in the stewardship displayed by the jubilarian, especially through the diocese of Stamford, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and via his efforts towards Christian unity.

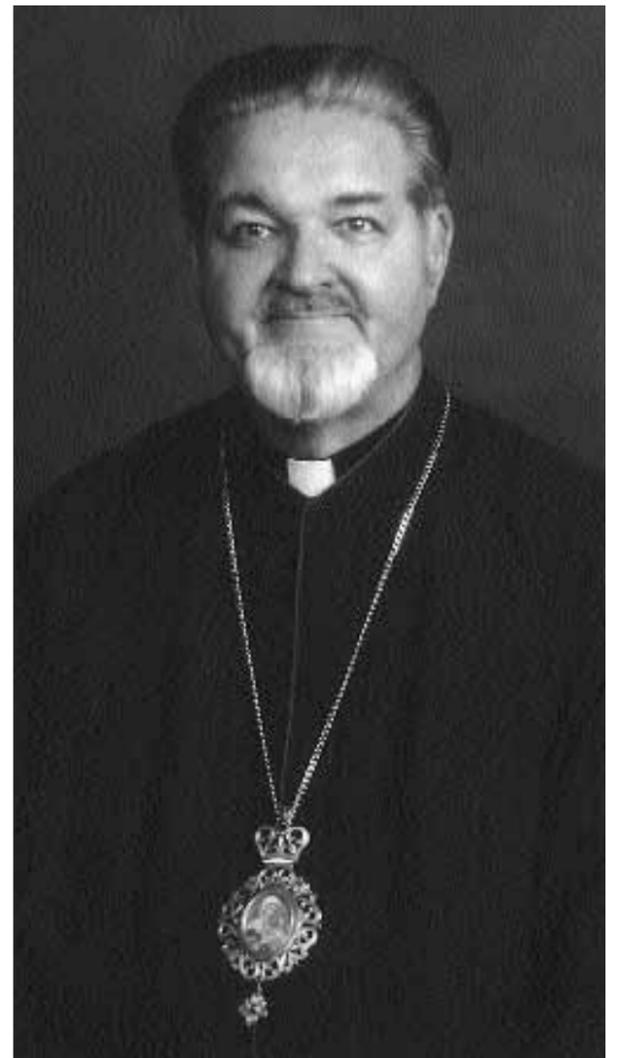
The holy father noted, "we desire to extol with just praises your episcopal ministry, in company with your own whole Ukrainian community, whom for many years now you have served with care, especially by your diligent administration of their heritage."

At the conclusion of the divine liturgy, Cardinal Law extended cordial greetings to Bishop Losten in the name of all brother bishops gathered. He even serenaded the bishop with a religious hymn that calls on all successors of the apostles to heed Christ's call that Peter feed his sheep.

Bishop Losten was the last to speak, offering accolades of gratitude to his brothers and sisters present, his brother bishops, his Ukrainian flock which has always invigorated his pastoral ministry, his priests and nuns, the seminary choir, and to all who contributed to the day's festivities. Joyous notes of "Mnohaya i blahaya lita" filled the chapel.

The pontifical divine liturgy was the first of many events scheduled by his diocesan family to honor Bishop Losten in the next few months. In addition to his silver jubilee as bishop, the faithful of the diocese will also mark the 40th anniversary of his priestly ordination and the 20th anniversary of his appointment as eparch of Stamford.

Regional celebrations are being planned from September through February in the following diocesan centers: Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and



Bishop Basil Losten

Yonkers, N.Y., Hartford, Conn., and Boston. A testimonial is scheduled in New York City at the Sheraton Center Hotel on January 12 of the new year.

Information on planned events as they become finalized, as well as a journal book of greetings and felicitations, is available from any local Ukrainian Catholic pastor of the Stamford Diocese or from the Bishop's Chancery Office in the person of Msgr. John Terlecky, jubilee general coordinator, (203) 324-7698.

Ukrainian American youth in Olympic Torch relay

by Nicholas Medvid

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — Paul Joseph Shtohryn, 18, of St. Joseph, Mo., was one of the bearers of the 1996 Olympic Torch relay on May 16.

Mr. Shtohryn was selected to carry the torch for a portion in the city across the bridge over Garfield Avenue and the railroad tracks along the boulevard system. He was one of 31 persons who carried the Olympic flame through St. Joseph. Police estimated that morning's crowd watching the relay at between 30,000 and 50,000.

After leaving St. Joseph, the torch relay headed to Kansas City, Mo. Paul is the son of Roman and Lisa Shtohryn and the grandson of Stephania Shtohryn, also of St. Joseph.

The selection of Paul as a possible candidate for the torch relay started with the efforts of his aunt and others. After a screening process and in consideration of his academic grades, community charity work and his involvement in sports, mainly track, Paul was among the applicants selected.

Paul is a member of the graduating class of Benton High School. He has received a scholarship to attend Northwest Missouri State University in September. He plans to major in computer science.

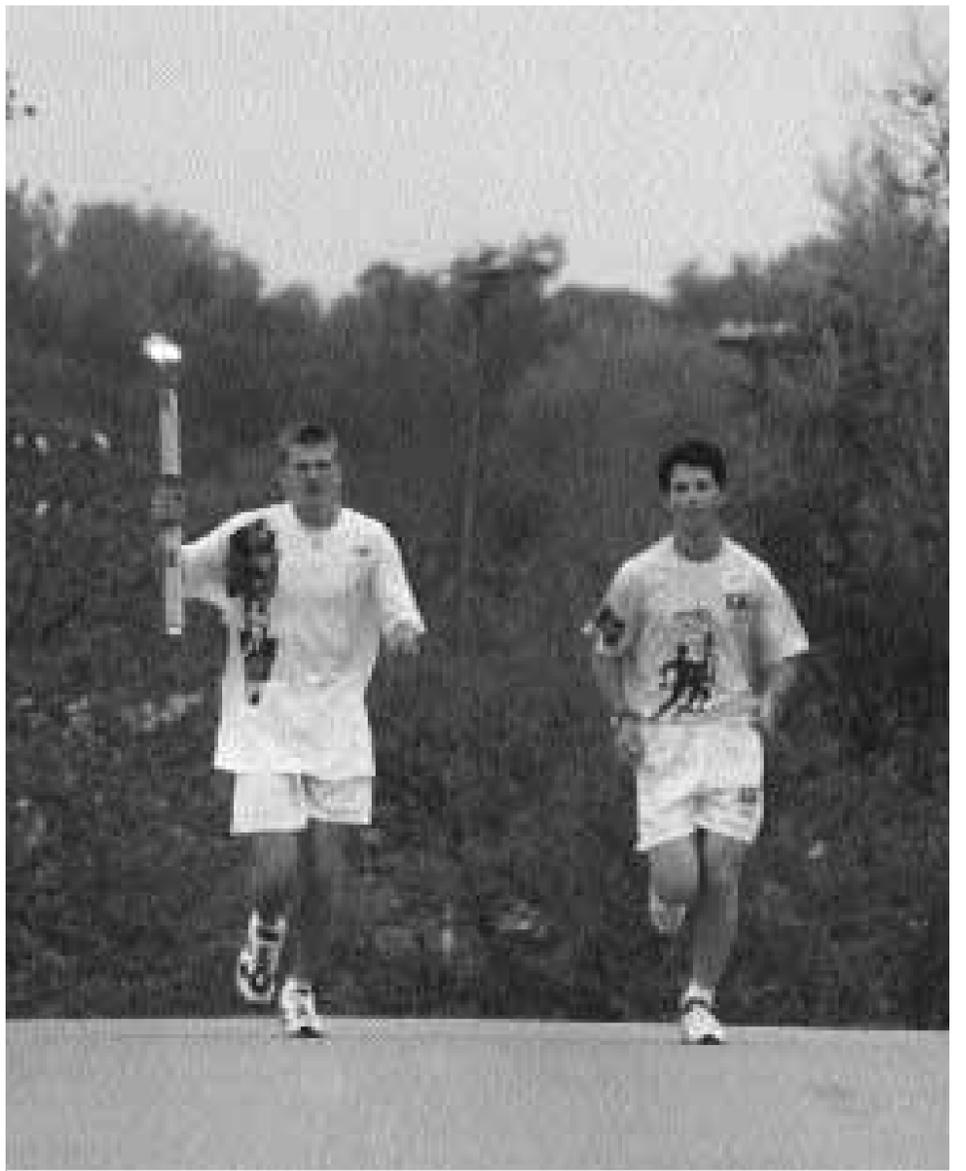
In addition to attending school, Paul finds time to do charity work at a child care center and holds down a part-time after-school job. Paul's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jaroslaw Shtohryn (Mr. Shtohryn is deceased), came to St. Joseph from Ukraine in 1950. Stephania Shtohryn is a member of UNA Branch 355 and also a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Joseph.

Through her efforts, Paul just recently received the benefits of his endowment certificate made possible by the Ukrainian National Association. Paul will use the money to help pay for his college tuition.

Paul helps his grandmother in the upkeep of the church by maintaining the lawn area surrounding the church. Since the pastor, the Rev. Roman Kozak, travels almost 200 miles (from Omaha, Neb.) once a week to visit his parish, the upkeep is dependent on parishioners like Mrs. Shtohryn, her grandson and other loyal community members.

Paul was quoted in the St. Joseph News Press on May 15 as saying, "It's always been a dream of mine to do something for the Olympics — volunteering something."

For the family, and especially Mr. Shtohryn's grandmother Stephania, this was indeed a very proud moment.



Paul Joseph Shtohryn, 18, runs with the Olympic Torch in St. Joseph, Mo.

OBITUARY

Myroslaw Chrin, 49, Detroit area activist

by Jaroslaw Berezowsky

DETROIT — Myroslaw Chrin, 49, of Sterling Heights, Mich., died on May 1, of pancreatic cancer.

He was born in Germany on August 3, 1946, and with his parents settled in Hamtramck, Mich., in 1951. He attended the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools and the Hamtramck Public Schools. As a child and youth he belonged to the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and participated in sports, dance and music classes. He also played the bandura.

Mr. Chrin attended Wayne State University and graduated in 1970 with a major in political science, a subject that always fascinated him. While at Wayne State, Mr. Chrin was a member, and eventually president, of the Slavic Club and of the Ukrainian Student Organization (TUSM), and co-editor of a student magazine, Helianthus.

For a time, Mr. Chrin was employed as a social services consultant with the Polish American Congress, Michigan Branch, and in that capacity provided counsel and assistance to hundreds of residents in the Detroit area. He was knowledgeable in the field of immigration law and procedures, and selflessly assisted many recent immigrants from Ukraine, Poland, Belarus and Russia.

Mr. Chrin was an enthusiastic and active member of many organizations during his life. In the 1970s and 1980s he was actively involved in the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Ukraine. In 1983, he traveled to New Orleans to join others in an unsuccessful effort to obtain freedom for Myroslaw Medvid, whom the Coast Guard had shamelessly turned over to the Soviets, notwithstanding his passionate plea for asylum in the U.S.

In 1991, Mr. Chrin spent several months in Ukraine, and energetically participated in the campaign that resulted in the referendum of December 1, 1991, that upheld Ukraine's independence.

While in Odessa, he met Svetlana Ageeva, an accomplished ballerina and classical choreographer, who was later to become his wife.

Mr. Chrin was a board member of the Michigan

Chapter of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and attended several of its national conventions. He hosted several Ukrainian political dissidents during their visits to the Detroit area, including Valentyn Moroz, Leonid Plyusch and Danylo Shumuk. He helped organize a number of commemorations of the Chernobyl tragedy, and an observance of the Great Famine of 1933.

Mr. Chrin was also a regular participant in the Polish-Jewish-Ukrainian Dialogue committee of Metropolitan Detroit, a small group fostering communication and good relations between the three communities, which sponsored annual observances of the 1939 Nazi invasion of Poland.

He also served as a host for Yakiv Suslensky, president of the Israeli-Ukrainian Friendship Society based in Jerusalem, when the latter visited the Ukrainian community in Detroit.

The deceased was a parishioner of the St. Andrew Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Detroit, and served several terms as president of the church council. He was also a member of the Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the United States.

Mr. Chrin and Ms. Ageeva were married in 1993. In 1995, the couple founded a classical dance school in Sterling Heights, known as The Talent Factory. Mr. Chrin was understandably proud of his wife's artistic talents and accomplishments and served as administrator of the school.

Mr. Chrin is survived by his wife and three very young children: Marusia, Yuriy and Myroslawa. His youngest child was born the day before his death. Also surviving are his parents, Andrew and Maria Chrin; sister, Irene Rapach, and her husband, William; brothers, Roman and Jaroslaw, the latter with his wife Lydia; three nieces; and well as extended family in the United States, Canada and Ukraine.

Funeral services were held on May 4 at the St. Andrew Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Detroit. Bishop Alexander Bykovetz officiated. Burial was at the Resurrection Cemetery in Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Orthodox Church hierarchs to discuss mission, challenges

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Metropolitans, archbishops and bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople), representing eparchies in Canada, the U.S., South America, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and faith communities in Western Europe, will gather in St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Center here on June 25-26 for an in-depth discussion of the diaspora Church's mission and the challenges it faces in light of current circumstances in Ukraine and throughout the world. An announcement of the conference was released by the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Foreseen as major items of discussion are: the role of the Church as sanctifier and promoter of the sanctity and dignity of life from conception to natural death, mission evangelization, religious life, and the family and parish community. Of several important moral issues on the agenda, the growing movement in the secular world to legalize assisted suicide, and the Church's response, will be discussed.

Also significant will be the conference's response to the evolving ecclesiastical situation in Ukraine, the presence of three Ukrainian Orthodox jurisdictions and proselytism on the part of sectarian and non-Christian groups.

The two-day Bishops' Council, co-chaired by Metropolitan Constantine, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Diaspora, and Metropolitan Wasyly, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada, is being hosted by the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., of which Archbishop Antony is president.

Correction

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In "Canadian-Ukrainian Relations cited as Model," (June 9), the volume of Canadian-Ukrainian trade was incorrectly stated as \$117.4 billion (U.S.). The correct figure, representing Canadian-Ukrainian trade for 1995, is \$64 million (Canadian). Canadian exports to Ukraine totaled \$46.7 million, while Canadian imports from Ukraine were \$17.2 million.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

70 years of service

While attending the 24th convention of Ukrainian National Women's League of North America, we were most impressed by the wide array of charitable and community programs the organization has instituted and nurtured in its 70 years of existence.

The organization is well-known at the local level as the group that sponsors pre-schools and children's dances, and publishes *Our Life* (Nashe Zhyttia) magazine. But it does far more than that, a litany of achievements that merits enumeration as UNWLA celebrates its seventh decade.

The group, which was founded in 1925 in New York, aids orphans, widows, the elderly, new immigrants to the United States, and children in various countries of the world, including Ukraine, Brazil, Poland and rump Yugoslavia.

One of its most successful efforts is the UNWLA Scholarship/Student Sponsorship Program, which since 1967 has assisted thousands of pupils and students in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Poland and the U.S. Most recently the program has been expanded to include aid to students in Romania, Croatia and Ukraine.

The UNWLA has spent more than \$2 million on such stipends. Merely between 1992 and 1995 it disbursed \$443,143.22 in handing out 1,816 awards.

Another noteworthy endeavor was its successful effort, in cooperation with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund of Short Hills, N.J., to obtain a magnetic resonance imaging unit for the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center. The organization has also purchased medical equipment and supplies for hospitals in Lviv and in Truskavets in western Ukraine.

Another achievement is the prominent role the UNWLA undertook in organizing The Ukrainian Museum in 1976, and sustaining it since, and today spearheading the effort to raise funds to provide a larger and more suitable home for its holdings. There is also the Petro and Lesia Kovaliv Fund, a stipend awarded for excellence for literary/historical works.

Then there is the UNWLA Pen Pal Center, established in 1974, sponsorship of 13 Social Welfare Centers in sister-cities in Ukraine, and the St. John's Day Care Center in Newark N.J. The list goes on and on.

The accomplishments of the UNWLA are less known than those of organizations that are more geared to self-promotion, or that maintain that self-promotion equates with self-survival. While other organizations herald each accomplishment with what might as well be a fanfare of trumpet blasts and streaming confetti, the UNWLA has gone about its work with quiet efficiency. Its resources are aimed strictly at the task at hand.

One thing could stifle this organization's dedication to selfless giving — natural attrition. Like most other established Ukrainian American organizations, the average age of the membership continues to increase. As older members leave or pass away, they are not being replaced with a younger, more vital force. UNWLA President Anna Krawczuk acknowledges that this is a problem that must be addressed by the UNWLA. She said during the convention that the move by the group to develop a home page on the Internet will be an effort to reach out and recruit young Ukrainian women.

This is absolutely a move in the right direction, because as she admits, as Ukrainians disperse around the U.S., they are not found as often in traditional meeting places for Ukrainian Americans (e.g. around the church), where they can be spurred to join. They must be reached through the communication vehicle of the 21st century.

However, the UNWLA must also make it attractive for younger women to become active, they must be brought into leadership positions and given real authority. If they are only to watch from the sidelines, why should they join the team? We do commend the UNWLA on taking an initial step in this direction with the election of a young professional to the newly established ecology chair.

UNWLA member Melanne Verveer, who is deputy assistant to U.S. President Bill Clinton and deputy chief of staff to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, perhaps summed up the UNWLA's efforts in a presentation she gave at the convention, where she quoted the first lady from a speech delivered in India. "Give a woman a seed and she will plant it, she will water it and nurture it and then reap it, share its fruits, and finally she will replant it." We applaud the UNWLA for 70 years of service to the community and to the world, and also wish it luck in nurturing its own seed in the future.

June
24
1880

Turning the pages back...

Prague has long been a focal point for the international art scene, and since the turn of the century a key fixture in the Czech capital was Ivan Kulets.

Born on June 24, 1880, in Kholiv (now Vuzlove) near Zolochiv in Galicia, he graduated from the Krakow Painting Academy in 1909, then moved to Bohemia in 1914.

In 1924, Kulets began to teach at the Ukrainian Studio of Plastic Arts in Prague, which became his private art school after government subsidies were eliminated. In 1939, he renamed it the Ukrainian Painting Academy and in 1946 it was nationalized.

At first Kulets's paintings were influenced by the Secessionist (Art Nouveau) movement, but by the beginning of the 1920s his style reflected experimentations in technique and media. Twenty of his paintings hang in Prague's National Gallery, and 164 are at the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svydnyk, Slovakia.

Kulets died in Prague on March 11, 1952. A posthumous exhibition of his work was held in Svydnyk in 1960.

Source: "Kulets, Ivan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

UCCLA hits another snag with Spirit Lake memorial

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association's (UCCLA) campaign to place commemorative plaques at the 24 historic internment sites across Canada has hit another brick wall. The organization wants between \$10,000 and \$15,000 to establish a memorial at the site of one of two internment camps which housed Ukrainian Canadian women and children along with men.

Spirit Lake, which operated between January 13, 1915 and January 28, 1917, is situated in Beauchamp, or La Ferme, near the north central Quebec community of Amos. The other "family" camp was in Vernon, British Columbia.

Spirit Lake holds extra significance since the only two known survivors — Mary Manko Haskett and Stephania Mielniczuk Pawliw, both in their 80s — spent time there as young girls.

However, before the Department of Canadian Heritage's National Historic Sites Directorate decides whether it will give UCCLA any money, the owners of the land on which the cemetery is located must approve of the memorial.

In a May 17 letter to UCCLA Research Director, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, George Ingram, director of policy, legislation and government relations for the directorate, identifies the owners as Denis Trepannier and his wife, Marie Bigue, who purchased it in April 1988. The letter also lists two local contacts to provide additional information.

One of them, Claude McGuire, secretary of the local branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, told *The Weekly* he "understood" Mr. Trepannier had objections for anyone entering the cemetery.

In a telephone interview, Mr. McGuire also read parts of a 1979 legal contract in which a Catholic male religious community, the Clerics of St. Viator, sold the land to a company called Denomme and Sons.

"It says the land is historic and must be accessible to anyone," said Mr. McGuire. "I know the place. There were 1,536 Ukrainians working there in that concentration camp."

But Mr. Trepannier appears to have no problem with allowing people to enter the cemetery. In a telephone interview with *The Weekly*, the cattle farmer who owns the land, said he also had no objections to UCCLA erecting a plaque in the cemetery. Now, the ball is back in Ottawa's court.

"I now plan on writing a letter to [Secretary of State for Multiculturalism] Hedy Fry," said Dr. Luciuk upon hearing of Mr. Trepannier's lack of objection.

This latest impasse follows on the heels of a more cooperative relationship between UCCLA and the federal government. On June 1, the association unveiled three trilingual historical panels at the Cave and Basin site in Banff National Park. The panels, which feature text and archival photographs, and which explain how, when, why and where Ukrainians were interned in Canada's first national park, were paid for by Parks Canada. So far, that contribution remains the only one by Ottawa.

The UCCLA has set up its own memorials at Castle Mountain (also at Banff), as well as Kapuskasing, Ontario — the last camp to close — and Fort Henry, in Kingston, Ontario.

The association also plans to place plaques in Vernon and Nanaimo, British Columbia, Alberta's Jasper National Park, and two in Manitoba, in Brandon

and Winnipeg, which was the site of a receiving station for internees.

"We refuse to simply wait and do nothing, especially since there are still a few survivors with us," said UCCLA chairman John Gregorovich. "We must make sure that before they are gone they know that we made a real effort to ensure that what happened to them is never forgotten."

Dr. Luciuk accused Liberal Prime Minister Jean Chretien's government of betraying Ukrainian Canadians. He said when Mr. Chretien was still Opposition leader prior to his 1993 election, he sent a letter to former Ukrainian Canadian Congress redress committee chairperson Ihor Bardyn promising to resolve the issue should he ever form the next government.

"Here is a prime minister who was willing to take flack over his government's recent amendments to the Canadian Human Rights Act offering anti-discriminatory protection for gays and lesbians — which one of his flunkies promised in a letter to a gay organization — but obviously thinks Ukrainian Canadians don't count at all," said Dr. Luciuk.

"It's not like we're asking for a lot of money. Yet, [former Conservative Prime Minister] Brian Mulroney's government resolved the Japanese-Canadian internment issue [in 1988] and the feds give native Canadians billions of dollars in perpetuity for historic wrongs done against them. This is all a big joke."

However, Dr. Luciuk doesn't lay the blame entirely on Prime Minister Chretien's doorstep. "I think, years ago, bureaucrats dug themselves deep in a hole on this issue and won't back down now. And I think there is a certain 'Uncle Tom' mentality in some parts of the Ukrainian Canadian community in which we act like hungry dogs looking for scraps. But to me, it's becoming a waste of time to spend hours composing and writing letters when someone takes six months to answer with some wishy-washy reply."

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

number of other agreements on economic cooperation and academic exchanges. In a meeting with Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, Mr. Akayev discussed problems facing the 90,000-strong Ukrainian diaspora in Kyrgyzstan. He said that a Ukrainian department would soon be established at the national university. (OMRI Daily Digest/Reuters)

Ukraine to receive more credits

KYIV — The International Monetary Fund will allow Ukraine to draw the second monthly installment, worth some \$100 million, from its \$867 million stand-by loan at the end of the month, an RFE-RL correspondent reported on June 19. The same day, Agence France Presse reported that the European Commission will lend Ukraine 200 million ecus (\$246 million) for economic reforms. The credit will be released in two tranches if Ukraine continues with its economic reforms and the shutdown of the Chernobyl nuclear power station. ITAR-TASS reported that the World Bank will also give Ukraine a \$250 million credit to reconstruct its coal industry. (OMRI Daily Digest)

A Chernobyl solidarity call

Following is the text of an appeal issued by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, the Ukrainian American community has been called to express its concerns in many ways. This call is about the need for all of us to support an international event that will bring together thousands of human geneticists who are ideally equipped to analyze and contribute approaches that may ameliorate the negative implications of the accident.

Chernobyl transcends an ecological disaster; it is a tragedy with elements that have exposed the raw edges of politics and ethics. Furthermore, Chernobyl has been very detrimental in the sphere of biological integrity of Ukraine and has opened sharp concerns about its human health prospects. For many, the handling of the Chernobyl accident during the past decade has demonstrated a rather abysmal failure by bureaucratized agencies to grasp the dimensions of the event. Some even propose now that the Chernobyl tragedy requires new approaches where philosophers should play a greater role than politicians.

The mass media and in some instances the scientific community have emphasized that the ionizing radiation effects from Chernobyl on human health may be too negligible to be measurable under current circumstances, by available methods and resources. This, in turn, has confused the public. Statements are often made that scientific studies fail to show evidence of "attributable or measurable effects" stemming from Chernobyl. Frequently this is construed as being equivalent to "a safe radiation dose."

But, in truth, the scientific fact that ionizing radiation causes genetic mutations and that these can result in cancer, birth defects and other disorders is indisputable. Much energy is often expended in arguments that Chernobyl's ill effects will afflict possibly 50,000, 500,000 or 500 million, as if statistics represent a key question. Statistics are inimical to ethics. Death is death, a life handicapped by birth defects is a burden.

Another frequent extrapolation is that "non-measurable effects" are equivalent to "no effects." This is the same as to say that the death of 50,000 people scattered across Europe and across 10 years is inherently different if they die under more detectable circumstances. It is beyond dispute that ionizing radiation is an undesirable element in our environment because it threatens the stability of the genome, human and non-human alike. Genetic mutations are of consequence to current and future generations.

It is also beyond dispute that the distressed populations are deeply concerned and that the birth rate in afflicted areas has plummeted. In such a framework, the value of scientific investigations is high, regardless whether results are negative and therefore rewarding to scientists, or positive and therefore rewarding to distressed populations. Scientific facts are necessary to anchor rational and constructive dialogues between the public and its representatives. Without facts, human welfare and dignity can easily be diminished.

The Ukrainian Medical Association

of North America is endorsing a special symposium, "Chernobyl: Implications of a Decade," organized by Dr. Wladimir Wertelecky to take place concurrently with the International Congress of Human Genetics to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on August 24. Most of the scientific evidence about ionizing radiation effects on human health stem from investigations of the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, which represented an acute radiation exposure. Extrapolations from such studies may or may not apply to Chernobyl. It is useful to underscore that Chernobyl represents an amount of radiation at least 200 times greater than was released from the Hiroshima or Nagasaki bombs. Also, in contrast to Hiroshima-Nagasaki, which were acute high-dose exposures, Chernobyl poses dilemmas about low-dose chronic radiation exposures. The area affected by Chernobyl stretches far away from Ukraine.

The magnitude of the disaster is underscored also by recent concerns that two-thirds of the drinking water in Ukraine may be endangered by potential plutonium contamination, one of the most lethal radioactive agents known. While initially Western scientists doubted reports about an epidemic of childhood thyroid cancer primarily because it was "too early after the accident," now, there is some scientific consternation because "there are too many cases." Some believe the increase in cases may be due to a pre-existing iodine deficiency among those exposed, while others suspect that the estimates of the amount of radiation released from Chernobyl may have been significantly understated. In any event, there is no doubt that the affected populations are profoundly distressed and have strong doubts about their future. The birth rate has plummeted and self-perceptions of health status are quite low.

In April of this year, a disturbing report in the prestigious journal *Nature* caused further bewilderment among international scientists, as well as those in Ukraine. The article, amply highlighted in the press (e.g., *The New York Times*, April 25), reported that genetic mutations in children of persons exposed to Chernobyl are significantly increased. Should this be confirmed, the implication will be that future generations of Ukrainian children may be burdened by birth defects and other genetic mutation effects.

The special symposium in Brazil will provide a forum for a serious, scientific and balanced discussion of the past and prospective studies that may clarify the current debate. The program also aims to encourage independent investigators to undertake a greater role and to invite them to join the ranks of investigators sponsored by official agencies. Human and medical geneticists are particularly well equipped to study ionizing radiation effects on DNA, its stability and the implications of genetic mutations to current and future generations.

The program calls for a review by Dr. Oleg Z. Hnateiko, M.D., Ph.D., the director of the Lviv Scientific Institute of Pediatrics and Hereditary Pathology and also the head of the Ukrainian Human and Medical Genetics Society. Other Ukrainian experts have been invited as participants. The keynote

(Continued on page 18)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



In Ukraine, little changes mean a lot

Two years ago Lesia and I visited Ukraine. We flew Air Ukraine to Kyiv. It was not a happy flight. Boarding was not by rows but rather on an "everyone for him/herself" basis. The flight attendants acted as if they were doing us a favor by traveling with us. They were older, spoke Russian among themselves, and rarely smiled. The food was poor. The seats were hard. The fare was low so we didn't complain. Much.

We took an overnight train to Ternopil, where we were met by Bohdan, my cousin. As he drove us from Ternopil to Berezhany, to Chernivtsi, to Ivano-Frankivske, to Sokal, to Lviv, gasoline was practically impossible to find. Resourceful as ever, Bohdan had "friends" in every major city and was able to fill the gasoline cans he kept in the trunk. Riding in the backseat we realized that if, God forbid, anyone hit us from the rear, we were toast.

A few positive notes. Everywhere we traveled, there were private homes being built on the outskirts of towns. Bricks were piled in some places indicating future construction. Churches were being renovated, roadside chapels built. People in the villages had little homesteads with livestock and gardens.

Lviv was stifling hot. It hadn't rained for over a month. A smoky pall hung over Lviv because of the spontaneous turf fires that were erupting around the city. There was dust everywhere. On the trams. On the streets. In the homes. Food was scarce. Water was at a premium and was shut off at regular intervals during the day. Streets were in terrible shape with potholes and deep depressions everywhere. Old women were begging in front of churches and along main thoroughfares. St. George's Cathedral was in need of repair. A sense of helplessness was pervasive.

There were Mexican soap operas and class-B U.S. films on television, all dubbed in Russian. The most informative news programs were broadcast from Moscow.

I was in Kyiv last year and the situation seemed to be improving. There were visible changes here and there. Little sidewalk cafes were springing up and the mood seemed more upbeat.

This year Lesia and I returned to Lviv via Air Ukraine. The seats were still hard and the fare was still low. But the service was excellent. The flight attendants were younger. They spoke Ukrainian among themselves. They smiled. A lot. It was evident they wanted to please and it wasn't easy given the number of people. It was a full, elbow-to-elbow flight. The food was as good as on any American airline.

This time, everywhere Bohdan drove us, from Lviv, to Brody, to Pochayiv, to Kremenets, to Dubno, to Mezburich, to Ostrih, to Rivne and back to Lviv, we found gasoline. Even better. There were gasoline stations being built along the road. Private home-building had expanded greatly. There were new or renovated churches in almost every town we passed through. We even spied road repair crews along the way.

Ostrih Academy had come a long way since my visit a year ago. There were newer, brighter classrooms. A suite had been built for visiting professors. A new students' dining room had been added to the facility. And, most important of all, Ostrih was officially awarded academy status by President Leonid Kuchma. It was obvious that the dedicated, hard-

working staff, led by Rector Pasichnyk, was turning things around at a rapid clip.

Lviv was still stifling hot. But food was no longer scarce. Even bananas and oranges are available most of the time. Street vendors were everywhere along the main thoroughfares. Small shops had opened on side streets. Streets were being repaired. There was scaffolding within St. George's Cathedral, which was being renovated. Water was less scarce. Television offerings had improved. There were more Ukrainian programs and the Ukrainian news hour was good. CNN News was dubbed in Ukrainian. Streets were under repair.

There was much discussion about the proposed new constitution on the radio, on television and on the street. UNA/UNSO organized a demonstration by the Shevchenko statue in Lviv one evening during our stay. Two young men stood on the platform holding their red-and-black flags while another debated the pros and cons of the constitution. As I understood him, his people don't believe Ukraine needs a constitution. England and Israel don't have constitutions, he argued, so why should Ukraine? Besides, he added, even in America many actions of the government are unconstitutional. When Americans believed President John F. Kennedy was becoming too chummy with the Soviets, for example, he was assassinated, the young man declared. I was tempted to take the microphone to counter that statement as well as other distortions he mouthed, but I resisted. It's their country. I'm a visitor.

Lesia and I met with over 200 teachers in Ostrih and Rivne. We discussed life in America, the teaching profession in general and the meaning of democracy. We discovered that they had some misperceptions about the United States, that their teaching problems – disruptive children, uncooperative parents, a sense of moral indifference – were similar to ours, and that they were committed to democracy in Ukraine. The overwhelming majority believed that political changes in Ukraine were moving much too slowly. When asked what they would do if they had evidence that a government official was corrupt, most answered that they would take the information to the local newspaper. Most, however, didn't think the information would be published or, if it was published, that anything would happen.

At the same time there seemed to be more old women begging in the streets and the high school students with whom we met found it difficult to make choices regarding the subjects they wanted to talk about. Maybe it was us. Or maybe they just weren't accustomed to making choices.

We pointed out that one can't compare Ukraine to the United States. The American democratic tradition goes back to the Magna Carta and has been fully functioning for over 200 years. Even then we've made some major mistakes. In contrast, Ukraine has been a nation-state since the day before yesterday.

During our discussion with students, we pointed to the changes we had seen in the last three years. They couldn't appreciate them because, to them, they're barely visible. It's like a child growing up before parents who see the child everyday. It's only when someone who hasn't seen the child for a while comes to visit that changes are duly noted. And so it is with Ukraine. Changes are happening, and changes – no matter how little – mean a lot.

Canadian nursing professionals help update Ukraine's health care

OTTAWA – In the past four years, Canadian nursing professionals – most of them with a Ukrainian background and from the western provinces – have traveled to Ukraine to help this former Soviet republic update its nursing programs. And Ukrainians have come to North America to look at the Canadian way of doing things.

The exchange is proving to be a learning experience for both sides – an opportunity for Ukrainians to gain the knowledge and nursing skills they require to cope in a post-Communist, market-based economy, and for Canadians to widen their view of the world and gain a foothold in an emerging global market.

Aimed at supporting the transition to a democratic society in Ukraine, the Canada Ukraine Partners Program was launched in 1992 with funding from the Canadian International Development Agency. It has three components: health, public administration and civil society.

The Canadian Society for International Health is administering the health component of the program, Partners in Health. The nursing segment, in the first few years focused on individual placements of Canadian nurses and nursing specialists in Ukraine. However, these single placements provided only a beginning. Ongoing links between institutions were needed for continuity in capacity-building.

The objective of the third phase, which began in January, is to foster exchanges between Canadian and Ukrainian health institutions for mutual benefit, provide training in leadership skills, and help Ukraine develop baccalaureate and master's nursing educational programs. The overall objective is to help Ukraine's nursing curriculum meet international standards.

Ukraine has 110 schools of nursing, but only four are college-based and have four-year programs; at most schools, training lasts two years. There are no

professional organizations, so there is little networking. And the nursing schools are run by physicians rather than nursing professionals.

Canadian nursing professionals say Ukraine is "where Canada was 50 years ago." The aim is to increase knowledge and develop leadership skills among Ukrainian nurses so they can take over the schools and improve nursing education.

Collaboration among Ukraine's Ministry of Health, the University of Alberta, Grant MacEwan Community College and the Canadian Nurses Association has already resulted in major revisions to Ukraine's national nursing educational curriculum. This will lead to significant reform in the nursing profession.

The University of Alberta's faculty of nursing and Grant MacEwan Community College are the main Canadian partners, and Gerri Nakonechny, dean of health and community studies at Grant MacEwan, is the Partners in Health nursing project's coordinator. A third-generation Canadian, she is from a Ukrainian background and speaks the language.

Ms. Nakonechny became involved in Partners in Health in 1992, and the following year visited Ukraine with three other people to do an assessment of potential placements. As a result, a number of Canadians were placed for one to three months in Ukraine. Ms. Nakonechny herself went to Lviv to assist with curriculum development and implementation.

In early 1994, Partners in Health hosted Dr. Tetyana Chernyshenko, chief specialist with Ukraine's Ministry of Health. Responsible for nursing education in Ukraine, she split her two months in Canada between Edmonton and Ottawa, and was keynote speaker at an Edmonton conference attended by 65 Canadians interested in a strategy for training Ukraine's health professionals.

The following year, two nursing pro-



Seen at meetings in Ukraine to discuss a Canadian-funded nursing program are: (from left) Paulette Schatz, Dr. Tatyana Chernyshenko, Maury Miloff and Yuri Soubotin.

professionals from Lviv visited Canada to look at facilities and nursing education.

"We developed a very good relationship, a good trusting relationship," said Ms. Nakonechny. "One of the realities of sending over Canadians who speak Ukrainian is that both sides feel very comfortable. It's wonderful to bring the Ukrainians to Edmonton because there are people here who can collaborate with them in their language. They get a great deal of community support."

Ms. Nakonechny added: "Now we actually want to get some content, information and knowledge transferred, and we need continuity. That's why we are concentrating on links between institutions."

In May 1995, Ms. Nakonechny was back in Ukraine with a colleague to assist in planning the first nursing conference at the request of the Ukrainians. The conference, held last September in Chernivtsi, was attended by eight Canadians. All were

nurses or educators, with representatives from the Canadian Nurses Association, McMaster University, the University of Alberta faculty of nursing, and Grant MacEwan Community College. More than 400 Ukrainian nursing representatives attended the conference, and more than 400 were at a workshop held afterwards in Vinnytsia.

"The objective of the conference was to bring nurses together for the very first time in the hope that they could come up with recommendations to address the issues facing nurses in Ukraine," said Ms. Nakonechny. "It was an enormous task, but by the end of the conference they had come up with 12 specific recommendations."

During the program's third phase, Canadian nursing specialists in psychiatry, obstetrics, program management and nursing education will visit Ukraine, and nursing leaders from Ukraine will visit Canada. Camille Romaniuk, a psychiatric nurse from Edmonton, has already spent two weeks giving a seminar in Ukraine, and three Ukrainian specialists – including Dr. Chernyshenko on a return visit – spent three weeks in Edmonton and Ottawa in April. The two other specialists were Dr. Volodymyr Tarasiuk, director of Cherkasy Medical College, and Dr. Inna Hubenko, director of Vinnytsia Medical College.

Particularly interested in the Canadian system of nursing education, they were given an overview of the educational system, visited nursing schools involved in undergraduate and higher education of nurses, and were shown a range of community nursing placements. They also spent time in Ottawa, meeting with the Canadian Nurses Association (CNA), Health Canada and the Canadian Association of University Schools of Nursing (CAUSN).

"Even though the program was short, it was well planned, so that we had a chance to learn about the university school of nursing system and also to see medical colleges and nursing departments," said Dr. Chernyshenko at the end of the visit. "We were able to familiarize ourselves with the practical aspects of the nursing education system and the activities of the national nursing association on the federal and provincial levels. We also visited Health Canada to become familiar with the strategy of policy development, and we were at hospitals."

The delegation was shown the different levels of nursing education in Canada. "This was very important to us since in Ukraine we only recently started a bachelor's program, and we have no graduates

Engineer's project sends technical books to Ukraine

WINNIPEG – A Canadian engineer and his family have undertaken a humanitarian aid project to help future engineering students in Ukraine. Walter J. Muzyczka of Winnipeg has sent over 350 kilograms (770 lbs.) of English-language technical books to a high school in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv.

Used books were donated by the University of Manitoba engineering library with the help of Dr. Dimos Polyzois, associate professor of structural engineering. Mr. Muzyczka arranged to collect, package and ship the more than 500 books overseas.

The Lviv Lyceum of Physics and Mathematics is a high school that prepares advanced students for university study in engineering and applied sciences. Mr. Muzyczka noted, "They are a new generation of future scientists, engineering managers and decision-makers for independent Ukraine."

In 1994, Mr. Muzyczka volunteered to work in Ukraine as an advisor to the Lviv Oblast government in the area of small hydropower development in the Carpathian mountains.

At that time, he had the opportunity to visit the Lviv Lyceum, meet with students and listen to their needs. "These are brilliant and articulate students who have great potential to contribute to rebuilding Ukraine," he observed.

Mr. Muzyczka said he wants to encourage this potential. "These students are studying English and are obviously



Walter Muzyczka packing one of his shipments of books to Ukraine.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued on page 16)

Canada's new rising star: Winnipeg-born Tamara Gorski

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Her chameleon-like beauty evokes images of Michelle Pfeiffer, Annette Bening and a young Faye Dunaway. In the glamorous world of celluloid, such qualities have earned Winnipeg-born Tamara Gorski starring roles in television and film.

In the CBS made-for-TV movie, "Mrs. Harris Goes to Paris," she played a high-fashion Parisian model opposite Angela Lansbury, Dame Diana Rigg and Omar Sharif. Her look in that one: a young Audrey Hepburn in the 1957 film, "Funny Face." More recently, Ms. Gorski appeared in Gus Van Sant's "To Die For," which earned its star, Tom Cruise's wife, Nicole Kidman, a Golden Globe for best actress in a comedy or musical. The ex-Winnipegger played a bar girl flirting with the film's other star, Matt Dillon.

And, last summer, Ms. Gorski appeared in a Canadian pay-TV anthology series based on masterpiece paintings. In the episode in which she appeared, called "Language of the Heart," Ms. Gorski relied on her Royal Winnipeg Ballet training to portray a ballerina who redirects an orchestra conductor's sexual advances to compose a ballet for her and her violinist-lover. The installment was based on Edgar Degas' "The Rehearsal."

Despite her success, Ms. Gorski's manager, Nancy LeFeaver, acknowledges that expanding the 26-year-old actor's range has been challenging. "Tamara never gets to play the more hard-edged roles, I guess she looks too exquisite for that," says Ms. LeFeaver.

Foremost in feeling that frustration is Ms. Gorski herself. "There are some roles I know I can't get, because the most popular look these days is androgynous," she explains in a telephone interview from her home in Toronto.

Fortunately, Ms. Gorski is also endowed with versatile talent. For instance, when she was filming the movie "The Lost World" three years ago in Harare, Zimbabwe, the 5 feet 5 inches, 105-pound Ukrainian Canadian actor moonlighted off the set singing her heart away in a local club.

Currently appearing in the Toronto stage production, "Lucky Strike," at the city's Theater Passe Muraille, Ms. Gorski is now playing up her physicality.

The play focuses on the final 15 minutes of a gangster's life as he, and another con, fade to black, holed up in a warehouse with a bag of loot, a bottle of bourbon and the gangster's moll — Ms. Gorski. "There's one scene where I have to hit this gangster, Eddie, over a 100 times," she said. "It's like being in a big hopak."

Growing up in Winnipeg the daughter of well-known physician Dr. Bron Gorski, Tamara Gorski had many opportunities to twirl in a hopak as a junior dancer with Rusalka, and teach students how to do it as a choreographer with the Ukrainian National Federation. She also spent five years as a soprano soloist with the Tyrsa choir, and traveled to Rome in 1988 to sing for the Pope at the millennium celebrations of Ukrainian Christianity.

"When people ask me what most influenced me in my appreciation of the

arts, my answer always is my Ukrainian upbringing" explains Ms. Gorski, who moved to Toronto in 1988 and obtained a degree in fashion merchandising and visual communication at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. "When people were reading Shakespeare, I was reading Shevchenko. I was this little kid up there in the 1,500-seat Playhouse Theater reciting epic poems and playing the 'Little Red Devil' in Shevchenko's 'Ivasyk Telesyk' when I was 7. There's no question I was trained in my tradition."

Amid her acting roles, Ms. Gorski recently revisited that tradition and last August released a recording, "Vatra," with her group, Tamara. The project began in the summer of 1994, when she went to visit cousins in Regina. Originally, Ms. Gorski thought she would do the things good for one's soul: hanging out with loved ones and gazing at the Prairie sunset. That plan of serenity quickly changed when cousin Oleksa Lozowchuk began playing her some of his gospel-influenced instrumentals.

The pair decided to pursue a musical collaboration. "Vatra," with its heavy blues and almost Celtic influences, resulted.

"This is a recording which recalls my childhood camp experiences, from the way it starts with a cock crowing to the way it ends with the camp song, 'Pry Vatri,'" said Ms. Gorski.

"Vatra" also appears to have propelled the multi-talented artist into a new career direction. This summer, Ms. Gorski hopes to be able to sing at vari-



Tamara Gorski

ous Ukrainian Canadian festivals across Canada. When time allows, she also hopes to take pen to paper and compose poetry.

"I'm like a car, I have to be in constant momentum and not just idling," explains Ms. Gorski. "I have to create something every day."

Becoming the next Pfeiffer or Benning will, for the meantime, become perhaps the cherry on the cake. Ms. Gorski seems confident that day will come.

"The best chicks are Uke chicks from the North End of Winnipeg," she jokes.

Radoslav Zuk participates in architecture symposium

NEW YORK — Radoslav Zuk, professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal, recently was invited to take part in a symposium of the Society for the Arts, Religion and Contemporary Culture held in New York on February 3.

Participating in the symposium were leading architects and design consultants engaged in church architecture representing different faiths.

Among the participants were New York architect Bertram L. Bassuk, known for his synagogue designs and his approach to architectural education; Eliza M. Linley, architect and Episcopalian minister, who does consulting work for congregations facing new building programs or renovations and resortations; Robert E. Rambusch, leading liturgical design consultant/artist based in New York; and Prof. Zuk, known for his major design projects of Ukrainian Catholic churches in the U.S. and Canada.

Founded in 1961, ARC provides a forum for collaboration on the highest level between artists and intellectuals and religious bodies. It invites the participation "of all those who seek to shape the future," bringing together "those numerous but scattered individuals of all traditions and disciplines who are at work on the frontiers of creative thought and expression."

During his sabbatical from McGill University for the academic year 1995-1996, Prof. Zuk was visiting professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich during the summer semester of 1995.

Last fall he was in Kyiv in his capacity as consultant for the project for the expansion of the National Museum of Ukrainian Art.

Prof. Zuk was also visiting professor at the Istanbul Technical University and appeared as guest lecturer at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey.

The photographic exhibition "Radoslav Zuk: Tradition and New Architecture — Nine Churches for Ukrainian Catholic Communities in North America," which has already appeared in Ukraine, Austria and Italy, was also held at both universities in Turkey last November.

On May 9, Prof. Zuk gave a lecture titled "The Conscious and the Subconscious in the Architectural Design Process: Ukrainian Churches in North America and Museum Projects in Ukraine," which was delivered at the Institute for Architecture at the Technical University of Vienna.

University of Alberta hosts folklore conference

by B. Cherwick and A. Makar

EDMONTON — The conference "Studies in Ukrainian Culture and Ethnicity: Academic and Community Perspectives" took place at the University of Alberta on April 26-28. Sponsored by the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography and the graduate students of the Ukrainian Folklore Program at the University of Alberta, this conference was attended by participants from throughout Alberta, as well as from British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the United States.

Ukrainian folklore studies at the University of Alberta had their start in the 1970s, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Bohdan Medwidsky. Beginning with one course, by 1980 a complete program in Ukrainian folklore had evolved, and in 1989 the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography was established.

This is the first privately endowed Chair in the faculty of arts at the University of Alberta, and is supported by generous donations from the community at large. The Huculak Chair, occupied by Dr. Andriy Nahachewsky, is the only center of its kind on the North American continent conducting educational and research programs in Ukrainian folklore. The Ukrainian folklore program grants the degrees of B.A., M.A. and Ph.D.

A pre-conference public lecture held at the Edmonton Centennial Library featured Dr. Robert B. Klymasz of the Canadian Center for Folk Culture Studies in Hull, Quebec, who gave an audio-visual presentation titled "Ethnic Art in Canada: The Ukrainian Perspective." He described the development of a special exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

The conference began with a graduate student forum, where local researchers presented works in progress. This was followed by a roundtable discussion titled "Archives as a Tool for Community Development."

Participants included Irene Jendzjowsky (Provincial Archives of Alberta), Alexander Makar (Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum), Dr. Nahachewsky (Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography), Sandra Thomson (Provincial Archives of Alberta) and Dr. Klymasz.

In the evening, Dr. Klymasz gave the conference's keynote address, "Ukrainian Canadian Folklore Studies:

Current Trends and Issues."

Saturday's program consisted of five sessions: "Two Paths to Traditional Culture: Oral and Literary Links"; "Ukrainian Material Culture"; "Life and the Erotic: Ritual and Symbolism in Ukrainian Culture"; "Culture and the Old World"; and "Ukrainian Folklore and the Negotiation of Identity." A total of 17 papers was presented.

The day concluded with an interesting roundtable discussion on "Questions of Ethnicity: Personal Perspectives." Four participants (Ms. Jendzjowsky, Natalia Shostak, Frances Swyripa and Ms. Thomson) each presented her own unique understanding of Ukrainian culture based on their individual roots in the four major waves of Ukrainian immigration to Canada: prior to World War I; the inter-war period; post World War II; and the 1990s.

Closing remarks for the conference were delivered by Dr. Klymasz.

On Sunday, April 28, conference participants took part in a driving tour of east central Alberta. They visited many of the sites settled by the first Ukrainian immigrants to Canada, including many churches, cemeteries and other architectural landmarks.

There are plans to publish selected articles from the conference in the folklore journal Culture and Tradition published at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Conference sessions were attended by many members of the Ukrainian community of Edmonton, as well as a great number of non-Ukrainians interested in the fields of folklore and Ukrainian studies. All had the opportunity to take an active part in the discussions that followed the presentation of each paper. Many interesting observations were offered by listeners from outside the academic community.

The conference showed the growing interest in Ukrainians folklore studies among Ukrainian and non-Ukrainians from both academic and community circles. Secondly, it underscored the high level of folklore scholarship taking place throughout Canada. Thirdly, it verified the sound academic foundation that graduate students receive in the Ukrainian folklore program at the University of Alberta. Finally, it showed that the Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Folklore and Ethnography is becoming one of the leading centers for Ukrainian ethnology in the world and for folklore studies in Canada.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Ballet and TV pluses

by Helen Smindak

With the opera season over, ballet has come to the fore, both at the Metropolitan Opera House and the New York State Theater.

Two Ukrainian-born dancers – Vladimir Malakhov and Maxim Belotserkovsky – have been winning rave reviews from critics for their performances in the 1996 season of the American Ballet Theatre, now in its closing weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Across the Lincoln Center Plaza at the New York State Theater, American-born ballerina Roma Sosenko continues her fine work in solo and demi-solo performances with the New York City Ballet Company.

Mr. Malakhov, who has been compared by *Newsday* to the famous dancer Rudolf Nureyev, has been appearing this spring in leading roles in exciting productions of "Romeo and Juliet," "Manon," "La Bayadere" and "Swan Lake." He also dances in various works that make up a special All-Tchaikovsky program (Ballet Imperial, Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux, and *The Sleeping Beauty*, Act III).

Considered "our new find" by the American Ballet Theater, Mr. Malakhov was born in Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine, where he began his dance training at age 4 at a local ballet school. After completing studies at the Bolshoi Ballet School, he joined the Moscow Classical Ballet in 1986 as the company's youngest principal dancer and was assigned leading roles in a large number of ballets.

In 1992, Mr. Malakhov joined the Vienna State Opera Ballet as a principal soloist, dancing the leading roles in "La Fille Mal Gardée," "The Nutcracker," "Don Quixote," "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Manon." He has been appearing as a principal dancer with the National Ballet of Canada since 1994.

Winner of many international awards, he was named "best male dancer in the world" by Japan's *Dance Magazine* for three consecutive years, 1992-1994. He is the subject of two films – "Bravo Malakhov" (1991) and "The Dancer Malakhov" (1993).

Before joining the American Ballet Theater in the spring of 1995, he appeared in the United States with the Moscow Classical Ballet tour and as a guest artist with the Bolshoi Ballet Academy tour and the Los Angeles Classical Ballet.

His repertoire with the ABT last season included Solor in "La Bayadere," Albrecht in "Giselle," the leading male role in "Les Sylphides" and the "Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux."

Mr. Belotserkovsky, a native of Kyiv who trained at the School of Dance there, became a leading dance soloist with the National Opera of Bulgaria in 1990. The following year, he became a leading soloist with the National Opera of Ukraine, and appeared with the company during an international tour that included Japan, India, Egypt, Mexico, Canada and several European and East European nations.

While with the company, he was awarded the title of "etoile" (star), and in 1993 was honored by the president of Ukraine for outstanding artistic achievement.

Joining the American Ballet Theater as a member of the corps de ballet in 1994, he was appointed soloist in May 1995. His roles have included Espada in "Don Quixote" and the peasant pas de deux in "Giselle;" he also created a leading role in "States of Grace."

This season, Mr. Belotserkovsky partnered Julie Kent in the ABT's full-length

production of the world's favorite fairy tale, "Cinderella." As the Prince, he recreated excellently a role he has danced many times with the National Opera of Ukraine.

Ms. Sosenko, who began her ballet training with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky in New York at age 6 later studied at the School of American Ballet, the official school of the New York City Ballet. She joined the company as a corps de ballet member in 1978 and rose to the rank of soloist in 1989.

During the current NYC Ballet season, she is appearing in "Coppelia" ("Dawn" variation), the Pas de Cinq movement of "Chaconne," and "Walpurgis Nacht." In July, she will appear with the NYC Ballet in a three-week engagement at the Saratoga Performing Arts Center.

Previously, Ms. Sosenko has danced featured roles in works choreographed by Jerome Robbins ("The Four Seasons" and "The Goldberg Variation"), George Balanchine ("Ballo Della Regina," "Le Baiser de le Fee" divertimento, the pas de trois "Emeralds" from "Jewels" and "Scotch Symphony") and Peter Martins ("Eight Miniatures," "Little Suite" and "Suite from *Historie de Soldat*."

The daughter of Oksana and George Sosenko of Yonkers, N.Y., Ms. Sosenko has been seen on New York's PBS television channel in several productions, including Balanchine's "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," "A Lincoln Center Special: A Tribute to George Balanchine," and Jerome Robbins' "Live from Studio H." She also appeared in Ruth Page's "The Merry Widow." She has made guest appearances in Italy, St. Maarten and Los Angeles, and traveled with the New York City Ballet to Japan during a recent tour.

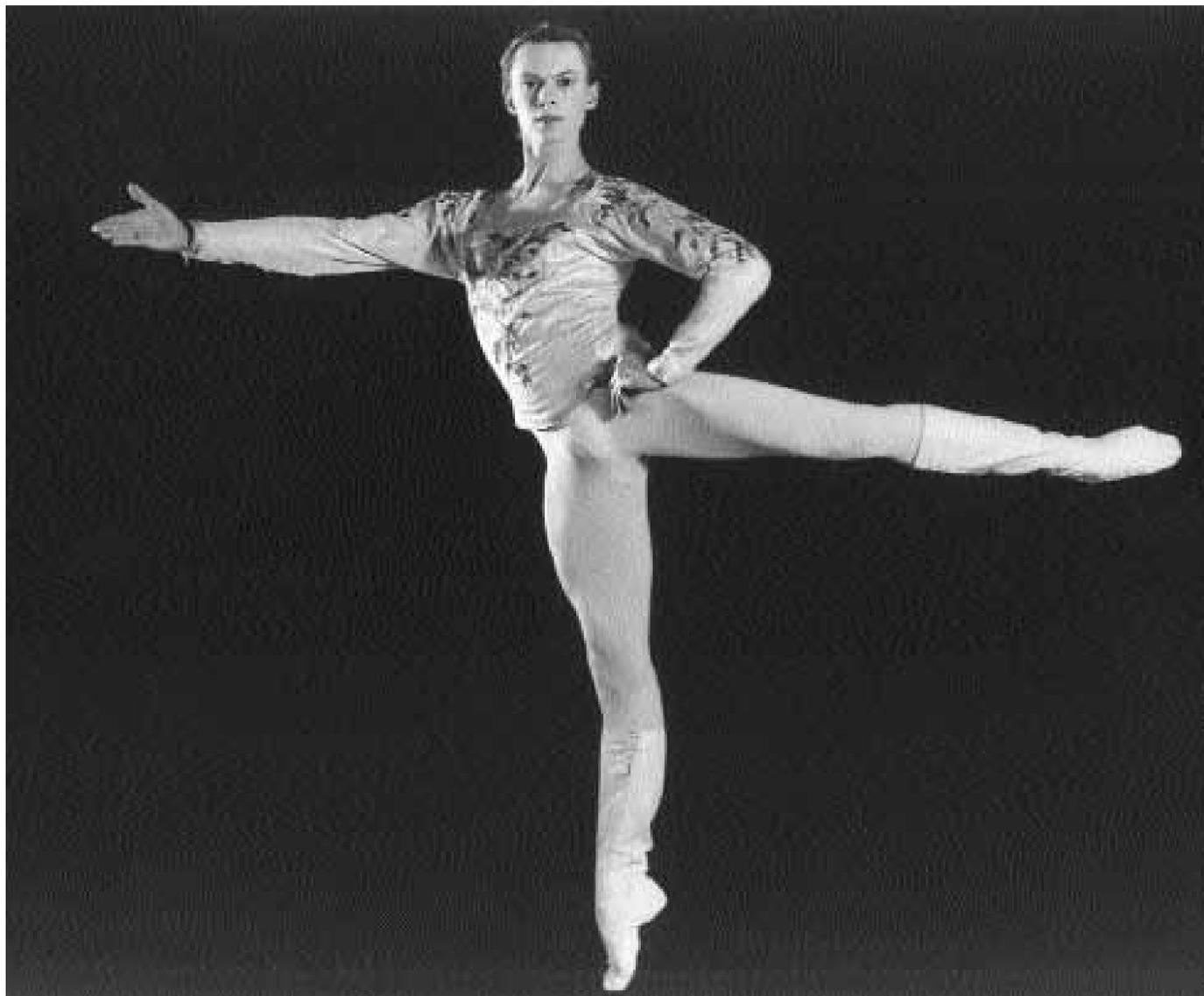
A Butovych retrospective

On the 100th anniversary of his birth

(Continued on page 12)



Maxim Belotserkovsky and Julie Kent in "Cinderella."



Vladimir Malakhov of the American Ballet Theater.

Catholic War Veterans post celebrates 50th anniversary

NEW YORK – The St. George Ukrainian Post 401 of the Catholic War Veterans marked the 50th anniversary of its establishment with a gala luncheon on March 24, at the Ukrainian National Home in New York City. This followed memorial services at the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church for their departed comrades.

The festivities commenced with the presentation of colors. The Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk of Warren, Mich., offered the invocation, and a moment of silence for the departed members was observed. Oleh Lopatynsky, chairman of the 50th Anniversary Committee, delivered the welcome address and raised a toast to the post on its golden jubilee and in honor of all the past commanders. A rousing "Mnohaya Lita" was sung by all.

During the course of the luncheon, master of ceremonies Jaroslaw Kurowyckyj introduced guests and representatives of various organizations. He proceeded to read a letter addressed to Harry Polche, commander of Post 401, from Bishop Basil H. Losten. "Half a century has not dimmed the gratitude of America for its courageous veterans who remain a symbol of the courage, bravery, love of country, and endurance that serves as role models for the youth of today," wrote the eparch of Stamford, Conn.

The Very Rev. Patrick Paschak praised the veterans for their exemplary service to the church. He took the oppor-

tunity to present a proclamation from Bishop Losten that conferred episcopal blessings on Commander Polche for his personal multi-faceted activities in the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church and community. A standing ovation followed.

In his capacity as a lieutenant in the New York Police Department, Mr. Polche was able to assist the Ukrainian community in planning parades and providing the personal security of dignitaries. Mr. Polche is also a member of the Ukrainian American Police Association and a past national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

The first commander of CWV Post 401, Walter Lakusta, and long-time member, Dr. Walter Baron, reminisced and recalled the trials and tribulations of the Post from its infancy to the present.

An added treat was a monologue in both English and Ukrainian by William Shust, renowned TV and stage personality, that evoked much laughter and left everyone in high spirits.

An official proclamation from the Mayor of New York City, Rudolph W. Giuliani, was issued designating March 24 as "St. George Ukrainian Post 401 Catholic War Veterans Day." In addition, a greeting was read from Manhattan Council Member Antonio Pagan.

New York State Department Commander Ignatius Paolilla presented both a CMV National Citation and a State Department Citation commemorating the



At the 50th anniversary luncheon of Post 401 are: (seated, from left) Dr. Walter Baron, Walter Lakusta, Harry Polche, (standing) Oleh Lopatynsky, Peter Switnicki, Ignarius Paolilla, W. Atlas, Jaroslaw Kurowyckyj and Myrolub Lozynskyj.

50th anniversary of Post 401. Elaine Diaczun, president of the CWV State Department Ladies Auxiliary, presented a citation to the post for participating in the 50th anniversary parade on Fifth Avenue commemorating the end of World War II.

In his acceptance speech, Commander Polche expressed his gratitude on behalf of the post and himself for all the honor received. He especially thanked his wife, Rosalie, claiming her to be "the wind beneath my wings." He further stated that the post and its members will continue their good works for many more years in upholding the principles and goals of the

Catholic War Veterans "For God, For Country, For Home!"

Commander Polche recognized and lauded the efforts of those who had served on the Golden Jubilee Committee, including Chaplain the Rev. Leo Goldade, Chairman Oleh Lopatynsky, Master of Ceremonies Mr. Kurowyckyj, Treasurer Peter Switnicki, Assistant Treasurer Joseph Woytowich and Sergeant-at-Arms Myrolub Lozynskyj.

The luncheon concluded with the recitation of the CWV Memorial Verse and benediction by the post chaplain, the Rev. Goldade.

Ballet and TV...

(Continued from page 11)

in Ukraine in 1896, the graphic artist and painter Nicholas Butovych is being vividly remembered with a retrospective of his work at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 206 W. 100th St. in Manhattan. The exhibit will run through June 23.

Mr. Butovych came to the United States in 1947, and lived and worked in Ridgefield Park, N.J., until his death in 1961.

Some 30 paintings (oil, gouache and watercolor), etchings and woodcut prints from the Butovych family's collection, depicting folk scenes, landscapes and portraits, are being shown, along with an equal number of Butovych bookplates, greeting cards and book and magazine covers that came from the academy's archives. Several oil paintings from the private collection of a Prague couple, Marian and Julia Zadayanna, are also on display.

Mr. Butovych's work is remarkable for its glowing colors and a combination of fantasy and realism, elements that are especially noticeable in stunning compositions prepared as illustrations for stage sets of Ivan Kotkiarevsky's "Eneida" and Michael Haivoronsky's ballet "Did Lado."

Handwritten correspondence about the ballet that passed between Mr. Butovych in Ridgefield and Mr. Haivoronsky in Forest Hills, Queens, in the late 1940s is displayed under glass, together with the artist's handwritten autobiography.

At the exhibit opening on June 9, art critic Stephanie Hulyk Hnatenko pointed to the influence of early childhood impressions on the artist's work. Although Mr. Butovych could not be classified as an abstract expressionist, his work unites Western European art and Ukrainian art traditions, and expresses the mysticism of Ukrainian life.

In his memories, Mr. Butovych wrote of the folk tales and legends he had heard as a young child. In his subconscious mind, he saw reflections from those tales in every bush, sheaf of grain, willow tree or eerily lighted, storm-tossed cloud, and transposed those impressions into his compositions.

Mr. Butovych studied art in Prague and Berlin and at the Academy of Graphic Arts in Leipzig. He worked and exhibited in various European cities, including Paris (Autumn Salon of 1928) and received several awards.

Life in the Carpathians

"Carpati: 50 Miles, 50 years," a documentary film

which had a one-week engagement in May at the Walter Reade Theater at Lincoln Center, is a portrait of the rural Carpathian area of southwestern Ukraine, seen through the eyes of Zev Godinger, a Holocaust survivor in his late 60s who lives in the small town of Berehovo.

With actor Leonard Nimoy as narrator, the movie follows Mr. Godinger on a symbolic and emotional pilgrimage from Berehovo to Vinohradov, his hometown 50 miles to the east. A secondary theme celebrates the mingling of Gypsy and Jewish musical cultures in the region, with cameo appearances by Ukrainian musicians.

Written and directed by Yale Storm, the film points up the intermingling of many nationalities in the area (it was home to about a quarter of a million Jews before World War II) as well as the changing of national flags several times in this century.

A story told by Mr. Nimoy at the beginning of the film humorously illustrates the changing of occupying forces in the Carpathian Mountain region. A Jew from the Carpathian Mountains, asked by a gypsy how it is that he knows so many languages, replies, "I had my bris in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, my bar mitzvah in Czecho-Slovakia, my divorce in the Soviet Union, and I'll be buried in the [sic] Ukraine, but I've never left my hometown."

Mr. Godinger tells of returning to Ukraine from Auschwitz and surviving on the streets of Vinohradov until he was able to start an ice-cream vending business, which earned him the equivalent of 29 cents a day. When the Communists occupied Ukraine, they persecuted so-called "Jewish speculators" who remained in the Carpathian area. Today, only about 1,200 remain.

Television tidbits

In the past few months, references to Ukraine and Ukrainians – complimentary references, at that – have been picked up on prime-time television shows.

These references were all separate and apart from news reports on important political and economic developments in Ukraine, or the recognition given to Ukraine with every appearance of sports champions like Oksana Baiul, Viktor Petrenko and runner Lyubov Kocko.

NBC and ABC run neck-and-neck for the greatest number of allusions, with WPIX (a local New York station) and New York's PBS channel coming in with one apiece.

The NBC comedy series "3rd Rock From the Sun," which airs on Tuesday evenings, recently had star John Lithgow commenting about "an ancient Ukrainian quilt-

ing symbol," to which a co-star responds, "I'm going to have to find someone who can translate Ukrainian."

In a recent episode of another NBC comedy, "The John LaRoquette Show," Mr. LaRoquette was seen at a bookwriter's party speaking to the writer's beautiful wife, who could pass for a model. She tells Mr. LaRoquette, "I'm from Ukraine."

On a serious note, Yosyf Terelia was credited with orchestrating the Ukrainian civil rights movement on an NBC program titled "New Visions of the Future: Prophecy III." Mr. Terelia, who survived 23 years in a Soviet prison camp (nine of those in solitary confinement), also worked with oppressed and persecuted Jews, noted the program.

ABC's "World's Funniest Videos" included a segment showing a group of Ukrainian men and women in a tractor-hauling contest as the narrator proclaimed: "And in Ukraine, it was man versus machine."

Scott Clark of ABC's Eyewitness News gave a humorous narration in rhyme during a segment that showed Ukrainian women gymnasts doing floor exercises in unison.

According to an ABC News report a few months ago, superstar Whoopi Goldberg auctioned off her leather jacket at a Sotheby's auction "to assist Ukrainian children suffering from defects due to the Chernobyl fallout." Sponsored by the Jewish organization Children Of Chernobyl, the auction was held to benefit Jewish children living in Ukraine, but Ukrainian children in general got the benefit of the publicity.

A recent rerun of the Jerry Seinfeld Show on WPIX, which had to do with Superbowl fever, showed Newman and Kramer playing the board game Risk on the subway. Newman: "I can take the [sic] Ukraine." Kramer: "But the [sic] Ukraine is weak." Tough-looking male bystander with gruff East European accent: "I am Ukrainian. You call Ukraine weak." Wham, the board is split in two.

In the Saturday Night Movie on PBS, "House Calls," Walter Matthau tells Glenda Jackson, "I'm a middle-aged Ukrainian." Retorts Ms. Jackson: "You're a tall, handsome, middle-aged Ukrainian!"

A new Austrian Airlines commercial which touts "daily flights to Moscow, Prague and Kyiv" on various channels places the Ukrainian capital on an equal footing with other international capitals.

One could argue that these items are insignificant and can't compete with the damage caused by that "ugly" segment on CBS's "60 Minutes," but it certainly feels good to be noticed.

Philadelphia's Ukrainian center burns its second mortgage

by Petrusia Sawchak

PHILADELPHIA – During the sixth annual banquet and second mortgage burning of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) in Philadelphia held on March 9, Dr. Julian Kulas was honored for his contributions to the Ukrainian American community. On view before the banquet was a commemorative art exhibit of the late Zenon L. Feszczak.

Borys Zacharczuk, president of the center, presented the Recognition Award to Dr. Kulas and congratulated him for his exceptional dedication to the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia. A congratulatory letter from the White House signed by President Bill Clinton was read.

Dr. Kulas, president of the 1st Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago, literally saved a Ukrainian financial institution, the Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association in Philadelphia, from dissolution when it was in critical financial status. By his timely intervention, the bank was renamed the 1st Security Federal Savings Bank and was moved to a new location.

After accepting the award, Dr. Kulas, on behalf of the bank, presented Mr. Zacharczuk with a \$5,000 check made out to the center and a \$1,000 check for the UECC's new radio program.

In addition to being a bank president, Dr. Kulas is also an attorney in private practice and a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserves. He was the former president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and chairman of the Helsinki Monitoring Committee of Chicago; in 1986 Dr. Kulas was appointed a public member of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He also represented Walter Polovchak in a five-year struggle to keep him in freedom.

The honoree's long list of achievements were lauded by the evening's co-hosts, Osip Roshka (editor of the Ukrainian newspaper America) and Petrusia Sawchak (UECC board member).

Mrs. Sawchak gave a short history of the UECC since its inception in 1980, explaining how the center has grown. Today it has become the community home to over 35 different organizations, an educational facility that teaches Ukrainian subject classes and heritage courses, a library, and a social services agency helping both senior citizens and new immigrants.

Besides a newsletter, the center has added a weekly radio program on WNWR New World Radio on 1540 AM

on Saturday mornings at 9-10 a.m.

Present and past board members of UECC were acknowledged for their work. Those board members present joined Mr. Zacharczuk on stage for the burning of the second mortgage.

Mr. Zacharczuk was presented with an award from the board of directors for his dedication and sound fiscal planning in paying off the \$500,000 debt. Also recognized was Dr. Alexander Chernyk, the UECC's first president. It was during his term that the first mortgage was paid, and the \$1 million expansion and remodeling contract took place.

The banquet committee was chaired by Orysia Hewka, executive director, with the help of the Program Committee. The Rev. Dr. Iwan Bilanych delivered both the invocation and benediction.

A musical program featured violinists Solomia Ivachiv and Olena Klucherev; and pianist Chrystina Dorchuso who performed works by Paganini, Debussy and Liszt. The young performers are students from the Music Foundation in Ukraine sponsored by Maria Murony of Delaware.

Also making their debut in Philadelphia was the Les Kurbas Theatre of Lviv. Eight actors from the troupe recited and chanted excerpts from Taras Shevchenko's "Haidamaky" and "Neophytes" in an original avant-garde style. Members of the cast are Volodymyr Kuchynsky, Natalka Polovynka, Andriy Vodychev, Oleh Drach, Tetyana Kaspruk, Oksana Tsymbal, Yurko Mysak and Oleh Tsiona. The company is presently spending time in New York City at the Harriman Institute and Columbia University's Oscar Hammerstein II Center for Theatre Studies.

Before the banquet, the private art collection of the late Zenon L. Feszczak and his wife, Olena, on loan from The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, was on display. Many of the works featured were by Ukrainian and international artists, such as Alexander Archipenko, Oleksa Hryshchenko, (Alexis Gritchenko), Yuri Hura, Yulian Kolesar, Sophia Lada and Mareo Zubar. The late Mr. Feszczak's son, Zenon M. Feszczak, was curator of the exhibit.

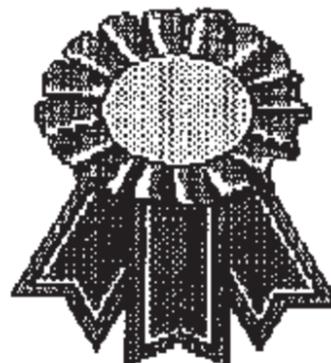
The late Mr. Feszczak served as the design director and later director of the Philadelphia Civic Center Museum and the Port of History Museum in Philadelphia. He also served as board member and exhibit designer for The Ukrainian Museum in New York City. After spending a lifetime promoting Ukrainian art and culture around the world, he died in 1993.



Borys Zacharczuk presents Recognition Award to Dr. Julian Kulas accompanied by his wife, Liza.



Holding a bowl with the burning mortgage are Zwenyslawa Romaniw, UECC treasurer, and Maria Panczuk, former board member as Borys Zacharczuk watches with satisfaction.



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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Eddie Olczyk's successful return

Ukrainian Eddie Olczyk is the perfect company man. Give him an assignment and he follows through, no questions asked.

When Olczyk's role with the New York Rangers was reduced to leading the team in stretching exercises during their Stanley Cup run, he didn't complain. Nor did he beef about sitting out the first five games this past regular season as his Winnipeg Jets opted for a youth movement.

But deep down, it was really eating away at him; in mid-November, he finally reached his breaking point. He had just missed four games with a rib injury and was cleared to play, but was instead scratched for the next two games. This was when he finally lost it.

"I walked through the garage door into the house and suddenly it hit me," Olczyk said. "I couldn't go any lower. I had an emotional breakdown with my wife. I wondered how much more I could take. It was like, enough is enough. It couldn't get any worse for me. I couldn't get any lower than I was at that point."

Olczyk remained convinced he still had the requisite skills and attitude to be an NHL player. That opinion apparently wasn't shared. Olczyk, who averaged 39 goals a year in three full seasons with the Toronto Maple Leafs from 1987-1988 through 1989-1990, had been reduced to part-time playing status in Winnipeg and New York.

Although he has now been in the NHL 11 seasons, Olczyk is only 29 years old. The way he has been treated in recent years, you would think he was a grizzled veteran hanging on for one last paycheck. It was as though the hockey world had lost faith in his potential to contribute.

When Olczyk finally worked his way back into the Jets' line-up, he was placed on a line between tough, talented fellow Ukrainian left-winger Keith Tkachuk and Finnish Flash Teemu Selanne (prior to the latter's trade to Anaheim).

Olczyk scored in his first game back and went on a tear of 13 goals in 13 games. After the first 35 Jets' games he was fifth in team scoring with 16 goals and 25 points.

"People kept telling me my scoring touch has returned," Olczyk said. "I say it never left me. There's one reason, and one reason only, why my production was down the past few years - I didn't get the opportunity to play. The big joke for the past few years is I needed a pretty long

stick to score goals from the press box."

Olczyk's fall from grace happened rather abruptly. When Mike Keenan took over as coach of the Rangers in 1993, he was up front with Olczyk, telling him his biggest contribution to the team would be to keep guys loose.

Olczyk became the leader of the Black Aces - depth players who remain with the team, but play only when injuries hit - and led the team in stretching prior to practices and games.

Once a bona fide scorer and team leader, Olczyk had been reduced to a cheerleader. "Keenan gave me the role to keep guys loose, to be a positive influence," Olczyk said. "I didn't like the decision, but I respected it. I took the role seriously. Nobody could ever convince me my name doesn't deserve to be on the Cup."

Rangers' GM Neil Smith and NHL Players' Association executive Mike Gartner successfully lobbied to have Olczyk and Mike Hartman's names included on the Cup. Neither had met the NHL's requirements of playing at least 40 regular season games (Olczyk played 37) or dressing for at least one game in the Stanley Cup final. Despite that, Olczyk was voted by his teammates to receive the Player's Player Award given annually to the best team player on the Rangers.

"On a team with Mark Messier, Brian Leetch and Mike Richter, he was voted best of the best," said former Rangers' director of public relations Barry Watkins. "That says so much about how important the players felt he was."

Winnipeg GM John Paddock said he always thought Olczyk could help his team and felt a fifth-round choice in the 1995 entry draft was a low price to pay to get him last season. The price might get a little steeper for the Jets. Olczyk becomes an unrestricted free agent after this season. If nothing else, Olczyk has proved that, when given a chance, he can still make a vital contribution.

"He doesn't take any shifts off now," Paddock said prior to the end of the regular season. "He's an example of a player who didn't play much the past two years, but took advantage of his opportunity when he got it. He knows he's on the edge. He can't have three bad games in a row and not have it come back to haunt him."

Eddie Olczyk has been many things in the NHL, most of all a survivor. By the end of the 1995-1996 regular season, the

(Continued on page 15)

Mediation group...

(Continued from page 3)

Nevertheless, the centers have embarked on an aggressive marketing campaign through the press, the use of fliers, and word of mouth.

Recently, Michele Gullickson-Moore, Mediation Services Director of the Minneapolis Office of the American Arbitration Association, visited Ukraine to lead seminars in each city on case management and marketing. Not surprisingly, the Odessites lead the way in marketing. "I was interviewed three times by TV there. They are sharp and understand how to get the message out," she said.

In time, the centers will develop data bases of mediators and case histories, which will be connected to one another by e-mail. In that way, a school conflict in Donetsk could be mediated by a school mediation specialist from Odessa. While a concrete fee structure has yet to

be decided upon, the UMG does charge for its services. Parties are required to pay a small fee to the centers for case management in addition to an agreed upon sum to the UMG mediators.

Funds permitting, in the next year, the UMG will strengthen the three existing centers and begin to expand to other regions in Ukraine, most notably Lviv, Kyiv, and the Crimea. To date, the project has received support from the Eurasia Foundation and the Carnegie Corp of New York, in addition to a grant from the Mott Foundation to help develop labor-management relations models for privatizing enterprises.

Anyone interested in learning more about the UMG and/or is in a position to support the project should contact SCG's Scott Adams or Mr. Borisov in Donetsk (telephone/fax: 38-0622-35-74-33 or e-mail: sadams@umg.donetsk.ua) or SCG's Matt London in Washington (phone: 202-265-4300 or e-mail: scgrussia@igc.apc.org).

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

Ukrainian center right-winger was totally reborn, jumping back into a major offensive role for the Winnipeg Jets.

Along the way, and despite rib, back and knee injuries, Olczyk played his 800th NHL game last April 10 in Detroit and extended a personal points streak. Olczyk contributed an assist and, although his streak was interrupted for 13 games by a knee injury, he had posted points in the last nine games he played. Olczyk's final totals were 27 goals and 49 points in 51 games with 65 minutes in penalties. The good news in all of this was that the Chicago native, on a termination contract this season at \$550,000 (U.S.), was in negotiations with the Jets/Phoenix Coyotes for a new deal.

He became a valuable unrestricted free agent at the end of the season.

"We're on the same page and we want to sign him," said GM Paddock. After two years as a spare part in New York with the Rangers, Olczyk's return to Winnipeg was a successful one.

"Playing my 800th game gives me a great deal of satisfaction," Olczyk said back on April 10. But the satisfaction I get out of it doesn't have as much to do with the length of my career as it does with the fact I'm playing and contributing to a team making a run at the playoffs "

Eddie Olczyk: in 1995-1996 a once-again high-flying Jet. In 1996-1997, a wily Coyote???

Hrudey: last of the Kings?

Even though he had been given some form of reassurance several days before the trading deadline, March 20 was not an easy day for Ukrainian goaltender Kelly Hrudey. Having watched teammates Rick Tocchet, Pat Conacher, Wayne Gretzky, Marty McSorley and Jari Kurri all pack their bags this season, Hrudey had put his house up for sale and had previously thought he was being traded to the Dallas Stars and later even the New York Rangers.

Hrudey tried to keep busy before the noon trading deadline with household chores, taking the family cars to the gas station. So, did he run out of dishes and vacuum? "I wasn't home that long," Hrudey said, laughing.

The phone rang at noon and Hrudey and his wife, Donna, nearly jumped. But, it was a false alarm, a family friend, not anyone from the Kings' management. "I'm not going to lie, these things can happen very quickly if the deal is right," said Hrudey, who admitted being surprised he was still a King. "I was very, very nervous."

Whether the 35-year-old remains a King is questionable because he becomes an unrestricted free agent on July 1. Hrudey is one of the last links to the Kings' 1993 run to the Stanley Cup final.

"I'm the last of a certain era," Hrudey said. "I'm now the oldest, which I don't enjoy. I want to continue to be a leader without being overbearing."

HRUDEY UTTERING: The goalie was irritated when fellow-Uke Wayne Gretzky was greeted with boos as he returned to the Los Angeles Forum on March 18. "I can understand and appreciate the fans cheering for their team," Hrudey said. "People should save their booing for other players."

Hawerchuk has green light in Philly

Artists need freedom to create, and maybe that's why offense-minded Dale Hawerchuk might be a better fit with the Philadelphia Flyers than he was with the St. Louis Blues.

Hawerchuk, who was traded to the Flyers on March 15 in exchange for center Craig MacTavish, said the Blues wanted him to play a conservative style which restricted his play-making skills. The Flyers want the 33-year-old veteran to be defense-conscious, but they're not going to discourage a flashy play.

After signing with the Blues as an unrestricted free agent last summer, Hawerchuk was in coach Mike Keenan's doghouse (who isn't?) early and couldn't find the exit door. He did somehow manage 13 goals and 41 points in 66 games with the Blues.

"It seemed right from the beginning (Keenan) wasn't giving me the ice time," said Hawerchuk, who scored a goal and added two assists in his second game with the Flyers, an 8-2 rout of the San Jose Sharks on March 17.

"He started sitting me right away for certain little plays that I would make. I did adjust, but I don't think it was best for my game."

Flyers' coach Terry Murray found more ice time for Hawerchuk than he probably expected. Murray put Hawerchuk on the Eric Lindros-John LeClair line when Mikael Renberg's abdominal injury flared and also had him playing a second line with Rod Brind'Amour and Pat Falloon. Hawerchuk also manned one of the points on the power play.

In 16 regular season games with his new mates, Hawerchuk tallied four goals, 16 assists for 20 points, better than a point per game.

(Above quotes courtesy of Tim Campbell, Mike Brophy, Lisa Dillman and Wayne Fish, beat writers for the Jets, Kings and Blues.)

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Canadian nursing...

(Continued from page 9)

yet," Dr. Chernyshenko explained. "We don't have a master's or doctorate program at the moment."

Nurses in Ukraine have historically been viewed as physicians' assistants, she added. "Nursing in Canada is a separate, distinct profession. With the experience we have gained in this short period of time, we are hoping to implement our new knowledge in Ukraine. Because our stay was short, we realize that we were not able to learn all the details, but we got a good general overview of the system. As a result of the visit, we hope to broaden our links with Canadian institutions."

She admitted it will not be easy to "reorient the public perception of nurses in Ukraine" and implement a new approach to the profession. "However, we realize that everything begins with education, and we have to implement a good educational system to produce qualified nurses in order to begin the process of change."

Intense work is now under way in Ukraine to create a national nursing asso-

ciation, and Ukraine's Health Ministry is planning to conduct workshops and seminars on nursing education and will be inviting Canadian specialists to participate, Dr. Chernyshenko added.

Colleague Dr. Tarasiuk said that, as a result of what he had seen in Canada, he would be taking an active part in the creation of a national nursing association in Ukraine and would be implementing changes to nursing education at his college.

The Ukrainians are not expected to replicate Canadian nursing programs. "They can't depend on any one country for their resources, nor should they," said Ms. Nakonechny. "They should take the best of what is available. There are other countries doing a lot of work in the health area. Our role is to ensure that they are familiar with what we are doing and offer our assistance. But the choice is really theirs."

For more information on Partners in Health, the Canadian Society for International Health and its other projects, contact Paulette Schatz, PIH program manager, (613) 230-2654; fax, (613) 230-8401; or e-mail, csih@fox.nstn.ca



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Elections in Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

impossible to solve problems with the help of force. The economy is the key factor," said the Crimean prime minister.

Presidential Chief of Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk told Interfax-Ukraine he hoped that the "people of Russia will make their choice in favor of democracy and human values, stability and well-being."

He added that "the hopes of the Ukrainian left-wing forces, and especially the Communist Party, for a landslide victory for Gennadiy Zyuganov have flopped."

But Ukraine's left-wingers were not as pessimistic, pointing to the fact that the margin between Messrs. Yeltsin and Zyuganov was very narrow.

Crimean Communist leader Leonid Grach called Mr. Zyuganov to congratulate him on his "good showing" in the elections. The candidate told Mr. Grach he feels very confident.

Mr. Grach also claimed that Zyuganov's victory will "signal a warming in relations between Ukraine and Russia," and this will allow the Crimean issue to be resolved positively.

And, he added, if Mr. Yeltsin is victorious, "the dictatorship will toughen and the Crimean card will be played out until the situation turns into a conflict."

Both Communist Party leader Petro

Symonenko and Socialist Party head Oleksander Moroz, who is also the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, have said that Mr. Zyuganov has a real chance of becoming the next president of the Russian Federation in the run-offs.

"Zyuganov has a real chance to beat Yeltsin," said Mr. Moroz, "provided that the election law is observed."

Mr. Symonenko told Interfax-Ukraine that if Mr. Zyuganov wins the run-off, "Ukraine is not going to lose its independence and sovereignty. We are convinced of this and have no doubts about it."

"His victory will help settle the problems of Ukrainian-Russian relations, and obstacles which disunite our people will be removed," said Mr. Symonenko.

Mr. Zyuganov has already said that if he wins the Russian presidency, his first trip abroad will be to Kyiv.

"The problem is that Ukraine is so dependent on Russia," added Ivan Lozowy, the director of the Institute on Statehood and Democracy in Kyiv. "So it becomes vulnerable and concerned about what is going on in Russia. And that has to change," he said.

"Even if Mr. Yeltsin is re-elected, a significant portion of the population has voted for Mr. Zyuganov and Gen. Lebed, and he will have to cater to that segment of the populace. So there will be a heightening of Communist and national-

ist tendencies," said Mr. Matiaszek.

And that, coupled with the fact that Russia's new ambassador to Ukraine is Yuri Dubinin, a staunch Russian nationalist, underscores that pressure on Ukraine will continue to mount in the future.

Both Messrs. Matiaszek and Lozowy believe that even if Mr. Yeltsin wins the election next month, he may not serve out his full term. They speculate that he may be removed due to poor health and/or internal conflicts.

"And that is the time Ukraine has to be prepared for," explained Mr. Matiaszek, adding that there has not been a precedent of succession in Russia, and what can happen is anybody's guess.

Roman Zwarych, director of the Center of Democratic Reform in Kyiv, thinks it is not only Ukraine that should be concerned about the results of Russian elections.

"The elections – no matter who wins – will have negative repercussions not only for Ukraine, but for Eastern Europe and Europe in general," he said.

"One way for Ukraine to face the future with Russia is for it to develop a clear and aggressive foreign policy," said Mr. Zwarych. "And it should come up with a much clearer position on European security, expand its role in the Partnership for Peace and play its trump card by getting the United States and Russia to restart its talks on START II," he said.

Deputies make...

(Continued from page 1)

include an article banning the deployment of foreign military bases on Ukraine's territory, as well as provisions concerning the status of the Crimea, Ukraine's official language, national symbols and property.

Regarding the clause about the banning of foreign military bases on Ukrainian territory, all the members of the ad hoc committee voted for this measure – but for different reasons, explained Mr. Teleshun. The left-wingers do not want it because they are opposed to contacts with NATO, and the right-wingers do not want it because they are against creation of a CIS military-political bloc.

Ukraine's citizens remain divided on the draft of the constitution, as witnessed by the pickets outside of Parliament.

Citizens of western and central Ukraine have held meetings over the last few months in support of adopting the constitution, and more than 300 representatives of Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Ukrainian National Assembly and other movements picketed the Parliament building on June 19 to demand that the draft be adopted.

Meanwhile, members of the Civic Congress of Ukraine party, a left-wing organization, picketed the Parliament on June 18, demanding that Russian be granted the status of a second official language, along with Ukrainian.

A Chernobyl solidarity...

(Continued from page 7)

speaker will be Dr. James Neel, M.D., Ph.D., a recognized world authority in human genetics, medical genetics and a recipient of distinguished awards in his field. Soon after Hiroshima-Nagasaki, Dr. Neel initiated and directed a host of studies aimed at clarifying the medical and genetic effects of ionizing radiation. A panel discussion by international experts will expand the vistas presented by reviewers, and the symposium will close with a discussion open to all participants.

The symposium is co-sponsored by the Ibero-American Society of Human Genetics, headed by Dr. Carlos Salinas,

who has invited distinguished scientists from Latin America to become participants. There is considerable concern in the developing world about sources of ionizing radiation and environmental degradation in general.

We call on the Ukrainian community, particularly its business leadership, to make contributions that are necessary to ensure participation by Ukrainian experts. Interactions of Ukrainian experts with thousands of international geneticists attending the congress is one of the most effective ways to uphold and uplift the international and scientific linkages of Ukraine as a newly independent state.

Ukrainian Medical Association
of North America

How to support the symposium

Contributions are being solicited to sponsor Ukrainian participants in the "Chernobyl: Implications of a Decade" symposium to take place in Rio de Janeiro in August, an event to be held concurrently with the International Congress of Human Genetics. Contributions are critical, as such assistance will enable Ukrainian experts to attend this event and present

their views of the Chernobyl accident and determine avenues to ameliorate its consequences.

Checks should be made payable to the tax-exempt University of South Alabama Medical Sciences Foundation (please note: "for U.S.-Ukraine Project"), Wladimir Wertelecky, M.D., Room 214, CC/CB, Mobile, AL 36688-0002.

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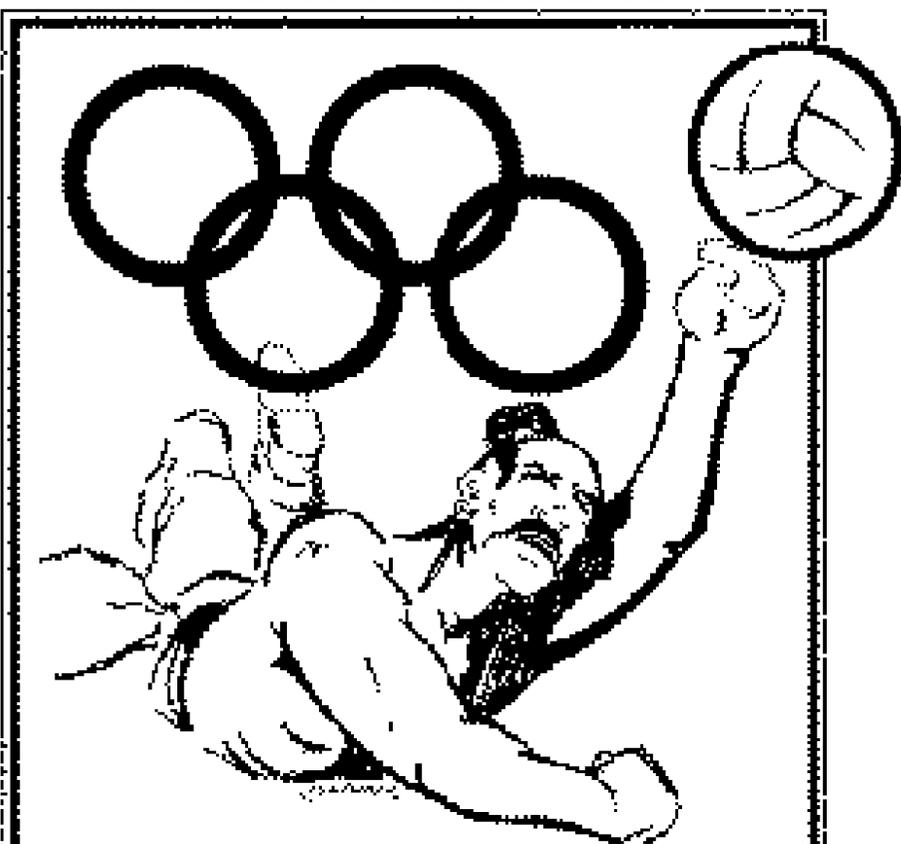
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SOYUZIVKA

Embassy urges...

(Continued from page 4)

and Nuclear Safety, headed by Yuri Kostenko, who later joined the meeting, has not paid its workers since March.

The army, which has been drawn down from 600,000 at the time Ukraine declared its independence to 300,000 today, has received only 16 percent of its budget, and its personnel have not been paid for three to four months. And the government has prohibited the buying of imported office furniture and foreign travel. Even travel on the ministerial level has been curtailed, requiring personal authorization by the prime minister, Dr. Shcherbak said.

As are all government departments, the Embassy in Washington, too, is feeling the budgetary squeeze. "We find ourselves in a very critical financial situation," the ambassador said.

The government tax system is not working, and profitable enterprises are hiding their profits and not paying their share, Dr. Shcherbak continued. This has forced the Cabinet to take "extreme measures," including the formation of special "brigades" headed by deputy prime ministers, which have gone out to the various regions to get a hold of the situation. "It's reminiscent of the old Soviet methods, when things like this were done, but there seems to be no alternative," he said.

While, on a positive note, Ukraine did not accrue any new external debts in 1995, still, its foreign debt for the previous three years amounts to \$8 billion — more than half of which is owed to Russia and Turkmenistan for all oil and gas. This debt level, however, he explained, is not too high for a country the size of Ukraine.

Dr. Shcherbak reported that most of the good news was in Ukraine's foreign relations: Ukraine became a member of the Council of Europe, and President Kuchma has reaffirmed Ukraine's intention to inte-

grate with Europe by becoming a full member of the European community and not some "Euro-Asian" grouping.

"Today we have completely reoriented our foreign policy on European priorities," the ambassador said.

Regardless of who wins the presidential elections in Russia, Dr. Shcherbak said, "the pressure on Ukraine will be increased...We know this and we should be prepared." Russia has stated that it wants to re-institute its old boundaries, and it is part of Russia's official foreign policy doctrine, he underlined.

Ukraine's attitude toward NATO has changed in recent times to the extent that Kyiv now is not against its expansion. "We understand that this will happen, and we must be ready to share a 1,000-kilometer common border with NATO," he said. Ukraine, however, remains against the introduction of NATO nuclear weapons into these expanded territories, and to this end President Kuchma has called for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

"So long as NATO unites democratic countries, we are for maintaining close ties and expanding our cooperation with it," Dr. Shcherbak said. "Our goal is to create a special partnership with NATO, so that NATO would be a guarantor of Ukraine's independence."

The ambassador said that in the near future NATO will open an information center in Kyiv, and in a related matter, noted Poland's positive position on Ukraine's role in Europe and plans for the information of a joint Polish-Ukrainian army battalion, which will be stationed in Peremyshl.

Dr. Shcherbak also took the opportunity to introduce the Embassy's new press counselor, Natalia Zaroudna, who, he said, is also working in expanding the Embassy's relations with the Organization of American States, which is headquartered in Washington.

Shcherbak's letter...

(Continued from page 2)

(along with a number of Western companies) for this contract which in no way violates the U.N. sanctions.

Last but not least, it is noteworthy that the original article and the follow-up articles of June 12 and 13 appeared in your newspaper at a time when hearings on overseas assistance were under way in the U.S. Congress. Thus, the true purpose of these published allegations appears at best suspect.

As a writer, who, unfortunately, for most of my life lived under a Communist regime, I am fully cognizant of the methodology of Soviet propaganda, when on the basis of unrelated facts unsubstantiated and erroneous conclusions were reached.

I am certainly aware that a newspaper seeks burning issues; however, this need should not be satisfied at the expense of the truth and accuracy in reporting. What we really should be seeking are ways to consolidate the already existing relations of mutual trust and partnership between our countries and peoples.

Finally, I would like to quote the words of Mr. Nicholas Burns, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, who said "...when they [the governments] hear some-

thing from us diplomatically, that's authoritative. When they read something in a newspaper that has been leaked, that's one particular person's point of view and he or she is not courageous enough to put his name to it, they ought to disregard it. That would be my advice."

Ukraine has never been cited or officially warned by the U.S. administration about any violations of the U.N. sanctions.

Sincerely,
Yuri Shcherbak
Ambassador of Ukraine



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Saturday, July 13
8:30 pm **CONCERT** — Folk Ensemble **CHERES**
Director: **Andriy Milavsky**
10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **LUNA**

Sunday, July 20
8:30 pm **CONCERT** — Vocalist **Yaroslav Hnatiuk**
Pianist — **Svitlana Hnatiuk**
10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **VODOHRAI, LUBA and MYKOLA**

Saturday, July 27
8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **DUMKA CHOIR**, New York
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10:00 pm **DANCE** — music provided by **LUNA**

Saturday, August 3
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Vocal Duet **TODASCHUK SISTERS**
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Saturday, August 10
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Saturday, August 17
8:30 pm **CONCERT** — **ROMAN TSYMBALA**
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Sunday, August 18
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Nestor L. Olesnycky

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, June 28

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group presents "A View from the Inside — Two TWG Board Members Discuss their Experiences in the Executive Branch." Taras Bazyluk, a speechwriter in the Clinton administration, and Marta Zielyk, the State Department's first permanent Ukrainian interpreter will make the presentations. Mr. Bazyluk will speak on "A Voting Force to be Reckoned With: The Political Maturation of the Ukrainian American Community," while Ms. Zielyk's presentation is titled "Interpreting Ukraine: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly." The event will be held at Freedom House, 1319 18th St. NW, Second Floor, at 7 pm. Refreshments will be served. Donations are welcome. For more information call George Masiuk, (202) 651-2302.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites members, their guests and the community to a champagne tasting. Sample sparkling wines from around the world, including the latest arrivals from Ukraine. The event begins at 7 p.m. Contribution: members, \$25; non-members, \$30 (all inclusive for wine-tasting and hors d'oeuvres). RSVP no later than Monday, June 24. Call Lydia, (212) 697-3064, or Petro, (914) 686-7978.

Sunday, June 30

CLIFTON, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church invites every-

one to its annual picnic, at 11:30 a.m.- 4 p.m. The beautifully landscaped grounds will provide Ukrainian ethnic food from varenyky to pechyvo (pastries), as well as hamburgers, hot dogs, etc. Games and music for the children, as well as prizes, arts and crafts for all assure lots of fun for all ages. The church grounds are at 635 Broad St. For more information call, (201) 471-8131.

Monday, July 1

TORONTO: The Arkan Dance Company is pleased to present a concert of dances with live orchestra, at 7 p.m. at John English Community School, 2 Elizabeth (Royal York and Queensway). For more information about the concert call (416) 255-8577.

Sunday, July 14

CHICAGO-PALOS PARK: Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 8410 W. 131st St., will host its annual Ukrainian Festival on the church grounds and in the church hall. This year's festival will feature the Ukrainian Dance Ensembles of Ss. Peter and Paul parish, clowns, moon walk, snow cones, popcorn, music, dancing, bingo, games for adults and children, horseshoes, sunshine (no guarantee), shade, trees, picnic tables and of course the best food in town. The parish will be giving away over \$2,000 in prizes, with a grand prize of \$1,000. The festival starts at 11 a.m. and continues until 7 p.m. For more information call (708) 448-1350.

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

8-го до 11-го серпня, 1996 р.

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