

INSIDE:

- Belarus: the nature of the dictatorship — page 2.
- Analysis of U.S. aid to NIS — page 3.
- Ukrainians in Yellowknife? Yes! — page 5.

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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Frustrated with stalled reforms, Pynzenyk offers his resignation

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Vice Prime Minister of the Economy Viktor Pynzenyk, who has attempted to cajole and drag Ukraine toward a free market economy, tendered his resignation on April 2, apparently frustrated with his inability to move the process forward.

"I believe that Mr. Pynzenyk resigned because he saw that he could not adequately and fully influence the work of reform," said Tamara Kutsai, the vice prime minister's press secretary, who emphasized to The Weekly that Mr. Pynzenyk's had not yet released an official statement.

Ihor Hryniv, Mr. Pynzenyk's aide, explained that the failure of the Verkhovna Rada to pass either the 1997 budget or a

tax reform package prompted Mr. Pynzenyk's action. He explained that Mr. Pynzenyk's economic program would only work if the tax package and the budget were passed. "We will now see further stagnation and the work done toward macro-economic stabilization could be in vain," he noted.

President Leonid Kuchma did not immediately announce whether he would accept the resignation of his captain on economic reforms at such a crucial time in the process.

Mr. Pynzenyk's baby, the tax reform package, which he hoped would prompt businesses to come out of the gray economy and would finally stimulate investment and economic recovery in Ukraine, has been languishing in the Verkhovna Rada since the end of last year.

Mr. Pynzenyk's belief in a strict monetary policy coordinated with the National Bank of Ukraine has stemmed inflation in Ukraine (the March inflation figure is 0.1). But he had stated several times that without tax reforms and a balanced budget the economy would not begin to move upward.

Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Vadym Hetman, a proponent of Mr.

(Continued on page 7)

Kuchma says CIS summit heralds new era in relations among members

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma heralded a new era in relations between members of the Commonwealth of Independent States after his return from the CIS summit held in Moscow on March 28. He also announced that Russian President Boris Yeltsin had agreed to visit Kyiv in May or June for the signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The president, speaking in Kyiv on March 31, said the meeting of 12 leaders of countries that were once part of the Soviet Union was an unparalleled success. "Every country got what it wanted," said Mr. Kuchma.

What each country received individually is not clear. However, the leaders agreed to continue to work toward some kind of economic cooperation, the level of which is yet to be defined. They signed papers on developing transportation routes and customs controls among their countries, the formation of joint financial-industrial groups and on the defense of borders.

They also agreed that Russian President Yeltsin should serve one more term as the chairman of the CIS Heads

of State Council, even though he has served five terms already in a position that was meant to be a rotating chair. President Kuchma said that, for one more year, Mr. Yeltsin was the right man for the job.

"I think we saw a new and different Yeltsin," said Mr. Kuchma. "Over the last months he has had more time to analyze to what extent the world has changed, and that one country, using whatever force, cannot control change in the world today."

Mr. Kuchma said Ukraine still is not ready to agree to the Concept of Integrated Economic Development, which was signed by most CIS members in January of this year, but that it was not against partial integration. "Our primary concern will always be the national interests of Ukraine. I repeat that it is not important for us to be involved [in the CIS] 100 percent," explained Mr. Kuchma.

During the three-hour closed session of the summit on March 28, Russian President Yeltsin made a surprising acknowledgment to assuage fears that the CIS is merely a vehicle for furthering Russian interests, which undoubtedly

(Continued on page 7)

U.S. ambassador to NATO speaks on pact with Kyiv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The United States ambassador to NATO all but confirmed on April 1 that although Ukraine and NATO are working towards an agreement on cooperation, it will not have legal standing.

"I do not think that one should call it 'just' a political document," explained Ambassador Robert Hunter at America House in Kyiv at the conclusion of a two-day trip to Ukraine. "It will be signed by President [Leonid] Kuchma, by President [Bill] Clinton, by the General-Secretary of NATO [Javier Solana] and by the other 15 leaders of NATO members. It will be a very powerful signal of Ukraine's general membership in the European family. It will give much more than a legal document could."

He explained that even now Ukraine as a member of the Partnership for Peace has representation both at NATO headquarters and the central command post in Brussels, that it has the ability to consult with NATO on defense matters, regularly participates in NATO joint military exercises and is being encouraged to develop NATO-like military standards.

Ambassador Hunter, who said he had come to Ukraine because "it was important to visit [the country] during discussion on the NATO-Ukraine relationship," said everyone's expectation is that the formal signing will take place at the Madrid Conference of NATO scheduled for July 8-9.

He also confirmed that, no matter what Russia thinks, several Central European countries will be invited to join NATO. He downplayed Moscow's

(Continued on page 5)

Potichnyj Collection documents insurgency in Ukraine

by Marta Dyczok

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — A diagram of the hideout where Gen. Taras Chuprynka, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), was ambushed and killed is now available for viewing at the University of Toronto Library. It is one of over 250,000 documents in the newly opened Potichnyj Collection on Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Ukraine at the Petro Jacyk Central and East European Resource Center.

The largest collection of its kind in North America, it holds materials from Soviet, Polish, German, U.S. and Ukrainian underground archives on insurgency and counter-insurgency in Ukraine during the years 1941-1954.

The energetic Peter J. Potichnyj, professor emeritus at McMaster University, spent over three years compiling the documents. During the official opening of the collection on March 18, he commented, "This is a unique collection, and it is my expectation that after it is properly processed, it will serve the scholarly community well."

For Western researchers, the most interesting materials will likely prove to be those drawn from Soviet sources. They show that in 1944-1945 over

70,000 troops were regularly used against the Ukrainian underground, and that western Ukraine was considered a war zone and treated as an occupied territory long after the end of World War II.

"In my opinion, the story should not end here," Prof. Potichnyj said. "The collection should be added to, expanded and improved, and I think that it will act as a magnet for other similar materials, especially since now we are going through a serious assessment of the Soviet system, especially the period of the Cold War," the Hamilton-based scholar added.

The original Soviet documents, closed to researchers until the collapse of the Soviet Union, are now in Moscow in the archival repository of Russia's Ministry of Internal Affairs. They were taken to the Russian capital after Ukraine declared independence in 1991. At the insistence of the Ukrainian government, a microfilm copy was made; it has since been deposited in Kyiv, in the Central State Archive of Government Organizations (formerly the Central State Archive of the October Revolution).

Now another microfilm copy has been made and brought to Toronto.

Prof. Potichnyj thanked a number of individuals for expediting the process

of bringing the materials to Canada, including Ottawa's former ambassador to Ukraine, François Mathys, and Ukrainian-born Toronto businessman Petro Jacyk.

Mr. Jacyk endowed the University of Toronto's Central and East European Resource Center where the Potichnyj Collection is housed. At the official opening Mr. Jacyk noted, "The only way that we can preserve our culture, preserve our heritage, is in institutions which have the possibility to exist for many years and are professionally maintained." The patron was particularly pleased to see the sketches of the UPA bunkers on display, commenting that as a young man he was one of many who built the hideouts.

Prof. Robert Johnson, director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto, praised the Potichnyj Collection as an important building block of the university's resource base. During the official opening of the collection Prof. Johnson said, "This extraordinary collection sets an agenda for a whole future generation of scholars."

The Potichnyj Collection is divided into two large groupings: insurgency

(Continued on page 5)

NEWS ANALYSIS

Belarus: the nature of the dictatorship

by David R. Marples

The month of March has seen a dramatic upsurge in government repressions in Belarus as President Alyaksandr Lukashenka has taken further steps to consolidate the powers granted to him by the national referendum of November 1996. The targets have been independent societies and organizations, foreign journalists and the United States Embassy.

A new crackdown

March and April tend to be sensitive months for the Belarusian government; several anniversary commemorations embrace both Communist and national events. In 1996, the two months saw several violent clashes and the detention of about 100 demonstrators. One year earlier a sit-in by opposition deputies in the Parliament was resolved by force when presidential guards were ordered to violate parliamentary immunity. President Lukashenka tried to pre-empt problems this year by banning public demonstrations close to the presidential residence and the Parliament.

Early in March, the President's Office intensified a campaign of hitherto low-level harassment of public organizations unaffiliated with the government by issuing a decree which implied that tax exemptions formerly granted to such organizations would be reviewed. The offices of the Belarusian charitable fund For the Children of Chernobyl, which have survived three recent and very thorough government audits, were entered by officials of the Committee for State Security, who proceeded to rifle through various files. The fund's president, Gennadii Grushevoi, was a victor in the November 1996 parliamentary elections, but not permitted to take his seat in the new rump Parliament established by Mr. Lukashenka. By December, a petition with over 100,000 signatures had been collected in Mr. Grushevoi's district, one of the most effective grassroots campaigns against President Lukashenka's actions to date.

Another thorn in the side of the presidency has been the Belarusian Soros Foundation (SFB). The president has threatened in the past to tax the foundation, which in 1995 and 1996 reportedly spent \$10 million on programs to assist Belarus. On March 16, the head of the SFB, Peter Byrne, was detained at the Miensk-2 International Airport for 18 hours and then deported to Germany. The Belarusian government alleges that Mr. Byrne had taken part in illegal meetings organized by the opposition. The SFB denies this accusation.

That the move to expel Mr. Byrne was orchestrated by the presidency is clear: no remorse has been expressed over the event, nor has there been any response to protests by Nicholas Burns of the U.S. State Department and others against the deportation and the government's invasion of the offices of various opposition political parties in Miensk.

One week later, on March 23, the First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Miensk, Serge Alexandrov, was arrested while observing an unsanctioned demonstration in central Miensk. He was then declared "persona non grata" and given 24 hours to leave the country. The U.S. retaliated by expelling the First Secretary Vladimir Hramyka of the Belarusian Embassy in

David R. Marples is professor of history at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which is based at that university. He is the author of "Belarus: From Soviet Rule to Nuclear Catastrophe" (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1996).

Washington. The U.S. has also cut off some \$40 million worth of aid to Belarus.

The new Belarusian ambassador to Washington, Valerii Tsepka, was informed en route to the United States that he would not be welcome to enter that country "for some time," and the U.S. ambassador to Belarus, Kenneth Yalowit, was recalled to Washington for talks. Relations between Belarus and the United States have reached an all-time low, while President Lukashenka has defended his actions publicly.

A further public demonstration occurred on March 25, when, on the 79th anniversary of the declaration of Belarusian independence in 1918, an unsanctioned march of the Belarusian Popular Front tried to move toward an approved march by the Belarusian Liberal-Democratic Party (the Russian equivalent of the right-oriented Russian party led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy). The attack by the militia on the opposition demonstrators was one of the most brutal to date. The head of the United Civil Party, Henadz Karpenka, a prominent Miensk politician, was arrested and placed under close guard in a military hospital. Many foreigners were among those detained.

Other than political opponents and civil societies, the main target of President Lukashenka has been Russian television networks in Belarus, which have featured shots of militia beating demonstrators. On March 26 the government announced stricter regulations for foreign media and on the following day Aleksandr Stupnikov of the Russian NTV network was ordered to leave Belarus by the end of the month. The Yeltsin government in Moscow has expressed its concern at the constant infringements against Russian broadcasters in Miensk. Since a majority of these people are Belarusian citizens, the Belarusian response has usually been that the matter is an internal one.

The attacks on human rights have been all-encompassing over the past year. There is no longer an effective Parliament, and even the Constitutional Court, once a watchdog over the president, has been silenced by the president's acquisition of the right to appoint half its members. Opposition newspapers are subject to harassment, provocation, unwarranted taxes and even assassination attempts on prominent journalists.

Analysis

Given the nature of the Lukashenka regime, the new onslaught against the remaining, passive opposition is perhaps to be expected. But where is it leading? What are the president's current priorities? On April 2 President Lukashenka is expected in Moscow to conclude what has been described as an all-embracing integration accord that is expected to formalize dual citizenship for citizens of Russia and Belarus. The meeting between the two presidents takes place on the anniversary of the original formation of a "Community of Russia and Belarus," and the date April 2 has been declared a national holiday by the Belarusian president.

The symbolism of the Moscow meeting however, is more significant than the signing of another agreement. Mr. Lukashenka revels in his status as a public figure and has an almost Hitlerian penchant for public ceremonies and parades. Yet his interests and those of the Russian neighbor do not coincide. He has benefited from Russia's current preoccupation with the proposed expansion of NATO into Eastern Europe. Under such circumstances Russia is hardly likely to risk alienating an ostensibly

(Continued on page 13)

NEWSBRIEFS**Cabinet reshuffle to resume in Ukraine?**

KYIV – The secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, said President Leonid Kuchma will fire Viktor Chebrov and Bohdan Babii, the heads of the top nuclear and energy bodies, because of electricity supply non-payments, shortage of nuclear fuel and monopolization of the energy sector, Reuters reported on March 26. The Ukrainian Trade Union Federation has appealed to President Kuchma to dismiss Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, ITAR-TASS reported. In his March 21 address to the nation, the president had accused Mr. Lazarenko and his Cabinet of incompetence. Last month, Mr. Kuchma fired several ministers responsible for the economy. (OMRI Daily Digest)

U.S. officer notes problems for investors

KYIV – Andrew Bihun, senior commercial officer at the U.S. Embassy's Commercial Service in Kyiv, told RFE/RL that the main obstruction to investment in Ukraine "is the government, which creates an unfavorable climate for investors." His comment came after the U.S. electronics firm Motorola announced last week it is leaving Ukraine because of the "unfavorable investment climate." Motorola planned to invest some \$500 million in Ukraine. Mr. Bihun said the Communications Ministry had granted Motorola a license to operate a mobile phone system in Ukraine but later insisted that Motorola apply for permission to use the GSM-900 frequency. Meanwhile, the state-backed company KyivStar, one of three winners for a recent tender for GSM-900 cellular frequency licenses, announced it intends to invest \$30 million in its mobile telephone network this year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lazarenko to address Verkhovna Rada

KYIV – On the request of President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko is to address the Verkhovna Rada to explain the government's position on the budget. The Ukrainian president has sharply criticized the prime minister and his government for failing to deal with the country's severe economic crisis. He has also warned he will dismiss the government if the situation is not improved. Mr. Lazarenko recently returned from an official visit to Egypt, where he met on March 29 with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to discuss trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russian-Belarusian agreement signed

MOSCOW – Russian President Boris

Yeltsin and Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka have signed the treaty on Russian-Belarusian union and initialed a union charter following last-minute talks in Miensk and Moscow, RFE/RL reported on April 2. The final version of the treaty is much shorter than the draft approved on April 1 by the joint Russian-Belarusian Parliamentary Assembly. It is mostly declarative in nature, prompting complaints among parliamentary supporters of integration. Although the name of the Russian-Belarusian "community" has been changed to "union," President Yeltsin stressed that Russia and Belarus remain sovereign states and will not hurry to form a common budget or establish a single currency. Instead, coordinating security policies and border controls will be the top priority. The treaty will be submitted to the State Duma and Federation Council for ratification after one month of public discussion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Discord in Yeltsin camp over accord

MOSCOW – The last-minute changes to the union treaty reflect deep divisions in the Yeltsin camp over how far and how fast integration with Belarus should proceed. An RFE/RL correspondent reported that, among President Boris Yeltsin's associates, the main proponents of rapid integration are Vice Prime Minister Valerii Serov, CIS Affairs Minister Aman Tuleiev, Foreign Affairs Minister Yevgenii Primakov, presidential foreign policy adviser Dmitrii Riurikov and Sergei Shakhrai, Mr. Yeltsin's representative to the Constitutional Court. Meanwhile, nearly all the ministers who joined the government in last month's Cabinet reshuffle have expressed concern about the economic consequences of integration with Belarus. The skeptics include First Vice Prime Ministers Anatolii Chubais and Boris Nemtsov, Economics Minister Yakov Urinson and State Property Committee Chairman Alfred Kokh. (RFE/RL Newsline)

400 protest in Belarusian capital

MIENSK – Police in the Belarusian capital dispersed about 400 demonstrators who gathered on April 1 to protest the signing of the union treaty between Belarus and Russia, ITAR-TASS reported. Police and protesters, most of whom were from the opposition Popular Front, engaged in a stand-off for more than an hour. After unsuccessful efforts to persuade the crowd to disperse, police moved in and broke up the rally. Some protesters were detained by the police. The previous day, Belarusian police detained Irina Vazhnik, a member of the Popular Front,

(Continued on page 4)

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ANALYSIS: Ukraine lags behind other NIS countries in terms of U.S. aid

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of State recently released the “U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, FY 1996 Annual Report” detailing U.S. assistance through fiscal year 1996, which ended on September 30, 1996. The report makes interesting reading and demonstrates that assistance to Ukraine continues to lag behind most of the other 11 countries of the NIS.

Since the passage of the Freedom Support Act in 1992, the United States has budgeted over \$9.3 billion of assistance to the NIS. Slightly over \$1.3 billion has been budgeted for Ukraine. In over-all dollars, Ukraine ranks second in budgeted assistance behind Russia, which was apportioned slightly less than \$4.3 billion. In per capita terms, however, Ukraine ranks ninth, leading only Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. The average per capita amount budgeted for the NIS is over 28 percent higher than the amount budgeted for Ukraine.

In terms of obligations of resources (the development of programs and signing of contracts), the picture for Ukraine looks dimmer. Ukraine ranks 10th in per capita obligations, leading only Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. The average per capita amount obligated for the NIS is over 40 percent higher than the amount obligated for Ukraine. That trend is also true in the category of actual expenditures on assistance. On a per capita basis, the expenditures for assistance to the NIS is over 40 percent higher than that for Ukraine.

The congressional earmarks of the past few years have served to slowly close the gap between Ukraine and the other NIS countries in the amount budgeted for assistance. Due to these earmarks, Ukraine trails the NIS average by only 28 percent as contrasted to 49 percent a year ago. However, the rates of obligations and expenditures (actual payment for assistance programs) continue to lag far behind the NIS average (by 40 percent). In other words, the administration is not committing or spending the money Congress is providing for Ukraine.

For example, the administration has obligated only \$1.1 billion or 83.23 percent of the \$1.3 billion budgeted for Ukraine. The NIS average is 91.10 percent, with most countries at over 95 percent. Ukraine ranks last in the amount obligated as a percentage of the budgeted amount. Of the \$1.3 billion budgeted for Ukraine, the administration has actually spent only \$866 million or 66.37 percent. The NIS average is 72.77 percent. A

sampling of the rate of expenditures for other NIS countries includes: Russia at 75.18 percent; Moldova, 84.14 percent; Belarus, 76.94 percent; and Turkmenistan, 93.07 percent.

While the speed with which budgeted amounts are obligated and expended depends on a variety of factors, including the type of assistance and the cooperation between the United States and the recipient state, it is difficult to understand why Ukraine continues to lag so far behind all other NIS countries. The administration had proclaimed 1995 as the “Year of Ukraine” and in 1996 signed a “Strategic Partnership Agreement” with Ukraine. Ukraine is an important state, if one listens to the administration’s rhetoric. One would expect, therefore, that every effort would be made to expedite assistance to Ukraine, especially as Ukraine is undergoing major economic reform.

The State Department report breaks down the assistance by programs and U.S. government agencies. One of the programs itemized is humanitarian assistance. Despite

the terrible legacy of the Chernobyl accident, Ukraine ranks eighth in humanitarian assistance on a per capita basis. The amount is 14 percent below the NIS average, less than half of the assistance provided Belarus, and only a third of the assistance provided Moldova.

In terms of food assistance, Ukraine ranks 10th, receiving about one-quarter of the average assistance to the NIS. Belarus received 8.9 times the food assistance that Ukraine received, Russia 3.5 times, and Moldova 10.3 times.

Despite claims by the administration that congressional earmarks are not needed, it is clear from the State Department report that only because of the earmarks is the amount budgeted for Ukraine slowly reaching the NIS average.

From the data provided by the State Department, it appears that Congress needs to not only continue earmarking funds for Ukraine but also to continue pressuring the administration to spend the funds it provides for Ukraine

Major NIS assistance programs¹ expenditures as of September 30, 1996

| Countries | Amount ² | % of total assistance | Per capita ³ | Rank | % of assistance to Ukraine |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| NIS-Wide ⁴ | 220.59 | 3.25 | .76 | | |
| Russia | 3,232.08 | 47.57 | 21.56 | 8 | 129.1 |
| Armenia | 563.61 | 8.30 | 158.32 | 1 | 948.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 86.74 | 1.28 | 11.13 | 11 | 66.6 |
| Georgia | 421.86 | 6.21 | 73.62 | 2 | 440.8 |
| Kazakstan | 282.24 | 4.15 | 16.24 | 10 | 97.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 266.59 | 3.92 | 55.89 | 3 | 334.7 |
| Tajikistan | 143.72 | 2.15 | 23.33 | 7 | 139.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 131.29 | 1.93 | 32.19 | 5 | 192.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 71.47 | 1.05 | 3.10 | 12 | 18.6 |
| Belarus | 309.38 | 4.55 | 29.63 | 6 | 177.4 |
| Moldova | 199.33 | 2.93 | 44.39 | 4 | 265.8 |
| Ukraine | 866.05 | 12.75 | 16.70 | 9 | 100.0 |
| NIS Total/Average | 6,794.95 | 100.00 | 23.49 | | 140.7 |

1. Includes Nunn-Lugar funds.

2. In millions of U.S. dollars.

3. In U.S. dollars.

4. Assistance not allocated to any specific country but to the NIS in general.

Ukraine-NATO relationship on agenda of Kuchma visit to D.C.

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Next month, when President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine comes to Washington for a meeting with Vice-President Al Gore – for a principals’ meeting of the Kuchma-Gore Commission – they should have very few, but tough, items on the agenda to work out.

This is because the commission itself works continually, dealing with “the full range of issues, problems and ideas ... in a systematic and purposeful way,” explained Jack R. Segal, director of the Office of Ukrainian, Belarusian and Moldovan Affairs at the U.S. State Department. Mr. Segal spoke on March 21 at a Friday Evening Forum of The Washington Group (TWG), sponsored jointly with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington.

“In prior years, without the structure provided by the commission, our work had been episodic and reactive,” Mr. Segal said. “With the commission, we face deadlines that push the respective bureaucracies to move issues to resolution.” What the two principals will address, he continued, “will be [issues] that those less senior officials are unable to decide or those that pose such difficult choices that they require the most senior consideration.”

TWG board member Orest Deychakiwsky, who organized the forum, introduced Mr. Segal as the official with a special vantage point on Ukrainian issues: he coordinates them among the top State Department officials, desk officers and

American diplomats at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv. He also is in frequent contact with Ukrainian officials: his latest visit to Kyiv, for a meeting of the Security Committee of the Kuchma-Gore Commission, took place just two weeks before the TWG-CSIS forum; earlier in March he participated in Washington talks between Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

One of the issues Mr. Segal expects to be on the agenda during the Kuchma visit will be Ukraine’s relationship with NATO, and by way of illustrating the dynamic ties between Ukraine and the United States, he outlined for the audience what has been accomplished so far:

“Last fall, the Ukrainian side approached the U.S. with a proposal to codify Ukraine’s relationship with the alliance in some formal way, with a document recording the alliance’s understanding with Ukraine.

“Ukraine presented a very well-reasoned proposal for describing what would be a unique relationship with NATO, that went beyond that of simply participating in NATO’s Partnership for Peace.

“Ukrainian experts came to Washington to discuss their ideas with American experts who work closely with our NATO mission in Brussels. Together, as partners, we helped Ukraine refine and develop further these ideas. And we encouraged the Ukrainians also to make their case directly to other members of the alliance.

“Over the past three months, Ukraine has outlined its proposals to many of our

NATO allies in the European capitals. In February, a significant step forward was taken when the North Atlantic Council approved a draft framework for NATO’s relationship with Ukraine and began discussions with Ukrainian Ambassador to NATO [Borys] Tarasiuk.

“Yesterday in Brussels, Foreign Minister Udovenko and National Security and Defense Council Secretary [Volodymyr] Horbulin, accompanied by a team of Ukrainian government experts, began negotiations with NATO Secretary-General [Javier] Solana over the substance of the Ukraine-NATO relationship.

“As we move forward in this process, the NATO allies are in agreement on a very important goal. That goal, expressed by Secretary Albright at NATO headquarters February 18, and in several other fora since then, is to complete the document defining the NATO-Ukraine relationship in time for the July NATO summit in Madrid.

“I can hardly think of a clearer statement of Ukraine’s standing in the new Europe than our having this document ready in time for that historic meeting.”

Later, during the question-and-answer period, Mr. Segal noted that the work on Ukraine’s charter with NATO is proceeding independently from work on a charter with Russia. He predicted that the two documents would be different, although it wasn’t possible to say at this time in what way.

Bruce Connuck, Ukraine desk officer at the State Department, who was invited by Mr. Segal to take part in the question-

and-answer session, emphasized that the U.S.-Ukrainian strategic partnership is a permanent arrangement in which consultations on various issues are dealt with in a direct fashion as they come up, and urged the audience not to measure it by counting the number of high-level meetings or comparing them to U.S. talks with other countries.

Mr. Connuck also said that over the past 18 months the American private sector has been looking with increased intensity at investment opportunities in Ukraine, and noted, “we could be close to a breakthrough.” Plans of at least two companies, he said, call for investments that would be higher than the total American investment in Ukraine to date. The ball is in the Ukrainian Parliament’s court at this time; it has to pass the legislative package to prepare the ground for foreign investment, he said, adding that if just two investment projects were successful, “they would break the logjam” and other investment would follow. (Trade and investment are one of the areas in the Kuchma-Gore Commission’s portfolio.)

While the Ukraine-U.S. partnership has many accomplishments, Mr. Segal noted, great tasks are still ahead. “We need to get to the point where Ukrainian citizens will answer the question, ‘Are you better off now than you were four years ago?’ with a resounding ‘Yes!’

“We are not there yet by a long shot, but we think we are on the right path. With your help, the dedicated effort of the gov-

(Continued on page 11)

New York City mayor announces legal challenge to welfare reform

NEW YORK — Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani announced on March 26 that the City of New York has filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York challenging provisions of the Welfare Reform Act that deny Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and food stamps to legal permanent resident aliens residing in New York City prior to the date of the enactment of these laws.

In the lawsuit, New York City charges that the new law violates the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"The purported justification for this policy by Congress is that removing the SSI benefits of aged, blind and disabled people, and eliminating food stamps for low income and elderly individuals, will 'encourage self-sufficiency' and discourage illegal immigration," Mayor Giuliani said. "This justification makes no sense. The affected SSI class is, by definition, unable to attain self-sufficiency. And those who receive food stamps are already living on the margin."

"Removing benefits from this population is unfair and cruel. The new law is more of a flawed effort by the federal government to reduce its budget at the expense of states and cities than a means of achieving real immigration reform," he added.

The city's corporation counsel, Paul Crotty, said, "The Supreme Court has held that Congress has the right to draw a line between aliens and citizens, and that legitimate distinctions between the two may justify benefits for one class not accorded to the other. But the place where that line is drawn cannot be wholly irrational as it clearly is in this instance."

The class of legal immigrants affected

are those who have met all the stringent legal requirements necessary to become permanent legal residents but have not yet become citizens. They pay the taxes that support the SSI and food stamp programs. Failure to attain citizenship is often a result of mental or physical infirmity or illiteracy, and can be an impossibility in the case of severely mentally disabled individuals because they are incapable of taking the oath of allegiance.

While recipients of SSI and food stamps will most likely be eligible for local assistance, provided at a lower level than SSI by New York City and New York state pursuant to the Home Relief program, not all those legal aliens removed from the federal benefits programs will necessarily obtain such public assistance. Because of their physical and mental impairments, a significant number of legal immigrants are likely to become destitute and homeless, thereby affecting the health, welfare and social fabric of the entire city.

New York City is filing its lawsuit at the same time as a consortium of legal services groups in New York City. A similar class action is being filed on the West Coast. New York City will continue to cooperate with these groups so that legal immigrants are not deprived of benefits.

The mayor was joined by representatives from the New York Legal Assistance Group, the Center for Constitutional Rights, the Center for Disability Advocacy Rights and the Legal Aid Society.

In addition to Mr. Crotty, New York City is represented by Lorna Goodman, Gail Rubin and Hilary Klein of the Affirmative Litigation Division of the Corporation Counsel's Office.

tial foreign policy aide Dmitrii Riurikov said that as part of its proposed charter with NATO, Russia wants a veto over NATO decisions with which it disagrees. He said Moscow does not accept U.S. President Bill Clinton's statement after the Helsinki summit that the charter will give Russia a voice, but not a veto. Mr. Riurikov asserted that President Yeltsin "acts on the assumption that if our country has a voice, it will have the right to block decisions that are unacceptable to it," adding that "otherwise, there is no sense in having a voice." The presidential aide concluded that it was important to make sure that any agreement with NATO "precludes ambiguous interpretations." (OMRI Daily Digest)

U.S. expels Belarusian diplomat

WASHINGTON — Vladimir Hramyka, first secretary and consul of the Belarusian diplomatic mission to Washington, was expelled from the U.S. on March 26, international agencies reported. The measure was a response to the recent expulsion of a U.S. diplomat, Serge Aleksandrov, after he was detained at a demonstration in Miensk. State Department spokesman John Dinger expressed concerns about the deterioration in U.S.-Belarusian relations but did not rule out further action by the U.S. Meanwhile, the newly appointed Belarusian ambassador to the U.S., Valerii Tsepka, who was on his way to Washington, was recalled for consultation during a stop-over in Frankfurt. That move followed a similar recall of the U.S. ambassador to Belarus, Kenneth Yalowitz. A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said Mr. Tsepka's arrival in Washington "is not appropriate at this time in connection with the recent expulsion of the U.S. Embassy first secretary." The Belarusian Foreign Ministry issued a statement protesting the U.S. decision to expel First Secretary Hramyka. (OMRI Daily Digest)

OBITUARIES

Mychajlo Dmytrenko, 88, artist active in Ukraine and diaspora

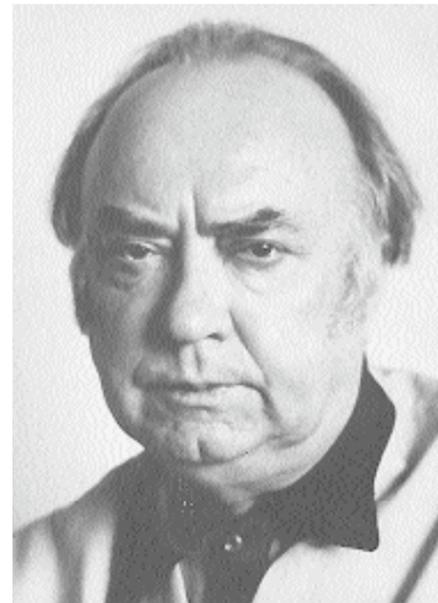
DETROIT — Mychajlo Dmytrenko, a leading artist of the older generation who was active in the organizational life of Ukrainian artists both here and in Ukraine, died on March 8 at the age of 88.

Apart from his talent as an artist working in various genres, Mr. Dmytrenko was the last of his generation who for some six decades worked for the promotion of Ukrainian art, thereby contributing to its development in the diaspora.

Mr. Dmytrenko was born on November 9, 1908, in the town of Lohvytsi in the Poltava region. He graduated from the Kyiv State Art Institute in 1930, where he studied with the renowned Fedir Krychevsky, and worked as his assistant and subsequently as professor of drawing at the institute (1935-1939).

In 1939 Mr. Dmytrenko was in Lviv, where he was active in the organization of the association of Ukrainian artists, both under the Soviet and German occupations of western Ukraine.

Fleeing to Munich in 1944, he was instrumental in organizing the Ukrainian Association of Artists (Ukrainska Spilka Obrazotvorchykh Myststiv, 1947-1951), an organization of Ukrainian emigre artists established in Munich in 1947, most of whose members were in displaced persons camps in Germany or Austria. Apart from taking part in exhibitions as a leading member of the association (of particular note, in the 1947 International Displaced Persons' Art Exhibition in Munich), Mr. Dmytrenko



Mychajlo Dmytrenko

was editor of the association's short-lived art journal *Ukrainske Mystetstvo* (1947).

Upon emigrating to Toronto in 1951, he continued his organizing activity. He was one of the founders and served as the first president of the Ukrainian Association of Creative Artists in Canada, established in 1955.

Mr. Dmytrenko was employed as chief designer with an architectural firm in Detroit where he settled permanently in 1960.

(Continued on page 12)

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

and her husband for distributing leaflets calling on people to take part in opposition demonstrations. (RFE/RL Newline)

Flag flies over Central Rada

KYIV — The Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag flew from the building once occupied by the Central Rada for the first time in 80 years on March 21. The occasion was a commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the Central Rada, the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine (1917-1918). Some 200 persons attended the public meeting organized by "Rukh for the people, for Ukraine," a political bloc organized for the upcoming elections. Speakers included Vice Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Ivan Kuras; Ivan Drach, co-chairman of the Congress of Ukrainian Intelligentsia; academician Yaroslav Yatskiy; Pavlo Movchan, head of the Prosvita Society; and historian Taras Hunczak of the U.S. As the Ukrainian national anthem sounded, the flag, blessed by Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate, was raised over the building. (Respublika)

April 1: holiday in Odesa

ODESA — Mayor Eduard Gurvits proclaimed April 1 a holiday, and a day off from work, in this Black Sea port city. Traditionally, April Fool's Day has celebrated as a day of humor in Odesa. The city is known for its particular brand of humor, which reflects its cosmopolitan character. (Respublika)

Russia still wants veto in NATO

MOSCOW — In a March 27 interview with Moskovskii Komsomolets, presiden-

Liudmyla Morozova, 89, artist known for portraits, landscapes

HUNTER, N.Y. — Noted Ukrainian artist Liudmyla Morozova died on March 1 at the age of 89.

Ms. Morozova was born on July 6, 1907, in Kyiv. She was a graduate of the Kyiv State Art Institute (1931), where she studied with the renowned painter and professor of art Fedir Krychevsky. Ms. Morozova began exhibiting her work in 1935.

A post-war refugee, she emigrated to the U.S. in 1951. She taught at the Queensboro Art Society in Queens, N.Y., before settling permanently in Hunter, N.Y.

Ms. Morozova worked in the genres of portrait painting, landscape and still life. Her landscapes of Greece form an important part of her oeuvre, a result of her travels to and fascination with that country.

Solo exhibitions of her works have been held in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington.

Her works are found in museums and private collections in Ukraine, Germany, Austria, England, France, Australia and Canada.

In the late 1970s, Ms. Morozova moved permanently to Hunter, where she had her studio. Among the local Ukrainians in the Catskill resort community she was known for her staunch individualism and for her hospitality in welcoming those interested in art, as well as various visitors from Ukraine.

During the last years of the artist's life, she donated funds and proceeds from the sale of her art work to the project for the rebuilding of the Cathedral of

St. Michael of the Golden Domes in Kyiv, which was destroyed by the Soviets in 1934.

A memorial service for Ms. Morozova was held on March 7 at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter.

In accordance with Ms. Morozova's wishes, funeral services were held at the Cathedral of St. Volodymyr in Kyiv, with interment at the Berkivtsi Cemetery on March 12.

A commemorative program was held at the Ukrainian Academy of Art with the participation of professors, academicians, government officials, museum directors and members of the arts intelligentsia. Paying their respects at the commemoration were: A. Chebykin, dean, Ukrainian Academy of Art; Oleksander Fedoruk, chairman, National Commission for the Return of Cultural Treasures to Ukraine; Marian Kots, Lexington, N.Y., on behalf of the Ukrainian community and friends of the deceased in the diaspora; O. Mishchenko, vice-president, Ukrainian Artists' Association; V. Rozhok, vice-minister of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture; M. Rudko, chairman, Committee for Humanitarian Affairs at the Office of the President of Ukraine; and M. Romanyshyn, director, National Museum of Art, Kyiv.

Taking part in the memorial repast were the Rev. Volodymyr of St. Volodymyr's Cathedral as well as Evhen Sverstiuk, Irma Totska of the St. Sophia Museum in Kyiv; artist and professor of art Vasyl Zabashta; and Mr. Fedoruk, among others.

COMMUNITY PROFILE: Ukrainians thrive in Northwest Territories

by Yuriy Diakunchak

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories — When one thinks of Canadian Ukrainian communities, Edmonton, Winnipeg or Toronto's Bloor West Village are usually the first to pop into mind. Not many people would think of mentioning Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories as a thriving center of Ukrainian life. Canada's Ukrainians are proud of their past role in opening up the Canadian West; here in the far north they are the modern-day counterparts of those early pioneers. Not only are the new pioneers playing an important role in harnessing Canada's vast northern frontier, they are also pushing the envelope of awareness of Ukraine and things Ukrainian.

The Ukrainians of Yellowknife have made Ukrainian culture and information about Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada accessible to their local community. The Yellowknife Ukrainian Association (YUA), set up in 1985 and numbering around 30 paid members, has been busy organizing Ukrainian dance, food and art for the "benefit, edification and enjoyment of all the residents of the city," according to Marvin Marykuca, the association's past-president.

Recently, the association donated a set of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine to the Yellowknife Public Library.

The presentation of the five-volume encyclopedia was done in conjunction with an exhibit from the Oseredok Gallery of Winnipeg. The association sponsored the exhibit on early Ukrainian pioneer life, titled "Harvest of Dreams," which ran for three months in public gallery space.

"The purchase of the encyclopedia, and its presentation to our city library is indeed something that we are pleased to have done for our community," said Mr. Marykuca. The association plans to purchase two more sets of the encyclopedia in order to donate them to the two local high schools in Yellowknife.

Though Yellowknifers now have access to a great deal on Ukraine and Ukrainians through their public library, the association has been exposing them to Ukrainian life on other levels as well. The annual "Malanka," or New Year's dance, which has become a highly popular social event in Yellowknife according to Mr. Marykuca, is a good example.

"The Malanka is a big item. We have people who have no Ukrainian heritage whatsoever coming. They enjoy the performance, they like the food, the music," said Mr. Marykuca, who moved to Yellowknife from Winnipeg in 1977.

The association also sets up a pyrohy booth during Yellowknife's Raven Mad Daze Festival, which is held during the summer solstice. "The pyrohy and kovbasa go like wildfire. We can never keep up. It's a very popular thing," Mr. Marykuca noted.

The YUA has also seen success over the years with its float in the Canada Day parade. "About three or four years running we won first place in each category," Mr. Marykuca pointed out. The group has decided to take a break from the parade for a while to give others a chance to win the honors.

The big project facing the YUA right

now is revitalizing its dance group, The Aurora Ukrainian Dancers. The dance program started in 1978, but experienced a four-year hiatus until being revived last year. At its zenith, Aurora performed before the entire world on the Northwest Territories stage at EXPO '86 in Vancouver. Now the group has approximately 30 students and is planning to add a section for older dancers in their 20s.

"With the dance group we have tapped into the people who have a second-generation ancestry in the Ukrainian community, who want their children to know a little bit about the culture," said association president Kathleen Michalchuk.

Though the organization's main focus is to promote cultural activities in Yellowknife, the membership has also

supported initiatives outside of the cultural field. One of these is a scholarship program for students entering post-secondary institutions. Another initiative involved support for the humanitarian work of Dr. Claire Moisey, a former Yellowknifer who has been working with children suffering from the effects of Chernobyl.

The organization itself is "pretty low-key," according to Ms. Michalchuk. As past-president Mr. Marykuca put it, "Most of us in the organization have had fun. We've done quite a few things for the community, and we feel good about it because it's something we started. We don't have a major agenda, we just do the things that have been successful for us and the things the community expects from us, like the Malanka."

Potichnyj Collection...

(Continued from page 1)

and counter-insurgency. The insurgency materials include documents from the archives of the Polish Security Service on Ukrainian underground activities in 1945-1948; the archive of the UPA Mission in Germany; documents of the Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council in New York City (ZP-UHVR); unpublished materials from the "Litopys UPA" (The UPA Chronicle) series; UPA veterans' materials concerning the army's propaganda mission to Western Europe in 1947-1949; and a complete set of the Toronto-based Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper "Homin Ukrainy," which has systematically published materials concerning the armed liberation struggle in Ukraine since 1949.

The Potichnyj Collection's counter-insurgency materials include documents on the activities of the German occupation forces, and on the Soviet internal security police and military formations (drawn

from the USSR Ministry of State Security's archives). The latter include detailed operational information on the strategies and methods applied by Soviet forces against the Ukrainian underground, statistics on casualties suffered by the UPA, weapons and equipment captured by the Soviets, political decisions pertaining to the underground, and reports by Soviet officials based in western Ukraine that were sent to Kyiv and Moscow.

Much of the Potichnyj Collection is already catalogued and open to researchers, and librarians are hard at work on the remainder. Luba Penzey, head of the University of Toronto Library's Slavic Section and the coordinator of its international library programs with Central and Eastern Europe, is in charge of this effort.

Injecting a note of humor into the opening ceremonies, Prof. Potichnyj awarded a "Socialist Medal of Labor" to Ms. Penzey. University of Toronto Chief Librarian Carol Moore presided over the proceedings, noting that the Potichnyj Collection should attract scholars to the university.

U.S. ambassador...

(Continued from page 1)

concerns that the expansion of NATO is a threat to Russia. "We see no gray zone developing because NATO is not pushing anyone away and drawing no lines."

Russia has been seeking veto power over some NATO decisions, or at least the right to sit in on NATO discussions, as a condition of a Russia-NATO charter. Mr. Hunter rejected that idea and any notion that there would be a secret arrangement with Russia or that U.S. President Clinton had agreed with his Russian counterpart to a Yalta-style division of Europe. "We at NATO reject the idea of buffer zones, spheres of influence or even a balance of power," he explained.

He underscored that NATO policy is its alone to decide; that Russia would have no influence on what country is chosen for

membership or what an agreement with Ukraine will look like. "NATO alone makes those decisions. They will be wide, open steps with transparent windows," Ambassador Hunter said.

However, he reaffirmed that NATO is looking for close cooperation with Moscow although it is for Russia ultimately to decide what that would look like. "There are some basic rules for European security. Anyone who is ready to play by the rules can take their place in the family of Europe," said Mr. Hunter. "We hope that Russia takes this chance to join the outside world."

The ambassador suggested that Russia could express its desire to become a part of the European security structure by taking a more active part in the Partnership for Peace program. "They have a good model, which is Ukraine. It is one of the most active members of the Partnership for Peace," he underlined.

A Ukrainian Summer

Appears May 4 in The Ukrainian Weekly

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The Helsinki deal

A little more than three weeks ago, Presidents Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin met in Helsinki. The results in a nutshell: Russia did not get a legally binding treaty defining its relations with NATO and it did not get a veto over alliance matters that affect its interests. But, Russia did get U.S. pledges that it would do more to support private investment in Russia, back Moscow's bid to join the World Trade Organization and support enhanced status for Russia in the G-7 (e.g., the meeting in Denver will be called the "Summit of Eight").

At first glance, Russia appeared to have compromised on the issue of NATO expansion. But soon afterwards Mr. Yeltsin made it clear that he continues to view NATO expansion as "a mistake, and a serious one at that," and that Moscow intends to "minimize" its impact via an agreement with the alliance.

At about the same time the U.S. and Russian leaders were meeting in Helsinki, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udoenko was in Brussels outlining what Ukraine expects should be included in its own partnership pact with NATO. The key provisions: "confirmation of the openness of the alliance to new European democracies, including Ukraine; non-acceptance of any claims for a new division of Europe into spheres of influence or domination; guarantees of freedom of choice to join any existing security organization; and confirmation of the NATO requirement that any candidate should fully resolve its territorial disputes and problems with its neighbors, including Ukraine."

Ukraine's reaction to the U.S.-Russian summit was cautious. An official statement noted: "It is unfortunate that ... the differences in U.S. and Russian views regarding NATO expansion were not resolved. ... Ukraine welcomes the efforts of NATO and Russia to prepare an appropriate document outlining the main parameters of their partnership. ... Such an agreement ... should promote the strengthening of European security and should not violate the fundamental security interests of other interested states."

There was stronger reaction from former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In a cogent article carried by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, Dr. Kissinger argues that NATO's ability to function as the alliance and guarantor of peace it was designed to be is jeopardized by the deal in Helsinki. The heart of the problem is that Russia will be given a powerful voice via "consultation, coordination and ... joint decision-making and action on security issues of common concern."

"From now on," writes Dr. Kissinger, "all discussions within NATO will be influenced by Russian participants whose objectives cannot possibly be the defense of NATO territory — historically the principal objective of the alliance." He goes on to point out that "Even post-Communist Russia is conducting some policies redolent of traditional Russian imperialism."

It is ironic, the former secretary of state writes, that "Russia seems to be achieving NATO participation before the new applicants." That is why he suggests the new NATO-Russian Council should be delayed until new members are admitted, or these applicants should at least be allowed to participate in deliberations of this NATO-Russian forum; that Russia should stop agitating against NATO expansion; and that it should finally accept its borders with all neighboring states.

That, we agree strongly, should be a minimum requirement for any Russian pact with NATO. Clearly Russia — not a NATO member, and not even a prospective member — cannot have more prerogatives than candidate-members. It cannot determine NATO policies as an outsider. And, it cannot be accepted as a NATO "partner" while it refuses to recognize the borders of its own neighbors.

April
12
1541

Turning the pages back...

Adam Potii was born on April 12, 1541, in Rozhanka, in the Podlachia region, to a Ukrainian Orthodox nobleman. Raised at the Polish royal court in Krakow, he attended a Calvinist school

run by the Lithuanian Chancellor A. Radivilas (Radziwill). After attending Krakow University, Potii entered the service of King Zygmunt II August, moving to Brest, where he rose in influence from zemstvo judge, tax collector and castellan to senator.

Potii was continually involved in religious affairs. In 1574 he reconverted to Orthodoxy from Calvinism. In 1593, at the initiative of Prince Kostiantyn Ostrozkyi, he was made bishop of Volodymyr and Brest, adopting the name Ipatii. As bishop he began formal negotiations with Roman Catholic representatives, who had long been pushing for a Church union. He tried to convince his erstwhile patron, the staunchly Orthodox Ostrozkyi, to back a union.

In June 1595, all nine Orthodox hierarchs signed a letter to Pope Clement VIII declaring their readiness for a union and authorizing Potii and Bishop Kost Terletskyi to travel to Rome as representatives of the Church in Ukraine and formally set forth their confession of faith. Upon the pair's return from the Vatican in mid-1596, the fateful sobor was held at which the Ruthenian (Ukrainian-Belarusian) Church split into two groups — those favoring union with Rome, led by Kyivan Metropolitan Mykhailo Rahoza; and those opposed, led by Prince Ostrozkyi.

After the proclamation of the union in October 1596, Potii was one of its leading supporters, and sought equal rights with Roman Catholics in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He was also active in exerting pressures on his Orthodox counterparts and confiscating property from the now officially "schismatic" Orthodox Church. After the death of Rahoza in 1599, Potii became the second Uniate metropolitan of Kyiv and Halych.

A noted polemicist, Metropolitan Potii wrote in Ukrainian, Polish and Latin. He also founded a seminary in Vilnius and a Greek-Catholic school in Brest. He died in 1613.

Sources: "Potii, Ipatii," "Berestia, Union of," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1993); P.R. Magocsi, *A History of Ukraine* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996).

NEWS AND VIEWS

A public thank-you to Pani Olenka

by Lydia Smyk

Often we have people or organizations right under our noses who, though their contribution to the community is great, are not acknowledged. In Newark, N.J., we have a Ukrainian Montessori program run by St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Thanks to the outstanding leadership of its director, the program is a unique contribution to our community.

Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy ("Pani Olenka") loves children and her work. The pre-school is a home away from home where Maria Montessori's proven methods of teaching are exemplified. The program prides itself on being conducted strictly in Ukrainian. Every child is treated as an individual, while nurturing a community spirit of responsibility.

My twin daughters attended this school and, unbeknownst to me at the time, learned valuable lessons that later helped them deal with a family crisis. For this, I feel a public thank-you is in order.

Last summer I found myself living Kafka's strange "Metamorphosis." One day I was dropping off my children at Plast camp, and two days later I couldn't walk.

All my dear friends and acquaintances rallied to my side. In the early morning hours I would worry how the children would adjust to living with a mother whom they had to help dress and feed. We slowly adjusted to this when the realization that the school year would soon be starting began to weigh heavily on my heart. The normal motherly things, such as making lunch, doing laundry and cooking dinner, were physically impossible for me. I began to panic, envisioning failing grades and stress on my children.

But I had taken for granted all the skills that were taught to them by Pani Olenka — skills that I now believe will remain with them throughout their lives.

When my twins were born, we were new to the New Jersey community. I was from Canada and, though I knew I would have to return to work, had no idea what preschools were available. It was my husband who drove the local carpool and matter-of-factly said that they would go to Pani Olenka's.

Little did I know that Ms. Makarushka-Kolodiy, a certified Montessori professional, would become the "alpha and omega" for my twins.

During the twins' first year with Pani Olenka, I found myself teaching 21 kindergartners at the neighboring St. John's School. As I would line up my students for dismissal, the inevitable stress of the day would take over. Have you ever tried to dress 21 5-year-olds in 10 minutes? This chaos went on for weeks, with me becoming more and more frazzled at the end of the day.

One morning, as I was getting the

twins ready for school, they both lay their jackets on the floor upside down. "What are you doing?" I asked. To my utter amazement, they flipped the jackets over their heads and were dressed in five seconds flat. "Who taught you that?" "Pani Olenka," they proudly replied in unison.

That day at dismissal I asked which of my students had gone to Pani Olenka's. Many eager pupils raised their hands. Gently I reminded them about the coat trick. Needless to say, dismissal became an organized activity. Those children who did not know the coat trick were proudly taught by the others.

I later asked Pani Olenka what other skills she had taught her charges in order that I might reinforce them. Whatever toy or game the children took had to be put back in place. Once again, this became standard practice at home and in kindergarten. Whoever took a toy first had the option to play with it until he/she was ready to give it up. Again this became standard at home. In school, Pani Olenka taught the children how to fold up their blankets and cots. For them this was a great accomplishment.

To my utter amazement, my twins began to make their beds daily. They would lay out their clothing the night before, and they enjoyed organizing their things.

It would be simple for me to take credit for this and praise my parenting skills or my little geniuses. But that would be false. The credit belongs to their teacher: Pani Olenka.

Several years afterwards, as the 1996-1997 the school year began, my illness was debilitating. Yet my children were able to get their own breakfast daily. They packed their snacks. They laid out their uniforms. They brought home every letter from school that they were given. As they entered the house, they would call up to me, listing all their homework. As I lay in bed, they would sprawl on the floor and do all of their homework. They would say all their prayers daily. They believed that God would help me get better. Their prayers worked. I am on the road to recovery, but every day I thank God that my children had Pani Olenka. Since 3-year-old children are unable to articulate the skills they are being taught; the teaching source often is not acknowledged.

One recent morning the twins were getting ready for school. As one was packing her lunch, I could hear her sister singing softly in the hall. "What is your sister singing?" I asked. "The song that Pani Olenka taught us," she answered matter of factly. Four years later they were singing Pani Olenka's song? I wondered.

Quietly, with curiosity, I approached my daughter. She was singing "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" (the Ukrainian national anthem).

Thank you, Pani Olenka.



Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy with a class of Montessori pre-schoolers.

Kuchma says...

(Continued from page 1)

ly pleased many of the leaders. He said the sentiments are "perhaps fair, and I see Russia's share of responsibility clearly."

President Kuchma said that during the meeting all countries, including Russia, agreed that each member-state has its own national interests, priorities and vision of future integration. "In Moscow, as in the rest of the CIS, they have started to deal with the interests of Ukraine, not simply to look at their own interests," said Mr. Kuchma.

"We understand that Russia, being by far the largest and most influential member, must be the unifying force. But its agenda cannot be the CIS agenda," he added.

President Kuchma said he still has problems with the way the CIS has developed, not the least of which is that within the commonwealth informal regional alliances and trade partnerships exist. "This will only result in the ruin of the CIS. I am still for the CIS, I still think that we can do a lot with it," said the president.

The Ukrainian president also said Mr. Yeltsin had given the leaders a briefing on the Helsinki summit and added, "The most important thing is that the president of Russia did not make out NATO expansion to be a tragedy."

Kuchma-Yeltsin meeting

On Saturday, the presidents of Ukraine and Russia met for an intensive round of talks on issues that have kept the two countries from signing a comprehensive

treaty on friendship and cooperation. On the agenda were the continuing problems with the division of the Black Sea Fleet and Russian bases in Crimea, compensation for tactical weapons turned over to Russia, the "zero option" settlement of the debts and assets of the former Soviet Union, and the settlement of Ukraine's trade debts to Russia.

President Kuchma said these issues would be further discussed when Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin visits Ukraine in the next two months, which would be followed by a visit to Kyiv by President Yeltsin for an official signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

This is the sixth time that such a meeting has been announced. When asked if this one would be for real, Mr. Kuchma replied, "It will be when he arrives. We expect him to do so."

On the matter of the Black Sea Fleet, the Ukrainian president said he and Mr. Yeltsin had agreed that the issue of the Crimean fleet should not be the issue that should halt the signing of a treaty. "I do not believe that the Black Sea Fleet is the main detriment to a treaty. It has become the focal point because the opposition has used it to worsen Ukraine-Russia relations," said President Kuchma. "We agreed in Moscow that it is not a conflict, but a disagreement." He said the Black Sea Fleet issue could now be resolved after the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

He also stated that no one should get their hopes up that the Russian troops in Crimea would soon leave, and he gave a time frame of five to 10 years for their departure once an agreement is reached.

Meanwhile, President Kuchma – who severely criticized Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko for submitting an unworkable and unrealistic budget to the Verkhovna Rada – has said he will veto any budget that is not based on the tax reform package.

There is also the matter of rumors of an upcoming government reorganization, which some suggest may have led to Mr. Pynzenyk's offer to resign. His colleagues are downplaying that restructuring, which may include the elimination of the office of vice prime minister of the economy.

Observers say Mr. Pynzenyk could be using his resignation tender as leverage to negotiate a stronger position for himself if a reorganization does take place. President Kuchma's chief of staff, Yevhen Kushnariov, said his impression was that Mr. Pynzenyk is profoundly dissatisfied with the performance of the Cabinet of Ministers and the pace of economic reforms.

"If that was the reason behind the letter of resignation, then the possible upcoming changes in the structure of the Cabinet and staff may force Mr. Pynzenyk to reconsider his resignation. If not, then the resignation most likely will be accepted," said Mr. Kushnariov.

However, the vice prime minister's aide, Mr. Hryniv, told Interfax-Ukraine that Mr. Pynzenyk's resignation "was in no way connected with the upcoming Cabinet restructuring."

Prime Minister Lazarenko was expected to address the Verkhovna Rada before the end of the week and present a proposal for streamlining and reorganizing the government. Originally, he was to speak on April 1, but never appeared.

Insiders say that he and the president disagree on the amount of authority that ministers should have. Mr. Lazarenko is battling to retain his absolute authority in the Cabinet, while Mr. Kuchma favors more decentralization, making the ministers more accountable for the work of their respective ministries.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Of history, and news, and image

World War II, it seems, is not history – it's news. More than 50 years after the fighting ended, people are still trying to come to terms with that horrible conflict.

Most recently, President Arnold Koller of Switzerland exhorted his countrymen to "publicly admit self-criticism and admit the dark sides of that difficult period." He was referring, of course, to Switzerland's ambiguous role as banker to the Nazis and the question of dormant accounts of Holocaust victims.

As Switzerland reluctantly comes to terms with these issues, you have to admire the wisdom and decency of Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk. In October 1991, less than two months after Ukraine declared independence, he conducted a solemn commemoration at Babyn Yar, the infamous gorge where 200,000 Kyivans, mostly Jews, were murdered by the Nazis in 1941.

President Kravchuk used that occasion to apologize to the Jewish people "against which so many injustices occurred in our [Ukrainian] history." The weeklong ceremonies showed Ukraine's maturity as a nation, in sharp contrast to the Soviets who had been silent about Babyn Yar for half a century. Now, that aspect of World War II is no longer news, it's history.

What is newsworthy is Ukraine's role in World War II in general. For half a century, censorship in the Soviet Union and Cold War sensitivities in the West made it impossible for a thorough, objective assessment of Ukraine's role in World War II. Everyone with an axe to grind – from Soviet propagandists to Western Cold Warriors – caricatured Ukraine's role, or more often ignored it altogether. But, the truth is, Ukraine played an absolutely central role in the war and, with the exception of European Jewry, its people suffered more than any other nation.

To Adolph Hitler, Jews and Ukrainians were key to his vision for the German nation. "Mein Kampf" states his objectives clearly: first, unite the German people who were scattered throughout a half dozen countries; second, eliminate all Jews from Germany; and third, colonize Ukraine to create "Lebensraum" (living space) for the growing German population. It all unfolded according to plan and very nearly succeeded.

Hitler first absorbed Austria in March 1938, then Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland a year later. In August of 1939, he and Joseph Stalin cut a deal dividing Europe between them. A month later, World War II began in earnest when Hitler invaded Poland from the West and Stalin invaded western Ukraine, Bessarabia and the Baltic states from the East.

For western Ukrainians – hitherto part of Poland – this was bitter medicine. Only six years earlier Stalin had murdered more than 7 million of their countrymen in the Great Famine. Now the two greatest despots in history shared a common border. This unstable situation could not last. The German nation was largely united; many Jews had already fled Germany and the machinery for the Holocaust was being assembled. The last piece of the puzzle was Lebensraum – the conquest of Ukraine and Russia.

Hitler invaded Ukraine on June 22, 1941. He met little resistance. The population and the Red Army, demoralized by Stalin's terror, had no interest in defending the regime that was massacring mil-

lions. Things changed. Ukrainians discovered that the Nazis were just as evil as the Communists. According to Hitler's right-hand man, Herman Goering, "the best thing would be to kill all men in Ukraine over the age of 15."

As for the man Hitler appointed Reichskommissar of Ukraine, Erich Koch, he was the quintessential Nazi. His job, he said, was "to suck from Ukraine all the goods we can get hold of, without consideration for the feeling or property of Ukrainians." They were Untermenschen (subhuman), "a colonial people that, like the Negroes, should be handled with a whip."

Before Koch was done, more than 2 million young men and women were sent to Germany to work as slaves, usually in the most brutal of conditions. Those who remained continued to work the collective farms – which Hitler refused to dismantle – providing grain for a hungry Germany.

Tragically, the worst elements of Ukrainian society were recruited to help in the extermination of Ukrainian Jews (crimes for which President Kravchuk apologized on behalf of Ukraine.) On the other hand, the best elements of society, led by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, risked their lives to shelter Jews. Still others reached for their guns. Tens of thousands of Ukrainian men (and women) fled for the forests to join the Ukrainian Insurgent Army to wage guerrilla war against the Nazis and later against the Soviets. Of course, millions of Ukrainians – 4.5 million in all – served in the Red Army.

The war took a terrible toll. The first German units entered Ukrainian soil in June 1941. As the Red Army retreated, it conducted a scorched-earth policy throughout Ukraine. When the Nazis retreated three years later, they did the same. In all, 7 million Ukrainians died in World War II; 600,000 of them were Jews; 5 million were civilians. More than 2 million citizens were sent to Germany as slaves; 28,000 villages were destroyed, as were 700 cities and towns.

The journalist Edgar Snow, who toured Ukraine in 1945, wrote that "the second world war ... has, in all truth and in many costly ways, been first of all a Ukrainian war ... no single European country suffered deeper wounds to its cities, its industries, its farmlands and its humanity."

As Ukrainians restructure their society, economy and political system, they have a great deal to address – some of it unsavory, even shameful. Still, having confronted with remorse and sorrow "the dark side of that difficult period" (World War II), the nation can also look back with pride on the way it survived and ultimately prevailed in an impossible situation – caught between Hitler and Stalin. The full story has yet to be told. In the years to come, historians and artists will inevitably turn to Ukraine's complex and fascinating past to craft a new image for an independent people. Ukraine and World War II is a worthy topic for further study.

We participate here when young people ask their grandparents to record their memories of the war and the immediate years thereafter. Those in high school or college writing a term paper on the war might want to reach for Alexander Dallin's "German Rule in Russia, 1941-1945." Still others might want to make a donation to the "Ukraine in World War II" film project at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2H4.

Frustrated with...

(Continued from page 1)

Pynzenyk's reform plan, said the loss of the vice prime minister could be a fatal setback to the move towards Westernization of Ukraine's markets. "Today, there is not a single man in the government who has the ability to settle the outstanding issues," explained Mr. Hetman.

He said any chance for approval of a tax reform package by Parliament could die with Mr. Pynzenyk's resignation. "Today Pynzenyk is the only man with in-depth knowledge of the five tax reform bills, and he is the only one who will fight for them."

What has frustrated Mr. Pynzenyk most is the Verkhovna Rada's inability to pass the tax reform package. It calls for a substantial decrease in corporate and individual taxes, for capital depreciation allowances and other tax breaks to stimulate investment.

Today much of business in Ukraine is conducted outside the mainstream, which allows firms to avoid paying income tax. Because Ukraine has committed itself to halting monetary emissions to cover budget deficits, which was a substantial reason for the hyperinflation of the last few years, it must receive sufficient revenues through taxes to cover the budget. President Kuchma complained in his state of the nation address on March 21 that already this year there was a huge shortfall of anticipated revenues in Ukraine's coffers.

The other problem that has bedeviled Mr. Pynzenyk is the Verkhovna Rada's lack of desire or simple inability to pass the 1997 budget. The Verkhovna Rada has refused to vote on the budget until a tax package is in place, but it has yet to act on the tax package, has expressed little support for tax reform and has shown every inclination to reject the bill submitted by Mr. Pynzenyk and the Cabinet of Ministers, or simply let it die.

BOOK NOTE: Political profile of President Leonid Kuchma

by Marta Kolomayets

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Described as a political portrait of Leonid Kuchma, “The Third President” by journalist Yuriy Lukanov is a milestone in Ukrainian book publishing.

Not only is it being recognized as the first independent book about a leading Ukrainian government official to be published while that person is still in office, but it is also the first book that clearly presents the office of the president as a viable institution for building a democratic society in Ukraine.

“In this unbiased work, we not only see the rise of Leonid Kuchma to the post of president, but we also see the institution of the presidency laying firm roots in Ukraine,” said Dmytro Markov, the president’s press secretary, who attended the book launch on February 4 at the UNIAN news agency.

Mr. Lukanov, 38, a journalist who began his career at the newspaper *Molod Ukrainy* in 1982, went on to establish the press service of Rukh in 1989. At Rukh-Press he worked on Vyacheslav Chornovil’s presidential campaign and the December 1991 referendum on Ukraine’s independence.

He has been a featured reporter on Ukrainian State Radio and the popular television news program “Vikna.” Mr. Lukanov also has worked abroad at Radio Canada International, traveled to the United States on various internships, and been a frequent contributor to Radio Liberty, Voice of America and BBC radio broadcasts.

While working for the Ukrainian National Information Agency – Novyny (UNIAN) Mr. Lukanov said, he was inspired to write something longer and meatier than the short news briefs and articles he churned out on a daily basis.

“But I wanted it to be something people would read and something I could make some money on,” said the practical Mr. Lukanov.

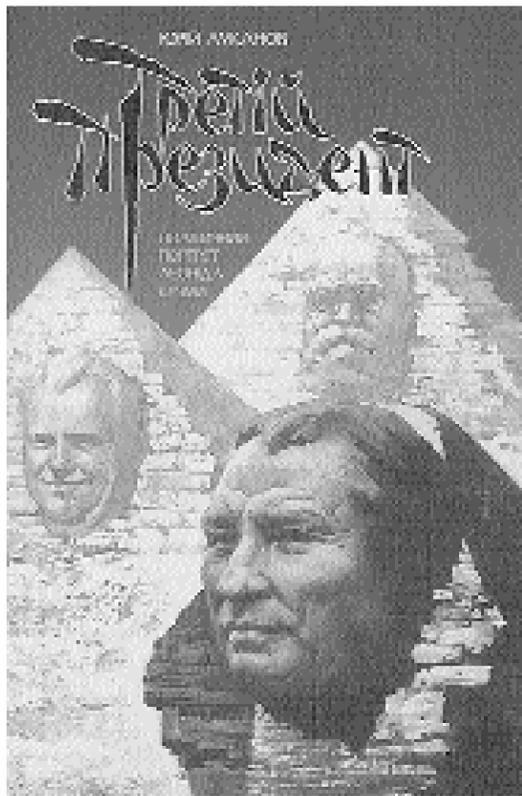
He realized that readers of popular books in Ukraine today can be classified into two categories: those who savor detective tales of crime and corruption (these books abound in the Russian language throughout Ukraine), and those who thirst for books on current events involving today’s political leaders (these are lacking in Ukraine, whether in Ukrainian or Russian).

Mr. Lukanov chose the latter topic for two reasons: it was much safer to investigate, and it was something he had been interested in since his early days at Rukh.

For 18 months, January 1995 to August 1996, Mr. Lukanov collected materials, analyzed hundreds of news stories, traveled around the country – to Mr. Kuchma’s native village, Chaikine, to the Pivdenmash missile factory in Dnipropetrovsk – and interviewed tens of government officials, deputies as well as Mr. Kuchma’s professional colleagues, childhood friends and relatives.

Then he began writing. His 158-page Ukrainian-language soft-cover book includes six chapters that cover Mr. Kuchma’s childhood, his professional career, and his climb up the political ladder from prime minister to president in the years 1992 to 1996. Illustrating the book are a handful of photos provided by well-known Ukrainian photographer Vasyly Artiushenko.

Mr. Lukanov then talked to his friends at Taki Spravy Publishing House, with whom he had a close working relationship since



the early days of Ukraine’s independence, and they agreed to print the first edition of his debut work: 5,000 copies.

Although few of his Ukrainian colleagues believe Mr. Lukanov’s book was not censored, both Mr. Lukanov and Mr. Markov said no government officials saw the book before it was printed.

Mr. Lukanov explained that he interviewed a handful of government officials, but they provided little insight: many refused to talk to him, while still others gave evasive answers. Mr. Lukanov said he did not interview President Kuchma at all.

“I saw him at a press conference, and obviously analyzed his speeches, but what good would an hourlong interview do me? And, I really couldn’t expect more time from the Ukrainian leader,” Mr. Lukanov said.

“When you read the book, you’ll see that it presents no one else’s vision of President Kuchma but my own,” he noted.

Mr. Lukanov said the title of his book is the subject of heated debate, because Mr. Kuchma, in fact, is Ukraine’s second popularly elected president. Mykhailo Hrushevsky was the chairman of the Central Rada and was not a popularly elected president of Ukraine in 1918. Former President Leonid Kravchuk has been the most vocal in this discussion, and this, Mr. Lukanov said, also provides publicity for his book.

Although not yet a bestseller in Ukraine, Mr. Markov told journalists that the book enjoys a certain popularity, based on his own experience. He explained that he bought the book and began reading it on a recent flight back to Kyiv. He got up to stretch his legs and when he got back to his seat, his book was gone.

The book has also not been financially lucrative for Mr. Lukanov; he has had to serve as his own manager of publicity and marketing, traveling to conferences and conventions to promote his own work.

U.S. and Canadian readers may obtain the book from the author – along with his autograph – by sending a check for \$14 (U.S. funds) to: Yuriy Lukanov, 4 Volhohradska St., Apt. 61, Kyiv, Ukraine 252141. For additional information, interested individuals may call Mr. Lukanov at 380-44-277-3369, between 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. (Kyiv time).

As for his future plans, Mr. Lukanov said he has been bitten by the writing bug and plans to start writing his second book, the topic of which is still to be decided.

BOOK REVIEW: Scholarly study of Ukrainian nationalism in 1990s

Andrew Wilson, *Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990s: A Minority Faith*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997, XVII + 300 pp., ISBN 0521 48285 hardback and ISBN 0521 57457 9 paperback

by Taras Kuzio

Andrew Wilson’s book “Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990s: A Minority Faith” is one of the first academic studies to survey the subject of Ukrainian nationalism since John A. Armstrong’s seminal “Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939-1945” (New York: Columbia University Press, 1955 and 1963). Mr. Wilson’s study is well documented by tables and maps throughout the text, and the author shows a good grasp of Ukrainian-, Russian- and English-language sources on Ukraine. As a study of an important topic, it is therefore a welcome addition to a body of literature that remains sparse.

Nevertheless, for five related reasons the book suffers from an acute identity crisis. First, the book lacks a theoretical discussion of nationalism within which the subject matter should have been placed.

Second, the book lacks a comparative approach to the study of nationalism with other countries within Central-Eastern Europe and Eurasia. By creating a comparative approach Mr. Wilson would have found that Ukraine is not the “unique” country that he argues in the range of difficulties it inherited. All of Ukraine’s inherited problems (regionalism, lack of a unified political culture, denationalization, uncompleted nation-building) exist throughout the former USSR.

Third, Ukrainian elections are not always a good indicator of the strength of certain political views. The 1994 parliamentary elections were held on the basis of a majoritarian election law. In addition, although the number of elected radical right and center-right nationalists is relatively small, they have a great degree of influence within the policy-making community in Kyiv. In contrast, the amorphousness of the large number of Russian-speaking Ukrainians Mr. Wilson admits is reflected in the low level of influence they are able to exert.

Fourth, it is never clear in the book what exactly Mr. Wilson understands as the “nationalism” to which the book’s title refers, i.e., “Ukrainian nationalism in the 1990s.” Until 1991, any study of “Ukrainian nationalism” should refer to all those advocating independence for Ukraine from the former USSR. Since 1992 studies of “Ukrainian nationalism” ought to refer only to the radical authoritarian right in Ukraine. By not defining his concepts of nationalism, Mr. Wilson confuses three distinct and different entities: advocates of Ukrainian independence, the radical right, and those in support of Ukrainian nation-state building after 1992.

Finally, by basing his study primarily on language denomination as the source of the strength of “Ukrainian nationalism,” Mr. Wilson oversimplifies very complex and multi-faceted processes. He argues that the large number of Russian-speaking Ukrainians severely limits the appeal of “modern ethno-nationalism and creates the conditions for a sharp polarization of society.” This, in turn, leads him to conclude that “Ukrainian nationalism” is a “minority faith.”

Taras Kuzio is research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, and senior research fellow, Council of Advisers to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

It is certainly the case that the number of Russian speakers limits the appeal of the radical right, but it does not limit the appeal of nation-state building, in which Russia speakers fully participate.

Mr. Wilson also prefers not to use the term “Russification” as this would denote a prior loyalty to Ukrainian language and culture on the part of Russian-speaking Ukrainians. However, all former Soviet states, with the exception of Belarus, are attempting to provide affirmative action in favor of their titular languages and cultures which were, despite the author’s reluctance to use the term, subjected to Russification in the Tsarist and Soviet eras. If Mr. Wilson had surveyed, as did Mr. Armstrong, only the radical right in Ukraine, he could have made the rather unrevealing conclusion that it is indeed a “minority faith.” This would not have told us very much, because the radical right is a “minority faith” throughout Europe and Eurasia. If, however, one is referring to either Ukraine’s drive to independence or Ukrainian nation-state building, use of the term “minority faith” leads to wrong conclusions and policy prescriptions. Throughout the former USSR, with the exception of Belarus, nation-state builders are the “majority faith.”

This identity crisis throughout Mr. Wilson’s book leads him to make several general statements and confusing conclusions. For example, Ukrainian nation-state building since 1992 has been largely successful in maintaining stability and progress. However, by confusing “Ukrainian nationalism” with both the radical right and/or Ukrainian speakers, Mr. Wilson fails to see how support for the Ukrainian state is not confined only to western and central Ukraine. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson’s neat division of Ukraine presents Ukrainian speakers as standing opposed to the Russian-speaking regions of a supposedly homogenous eastern and southern Ukraine. Mr. Wilson also goes on to mistakenly argue that the Donbas is representative of the entire eastern-southern region of Ukraine and that confrontation between Ukrainian and Russian speakers is likely on a scale of that in Moldova.

However, within the three radical left parties and parliamentary factions only a small minority of members and national deputies still oppose Ukrainian independence. Eighty-five percent of Ukraine’s parliamentarians voluntarily took the oath of loyalty to the Ukrainian state after the adoption of the June 1996 Constitution. With his confused understanding of “Ukrainian nationalism,” Mr. Wilson fails to understand the dynamics at work within Ukraine’s nation-state building project. One would assume from any reading of Mr. Wilson’s book that Russian-speaking Ukrainians would be generally disloyal to the Ukrainian state. Yet, we find the opposite: a great degree of continuity between the presidencies of the former “nationalist” Leonid Kravchuk and the “pro-Eurasian” Leonid Kuchma vis-à-vis federalism, the state language, dual citizenship, the CIS and the desire to orient Ukraine towards Europe. In reality, there was little to differentiate their platforms during the 1994 elections; at times, President Kuchma appears to be more of a “derzhavnyk” (or “nationalist” in Mr. Wilson’s terminology) than his predecessor, Mr. Kravchuk.

Smoloskyp publisher receives Ukraine's Presidential Award

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Osyp Zinkewych, who founded the Smoloskyp publishing house and human rights organization in Baltimore in the 1960s and moved the operation to Kyiv following Ukraine's independence, received Ukraine's Presidential Award for his educational and charitable activities spanning more than 30 years.

Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko presented the award to Mr. Zinkewych on behalf of President Leonid Kuchma during a ceremony on March 7 at the residence of Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri Shcherbak.

Mr. Zinkewych, who now spends most of his time in Kyiv, was taking care of domestic affairs in Baltimore when the award was announced. Minister Udovenko was in Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright.

Founded by Mr. Zinkewych in 1967, Smoloskyp was a leading publisher of works by persecuted and imprisoned dissident writers in Ukraine, including the writers of the 1960s (Shestydesiatnyky), the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, as well as writers persecuted earlier, during the Stalinist period, like Mykola Khvylioviy.

The scores of books published by Smoloskyp to shine a light on human and national rights abuses in Ukraine later served to fill the many historical and literary "blank spots" that became apparent once Ukraine gained its independence.

Smoloskyp also served as a news service that informed the West and conducted campaigns against human rights violations in Ukraine, as well as an aid organi-

zation that helped the persecuted dissidents and their families. In addition, Smoloskyp was known for its efforts in behalf of Ukraine's independent participation in the Olympic Games in 1992, following Ukraine's independence.

Mr. Zinkewych moved Smoloskyp to Kyiv, where he concentrated on helping young writers, poets and activists by sponsoring tours, conferences, seminars and readings, awarding prizes for their best works and publishing them.

Realizing the plight of students in Ukraine in the hard economic times of the 1990s, Mr. Zinkewych broadened Smoloskyp's activities to include a scholarship fund, which now pays a \$10 monthly stipend and covers the medical care of some 350 qualified students throughout Ukraine. The scholarship fund, which totaled more than \$50,000 last year, as well as Smoloskyp's other activities are funded by individual charitable donations in the United States and Canada.

Accepting the award, Mr. Zinkewych pointed out that when Smoloskyp moved to Kyiv, it did not get involved in the politics of the time, but focused on helping Ukraine's creative young people build a brighter future for their own country. "I accept this award, with a faith in our people, our country, our youth, our president and all who feel the suffering of our people, our Ukraine – all who are concerned about our future," he said.

Mr. Zinkewych also called on the Ukrainian government to get involved in this effort: "I think that the time has come for both government agencies and private citizens from the U.S. and elsewhere to work together in forging our future."

Mr. Zinkewych was born in 1925 in



Yaro Bihun

Osyp Zinkewych (center) in conversation with Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko of Ukraine (right) and Ambassador Anatolii Zlenko, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations.

what is now Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. Following World War II, in which he participated in the Ukrainian nationalist underground, he fled to Western Europe. He received a degree in chemistry in France, where he worked as a research chemist until 1957, when he moved to the United States.

While working as a chemist until his retirement, Mr. Zinkewych continued his work within the Ukrainian American community, at first publishing Smoloskyp, a students' magazine, and later, through the publishing house.

Last summer, to help mark the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence, Smoloskyp organized an exhibit of Ukrainian "samvydav" dissident literature at the Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves) Book Museum. It contained some of the original manuscripts smuggled to the West to be published, as well as some that didn't make it and ended up in KGB archives.

More information on Smoloskyp's activities may be obtained from: Smoloskyp Inc., 1863 Pioneer Parkway E., No. 210, Springfield, OR 97477.

Pittsburgh welcomes visitors from Donetsk

by Stephen Haluszczak

PITTSBURGH – Eleven distinguished visitors from Donetsk, Ukraine, came here in December 1996 to take part in a program called "Community Connections." Pittsburgh was one of 31 cities to receive visitors from Ukraine through this foreign aid program of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

All aspects of the local program were planned and implemented by the Pittsburgh Council for International Visitors (PCIV). Pittsburgh will train a total of 36 professionals from its unofficial sister city, Donetsk, over a one-year period.

The participants of the first group represented the fields of local government and law. Among the visitors were the deputy mayor of Donetsk and the vice dean of the Donetsk State University Law School. The professional program consisted of daily meetings with lawyers, judges, mediators, and representatives of city and county government departments.

Other events included tours of the new Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh International Airport, several landfill sites, governmental and business sites in Washington County and a Public Officials' Reception sponsored by the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. The guests were greeted in an official capacity by members of the Pittsburgh City Council and Allegheny County Commissioners.

The program was designed specifically to give the Ukrainian delegation a broad look at American culture. As a result, the visitors also attended a Pittsburgh Penguins' hockey game and a performance of the Pittsburgh Symphony at Heinz Hall.

An integral part of the "Community Connections" program is the home stay, where the participants actual live with a local family. Among the eight host families were three families from the local Ukrainian American community: Kathy Boykowycz; George and Angela Honchar; and the parish of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Pittsburgh.

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian aviators find Oklahoma friends



Twenty-four countries were represented at the XVIII World Aerobatic Championships held in Oklahoma in August 1996. Ukraine was among the elite participants, with a team of eight people. Team Ukraine ended up approximately in the middle of the pack, with the top honors going to France, Russia and the U.S. The Oklahoma Friends of Ukraine (OFU), founded three and a half years ago as a non-profit organization to foster cultural and commercial interests of Ukraine through joint endeavors of Ukraine's and Oklahoma's people, was a key host for the visiting Ukrainian team. Since these championships, the OFU has remained in contact with the Ukrainian team, looking for ways to assist them by bringing them into sponsor relationships with various aviation industries in Oklahoma. Olga Kelley serves as the liaison member from the OFU in furthering these efforts. The OFU also is helping the Ukrainian team prepare for the next international aerobatic championships in Italy and Turkey. OFU welcomes correspondence from other American aviators or friends of aviators interested in working in this U.S.-Ukraine program. Contact the OFU either through Post Office Box 26952, Oklahoma City, OK, 73126, or through the internet: atibrclf@aol.com or jhordinsky@mem.po.com.

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Former citizens of Donetsk – if you are concerned that the graves of your relatives are not taken care of in any cemetery in Donetsk or surrounding area contact Vladimir Ostrovsky, P.O. Box 101, Donetsk, 340000, Ukraine. We guarantee good work for reasonable payment.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Keith Tkachuk: Captain Coyote

Phoenix Coyotes' left winger Keith Tkachuk was jokingly labeled the \$6 million man for the substantial contract he signed last summer, but in real life he's no robotic man.

He hurts like everyone else, and this 24-year-old Ukrainian native of Melrose, Mass., is still feeling the effects of being stripped of the Winnipeg Jets' captaincy before the start of the 1995-1996 season. Then Jets' coach Terry Simpson made the move after the team matched a five-year, \$17.2 million offer sheet Tkachuk had signed with the Chicago Blackhawks.

"When the coach-GM (John Paddock) tells you (that) you will always be the captain, when he says that and does something else, well, that's brutal," Tkachuk said. "They basically lied to me and I can't respect that."

Tkachuk's pride was soothed only somewhat when, for the Jets' last game in Winnipeg (Game 6 of the first round series against the Detroit Red Wings), he was the team's acting captain in place of injured left winger Kris King.

"Yeah, it was awful nice they put the 'C' on me for the last game in the playoffs," Tkachuk added, "but I'll never forget what they did to me. It was wrong."

Paddock defended the captaincy switch, saying he fully supported Simpson's call and will similarly stand by whatever new coach Don Hay decides during his regime as coach.

"When I made that comment about Keith, that he'd always be the captain, that was when I was the coach," said Paddock, who now is the Coyotes' GM. "It's always the coach's call. (Keith) still insists it happened because of his contract. Well, that had nothing to do with it. There's no doubt he's the leader when he steps on the ice, but there more to (being captain) than that."

King, Tkachuk's roommate and close friend, said he thought the captaincy issue was only a small one in the bigger picture.

"He played the same way with or without it," King said. "I think it was a real shot from management and I think they were looking at more than that, to just let the kid play hockey, which is the most important thing. I thought it would be tough at first, especially because we were roommates. It never came to a head at all."

Tkachuk however, did become the target of sharp criticism among media members and fans.

"Hey, when I was making \$200,000 or so, I could do no wrong," he pointed out. "When I made the bigger money, I was greedy, selfish, just worried about the money. That was the hardest thing. It affected me."

Fortunately for the Jets, Tkachuk was able to block out the turmoil enough to put together another really strong season. Leading the Jets in goals (50) and points (98), he posted personal highs in both categories. Many observers felt 1995-1996 was, in fact, Tkachuk's coming-of-age season.

Tkachuk's maturation process has clearly moved ahead because of the ordeal, and he has learned to employ patience when most conversations, as they are bound to do, turn to his salary.

"I had a lot of people outside hockey, my family and my girlfriend, help me out and stand by me," Tkachuk said. "My teammates were like that, too. They accepted me when I came back. They treated me basically the same as always. It was a tough process and I got punished for using the system."

"The contract was probably the biggest issue of the year. You have to live up to so

many expectations, making that much money. It was awfully tough because everywhere I went, I was the \$6 million man, not Keith Tkachuk. That was hard for me. Even with people I knew. Yeah, it's a lot of money, (but) it wasn't my fault they gave it to me," he added.

His exceptional regular season and a berth in the Stanley Cup playoffs – the team's first in three years – were triggered early in the campaign. The training camp tension caused by his absence – he missed the entire pre-season because of his contract situation – and the events leading up to his mind-boggling free-agent offer were almost like a pair of handcuffs.

That's when Tkachuk's raw talent kicked in. With virtually no practice, he played the first two games of the regular season and pulled his groin muscle. He sat out the next three, but then proceeded to score seven goals and 15 points in the next five games. It turned out to be his most productive five-game sequence of the season.

"I was accepted by the players when I came back, but getting off to a good start after missing a couple of games with a groin injury, that was big for me," Tkachuk noted. "That made things so much easier. When guys don't come to training camp or they're late getting there, it has been known to affect the whole year. Maybe training camp is overrated."

Tkachuk took no such stance this season as the Coyotes set out as a franchise with a fresh start. Their kingpin and cornerstone remains one Keith Tkachuk.

"We've added things to this team already to bring out what he has to offer," said King. "He needed a center who could get him the puck. They went out and got Craig Janney and they worked immediately. They're looking to build this team around him. He's their franchise player."

"After four years, he has already proven he's one of the top left wingers and power forwards in the game. In the position where a player takes a lot of punishment and abuse, he has the physique and the will to play that way every game. He loves that style and does it very well."

Tkachuk said he's thrilled personally to have a fresh start in the Arizona desert.

"It's like we're all getting traded to another city," he noted. "The people in Phoenix probably don't know a whole lot about NHL hockey, but after a while they'll learn. It won't be like in Winnipeg, when you're under the microscope all the time, where money plays a big role in a small market like that. I don't think that will be the same in a large market like Phoenix, so that will be a large difference for me."

The other difference will be in his paycheck this season. Because of the front-loaded Chicago offer, Tkachuk goes from \$6 million in salary to \$2.6 million. Can he possibly survive the drop in pay?

"I don't think I should say anything," he laughed. "Don't make an issue out of it, because it's not one."

Just like it wasn't, at least on the ice, during last season's career year.

(Next week: Keith Tkachuk's 1996-1997 career year II: the sequel is better than the original.)

Wakaluk out, Khabibulin in net

Darcy Wakaluk felt something pop in his right knee, and not long afterward the rest of the Phoenix Coyotes heard the same kind of noise. It was the sound of losing three straight games.

It all started in Landover, Md., on January 4 when the Washington Capitals

(Continued on page 11)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

blanked Wakaluk and his Coyotes 3-0. Wakaluk, the club's back-up goaltender, suffered torn cartilage in his knee at some point during the game and later underwent arthroscopic surgery. He was placed on the injured list on January 8, and, as of press time, has yet to return.

"It's disappointing," said the Ukrainian, who had similar surgery on his left knee after last season. "Things were really going good. It has been fun to come into the dressing room every day."

The mood mellowed considerably, however, after a 5-1 road loss two days later to the Buffalo Sabres in which the Sabres scored all of their goals off Phoenix turnovers.

"We're just making too many mistakes right now," said the other Coyotes' goalie, Russian Nikolai Khabibulin, who reclaimed his No. 1 status from Wakaluk before the latter's injury. "I think we're playing well as a team, but we're having breakdowns at bad times."

One breakdown the Coyotes could ill afford is any sort of slump by Khabibulin, whom they depended upon and continue to do so heavily until Wakaluk's eventual return. The period from early January to late March was critical to the team's hopes of securing a pivotal top-four finish or even a playoff berth in the Western Conference.

Ukrainian transactions and injuries: (December - March)

Chicago - Dave Chyzowski, LW,

recalled from Indianapolis (IHL). Chyzowski reassigned to Indianapolis, recalled again and returned.

Colorado - Wade Belak, D, recalled from Hershey (AHL). Belak reassigned to Hershey.

Dallas - Richard Matvichuk, D, strained left groin, mid-March.

Detroit - Mike Krushelnyski named assistant coach. Joey Kocur, RW, signed one-year contract.

Florida - David Nemirovsky, RW, recalled from Carolina (AHL).

Hartford - Curtis Leschyshyn, D, abdominal trauma, day-to-day.

Los Angeles - Ed Olczyk, LW, flu, day-to-day. Dimitri Khristich, C, eye surgery, day-to-day.

Philadelphia - Dale Hawerchuk, C, pulled muscle in rib cage, day-to-day. Hawerchuk strained left groin, indefinite.

Phoenix - Darcy Wakaluk, GT, torn right knee cartilage, indefinite.

St. Louis - Alex Vasilevski, LW, recalled from Worcester (AHL). Vasilevski returned to Worcester.

Toronto - Mark Kolesar, RW, recalled from St. John's (AHL). Kolesar assigned to St. John's, recalled again and reassigned.

Vancouver - Dave Babych, D, pulled groin, day-to-day. Yevgeny Namestnikov, D, recalled from Syracuse (AHL) and returned.

Washington - Peter Bondra, RW, strained groin, day-to-day. Andrei Nikolishin, C, bulging disk, early March.

(Tkachuk and Wakaluk quotes courtesy of Tim Campbell and Bob McManaman, beat writers covering the Phoenix Coyotes.)

ambassador had tours of duty as diplomats in Israel and saw firsthand how Israel uses the resident power of the American Jews.

This, he explained, means American Ukrainians should encourage local companies to conclude business deals with Ukraine, to encourage members of Congress to travel to Ukraine to learn more about the country first hand, and to understand Ukraine's place in the American foreign policy framework.

There has been a healthy interest in Ukraine among lawmakers, he noted, but there also are many new members in Congress who need to be educated.

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Ukraine-NATO...

(Continued from page 3)

ernment of Ukraine, and the determination and courage that Ukrainians have shown throughout their illustrious history, I am sure we will succeed."

The phrase "with your help" elicited a question from the floor: "What kind of help?" Mr. Segal characterized it as the "resident power of the community." Turning to Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak, who was in the audience, Mr. Segal noted that both he and the

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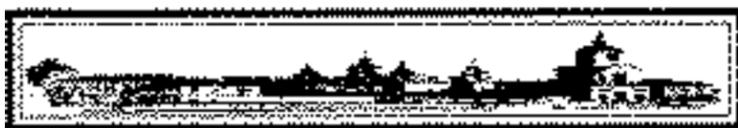
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Mychajlo Dmytrenko...

(Continued from page 4)

Among the notable exhibitions of Ukrainian art organized on Mr. Dmytrenko's initiative in North America were: an exhibit held on the occasion of the first congress of Ukrainian emigre artists of Canada and the U.S., held at the Arts Pavilion at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto in 1954; and a representative exhibition of Ukrainian art at MacGregor Memorial Community Arts Center at Wayne State University in Detroit in 1960.

Mr. Dmytrenko was known for his portraits, especially of women, graphic art and illustration, as well as icon and mural painting, and the design of mosaics and stained-glass.

A major portion of his work in North America was devoted to the design of church interiors, including designs executed for St. Anthony of Padua Roman Catholic Church in South Bend, Ind. (1956), and St. Colomba Roman Catholic Cathedral in Youngstown, Ohio (1957). He also received commissions for Ukrainian churches, among them: St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto (jointly with Volodymyr Balas and Ivan Kubarsky); Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck, Mich. (1961-1964); St. Constantine Ukrainian Catholic Church in Minneapolis, Minn. (1972-1977); and St. Eugene Byzantine Catholic Church in Bedford, Ohio (1976).

Mr. Dmytrenko was also responsible for the over-all interior design — mural and icon painting, mosaic design and the iconostasis — at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York (1977-1989).

Among Mr. Dmytrenko's graphic works are illustrations for the epic poem "Poet" (1946) by Teodosii Osmachka and the poetry collection "Bilyi Svit" (1947) by Vasyi Barka.

Mr. Dmytrenko's works have appeared in numerous group and individual exhibits in Ukraine, Germany, Canada and the U.S.

A monograph of the artist's work was published in 1990.

In 1995 the artist established the Mychajlo Dmytrenko Arts Foundation in Santa Ana, Calif., for the purpose of awarding scholarships to art students. Last year two awards were presented to students of Kyiv's National Academy of Art, Mr. Dmytrenko's alma mater.

A requiem service for Mr. Dmytrenko was held on March 11 at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Detroit. Interment was at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., on March 13.

Mr. Dmytrenko is survived by his sons, Orest and Mark (with his wife, April), and a sister, Maria Ivashchenko.

Donations in memory of Mr. Dmytrenko may be made to: The Mychajlo Dmytrenko Arts Foundation, 12202 Country Line, Santa Ana, CA 92705.

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Wrong byline

The March 23 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contained an article headlined "Volunteers clean up Ukraine's rivers as part of 'Living Water' campaign" on an environmental project being implemented in western Ukraine by the National Eco-Center of Ukraine. It was incorrectly noted that the article was written by Roman Kokodyniak. The article was in fact written by John Dillon and Vasyi Kostyushin.

Belarus: the nature...

(Continued from page 2)

devoted ally such as Mr. Lukashenka, who has always been willing to assist Russia by allowing Russian military installations on Belarusian soil. Nonetheless, Russia's enthusiasm for the April 2 "integration" is muted. Mr. Lukashenka is unpredictable and volatile. And Russia is unlikely to agree to any stipulations that would necessitate some form of economic commitment to a struggling partner.

In turn, President Lukashenka's dictatorship has been almost consolidated. Integration with Russia in complete form would serve only to undermine his regime (he could not, for example, impose restrictions on the Russian media as he has on the Belarusian). In this sense, one of the paradoxes of full integration is that it would permit Belarusian citizens and societies a greater voice than they have at present.

Mr. Lukashenka has now turned on the factories and farmers, reinstating the Soviet practice of subbotniki (voluntary work on Saturdays), with the first subbotnik scheduled for Lenin's birthday on April 22. He has promised sudden inspections of farms from the presidential helicopter and the most severe punishments upon those who do not heed his call for rigorous work.

The Belarusian president has attained one goal. Real and imaginary enemies have been eliminated (or are in the process of being eliminated). Belarus has been "isolated" by the West. What remains is a quasi-Soviet state with a currently popular and populist leader. The outcome is likely to be a dictatorship without opposition, a country virtually devoid of economic initiatives that will continue to fall behind all its neighbors in terms of economic progress and development. For better or worse, Mr. Lukashenka can turn only to Russia for friendship, protection and assistance. President Lukashenka's political vision has always been broader than that of his nation of 10.4 million. It includes images of empire, of power, of former Soviet greatness and – albeit with some reservations – essentially an affinity for the Stalinist past.

Conclusion

Can such a dictatorship be stopped?

What hope is there for those without human rights, struggling against the gross intrusions of the authorities, physical violence and intimidation, and the lack of a public outlet for their grievances? There is no ready answer. It is a mistake, however, to perceive of citizens of Belarus as passive pawns of the president. A young intellectual elite is openly scornful of the government (many of those arrested in recent demonstrations were declared to be minors). Mr. Lukashenka's most loyal support is from people at least one generation older than he (almost one-quarter of citizens are of pensionable age).

Moreover, the president has demonstrated a remarkable ability to unite against him the various opposition factions, from the Communists on the left to the Belarusian Popular Front on the right. The president's undoing may lie in the unity of these groups. At the same time some public outlet must be kept open. Without a critical observer within the country, the dictatorship could step up its repressions. One is given the impression that measures adopted to date are far less harsh than the president would have taken were such events concealed from the outside world.

Finally, the experience of the post-Soviet states demonstrates one key fact: implementation the changes whether progressive or retrogressive, emanate from the top. Democracy in Russia, thus is dependent on the reforms of Mr. Yeltsin; autocracy in Belarus begins with Mr. Lukashenka. Whereas the former benefited from public revulsion for the Soviet regime, the latter owed his rise to power largely because of public disgust with the economic chaos and corruption associated with the period of "perestroika," defined as commencing under Mikhail Gorbachev and continuing through the administration the chairman of the Belarusian Parliament, Stanislau Shushkevich.¹ The reversal of the current political situation in Belarus, logically, can only begin with change at the top. The new Constitution has served to solidify further the omnipotence of the president.

¹ I am grateful to Dr. Gennadii Grushevoi for this insight.

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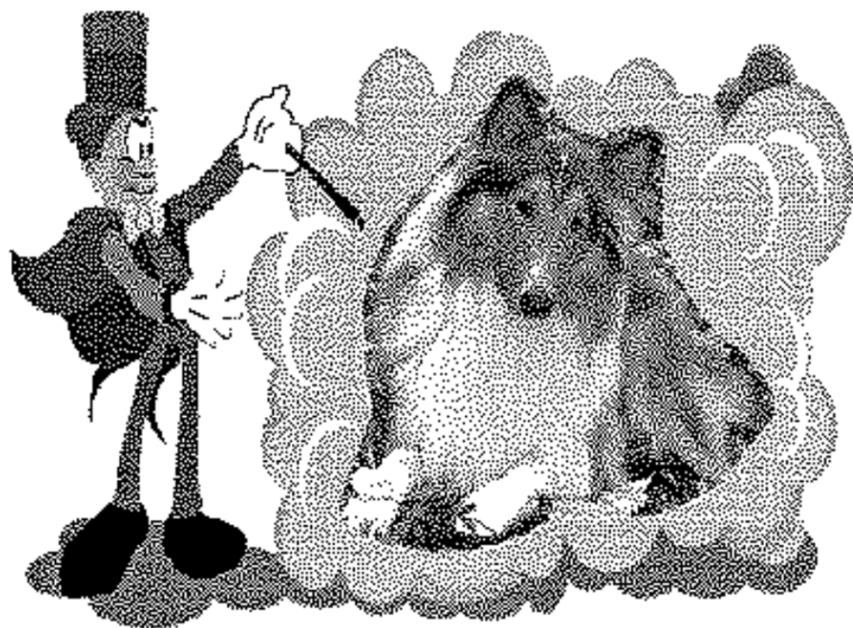


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Pittsburgh welcomes...

(Continued from page 9)

The "Community Connections" program proved to be a successful endeavor for everyone involved. Pittsburgh government officials and academics were very impressed with the inquisitiveness and knowledge of the Ukrainian visitors, whom they described as "top-notch."

Currently, PCIV is preparing for the second group of "Community

Connections" in April. In this second phase of the program, 12 entrepreneurs from Donetsk will come to Pittsburgh for a four-week stay. Their professional backgrounds range from mining to advertising to international trade. Each participant will complete a 15-day internship and will attend various training sessions related to their field. A third group will arrive in late July and will consist of the same mix of people as the first group.



Pittsburgh Deputy Mayor Sal Sirabella holds a bulava (mace) presented to him by Deputy Mayor Serhii Beshulia of Donetsk (seated on left).



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Rosalie Chuma Polche

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Yale University conference to focus on Ukraine's agro-industrial potential

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — A two-day international conference titled "Attaining Ukraine's Agro-Industrial Potential" will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 11-12, at Yale University with the participation of Ukrainian policy-makers and government officials, Western economic experts as well as professionals in Ukrainian and international agri-business, banking and other relevant fields.

The conference is sponsored by the Council on Russian and East European Studies and the Yale Center for International and Area Studies with support from the Chopivsky Family Foundation and The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs.

The conference, which is open to the general public, will be held in seven sessions. Both days' sessions start at 9 a.m., with a break at 12:30-1:30 p.m. and the afternoon sessions to end at approximately 5 p.m.

Opening the conference will be Gustav Ranis, director, Yale Center for International and Area Studies, followed by an address by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, ambassador of Ukraine to the U.S. The keynote address will be delivered by D. Gale Johnson, University of Chicago.

Following is a listing of participants. April 11 — Session II, Part I — "Ukraine's Agro-Industrial Potential": Anatolii Danilenko, head, Agro-Industrial Committee, Department of Land Resources and Social Development, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; John Costello, president, Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs;

Leonid Kozachenko, president, Ukragrobusiness; Session II, Part II — "The Economic Assessment of Ukraine's Agro-Industrial Potential": Stanley Johnson, Iowa State University; Timothy Bodin, senior economist, Cargill; Session III — "Property Rights, Privatization and the Performance-Potential Gap": Valerii Galushko, dean, National Agricultural University; Zvi Lerman, Hebrew University; Session IV — "State Intervention and Control and the Performance-Potential Gap": Petro Sabluk, Institute of Agrarian Economics; Alexander Kaliberda, World Bank, Kyiv; April 12 — Session V — "Financing, Financial Services and the Performance-Potential Gap": David Perry, Massey Ferguson; Mark Lundell, World Bank; Session VI — "Infrastructure, Institutional Support, and the Performance-Potential Gap": Vitalii Tsekhmistrenko, president, RISE-Invest; Nikolai Lobas, director-general, AgroIncom; Session VII — "Technology, Human Capital and the Performance-Potential Gap": Dmytro Melnychuk, president, National Agricultural University; Victor Sitnyk, vice-president, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences; John Miranowski, Iowa State University; Session VIII — "Policies for Closing the Performance-Potential Gap": Czaba Czak, World Bank; Charles Becket, University of Colorado; and Peter Sochan, policy director, Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs.

All sessions will be held in the auditorium of Henry R. Luce Hall, 34 Hillhouse Ave. The sessions will feature simultaneous Ukrainian-English translation.

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Mr. Andriy Skyba
4575 N. Nagle Ave.
Harwood Heights, IL 60630
(708) 867-7762

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, April 11

NEW YORK: The Literary-Cultural Club will host a program "A Vzhe Vesna, A Vzhe Krasna" that will include traditional hahilky (spring dances), vesnianky, songs and games. Accompaniment on the bandura will be provided by Alla Kutsevych and her students, and Lavrentia Turkevych. Slava Gerulak and Oksana Lykhovyd will provide commentary on the program of spring rituals. The program will take place at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, and will begin at 7 p.m. Contact Ms. Gerulak, (212) 260-4490.

NEW YORK: A screening of "Glass, Necktie," a new film written and directed by Paul Bojack, a.k.a. Roman Boychuk, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Reception to follow. Admission: \$10 non-members, \$8 members. Call (212) 737-5994 to RSVP or for further information.

Saturday, April 12

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension will hold its third annual pysanka workshop. Instruction will be provided by Aida Federenko. Sponsored by the Sunday School, the workshop is free of charge and will be held at the church hall, 650-652 Irvington Ave. Refreshments will be served. The workshop will begin at 1:30 p.m. For further information contact Alicia Zurawel, (201) 575-8645.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society will sponsor a lecture by Dr. Olena Pevny, Byzantium scholar and a principal organizer of "The Glory of Byzantium" exhibition now showing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Dr. Pevny will speak on the topic "Ukraine and 'The Glory of Byzantium' Exhibit." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

BUFFALO, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Student's Club at the University of Buffalo presents "Echoes of Ukraine." The program will feature bandurists under the direction of Victor Mishalow, along with performances by Buffalo women's choir Mria and two dance groups. The program will be held at St. John the Baptist Church Hall and begins at 5 p.m. For information call Lida Paszlowksy, (716) 835-6288.

Sunday, April 13

WINNIPEG: An exhibit of computer-generated images by Margaret Khomenko titled "Forever Remembered" that commemorate the Chernobyl tragedy will open at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 181 Alexander Ave., at 3 p.m. The Boyan Theatrical Group will sing a commemorative program of prayers, and Taras Harkavy, a child survivor of the disaster, will premiere his composition "Chernobyl." Admission is free and a reception will follow the opening. The exhibit continues through June 30. For information contact Oksana Balas, (204) 942-0218.

PARMA, Ohio: The Ohio Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will commemorate its 40th anniversary with a program to benefit The Ukrainian Museum in New York City. The program will be held at 4 p.m. in St. Pokrova Ukrainian Church Hall, 6812 Broadview Road. John Luchechko, president of the board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum, will speak about the museum, including a slide show presentation. The evening program will also feature a musical ensemble performance and an exhibit of modern fashions from Kyiv. The evening will conclude with a reception. Tickets are \$15. For further information contact Luba Sochokky, (216) 429-5327.

NEW YORK: The New York Branch of Plast will perform its annual play for children age 5-11. This year's tale is a Ukrainian Cinderella set in ancient Kyiv. The performance will begin at 2 p.m. and will be followed by games and activities, as well as a raffle and buffet. The event will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

Thursday, April 17

CAMBRIDGE, Mass: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will hold a roundtable discussion on the topic "Poles and Ukraine: Scholarly Knowledge and Popular Interests" with introductory remarks by Jack Kochanowicz, professor of economic history, Warsaw University. The roundtable will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at noon-2 p.m.

Friday, April 18

LIVONIA, Mich.: The Livonia Symphony Orchestra Society presents Cabaret '97!, an evening of music and show tunes conducted by Volodymyr Schesiuk. The evening will be held at Burton Manor, 27777 Schoolcraft, and begins at 6:30 p.m. Tickets are \$25 and can be ordered from Lee Alanskas, (313) 464-2741.

TORONTO: An exhibit of prints and paintings by Petro Lopata will be shown in an open house at 7-10 p.m. at 239 Lambton Ave. The exhibit will also be open on Saturday and Sunday, April 19-20, at 1-8 p.m. Refreshments will be served; part of the proceeds will go to Help Us Help The Children Fund. For information call (416) 767-6111.

Sunday, April 20

LAS VEGAS: The Ukrainian-American Social Club of Las Vegas will hold an Easter and Spring Celebration Potluck Dinner at 801 Overview Drive. Bring your sidedish, the club will provide entrees. Dress is casual, admission is \$7 and the evening begins at 5:30 p.m. For reservations or information contact Steve, (702) 434-1187.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Greater Hartford Association for Aid to Ukraine invites the Ukrainian American community to its annual meeting that will take place at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 2 p.m. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Roman Voronka, the first vice-chairman of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

ADVANCE NOTICE

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is conducting a heritage bus trip to New York City on Saturday, May 17, for the Annual Ukrainian Street Festival sponsored by St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, Seventh Street, in the East Village. An optional stop will also be made at the Metropolitan Museum of Art to view "The Glory of Byzantium" exhibition. The bus leaves at 9 a.m. from the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, 440 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, and will depart Manhattan at 9 p.m. Bus fare is \$20 per person. For reservations contact Rosemary Haberle, (717) 347-1735; Sophie Soniak, (717) 347-5050; or Agnes Uhrin, (717) 489-1354.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: An exhibit of work by Ukrainian artist Andrii Klymenko has been extended until April 19. Born in Luhansk region, Ukraine, Mr. Klymenko is a world renowned artist. The exhibit is sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations and is open to the public for viewing daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. at 220 E. 51st St. Admission is free.

TORONTO: An exhibit of over 200 photographs and documents pertaining to the Polish government's 1947-1949 deportation operation known as "Akcja Wisla" (which also involved the imprisonment of Ukrainians at the Jaworzno concentration camp) sponsored by the Zakerzonnia Association is on view at noon-6 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday, at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 2188A Bloor St. W. For further information, call Bohdan Szweczyk, (416) 234-1212 or (905) 501-0167. To view photographs of the exhibit's opening on March 26, as well as historical background materials, visit the website at <http://www.interlog.com/~alepki/1947/wisla.htm>