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International observers predict fewer violations in Ukraine's elections

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — International election observers preparing for the March 29 Verkhovna Rada elections believe they will see fewer election law violations than in previous years.

"I think that this time, because the political parties will be present at the polling stations, the regulations will be more meticulously enforced," said Andre Bouchard, director of the Ukraine office of the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES).

The new Ukrainian election law gives parties running candidates in electoral districts representation on district election commissions and allows them to have officially designated observers at polling stations the day of the balloting.

In the March 1994 elections to the Verkhovna Rada and the presidential elections that followed several months later, there were accusations of ballot stuffing and falsifications. International observer groups decided that, although there had been individual violations, nothing had occurred on a scale that could have invalidated the entire election process.

IFES is one of several international organizations that have organized international observer teams which Ukraine's Central Election Commission (CEC) has accredited for this year's legislative elections. As of March 17, 122 observers had been accredited from several United States and European organizations and the embassies of the United States, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands.

Nearly 500 observers are expected by the eve of elections. Their mission will be to monitor voting procedures and tallying efforts and to look for outright fraud as well as minor procedural inconsistencies with the electoral law. They will then file reports and recommendations with their respective organizations.

Nicole King, Ukraine director of the U.S.-based National Democratic Institute (NDI), listed several of the items that observers will look for as they make their rounds of polling stations: "Are they open on time; is everything in place; are the voting boxes in site?" She said the teams will also look to make sure that voters have their passports with them and will ensure that the ballots are counted at the beginning and end of the day. NDI will have about 70 observers in place on election Sunday, some from other former Soviet republics.

Ms. King said NDI will do much of its work through the Ukraine-based Committee of Voters of Ukraine, which will have the largest election observer team in place, with about 15,000 monitors who will cover all the major regions

of the country.

Some of the international observer groups, such as the Election Observer Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), fresh from elections in Bosnia, also have reviewed the election law itself, and the party and candidate registration procedures that pre-dated the elections, to analyze the extent to which it meets European standards.

Mark Power-Stevens, deputy head of the OSCE Elections Observer Mission, said the organization's assignment is to assess Ukraine's adherence to the commitments it has made to democracy as one of the 54 member-states of the OSCE.

"They all agree to allow observation of each others' elections," said Mr. Power-Stevens.

The OSCE observer delegation will be largest foreign team in Ukraine with more than 200 observers forming some 100 teams, which will cover 60-65 percent of Ukraine's oblasts and Crimea, said Mr. Power-Stevens. They will move continually from polling station to polling station throughout election day.

Two potential problems could surface during the election process, according to Mr. Bouchard of IFES. First, because hand-counting of the ballots at some polling stations could last well into the early morning hours of the next day, observers may not be on hand to witness the counting of the final votes, which could give vote counters a freedom they should not have.

And, second, with a new law and with new and inexperienced officials at the polling stations, there could be procedural irregularities. Officials unfamiliar with the new law or CEC regulations may adhere to old election procedures or simply not realize a procedure is not being followed.

One specific violation the observer teams will look for is voting by the head of household for the entire family, which occurred often in the 1994 elections. Mr. Power-Stevens said the tradition is common in a number of countries. "We have that problem in many places. The law is put into effect and they vote in that manner anyway."

However, monitor teams will be able to point out such irregularities to polling station committees and counsel them to make adjustments. The tradition is "not one of the most hideous voting violations possible," said Mr. Power-Stevens. "You have to put it into the context of the culture."

The International Republican Institute, with approximately 30 observers, and the European Commission also are scheduled to take part in the election monitoring process.

Green Party jumps to No. 2 in latest pre-election survey

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A week before elections, the Green Party of Ukraine has surprised observers by climbing into second place in opinion polls, overcoming a fading Rukh Party. Rukh has fallen off from its near double-digit standing among Ukrainian voters to 5.8 percent, while the Green Party has maintained an increasing and unprecedented level of voter approval that has risen to 6 percent. A March 3 survey of 1,800 voters shows that the Communist Party continues to hold the strongest way over the electorate and has increased its grip to 14 percent.

With almost 20 percent of Ukraine's electorate still not sure whether or not they will vote, and with more than 32 percent of those voting not decided yet for whom they will cast their ballot, according to political pollsters, exactly what will happen on March 29 is far

from certain.

"We are not going to make any predictions as to the final results," said Iliia Kucheriv, director of the polling group Democratic Initiatives, which along with the Socis-Gallup polling firm, conducted the poll. "Much can change with more than 30 percent of the voters not decided. Ukraine's voters have a history of making their final decisions once they get into the booth."

The Democratic Initiatives poll, however, does estimate that four parties will probably break the 4 percent barrier needed to place their representatives in the Verkhovna Rada: the Communist Party, the Rukh Party, the Socialist-Democratic Party (United) and the Green Party.

The Socialist/Agrarian bloc is very near the threshold, while three other parties, Hromada, the Progressive Socialists

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Judge finds "probability" that Bogutin was Nazi collaborator in Ukraine

by Andrij Kudla Wynnykcyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — The Canadian Justice Department marked its first in-court success in its latest round of efforts to deal with the war crimes issue on February 20.

That day, in Ottawa, Federal Court Justice William McKeown handed down a decision in the government's case against Toronto resident Wasily Bogutin, 88, finding that he "concealed that he was a collaborator during the Nazi occupation [of Ukraine]," and that Mr. Bogutin "falsely presented himself to ... Canadian immigration officials as a Romanian national."

According to the ruling, both circumstances made Mr. Bogutin's application for a visa for entry into Canada in 1951 and for Canadian citizenship in 1958 illegal.

Judge McKeown found that there was "proof on a balance of probabilities" in the evidence before the court that Mr. Bogutin was a collaborator who in 1941 voluntarily joined the Nazi-run local auxiliary police force in Selydove (Selidovo), a town about 30 kilometers from Donetsk in southeastern Ukraine, served until the Germans withdraw from the area in August 1943, and then retreated with them to Romania and thence to Austria.

However, the federal court judge dismissed the federal war crimes unit's allegations that Mr. Bogutin participated in executions carried out by the Nazis in the Selydove area in 1942-1943. "I am not satisfied that the minister [of citizenship and immigration] has met the burden of proof upon her to demonstrate that Mr. Bogutin

was involved in any of the executions," Justice McKeown wrote, adding that "Speculation is not evidence."

In handing down his decision, Judge McKeown discounted much of Mr. Bogutin's testimony as untrustworthy. Mr. Bogutin had asserted that he was a civilian warehouse worker, an adjunct of the police excluded from direct service because of his Jewish background, and denied that he participated in the round-ups of Ostarbeiter (forced laborers).

Instead, Judge McKeown considered the testimonies of witnesses whose depositions were taken in Ukraine, particularly that of a certain Mr. Podolyak who also served in the auxiliary police at the time; of Mr. Bogutin's daughter, who remained in Ukraine and said Soviets threatened her family with execution because "they were known as policemen's kids"; and of the prosecution-called expert on World War II, Prof. Frank Golczewski of the University of Hamburg department of East European history.

Mr. Bogutin's attorneys tried to contend that their client concealed his place of birth (Selydove) in order to avoid being repatriated by Soviet authorities. Their efforts were complicated, however, by the aging respondent's stubborn insistence that he had never presented his birthplace as anything other than Ukraine, despite clear documentary evidence to the contrary.

Judge McKeown found that a correct response about Mr. Bogutin's place of origin would have led Canadian authorities to

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FOR THE RECORD

Joint statement issued during Kyiv visit of U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright

Following is the full text of the joint statement issued by the United States and Ukraine following the Kyiv visit of U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright. The text was released on March 10 by the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

The secretary of state of the United States, Madeleine K. Albright, visited Kyiv on March 6, for discussions with the president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, and the foreign minister of Ukraine, Hennadii Udovenko. They reviewed the broad range of U.S.-Ukrainian relations, including political, economic, commercial and security issues.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of the highest mutual respect and cooperation. The secretary, president and foreign minister expressed deep satisfaction with the development of the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, and noted the sides' common intention to further develop the bilateral relationship to the fullest extent of its potential.

The sides held fruitful discussions on the further integration of Ukraine into Euro-Atlantic institutions and reviewed progress on Ukraine's cooperation with NATO under the auspices of the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership.

The sides discussed the critical importance of structural and regulatory reform, and deregulation for the revitalization of Ukraine's economy. They reviewed the importance of a positive investment and business climate in Ukraine and agreed that further effort is needed to protect the rights of investors and businesses operating in Ukraine. In this regard, the Ukrainian side expressed its determination to implement fully procedures to bring greater transparency to regulatory, taxation and customs procedures, recognizing that these are essential steps for improving conditions for business and economic growth. In recognition of the particular attention the sides have devoted to resolving the disputes of American investors, the Ukrainian side agreed to accelerate this process and to review progress on this issue with the U.S. side by the beginning of April 1998.

Acknowledging the fruitful nature of their cooperation and the mutual benefits derived therefrom, the sides agreed on the importance of conducting regular consultations on non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and regional security issues.

On the equally important questions of bilateral technological cooperation and non-proliferation, the sides took great satisfaction in the understandings reached on a number of important measures. The sides agreed that these understandings represent a significant step forward for bilateral cooperation between the U.S. and Ukraine, and will enable them to work together even more closely on their shared goals.

To implement their common understandings and objectives, the United States and Ukraine:

- Reaffirmed their strong and shared interest in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, missiles capable of their delivery, and of related equipment and technology. In particular, they recognized the importance of effective control on the export of such equipment and technology as an essential part of their shared commitment to non-pro-

liferation. On the basis of their strategic partnership and these shared interests and objectives, the two sides:

- Agreed on the need for responsible policies regarding nuclear cooperation with their countries.

- Reached a bilateral agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation, which will open the door to cooperation between the United States and Ukraine in the nuclear field, including in assisting Ukraine in the development of diversified sources of nuclear fuel.

- Plan to convene, in the near future, a conference on U.S.-Ukrainian nuclear trade and cooperation, which will facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on commercial nuclear technologies and opportunities.

- Agreed that the cause of missile non-proliferation would be best served by Ukraine's membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). To that end, the United States indicated that it has no reservations regarding Ukrainian membership in the MTCR, and that the United States supported immediate Ukrainian membership in the MTCR.

- Foresaw, as a result of Ukrainian membership in the MTCR:

- An expansion in mutually beneficial space cooperation, performed in a manner consistent with the countries' arms control and non-proliferation commitments.

- Expanded cooperation between the two countries' space agencies, including exploration of opportunities for joint research on the International Space Station and in the fields of telemedicine, telecommunications and remote sensing, and in the development of space technology.

- The prospect that launches of U.S. commercial satellites on Ukrainian rockets would not be constrained by quotas.

- Agreed on non-proliferation and export control procedures to protect MTCR-controlled technology transferred by Ukraine to the United States in the course of the Sea Launch commercial space cooperation project.

- Agreed that, because effective export controls are essential to the fulfillment of their shared non-proliferation commitments, the sides would continue and expand their export control cooperation, including the installation in Ukraine of an automated export licensing system.

Realizing the significance for Ukraine in broadening the possibilities for Ukrainian enterprises, the U.S. side indicated it will soon send an investment exploratory mission to the Kharkiv region to investigate prospects for U.S. investment and business ventures. The sides have agreed to work on establishing this year a program in Kharkiv to support small businesses and create jobs.

The U.S. side declared that, through the Department of Defense, it is prepared to offer technical assistance to the government of Ukraine in the following areas: (1) methodologies on military base closures; (2) privatization of services on military bases that are to remain operational (for example, vehicle maintenance facilities); (3) local economic adjustments in communities affected by defense downsizing as a result of base closures or closing of defense enterprises; and (4) establishing a Ukrainian program office for economic adjustment.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Moroz says Ukraine is slave to West

KYIV — Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and leader of the Socialist Party, said while campaigning on March 13 that the government is a slave to Western institutions, Interfax reported. Mr. Moroz said President Leonid Kuchma and the government "blindly implement Western prescriptions instead of making their own economic policy." He added that Ukraine is being transformed by such policies into a "raw materials provider for other countries." Meanwhile, an International Monetary Fund delegation left Kyiv on March 14 without agreeing on provisions for releasing the next tranche of an urgently needed loan, Interfax reported. Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhytko said the IMF may still provide the \$50 million tranche, but that there are "certain conditions" Kyiv has not yet met. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crimean Tatars demand suffrage

SYMFEROPOL — Some 3,000 Tatars demonstrated in the Crimean capital of Symferopol on March 10 for the right of non-citizens to vote in the upcoming elections, ITAR-TASS reported. The protesters asked the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada to pass a law allowing Crimean Tatars without Ukrainian citizenship to take part in the March 29 elections, in which the Crimean Parliament also will be elected. Since the late 1980s, some 250,000 Tatars have returned to Crimea from Central Asia, where they were exiled under Stalin. An estimated one-third of those Tatars do not have Ukrainian citizenship. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crimean Tatars may obstruct elections

SYMFEROPOL — Mustafa Jemilev, the head of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis (Assembly), said on March 13 that Tatars are dissatisfied with the electoral law and may disrupt elections, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Jemilev said he could not rule out civil disobedience during the March 29 elections if Tatars demands are not met. He added that the Crimean Parliament will rule on Tatar demands on March 24. Mr. Jemilev said that unless a quota of 14 seats in the Crimean Parliament is reserved for Tatars, they will not be represented in the legislature. He said this demand could be met if the Parliament rules that all Tatars in Crimea can vote, regardless of their citizenship status. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Soccer world splits in politics

LVIV — Ukraine's soccer world, like the rest of the nation of 51.5 million, has been split in the run-up to the parliamentary elections later this month. The country's best club, Dynamo Kyiv, has sided with the

moderate Social Democratic Party (United), which the club collectively joined. On March 10, Karpaty Lviv from the west of the country and fifth in the premier league, moved to the Agrarian Party, which is seen as the party of power in rural areas. "It's time to make our position clear. We know that Dynamo has gotten backing from the Social Democrats, but we have been getting backing from (Lviv) Oblast Chairman Mykhailo Hladii, who is a member of Agrarian Party," said Gabor Vaida, Karpaty's director. "There was a meeting of the team and we all decided to join the Agrarian Party." The Vseukrainskie Vedomosti daily said that 1975 European Footballer of the Year Oleh Blokhin, once of Dynamo Kyiv, is running for Verkhovna Rada for the opposition Hromada Party. (Reuters)

Election commission announces website

KYIV — The chairman of the Central Election Commission, Mykhailo Riabets, announced the official unveiling on March 12 of a CEC website on the Internet for the upcoming parliamentary elections on March 29. The site is designed to inform and educate interested parties about the electoral process. It is divided into six sections, which include electoral principles, legislation and regulations, the electoral system, and party and electoral bloc platforms. The website's address is <http://www.cec.kiev.ua>. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine to join space technology group

KYIV — Oleksander Nehoda, the head of the National Space Agency of Ukraine, said on March 9 that Ukraine will join the Missile Technology Control Regime, DPA reported. He said the move will establish Ukraine as a world leader in producing and exporting space technology. The group coordinates exports among member-countries with the goal of preventing the proliferation of missiles capable of carrying warheads. Ukraine inherited one of the largest rocket manufacturing programs in the world when the Soviet Union collapsed. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tarasiuk on Ukraine and NATO

KYIV — Borys Tarasiuk, the Ukrainian ambassador to the Benelux countries and head of the Ukrainian mission at NATO, said on March 10 that Kyiv's membership in the alliance will be discussed in the future, ITAR-TASS and the Eastern Economist reported. Mr. Tarasiuk said Kyiv cannot currently raise the question of joining NATO since certain "conditions for this have not been created." But he did not

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CANDIDATE PROFILE: Gen. Anatolii Lopata, Reform and Order Party

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — For Gen. Anatolii Lopata, former head of the General Staff of Ukraine's Armed Forces and current candidate for national deputy to the Verkhovna Rada from the Reform and Order Party, the heart of Ukraine's problems is quite clear. If it were not for his military upbringing and political skills, he might just tell you directly and impatiently: "It's the economy, stupid."

The ex-military man with a forthright, brusque manner said he has allied himself with the Reform and Order Party led by Viktor Pynzenyk, considered the pre-eminent economic reformer in Ukraine, because he believes that change for the better in Ukraine has to begin with an economic overhaul.

"We all know that today the biggest problem in Ukraine is economic decline," said Gen. Lopata. "Everything else that has happened follows from that. As a military man I know that the building of the army depends on the state of the economy."

Gen. Lopata was drafted into the Red Army in 1959 and then quickly rose through the ranks, attaining the rank of general in 1984. A year after the Soviet Union crumbled and Ukraine declared independence, he returned to his native country to become vice minister of defense and head of the General Staff of Ukraine's Armed Forces, a position he held until February 1996.

He is a career military man who holds military traditions in high esteem. For this reason, he still has not become a member of the party that lists him as No. 3 on its candidates' list and is aiding his drive for office in the 213th electoral district of Kyiv.

He explained that the tradition among officers is not to join political parties, adding, "I keep the traditions that all officers of Ukraine keep."

Gorbachev considered force to preserve USSR

RFE/RL Newswire

MOSCOW — Former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev says he considered using force to prevent the disintegration of the USSR. In an interview with Interfax on March 17, Mr. Gorbachev said he decided to seek other ways to preserve the union in order to avoid bloodshed and dividing the country. He argued that the Soviet Union was not doomed, even after the failed August 1991 coup. Rather, Mr. Gorbachev said he believes that actions by the Russian leadership, with President Boris Yeltsin at the helm, was "the key in deciding the fate of the Soviet Union." Mr. Gorbachev added that, while he "fought for the union to the end," he does not currently favor efforts to restore the USSR. Instead, he supports an economic alliance that in the long term could become a confederation.

He said he developed close ties to the Verkhovna Rada's Reform faction, the precursor of the Reform and Order Party, after he retired from Ukraine's Armed Forces in August 1996. Ukraine's stagnating and unchanging economy spurred him to become politically active. "I decided to join the battle, but not alone, only with the Reform and Order Party," explained Gen. Lopata.

He said he saw in the party what he believes Ukraine needs today. "I looked for friends, young patriotic individuals and experts in their fields, most importantly in the field of economics," said Gen. Lopata.

The 58-year-old husband and father of two said that for Ukraine the only way out of its economic hole is through the implementation of an extensive economic reform package that the Reform and Order Party has developed on the basis of the tax package that its leader, Mr. Pynzenyk, drafted with the Reform faction of the Verkhovna Rada in late 1996 when he was Ukraine's vice prime minister for economic reform. That package was, for the most part, rejected by the Verkhovna Rada as it took six months to develop the 1997 budget.

The Reform and Order Party's economic program includes sweeping changes in individual and corporate tax rates, and reforms that would make it easier to register and do business in Ukraine. It also includes the development of a balanced budget and the payment of wage and pension arrears. Gen. Lopata said the economic package would affect 132 legislative acts currently on the books.

"Taxes must be reduced to about 35 percent, 40 percent at most, to bring businessmen out from the shadow economy," said Gen. Lopata. "Today that economy works no worse than the legal one, but it does not pay taxes." As a direct result of the shadow economy and the government's inability to collect taxes from it, workers don't get paid and pensioners don't receive their pensions, he said. "A major portion of the shadow economy," he asserted, could be brought out into the open by September through legislative acts.

Focusing on the "order" part of his party's reform and order platform, the general said that simply to pass laws on reform is not enough. "This means, first off, order in the implementation of laws by which Ukraine's society works. And control over the laws — a fierce battle with corruption and crime," explained Gen. Lopata. "These are the key points that would allow us to stop the crisis in this country."

If the program envisioned by the Reform and Order Party is implemented, Gen. Lopata said 1999 would be the first year of Ukraine's economic revival.

Gen. Lopata said he believes that no other political party has proposed such an extensive economic reform program to the Ukrainian electorate. He also noted that Mr. Pynzenyk's economic revival and tax plan had been embraced by the Cabinet of Ministers before it was rebuffed by the Verkhovna Rada.

That Cabinet was led, ironically, by Pavlo Lazarenko, who today leads the Hromada Party, which



Sergy Spasokukotsky

Gen. Anatolii Lopata

also has stated that it is the only political party in Ukraine with a developed usable economic program for Ukraine.

Mr. Lazarenko's government, which at first supported Mr. Pynzenyk's tax package, retracted its support after it became obvious that it would not muster sufficient support in the Verkhovna Rada for passage. The acrimony between the two men and the two parties they lead continues. "Today our party is not ready to work with Hromada," said Gen. Lopata.

However, the Reform and Order Party is willing to work with any of the other center and center-right parties in Ukraine. "The extreme right and the left have the ability to block reforms," explained Gen. Lopata. "We are looking to the center." He said his party is ready to cooperate with any party that has "good competent people."

Through his words, Gen. Lopata left the impression that his candidacy for the office of national deputy and his work in the Reform and Order Party are for him another call to serve his country that he had to heed at this critical juncture in Ukraine's history, a form of noblesse oblige. "Today the state of Ukraine, in the social as well as the economic spheres, forced me to take decisive action, to take a position," explained Gen. Lopata. "I could not be a passive observer of all that is going on."

Canada to send team of election observers to Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

OTTAWA — Canada is sending 10 observers to monitor Ukraine's March 29 elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

The group will be among 150 short-term observers requested by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on behalf of Ukraine to spend a week in the country monitoring independent Ukraine's second parliamentary elections. Ukraine, Canada and the United States are among the 54 member-states of the OSCE.

The forthcoming election marks the first time the new mixed electoral system will be used to elect deputies to the 450-seat Parliament. Half the representatives will be selected from Ukraine's 225 electoral districts and the other half from rosters of parties that obtain over 4 percent of the total vote in the upcoming election. Canada has allocated \$90,000 (\$64,300 U.S.) toward the cost of the observer team.

Diane Marleau, Canada's minister for international cooperation, who spent two days in Kyiv in early March, said the country "has made some very important steps" toward democratic reforms. "They've adopted a new Constitution and there is going to be a set of free elections that's part of its democratic evolution," she said in an interview with The Ukrainian

Weekly from her Ottawa office. "But probably many more reforms need to come considering [Ukraine's] difficult legacy."

In late February, Ukraine's Constitutional Court ruled that 21 provisions of the country's new election law are unconstitutional, but decided that the necessary changes wouldn't take effect until the 2002 parliamentary elections.

When independent Ukraine held its first parliamentary elections on March 27, 1994, Canada contributed \$2.5 million (\$1.8 million U.S.) in assistance — the most any country pledged at the time.

Included in the 1994 technical-assistance package:

- 445 tons of paper bearing special security features to prevent fraud and tampering;
- a Canadian elections expert who provided "technical, policy and administrative advice" for three months;
- an elections training seminar provided by Elections Canada to Ukraine's Central Election Commission and another for Ukrainian media (including an expert assigned to the Ukrainian State Television and Radio authority in Kyiv); and

- printing and distribution of Ukraine's Elections Law, a Citizens Guide to the Law and a Guide to Campaign Organization.

Canada also sent an observer team and another group to monitor the elections.

When asked why Canada is contributing less for this

year's Ukrainian parliamentary elections, Ms. Marleau said it reflects the request Canada received. She added that the forthcoming elections weren't mentioned in her recent meetings with Ukrainian officials.

However, what was raised was Canada's concern over the "slow pace of economic reform" occurring in Ukraine, said Ms. Marleau, who is responsible for the Canadian International Development Agency that oversees Canada's financial assistance program to Ukraine. "My message to them was that if they make it impossible for us to help, then help becomes impossible," added Ms. Marleau.

The minister said that following the March 29 elections, Ukraine "will have a critical window of opportunity to pass some laws that would encourage international financial institutions to offer substantially higher volumes of assistance." Ms. Marleau said Ukraine should begin by reforming its taxation and regulatory systems.

While recognizing that Ukraine has emerged from a "heavily regulated" communist system, she said the country has important natural resources from which to draw on in improving its economy. "It has the richest soil on earth, but despite that, they're importing food to feed themselves," said Ms. Marleau.

Since Ukraine declared independence in 1991, Canada has contributed more than \$205 million (\$146 million U.S.) in assistance.

Kyiv police arrest Dendi president

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — Kyiv police arrested Mykhailo Brodsky, president of a large Ukrainian financial corporation and a co-founder of Kyiv's most popular daily tabloid and charged him with various finance law violations, the Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry announced on March 10.

Mykhailo Brodsky, president of the Dendi financial concern, and a candidate in upcoming local and national elections, was arrested by a special anti-crime team in the capital's city center and charged with receiving large sums of money through illegal trade activity.

Internal Affairs Ministry spokesman Viktor Kryvorotko explained the next day that a series of criminal investigations regarding the Dendi financial concern and the activities of its directors was begun last summer. Mr. Kryvorotko said that three earlier efforts to prosecute Mr. Brodsky were unsuccessful because of a law that had granted local lawmakers immunity from criminal prosecution. The law was rescinded by the Verkhovna Rada last month.

Mr. Brodsky, who is a member of a Kyiv District Council, is running for mayor of Kyiv and a seat in the Verkhovna Rada. He also is a co-founder and a shareholder of the popular Kyiv daily newspaper *Kievskiy Viedomosti*.

An editorial in the newspaper speculated that the detention was prompted in part by recent articles criticizing Ukraine's

President Leonid Kuchma and his inner circle. Last year the newspaper printed a series of stories that accused a Kuchma ally, Minister of the Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko, of financial improprieties with government funds and of abusing personal privileges.

"It is absolutely clear to me that the arrest is an effort by Ukraine's power elite to force Mr. Brodsky to sell his rights in *Viedomosti* and make the paper a supporter of the president," said a *Viedomosti* reporter, Hennadii Kirindiasov, who protested the arrest on March 11 near the entrance to the building that houses the Procurator General's Office.

Mr. Brodsky's lawyer, Yurii Haisynskyi, who met with him in prison after his arrest, said the businessman has declared a hunger strike and explained that his detention is a politically motivated act initiated by his political opponents and Ukraine's authorities.

But Internal Affairs Ministry spokesperson Viktor Kryvorotko said Mr. Brodsky's detention had nothing to do with politics, calling it a "purely criminal" matter. "Some people want to find political motivations in this arrest, but it is only criminal," declared Mr. Kryvorotko.

National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin said that "police would not have taken this step without grounds," especially because Mr. Brodsky is such a popular political and business figure. He declined to comment on any political aspects of the action against the businessman.

Mr. Horbulin said that Dendi Bank, one part of Mr. Brodsky's financial concerns, which collapsed last year, owed depositors the equivalent of \$2 million U.S.). Mr. Brodsky has contended that the bank's failure was prompted by government investigations and interference.

Mr. Brodsky and some opposition politicians are sure that the arrest is a consequence of the parliamentary and Kyiv mayoral races. The newspaper *Den* quoted Yevhen Marchuk, former prime minister and current national deputy as saying: "The authorities have joined the political struggle bringing law enforcement organs into it."

The Interfax news agency reported that the Reform and Order Party said the detention "affirms the current authorities' attempts, under the guise of a struggle with criminal elements, to remove political opponents and bring Ukraine closer to an authoritarian, undemocratic regime."

With elections approaching, the Kuchma administration has been accused of abusing its power in efforts to weaken the opposition. Earlier this year, the government ordered the closing of *Pravda Ukrainy*, a newspaper supportive of Pavlo Lazarenko, the former prime minister who now leads the opposition *Hromada* Party.

Last year the Procurator General's Office also accused Mr. Lazarenko along with his ally Yulia Tymoshenko of various financial violations, saying that the former prime minister illegally held foreign bank accounts.

Green Party jumps...

(Continued from page 1)

and the National Democrats stand an outside chance of making it, according to the survey.

The ecology-minded Greens have a party list that more closely represents a Chamber of Commerce than an ecology-minded political organization. Five of its top 10 candidates are successful Ukrainian businessmen and one is the chairman of the country's seventh largest bank.

The financing they have brought to the party has allowed it to develop a strong and effective advertising campaign that has obviously struck home with voters.

But Yevhen Verbylo, the Green Party's mass media representative, said the party is far from wealthy. "There are no guards protecting our building and no Mercedes Benz automobiles standing before our offices. Our party head takes the bus to work," said Mr. Verbylo.

He agreed that the ads have been effective, but said they are not the reason the party has shown such popularity among the voters. "The ad presents the idea, but the ad is only the shove," explained Mr. Verbylo. "People think about how their family will live in the future, how their kids will live. The ads have simply made people more conscious. We say that only with a clean and strong environment can we have a clean and strong society."

The Green Party believes that its support is strong and that it will continue to grow as Ukraine becomes more like Europe, where the Green movement has been asserting itself for decades.

That, however, is not what Rukh press representative Dmytro Ponamarchuk, veteran of several political elections, believes. He told *The Weekly* that he believes the Green Party's popularity is a shooting star fired by strong financial backing that will fizzle once the money well dries up. "I call it the party of Greenbacks," he said. "Their support is due to advertising and the money that allows it. As quickly as the support picked up, it will drop."

Mr. Ponamarchuk explained his own party's drop in the polls as an aberration, a blip on a radar screen caused by background noise. "The situation here is that with 30 parties in the election campaign, the electorate is scattering among the various parties."

He said that at crunch time on March 29, when people have to cast their vote, they will see that the choice is not between 30 parties but that it is between the political right or the left. "Right now there is no center. It has fragmented itself into oblivion," said Mr. Ponamarchuk. "So the two traditional opponents remain: Rukh and the Communists."

He said that the polls also do not take into account the large undecided bloc of voters. He believes that many of them will choose the Rukh Party. "We could get 12 percent, or even 15-16 percent of the vote on election day," said Mr. Ponamarchuk.

Mr. Verbylo of the Green Party, on the other hand, said that his party only hopes that it keeps the support it now enjoys. He believes that 15 members of the Green Party will be seated in the new Verkhovna Rada and that a Green faction will be formed that will work well with Rukh. "I believe that eventually Rukh and the Greens will find a common language at some point, they will have a common goal."

For the Greens the opponents are the power structures entrenched in today's Ukrainian government. "It is the officials in power today. Just look at the factories, the pollution, the level of technology," said Mr. Verbylo.

Odesa Council seeks foreign observers for elections

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — The City Council of Odesa on February 27 appealed to the Council of Europe for independent observers to cover all of the city's electoral districts during the March 29 Verkhovna Rada elections.

Mayor Eduard Hurvits said several recent killings and kidnappings in the city are linked to an effort to remove him and that there are indications that serious electoral fraud could occur in the city in both the regional and national elections. "We sent a letter to the Council of Europe and to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe because we are not sure that results of city and Verkhovna Rada elections will not be falsified," said Mayor Hurvits.

He accused the Odesa Regional Administration and the regional procurator's office of trying to oust him. A conflict between Mr. Hurvits and Regional Administration Chairman Ruslan Bodelan has been raging since the regional government tried to bring city revenues into its own coffers three years ago. Mr. Bodelan, who plans to run for mayor, has filed financial mismanagement charges against Mr. Hurvits several times and called for his removal.

"They (Mr. Hurvits' political opponents) are ready for everything, and will not stop at anything; they will shoot and they will bomb," said the mayor.

Mr. Hurvits called the situation in the Black Sea port city "catastrophic" and said that criminal activity has sharply increased since the election campaign season began. He said that his political opponents have initiated a series of provocations against him aimed at removing him from office. "There is terror in the city, and the aim is to get rid of the mayor," he said.

During the past six months several well-known businessmen and journalists have been killed in gangland-style slayings.

Yan Tabachnik, the president of *Bipa-Moda* and owner of an Odesa professional basketball team of the same name, was killed in the city center late last month, and

Leonid Kapelushnyi of the Russian newspaper *Izvestiia* was seriously wounded in a gunfire attack.

In August, Borys Dervianko, editor-in-chief of the city's most popular newspaper, *Vechernaia Odesa*, was shot and killed.

The kidnapping of Ihor Svoboda, chairman of the Kyivskiy District of Odesa, on February 27 by five assailants compelled the City Council to make its plea to the Council of Europe. Mr. Svoboda is a personal friend of Mayor Hurvits and a critic of regional authorities.

Although Mr. Hurvits said police have not tried to search for Mr. Svoboda, police officials said hundreds of its workers have been investigating the crime daily.

Mr. Hurvits indicated that the police would not help because they, too, were interested in wresting power away from him. "We do not expect help from the police because they are widely linked with criminal groups."

On March 4 the chief of the Odesa city police, Feliks Matsenko, said the investigation is now being coordinated by Ukraine's Internal Affairs Ministry and that a special commission had arrived in Odesa to look into the activities of the regional police.

Last month a high-level government commission headed by the secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, conducted an investigation into the crime problem in Odesa and recommended firing several top police officers and officials in the procurator's office. The recommendation has yet to be implemented.

Mayor Hurvits' opponents from the regional administration say most of the provocations and crimes against well-known people, some of whom are considered Mr. Hurvits' political enemies, were organized by the mayor's team to discredit his opponents in the city elections.

The resolution that the Odesa City Council adopted at an emergency session read: "The difficult criminal situation in the city can change only if the decision of the anti-corruption coordination committee that provides for a radical change in the power

structure of the Odesa is carried out."

The City Council also urged the mayor to form a special committee to coordinate the fight against crime in Odesa.

"The situation is unbelievable; our police have not finished investigations on any serious crimes," said Mr. Hurvits. "Odesa has investigated about 100,000 crimes without any success."

Comments by Police Chief Matsenko contradict the mayor's statement. Mr. Matsenko said that in the first two months of 1998 crime in Odesa dropped by 7 percent. During the election season about 1,000 additional policemen will be used.

Mayor Hurvits is sure that only Odesa's residents, when they vote, can decide the final outcome in the conflict between himself and the regional leaders; that only they can stop the city's crime wave.

"The appeal to Europe is our last step because we already understand that the power that can stop the criminal pressure [on the elections] does not exist in Ukraine today."

Corruption witness dies in Odesa hospital

RFE/RL Newsline

ODESA — Borys Anikeychuk, a witness in a government corruption case, died in an Odesa hospital on March 16 as a result of gunshot wounds sustained the previous day, the Eastern Economist reported. Mr. Anikeychuk, who was shot by unknown assailants, had recently testified in a court case that Odesa Mayor Eduard Hurvits had accepted a bribe. Odesa Oblast Administration Chairman Ruslan Bodelan, who is running for mayor against Mr. Hurvits, called on Mr. Hurvits to step down from his post. The two have been locked in a brutal power struggle for some time.

Ukrainian World Congress sharpens stand on World Coordinating Council membership

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — At the February 20-21 meeting of its Presidium, the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) decided to not participate in any further meetings called by the Kyiv-based Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (UWCC) until conditions agreed to at the second World Forum of Ukrainians in August 1997, and further set out in a December 15, 1997, letter to UWCC President Ivan Drach are met.

A resolution passed at the conclusion of the meeting held in Toronto signaled a major rupture in the formal ties between the two Ukrainian umbrella bodies.

The demands outlined in the UWC resolution included that the issue of the by-laws be clarified; that a statement be issued acknowledging that the UWC has settled all dues obligations to the UWCC; that a full budget statement be issued and received prior to any future UWCC meeting; that the names of the Ukraina Association (since September 1997, the administrative arm of the UWCC) and its official organ, *Visti z Ukrainy*, be changed and a statement issued explaining the need to distance the newspaper and the organization from its past ties to the KGB and defamatory statements about the diaspora; and that the UWCC issue an official statement barring its officials from conflicts of interest through the holding of government office or position in organizations deemed to present such a conflict.

UWC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk reported that he had met with Mr. Drach in Kyiv in December, discussed the letter of December 15, 1997, suggested that a UWCC meeting scheduled for January 20-21 be postponed until after the March parliamentary elections in Ukraine and cautioned his Kyivan counterpart about the conditions for ongoing UWC participation in the UWCC.

Apparently, the letter and Dr. Cipywnyk's suggestions were ignored, as the UWCC met as scheduled and then Mr. Drach sent a fax on January 23 expressing distress that UWC delegates did not participate, along with, according to Dr. Cipywnyk's report, "grandiose" plans for 1998.

According to Dr. Cipywnyk's report, "in many instances, [these plans] do not reflect the questions that arose during the UWCC meetings and the forum."

The chairperson of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, Evhen Czolij, asserted that all of the UWC's demands had been ignored outright. He proposed a resolution stating that the UWC would not attend any future UWCC meetings until the demands are addressed.

The payment of dues had already been suspended at the previous meeting of the UWC presidium, on November 21-22, 1997.

UWC Vice-President Oleh Romanyshyn seconded the motion, adding an amendment to Mr. Czolij's resolution that called for a meeting of leaders of Ukraine's civic organizations to be held in Toronto in order to discuss how a world body representing Ukrainians could work efficiently.

The resolution passed, with UWC General Secretary Yaroslav Sokolyk and World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO) Chair Oksana Sokolyk abstaining.

Ukrainians abroad

In response to the UWC's request for clarification on the Ukrainian government's "The Ukrainian Diaspora to the Year 2000" program, Kyiv officials sent the UWC a proposal to establish a special category of "Ukrainians abroad" that would allow for preferential visa treatment and other favors for diasporans.

At the UWC Presidium meeting, UWC General Secretary Sokolyk reported on a meeting with UWCC representative Mykhailo Slaboshpysky held on January 13 in Toronto, at which this proposal was discussed in light of similar legislation adopted by Slovakia and Armenia. Mr. Sokolyk also presented letters from the Central Representation of Ukrainians in Germany and the Association of Ukrainian Organizations in Australia in support of this concept.

Mr. Czolij said such a category is contrary to the principles of the UWC and that it should be strongly opposed. He said that any preferential categories would set an unsavory precedent for treatment of visitors of non-Ukrainian

background, institutionalize the potential for bribery, and carry the possibility that unwanted responsibilities and duties could also be imposed on those accepting such special status. As well, such preferential categories could create conflicts with the citizenship laws of other countries.

"From the earliest days of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians [the UWC's predecessor] we fought for Ukraine to be established as a democratic country, and not as a state governed by arbitrary measures and distinctions," Mr. Czolij stated.

Bishop Yuri Kalishchuk, chairman of the UWC's Religious Council, warned that this was an attempt to create a class of semi-citizens, based on the allure of privileges.

Concerns of rights commission

UWC Executive Director Christina Isajiw prepared a report on the work of the UWC's Commission on Human and Civil Rights (CHCR), which was read by CHCR member Alexandra Kowalska. The commission has kept abreast of the case brought against Nikolai Siwicki by Polish prosecutors for alleged subversion and hate-mongering in his book concerning Polish-Ukrainian conflicts ("Dzieje Konfliktow Polsko-Ukrainskich").

Also of concern for the CHCR was the arrest of Marian Lech, a 65-year-old Ukrainian community activist in Poland, who was arrested on December 28, 1997, and accused of threatening to blow up a Roman Catholic cathedral in Koszalin. According to the CHCR's sources, Mr. Lech is currently in custody, although no formal charges have been filed.

Noginsk church affair

In response to representations concerning the Russian Parliament's discriminatory law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations," the UWC received a letter from Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Lloyd Axworthy.

Mr. Axworthy stated that "Canada is concerned that this legislation discriminates against certain religious groups

(Continued on page 12)

Judge finds "probability" ...

(Continued from page 1)

questions about his wartime activities, and therefore would have led them to exclude him as a candidate for immigration to Canada.

"[Mr. Bogutin] went through a screening process in Salzburg [Austria]," Judge McKeown wrote. "I find he must not have disclosed his membership in the Selidovo District Police during the Nazi occupation ... Mr. Bogutin gained admission to Canada for permanent residence by false representation or fraud, or by concealing material circumstances."

No appeal allowed

According to Section 18 of Canada's Immigration Act, under which this proceeding was held, there is no avenue of appeal of the judge's findings. Justice McKeown's ruling is, in effect, a compendium of legal facts presented to Citizenship and Immigration Minister Lucienne Robillard based on which she can proceed with the move to strip Mr. Bogutin of his citizenship by referring the matter to the Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. The Cabinet alone has the power to deprive Canadian citizens of their status.

On February 24, Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Oleh Romaniw sent Mr. Chrétien a letter with a plea that any recommendation to denaturalize and deport Mr. Bogutin be rejected. "We make this appeal for a stay against his denaturalization and deportation on humanitarian and compassionate grounds. The severity of the punishment — Mr. Bogutin's deportation — compared to the nature of his transgression — fraud — simply does not accord with the principles of natural justice," the letter read.

"Mr. Justice McKeown noted specifically that 'there was no evidence linking [Mr. Bogutin] directly with any executions' during the second world war," stated Mr. Romaniw's letter.

"Mr. Bogutin testified that he was not

involved in any criminal activity. Unless there is compelling evidence proving that Mr. Bogutin is guilty of a war crime or crime against humanity, we do not believe justice will be served by forcing him to leave Canada," the UCC's petition continued.

Christian Amerasinghe, lead prosecutor on the case, told *The Weekly* that "from a legal standpoint, for us what was significant about Judge McKeown's ruling was that he accepted evidence from Ukraine, formerly in the Soviet Union, as credible evidence."

"Now [Ukraine is] a free country, and that will make all the difference in the world when it comes to admitting the testimony of witnesses interviewed there," Mr. Amerasinghe said. The prosecutor pointed out that the decision against Mr. Bogutin was based on the testimony of witnesses examined with Judge McKeown presiding in Ukraine.

Standard of power lowered

"We are also happy that Justice McKeown decided to correct the standard of proof necessary in these kinds of cases," added Mr. Amerasinghe, a Toronto-based senior counsel at the Canadian Department of Justice.

In his ruling, Judge McKeown explained that in this civil proceeding the "balance of probabilities" standard of proof applied, rather than the higher "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard that was required in a criminal court action.

In fact, in this latest decision, Judge McKeown apparently lowered the standard required in such cases that had been set in the government's deportation of Jacob Lutjens in 1992, from "high probability" (as required in cases of fraud) to "a balance of probabilities."

Defense reaction

Defense counsel for Mr. Bogutin, Orest Rudzik and Nestor Woychysyn, both Toronto-based lawyers, appear to have won a number of skirmishes, such as the exclusion of a raft of prosecution

witness testimonies compiled prior to the proceedings and the granting of costs to travel to Ukraine along with the prosecution team last June. However, they lost the main battle.

"We were fighting two cases," Mr. Rudzik explained, "One, a technical matter of misrepresentations on immigration documents, and another, the serious and historically freighted issue of war crimes guilt."

He added that the defense team would be making a comprehensive representation to Immigration Minister Robillard, asking her to set aside a decision on this case, or at the very least allow the defense to be privy to or made aware of further hearings by the executive branch on the matter.

According to the terms of reference set out in the report submitted by the Deschenes Commission on War Criminals in Canada in December 1986, war crimes are "violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory."

Judge McKeown found that Mr. Bogutin had assisted in "the round-up of young girls, all of whom were forced to go to Germany as part of the [Ostarbeiter] forced labor program."

Mr. Bogutin's attorney insisted, however, that "most of the criminal allegations were dismissed."

"It was basically because of his presentation of Romania as his place of origin, taken as an attempt primarily to hide his membership in the police, that Judge McKeown made his decision," Mr. Rudzik said.

"To our mind that comes nowhere near him being found a war criminal," he added.

"[The prosecution] initially suggested Mr. Bogutin participated in executions and manifest violence against civilians," Mr. Rudzik said, "but instead they found him to have beaten some youngsters with a garden hose for having stolen beehive frames and unearthed suggestions he might have participated in the round-up of young people for

forced labor in Germany."

"It produces a very difficult standard to rebut," Mr. Rudzik said.

"Clearly the war crimes unit's principal allegations," the defense attorney said, "particularly [the] attempt to implicate [Mr. Bogutin] in the murder of a Jewish family, proved to be entirely speculative."

Mr. Rudzik said the government was deviating from a statement of policy set out on January 31, 1995, in a press release issued jointly by the departments of Citizenship and Immigration, and the Ministry of the Department of Justice which asserted that "only when demonstrable criminality was involved" would the denaturalization and deportation option be pursued.

Following a proceeding that put his client on the brink of expulsion from Canada, the Toronto-based attorney expressed frustration with the apparent lack of an appeal process in such matters.

"In the case of Mr. Lutjens, they ruled that in a civil matter it's premature to appeal," Mr. Rudzik complained, "but when the hearings are over, it's in the hands of the executive, no longer the courts, so it's ostensibly too late for an appeal. It's a Catch-22."

As it stands, the Bogutin matter is the second time that the Canadian government's controversial war crimes unit has won a court case. The first victory was in 1991, involving Mr. Lutjens, a man convicted in absentia of Nazi collaboration in Holland in 1948.

This success is the first since the decision in 1995 to abandon prosecution of alleged war criminals through the criminal court system and pursue such cases exclusively as denaturalization and deportation proceedings. Thirteen other cases are pending.

John Sims, Canada's assistant deputy attorney general at the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration, told the *Toronto Star* soon after Judge McKeown's ruling: "It's the first of the cases we have brought since 1995, and it's an important example of the effectiveness of our program. We're delighted."

OBITUARY: Zenovia Sochor, scholar, leading expert on Ukrainian politics, 54

by Lubomyr Hajda

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Ukrainian American community and the world of scholarship suffered a grievous loss with the death of Zenovia (Zenia) Sochor Parry on February 9, after a valiant yearlong struggle with cancer. A distinguished teacher, researcher and author of numerous scholarly studies, Zenovia Sochor was professor of government and international relations at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., research associate at the Ukrainian Research Institute as well as at the Davis Center for Russian Studies of Harvard University, and member of numerous academic organizations.

Over the past decade she gained prominence as a leading expert on Ukrainian politics, a recognized authority on contemporary Ukraine in academic and government circles, in the United States and in Ukraine.

Prof. Sochor, affectionately known as Zenia (or Zena to her American friends), was born on October 23, 1943, in Brody in war-torn Ukraine, the daughter of Joseph and Maria Sochor. As an infant she shared in her family's tribulations as refugees whose wanderings through Europe ultimately brought them to Austria toward the end of World War II.

In 1948 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where she spent her childhood and early youth. Here she completed her schooling, graduating with highest honors from St. Basil's Academy, attended the School of Ukrainian Studies, was active in Plast and other organizations. Her lifelong love of Ukrainian culture and involvement in the Ukrainian American community dates from this early period.

In 1965 she received her B.A. degree (cum laude) from the University of Pennsylvania, and a year later a master of science in economics from the London School of Economics, where she was Thouron Scholar to Great Britain, the first woman honored with this prestigious award. In 1977 she received her Ph.D. from Columbia University, where her professors included such eminent scholars as Dankwart Rustow and Roman Kolkowicz, and Seweryn Bialer and Zbigniew Brzezinski served as her dissertation sponsors.

U.S. Commercial Service recruiting interns for Kyiv

WASHINGTON — The U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service's Overseas Work-Study Intern Program is currently recruiting college or university juniors, seniors and graduate students for uncompensated "hands-on" experience working in the Foreign Commercial Service of the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv.

Internships are open only to currently enrolled students who will be returning to complete their education immediately following their internship. Proficiency in the Ukrainian language and an academic/professional background in business are desirable.

For further information and/or follow-up on internship opportunities, please contact the internship coordinator in Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Darlene Williams, Internship Coordinator ITA/US&FCS/HRD, Room H3224, 14th and Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20230; e-mail, DWilliam@doc.gov; telephone, (202) 482-4702; fax, (202) 482-1629

For information on current services and activities of the Foreign Commercial Service in Kyiv, please contact: Andrew Bihun, senior commercial officer (Abihun@doc.gov); Mitch Larsen, commercial officer (Mlarsen@doc.gov); or Debra Novosielski, intern coordinator (Dnovosie@doc.gov); fax: (380-44) 417-1419.

After teaching briefly at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, and then at Columbia, in 1980 Dr. Sochor joined the faculty of Clark University, where in 1986 she received her tenure. Deeply devoted to the teaching profession and to her students, she was twice nominated for Outstanding Teacher at Clark, and in 1990 was voted Outstanding Academic Advisor at her university, a distinction that in 1991 was broadened to the Northeast Region of the U.S.

Much loved by students, Prof. Sochor was also highly respected by her colleagues and active in her profession. She served on numerous faculty committees at Clark, and in the last year before illness struck became chair of the department of government. A member of the American Political Science Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, and the Association for the Study of Nationalities, she frequently organized panels and presented scholarly papers at their professional meetings. She was elected to a variety of offices of the New England Slavic Association, and in the years 1987-1989 served as its president.

However, it was in her research, writing, and public lectures that Dr. Sochor made her original contribution to scholarship. During the 1980s she concentrated on the early Soviet period, especially the debates over cultural policy in the 1920s. She published a number of articles on this subject, and the book "Revolution and Culture: The Bogdanov-Lenin Controversy" (Cornell University Press, 1988), which was much praised by reviewers as a major contribution to the field.

It was Ukraine, however, that was constantly a major focus of Dr. Sochor's interests. From 1982 she was uninterruptedly a research associate of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. She delivered lectures and served as critic and discussant in the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, participated in conferences, organized workshops, advised students, and joined in consultations for government officials and journalists on Ukrainian issues.

Concurrently an associate at the Russian Research Center (now the Davis Center for Russian Studies), Dr. Sochor strengthened the Ukrainian presence and provided a Ukrainian perspective at the center's Soviet-oriented and comparative programs.

With the decline of the USSR and the growing importance of Ukraine as a factor in Soviet politics, and ultimately as an independent state, Dr. Sochor's work increasingly concentrated on Ukraine. In 1988, when the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute introduced for the first time a course on Ukrainian politics, she was invited to become the first instructor at Harvard in this field. Following the resounding success of this course, Prof. Sochor was invited again to teach the politics of now independent Ukraine in 1993.

Just as she wished to introduce Western students to the study of contemporary Ukraine, Prof. Sochor had a strong desire to bring the study of political science as a discipline to students in Ukraine as scholarship there began to emancipate itself from Marxist-Leninist ideology. This she was able to accomplish in 1994, through a Fulbright grant, as senior lecturer at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. In this and many other ways, Dr. Sochor worked indefatigably to promote Ukrainian-American scholarly contacts and to aid institutions of higher learning in Ukraine, especially the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

Much of her effort was also devoted to such organizations as the American Association for Ukrainian Studies (in which she held numerous positions, including treasurer/secretary in 1994-1996) and the International Association for Ukrainian Studies (elected to its program committee for 1993-1996 and to a renewed term in 1996 as the international secretary for the U.S. and Western Europe).

Dr. Sochor's research also reflected this burgeoning preoccupation with Ukraine. Her articles on democrati-



Prof. Zenovia Sochor

zation, the Communist Party, the elections of 1994, ethnic politics, and crafting a political consensus in Ukraine appeared with growing frequency. All these studies, as was emphasized by Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, "were building blocks toward a major work, a study of the emergence of an independent Ukrainian state. Prof. Sochor was approaching this important project with unique qualifications. Few scholars have the training which she was bringing to this subject. Prof. Sochor was trained in economics and philosophy, in politics and history, and she had a rare feel for cultural and spiritual dimensions of social and political life."

It was while working on this ambitious project that Dr. Sochor was diagnosed one year ago with liver cancer. Still, in the midst of pain, debilitating treatments and waning strength, she continued this undertaking, pushing herself to the limits though knowing it could not be completed as she had originally envisioned. It is the intention of her colleagues and the Ukrainian Research Institute to make this legacy accessible to the scholarly community as Prof. Sochor's final and lasting contribution to the field she loved so much.

To honor her life and work, family and friends are also working with the Ukrainian Research Institute to establish an annual Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Politics. The organizers hope to raise an endowment fund of sufficient size to allow the memorial lectures and the resultant publications to continue in perpetuity to mark Dr. Sochor's memory and continue the development of the field to which she made such an outstanding contribution.

Zenovia Sochor will be remembered not only for her scholarly achievements. To a remarkable degree she was able to combine her professional work with a full and rich family life. To her husband, David Parry, an architect and city planner, and to her daughter, Katrusia, now 11, she was a very loving wife and mother, and was devoted to her father (who predeceased her), mother, and sister Lesia Sochor Graham.

She will be remembered by her many friends, colleagues and students also for her unflinching grace and charm, her dignity allied with genuine unpretentiousness and irrepressible sense of humor. And those who witnessed her last difficult year will always marvel at her spiritual faith, strength of will and unflinching courage.



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Children at an orphanage in Bucha, Ukraine

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Pittsburgh

by Jaroslawa Komichak

AMBRIDGE, Pa. – The Pittsburgh District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual meeting at the UNA club in Ambridge, Pa., on Saturday, February 14. The executive committee of the Ukrainian National Association was represented at the meeting by UNA President Ulana Diachuk. About 30 members from seven branches attended the meeting.

In her initial remarks, Mrs. Diachuk spoke of the organization's quest for young membership in order to assure its future. She had the highest praise for the Pittsburgh District for exceeding its 1997 quota for new members. She particularly praised Michael Turko, secretary of UNA Branch 63 in Ford City, Pa., who enrolled 35 new members in 1997 for \$186,000 in life insurance. Mrs. Diachuk

rewarded Mr. Turko with a monetary gift, and those present gave him a round of applause.

The present officers of the district committee were re-elected. They are: Nick Diakiwsky, chairman; Osyp Polatajko, vice-chairman; Jaroslawa Komichak, Ukrainian-language secretary; Angela Honchar, English-language secretary; and Eli Matiash, treasurer.

In her further talk, Mrs. Diachuk spoke of the monumental task facing fraternal insurance organizations as they enter the 21st century. They will have to adopt new technology to operate efficiently. Some will have to merge to survive, while others will have to enlist professional insurance agents to compete.

Mrs. Diachuk touched upon the upcoming UNA convention to be held in Toronto in May of this year and the problems that it will have to resolve. But most

(Continued on page 17)

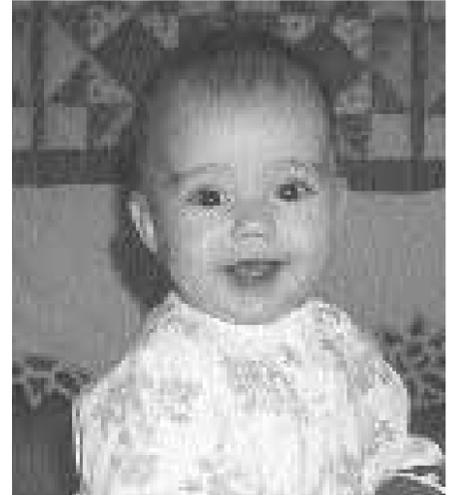


Officers of the Pittsburgh District Committee: (from left) Vice-Chairman Osyp Polatajko, Treasurer Eli Matiash, Ukrainian-Language Secretary Jaroslawa Komichak and Chairman Nick Diakiwsky.

Young UNA'ers



Adriana Lidia Rubycz, daughter of Romana Lashewycz-Rubycz and Taras Rubycz, is a new member of UNA Branch 70 in Jersey City, N.J. She was enrolled by her parents.



Danielle Andrea Kruchowy, daughter of Nadia Hlushko Kruchowy and Eugene Kruchowy, is a new member of UNA Branch 8 in Yonkers, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandparents Rozalia and Dmytro Hlushko.



Lauren Keiko Yoneyama Sergejewich, daughter of Peter Sergejewich and Norma Yoneyama, is a new member of UNA Branch 888 in Toronto. The 1-year-old was enrolled by her grandparents Peter and Maria Sergejewich.



Natalie Cap, daughter of Andrew Peter and Becky Marie Cap, is a new member of UNA Branch 47 in Bethlehem, Pa. She was enrolled by her grandparents Jean-Pierre and Biruta Cap.

PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

will hold their

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

on **SATURDAY, March 28, 1998, at 1:00 PM**
at St. Michael's Church Hall, W. Oak Street, Frackville, Pa.

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

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

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Walter Korchynsky, UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:
Joseph Chabon, Chairman
Helen Slovik, Secretary
Adolph Slovik, Treasurer

CHICAGO, ILL., DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1998, at 1:00 PM

at the Ukrainian Cultural Center,
2247 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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

17, 22, 103, 106, 107, 114, 125, 131, 139, 157, 176, 220, 221, 259, 379, 395, 399, 423, 452, 472

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Nestor Olesnycky, Esq., UNA Vice-President
Stefko Kuropas, UNA Advisor

HONORARY MEMBERS OF UNA GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
Stephen Kuropas
Myron Kuropas, Ph.D.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:
Stefko Kuropas, Chairman
Andrij Skyba, Secretary
Bohdan Kukuruza, Treasurer
Michael Olshansky, Honorary District Chairman

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Demjanjuk case revisited

It was a month ago that a federal judge ruled that John Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship should be restored, marking yet another chapter in that drawn-out case — "a 21-year legal nightmare," as Mr. Demjanjuk's son-in-law Ed Nishnic described it.

The latest ruling reversed Mr. Demjanjuk's 1981 denaturalization on the grounds that U.S. prosecutors, i.e., the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, had won its case against Mr. Demjanjuk by virtue of fraud. Judge Paul R. Matia of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, wrote that the OSI had "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations" in failing to disclose exculpatory evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

The February 20 ruling was the latest in a series of landmark defeats for the U.S. government's Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations.

In 1992, perhaps as a foreshadowing of what was to come in 1993 and thereafter, the National Law Journal (December 28, 1992) sarcastically cited the Demjanjuk case among its "Great Moments in the Law" for 1992 and gave its "Ollie North Abuse of Power Award" to then Attorney General William Barr and his predecessor Richard Thornburgh for "serious lack of leadership in three cases," including "the investigation of John Demjanjuk, wrongly accused by the Justice Department of being the infamous Nazi death camp guard, Ivan the Terrible."

Soon thereafter, in July 1993 came the verdict of Israel's Supreme Court: Mr. Demjanjuk was found not guilty of the Nazi war crimes committed by the Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible." Then, in November 1993 — citing fraud as well as "prosecutorial misconduct" — the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the 1986 extradition order against Mr. Demjanjuk. In October 1994 the Supreme Court refused to hear the Justice Department's appeal of that ruling.

Today, as a result of the latest ruling in the strange case of John Demjanjuk, the former Cleveland autoworker is back to square one. His extradition and denaturalization have been reversed. The Justice Department has clearly and convincingly lost the most important case in its history — its show case.

But is the ordeal over for Mr. Demjanjuk, now age 77? We'll know in another month, as the Justice Department was given 60 days to appeal the February ruling. The OSI, you see, could still seek to reopen the case against John Demjanjuk and, as Judge Matia wrote, "attempt to prove its allegations on a level playing field."

In the meantime, there are serious questions that need to be addressed — questions that have serious implications for the justice departments of both the U.S. and Canada.

Will the OSI suffer any sanctions as a result of its repeated misconduct? Will anyone at the Justice Department be held responsible for the travesty of justice that occurred in the case of John Demjanjuk? And, will Allan A. Ryan Jr., OSI director in 1980-1983 — who described Demjanjuk in his 1984 book "Quiet Neighbors" as a Nazi war criminal (even before Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel to stand trial for those crimes) — feel any consequences?

And what of Neal Sher, Mr. Ryan's No. 2 man and his successor as OSI director? (According to Mr. Ryan's aforementioned book, he, as OSI director, and his deputy, Mr. Sher, supervised OSI prosecutors in the Demjanjuk case.) Will Mr. Sher, who has been hired as a consultant by the Canadian government, be allowed to do in Canada what was done in the U.S.: use any and all methods needed to win a case, in other words, follow the "win at all costs" approach applied so recklessly in this country?

Already there are signs that Canada is following the U.S. approach. After years of prosecuting war crimes in Canadian criminal courts, the Canadian government has now lowered its standards in order to be more "successful" in pursuing war criminals. Canada now pursues suspects via denaturalization and deportation proceedings in civil courts, where a much lower standard of proof is applied. The Bogutin ruling (see story on page 1) applied the "balance of probabilities" standard (even less stringent than the previously used "high probability" standard), rather than the highest "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard required in criminal cases. And, John Sims, Canada's assistant deputy attorney general at the Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration, said of the victory in the Bogutin case: "We're delighted"; "it's an important example of the effectiveness of our program."

Isn't this bizarre? At the same time that the U.S. Nazi hunting methodology is being discredited in its own courts, the Canadian government is moving full speed ahead — with reckless disregard — to adopt the U.S. approach. Hasn't anyone learned anything from the Demjanjuk case?

March
25
1839

Turning the pages back...

Leonard Hirshman was born in Tukums, Latvia, on March 25, 1839, and after graduating from Kharkiv University in 1860, he traveled to France and Germany to complete his studies.

In 1868, he returned to his alma mater to teach, and seven years later he was promoted to full professor of the first ophthalmological department established at the university.

Prof. Hirshman founded the first eye clinic at the university in 1870 and personally financed two eye hospitals, a clinic and a school for the blind. From 1886, he served as president of the Kharkiv Medical Society.

As the crackdown that followed the revolution of 1905 grew more severe, Prof. Hirshman resigned from the university to protest the repression of students by the authorities.

In 1908, he founded Kharkiv's municipal eye hospital and began serving as its director. He published an array of works on the physiology of color perception, embolisms of retinal vessels, and the treatment of trachoma.

Prof. Hirshman died in Kharkiv on January 3, 1921. The Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Eye Diseases in the city was named in his honor.

Source: "Hirshman, Leonard," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

NEWS AND VIEWS

UNA convention approaches, yet little information is known

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

The Ukrainian National Association is obviously one of the most important institutions in the North American Ukrainian diaspora. The manner in which it is operated, as well as its successes and failures, are matters of great significance not only to anyone who is a member of the UNA, as I have been for a long time, but also to anyone who cares about the future of the community, as I would hope most of us do.

Although I can buy my insurance somewhere else and although I can get a mortgage somewhere else, I cannot obtain alternatives to Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly or Soyuzivka. There is also no other Ukrainian organization in North America of which I am aware that can come close to playing the kind of leadership role that the UNA has played for more than a century in our community.

The next convention of the UNA is slated to take place in Toronto on May 15-19. The delegates to this convention will elect the officers, advisers and others who will manage the UNA for the next four years, into the 21st century. As in most institutions, the most important office to be filled is that of president. The persons who are candidates for the position of president of the UNA are "?" and "?" and "?."

As in years past, I have called five or six people who are closer to the working of the UNA than I am in order to ask them who are the likely candidates for UNA president. And, as in the past, my sources have emphasized that there are no declared candidates, but that the rumored candidates are so-and-so and so-and-so.

This year, the rumor mills that I have consulted were not consistent in the list of names mentioned, but the names that were mentioned included, in alphabetical order, Ulana Diachuk, the incumbent, Anatole Doroshenko, Eugene Iwanciw, Roma Hadzewycz, Myron Kuropas, Nestor Olesnycky and the "dark horse candidates."

Is this any way to run an election? We are two and a half months away from electing the most important officer of one of the most important institutions in our community, and we do not even know who is running. Nor do we know the qualifications — and in particular, the managerial qualifications — of those who are running. We know nothing about their views and analyses of the current state of the UNA, and, most importantly, we know nothing about their platforms or their visions for the future.

Some people tell me that the UNA is going down the proverbial tubes, while others tell me that it is basically in good shape. What do our phantom candidates think, and why? Some people tell me that the UNA is at a critical point in its existence, and that the policies and practices adopted over the next four years will probably determine whether the UNA survives. What are the policies and practices that our phantom candidates would implement if elected?

Why aren't these and related issues being aired and debated on the pages of Svoboda and The Weekly? Is it because they are not important enough? Is it

Bohdan Vitvitsky, Ph.D., of Summit, N.J., is an attorney. He is acting president of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, and a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 27.

because no one is doing any sustained thinking about them? Is it because the goings on related to the UNA are secret?

One of the principal features of democracy is transparency. Transparency means that the people who make up the constituency of any given political entity or organization are provided with enough information about the operations of that entity or organization so that they can make intelligent decisions at the voting booth. At a minimum, this means knowing who is running, what his/her qualifications are, and what his/her platform is.

As I understand it, candidates for UNA president do not "surface" until one or two days into the convention. Delegates then have a day or two in which to make up their minds about whom they wish to elect. In contrast, to cite but one example, when the time approaches for either of the two Ukrainian credit unions to which I belong, one in Newark and one in Detroit, to hold elections to their boards, I receive a list of candidates and a description of their qualifications at least a month or two in advance of the elections.

Perhaps 50 or 60 years ago, when the UNA was more akin to a club in which most people knew each other and what each represented, the kind of election system utilized by the UNA made sense, although I have my doubts even about that. What seems obvious is that there is no reason to continue with this system and every reason to normalize it so that it resembles practices that are standard in North American life, whether in the political or corporate arenas.

I therefore invite and urge any and all of the persons who may in fact be candidates for the principal offices of the UNA, but in particular the persons who may be candidates for the office of president, to: (i) identify themselves, (ii) state their qualifications for that position, and in particular their managerial qualifications, (iii) set forth their analyses of the UNA's present situation, and (iv) articulate what their visions and plans are both for the UNA's immediate and long-term future.

Do the current members of the UNA and the glorious legacy of the UNA deserve any less?

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COMMENTARY

About the commentary on recognition and union with the patriarch of Constantinople

by the Rev. John R. Nakonachny

As always, it is with great interest that I read all articles published in The Weekly pertaining to current church matters. I thank the staff of The Weekly for printing all sides of the issue and hope that this will stimulate an increase in subscriptions to make up for all the headaches that you no doubt have to endure regarding this very sensitive topic.

There have been a number of letters to The Weekly written in response to my original letter from February 1. There is only so much that can be answered to every letter. However, allow me to give a rebuttal to only a few of the points that have appeared, not in legalistic language, but in the words of a simple priest.

Repeatedly we read that, since the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. was recognized by Constantinople, our clergy can only serve with clergy of the pro-Moscow Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Ukraine. This is simply and absolutely not true. I have visited Ukraine five times and on each and every visit I have served in either a Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church or in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. I also take financial assistance to, and speak to, the seminarians of these Churches and jokingly ask them, "Can you see any difference in me from my last visit? Body size doesn't count." I proceed to inform them that, during my last visit, I was considered "uncanonical" by others – today, I'm "canonical." "Be strong," I tell them. "That same recognition of an autocephalous Church will come to Ukraine. It took us, in America, over 70 years to gain that recognition. God willing, for you it will come more quickly."

As for comments that priests from the autocephalous Church in Ukraine are not able to serve or pray in our Church, again, that is not true. Last Easter, quite unexpectedly, Father Viacheslav Dubliansky, a priest of the UAOC from the Khmelnytskyi Oblast of Ukraine, visited friends in Parma. During that visit, he served with me for four weeks, delivering sermons and drawing smiles from parishioners every time he greeted them with "Christ is Risen!" in English. The only Sunday on which he did not serve with me was when he traveled to South Bound Brook, N.J., to participate at the St. Thomas Sunday services at our Church center.

If this is not enough proof that we continue to have a close relationship with clergy from Ukraine, then ask the parishioners of over 10 parishes in our diocese in the U.S. whose pastors are either from the UAOC or UOC-KP. No priest in our Church has ever transferred from the pro-Moscow Ukrainian Orthodox Church and, to my knowledge, no priest from the United States has ever served in a pro-Moscow church in Ukraine. Because of our moral and financial assistance to the autocephalous Church in Ukraine, in the eyes of the pro-Moscow Ukrainian Orthodox Church, we are still uncanonical, so they would never allow concelebration.

As for the suspension of priests in the U.S. for serving with clergy from Ukraine, your readers have been given only a partial picture. Your readers were not told that a priest or parish cannot institute its own external church policies. There is something called "church order" and "disci-

pline." When a priest accepts another priest into his parish, as an assistant, without proper assignment from the Consistory and bishop, this goes against "church order" and cannot be tolerated.

When a priest or parish allows a bishop who is not Ukrainian, who speaks little or no Ukrainian, and has never had anything to do with Ukrainians, but who suddenly claims allegiance to the UOC-KP to serve in our churches in the United States with the possible intention of taking parishes and clergy from our diocese to his, there must be some consequences. This is strictly forbidden by Orthodox canon law and no Church would tolerate this conduct. Unfortunately, your readers have been made aware of only part of the story; namely, that clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. were suspended for serving with clergy from Ukraine. If such were simply the case, I would have been suspended years ago for the many times that I have concelebrated with clergy from Ukraine.

In his letter of February 22, Wasyl Kosohor writes that there is "currently a legitimate heir to the Patriarchate created by the union of the UOC-U.S.A. with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the first Ukrainian Orthodox patriarch, Mstyslav I." And Mr. Kosohor claims that I am disseminating misinformation! At what Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. did the delegates vote to unite with Ukraine? It never happened! It was never discussed! Metropolitan Mstyslav was elected Patriarch of Ukraine – in Ukraine – for Ukraine. When asked at a meeting of the Metropolitan Council, following his election as patriarch, when we would be electing a new metropolitan to replace him, the late Patriarch Mstyslav himself stated that he was Patriarch of Ukraine and that he would continue to serve as the metropolitan of the Church in the U.S.A. Several years later, as his health began to fail, he agreed at a Sobor to proclaim Archbishop Constantine as metropolitan.

Unfortunately, in June 1992, before Patriarch Mstyslav's death, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in Ukraine divided into two branches: the UAOC and UOC-KP. Patriarch Mstyslav was torn between the two, and both sides claimed to have had his full support. At his funeral in South Bound Brook, two bishops from Ukraine attended – one from each branch, Archbishop Petro from the UAOC and Archbishop Roman from the UOC-KP – each side claiming to be heir-apparent to the late patriarch. Archbishop Petro brought a priest from Ukraine with him to the funeral and requested that our hierarchs consecrate this priest in South Bound Brook as proof, upon his return to Ukraine, that his Church, the UAOC – and not the UOC-KP – was the rightful successor to Patriarch Mstyslav. Our hierarchs and the Metropolitan Council turned down this request. Archbishop Petro then asked if he and an unnamed bishop could use the Memorial Church themselves to consecrate the priest and this too was rejected.

Subsequently, in September and October of 1993, two patriarchs, Dimitri and Volodymyr, were elected to head their respective Churches. On this issue, our Church has taken a position of neutrality, hoping and praying for the union of the two Churches.

I found the statement about the "denationalization of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. (or Americanization of the UOC-U.S.A.)" to be quite interesting.

(Continued on page 14)



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

My crime in Washington

After 27 years, to be in Washington again! I leapt at the chance, both because The Washington Group's Leadership Conference to which I was invited was interesting, and because the city had always had a sentimental place in my heart. My years at George Washington University were special, both because of my studies and the pleasure of living in this glorious city for four years. The freshman experience of being there for the funeral of John F. Kennedy also made me grow up in a way I'd rather not.

I had never broken my link to D.C., even though for the past quarter century I have lived thousands of miles away, here in Winnipeg. Along with the feeling that this was one of my homes, my tangible connection includes the capital's newspapers, the Library of Congress, books about the city, contact with friends, the Smithsonian magazine and the institution's gift shop catalogue.

Aaah, that catalogue! This wonderful, elegant, witty, classy, special and often too-expensive-for-my-budget catalogue tempts me every year. In the fall of 1994, it arrived; there, towards the back, at the top center of the page, was my scarf! I like scarves, and have this passion for paisley, but it must be perfect, with the just-right combination of color and pattern. And there it was, a brilliant red, yellow, orange Echo silk, in a swirly, elegant paisley design. It called to me, it waited for me, it was meant for me. Rather than impersonally ordering it by mail, I could get it myself during the conference.

My flight left Winnipeg practically at dawn that mid-October Friday, with a coffee and bagel breakfast before the transfer in Minneapolis. Between there and D.C., it was another bagel as an early lunch. That afternoon, after checking in at the Georgetown University Conference Center, I found I still had time to see my old alma mater, and to get to that scarf waiting for me at the Smithsonian Gift Shop. The Georgetown campus shuttle took me to Dupont Circle; from there I walked down to the White House and George Washington U. It was fascinating to observe what had changed and what had not. It seemed busier, especially with the street vendors I didn't remember from long ago.

By the time I reached the area of the F Street Metro station, three things hit me: the Smithsonian would soon be closing, I had to be back in time for a reception at the Embassy of Ukraine, and I was very hungry – two bagels since morning were not enough, especially after all that brisk walking. No time for a restaurant meal, but with so many food vendors around, here was a chance to eat on the run Washington-style. I ordered a hot dog with the works and a soda (that's softdrink in Winnipegese), and headed for the subway.

I had left D.C. in 1967 B.S. – before subway. The state-of-the-art ticket system confused me, but the Metrorail staff was helpful in heading me in the right direction, towards my Smithsonian scarf. As I settled into one of the long benches in the middle of the car, with the other seats from both sides facing in my direction, I remember being impressed with the cleanliness of the station and the sub-

way cars. It was a fairly long ride, so I took out my Washington guide book, and before my stomach growled too loudly, I unpacked my hot dog for a late but leisurely lunch. Boy, was it good!

Throughout my meal-with-a-relish, I distinctly sensed the other passengers looking straight at me, but I hesitated making eye contact – after all, the stuff you hear about American city crime and people not playing by the rules ...

I arrived at the Smithsonian station, and both panic and confusion hit. Which Smithsonian gift shop? To my horror I was informed there isn't just one megashop – but a separate shop in each gallery and museum, with only the items relevant to the collections exhibited there. Each of the shops is spectacular, and would require at least a day apiece. And it was almost closing time! I felt like a pinball hitting each building and locating the shop in each. I won the jackpot at the Arts and Industries shop – there, among all the other lovely textiles, was my scarf. It felt as ethereal as it looked. There was just enough time to pay for it before the lights were turned off. Satisfied and delighted with my purchase, I headed back to the subway, to get ready for the conference reception. I still had time to admire the hanging baskets of brilliant yellow chrysanthemums on all the buildings of the Smithsonian compound. What a delightful sight!

As I settled into my subway seat, this time facing the signs in the middle of the car, my eyes froze at the main notice in fairly large letters that before I had missed completely – the one about no eating, no drinking, no smoking, no loud music, in the subway "subject to fine or arrest. No wonder all the other passengers had stared at me! The subway guard passed through the car just as I forced my jaw shut. What luck that he hadn't been around during my earlier trip. I would not have made it to my conference. I could see the tabloid headlines now: "Canadian Cultural Crusader Cuffed in Capital." As I left the car to catch the bus to Georgetown, I smiled, then laughed to myself all the way up the escalator, out of the station and on the bus. Other than the big grin on my face, some guffaws behind a hand and the head shaking, I did look relatively normal. Honest.

The conference went well, seeing old friends and meeting new ones was great, and I was sorry to leave D.C. after such a short visit. I learned something, though, and will pass on this advice to others visiting Washington: make the Smithsonian one of your must-sees, but give yourself enough days to really see and enjoy all the galleries and museums, budget for lots of time and money at the many gift shops (and remember that each is different), and – never mind the sleeping – just don't eat or drink on the Washington Metro!

In October 1994 the author participated in the Leadership Conference of The Washington Group (TWG), an association of Ukrainian American professionals. The Smithsonian scarf is still one of her favorites. She misses Washington and hopes the statute of limitations on crime confessions has passed.

DRAMA REVIEW: Kurbas Theater's productions of "Marusia Churai" and "Kaminnyi Hospodar"

by Dr. Larissa M. L. Z. Onyshkevych

The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv is currently on tour in the U. S. with several productions, among them: Lina Kostenko's verse drama "Marusia Churai," Lesia Ukrainka's "Kaminnyi Hospodar" (The Stone Host), Hryhorii Skovoroda's "Blahodarnyi Erodii" (The Grateful Erodii), a selection of poetry by Bohdan Ihor Antonych and a program dedicated to the literary critic Ivan Svitlychnyi.

We hear the music of the Ukrainian song "Oi, ne khody, Hrytsiu" even on Muzak. The legendary author of both the lyrics and the music is Marusia Churai who lived in the 17th century. She is credited with composing songs that are still sung today.

The song "Hrytsiu" tells the story of Hryts' unfaithfulness and how his beloved, having gathered special herbs, prepared a specific herb on each day of the week, and finally poisoned him.

Writing in 1979, in Soviet Ukraine, Ms. Kostenko focused her attention on the creative individual versus society. In her version of the story, Marusia prepares the poison for herself. Hryts comes to see her, offering explanations and excuses, but Marusia won't have him now. By chance, Hryts drinks the poison and dies. Marusia is arrested and taken before a tribunal. She is found guilty and sentenced to execution by hanging. When the hetman hears of this, he orders the sentence to be commuted – for the sake of Marusia's famous Kozak father, for the Kozaks who always sang her songs, and for the country as a whole. It is inconceivable that a country be without song, without the knowledge of its history, without creative individuals.

For Marusia, the world came to an end when Hryts died. She is indifferent to the trial proceedings and sentencing. She has already died inside. After her release Marusia is unable to relate to the real world; she embarks on a pilgrimage to Kyiv.

The play opens with the scene in which she sets out on the pilgrimage. The backdrop is a makeshift iconostasis, which symbolizes the churches of Kyiv. The saints depicted on the iconostasis serve as the true judges at the trial and as sympathetic guarantors of truth and justice. The numerous lit candles are used as archetypes for the seeking of truth. A wandering cantor meets Marusia and accompanies her on the pilgrimage. When he learns that she is from Poltava, he inquires about the renowned songwriter. Marusia pretends she does not know to whom he is referring.

In a reversed order of events, the trial scene is depicted through the protagonist's reminiscences, in a dreamlike, at times nightmarish, fashion. Marusia stands center stage; the events she recounts take place in the background, to the accompaniment of an all-pervasive din of voices. Puppet-like characters appear on the stage. Permanent smiles are painted on their faces; to Marusia, it seems that even her mother, who delivers a caring yet sorrowful monologue at the trial, has a smile on her face. The grotesqueness of the scene conveys not only a dreamlike state, but also the essence of the events.

The occasional ringing of a bell interrupts the scene. Marusia recalls her meetings with Hryts, especially the last one. She comes to the realization that as much as she loved him, Hryts is essentially fickle and weak; his infidelity is only one symptom of his spinelessness. In her recollections, Hryts appears walking on stilts that he has fashioned himself, and it is from these stilts that he falls to the ground with a loud thump, as if into a grave of his own making.

During the recitation of the hetman's words about a country without song and creative individuals, with no memory of one's history, the actors-puppets on stage behave like cripples – they open their mouths but produce no words, no sound. By contrast, at the end of the play, all the actors sit down on the edge of the stage and sing Marusia's songs: "Oi, ne khody, Hrytsiu," "Na horodi verba riasna," "Zasvit vstaly kozachenky," "V kinsti hreblu shumliat verby," among others. This serves as a reaffirmation that centuries-old songs continue to be sung, that collective memory keeps history alive, and that ethical values are passed on from generation to generation. And so, Marusia lives on as a symbol.

In a revival of "Marusia Churai," which was first staged by the group 10 years ago, the leading roles are just as intensely performed once again by Tetiana Kaspruk and Oleh Drach, with set design by Andriy Humeniuk, and Volodymyr Kuchynsky, artistic director.

"Kaminnyi Hospodar" from Lviv

There have been numerous adaptations in world drama dealing with the Don Juan legend. Don Juan has been variously portrayed as villain, hero, superman, a Faust-like fig-

Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych of the Princeton Research Forum is a drama scholar who has written about the Les Kurbas Theater's interpretations of literature for Slavic and East European Performance.



The Les Kurbas Theater dedicated the staging of "Kaminnyi Hospodar" to the 1966 production of the play which was staged in New York by Volodymyr Lysniak. Appearing after the performance of "Kaminnyi Hospodar" on March 1 at the Burgdorff Cultural Center in Maplewood, N.J., are the original members of the diaspora cast: Olia Kyrychenko, Mr. Lysniak and Larysa Kukrytska, and members of the Les Kurbas Theater. On the occasion, Lidia Krushelnyska (center) was presented with a plaque from the Ukrainian Actors Union.

ure or an aimless libertine. Playwrights, both men and women, offered their own interpretations of the legend, as did Lesia Ukrainka, in her penultimate verse drama "Kaminnyi Hospodar" (The Stone Host).

Whereas all of Ukraine's verse dramas may be said to be plays of ideas, the poetess herself considered such works as "Lisova Pisnia" and "Kaminnyi Hospodar" as her only two real dramas. In her words, "Kaminnyi Hospodar" was "objectively portrayed, compact in form and not submerged in lyricism." The work, which was completed April 12, 1919, proved to be physically and psychologically draining.

In a letter to the writer Olha Kobylinska, Ukrainka noted that she wanted to have the plot convey "a stone-like quality, and that the staging was to evoke a group sculpture." In Mr. Kuchynsky's production, when the first dim light falls on the stage, the image of a cathedral facade is projected onto the backdrop. The actors appear in frozen poses, like stone statues. Some appear as funerary statues in a cemetery. The aspect of "stoniness" is all-pervasive.

Anna and her friend Dolores exchange comments, but for the most part, they talk past each other, not to each other. The two women have very different values. When Don Juan appears, he and Donna Anna talk to each other in frozen positions, like statues. Only Dolores moves freely; she cannot be touched by stone and all it stands for.

Dolores, is the betrothed of Don Juan, who had been banished by the king Dolores regains for him his freedom and former titles. Don Juan proposes to marry Dolores in gratitude, but she chooses to save his soul instead. Dolores pays for the sinful manner in which she purchased his freedom with self-sacrifice, and now willingly goes to a nunnery.

Don Juan believes that in his numerous affairs he allows women to achieve their dreams. Dolores does not contradict him; with tears in her eyes, she smiles and says "no words are needed." Dolores is ever the victim, whom Don Juan does not understand even at this moment.

Ukrainka noted that initially she wanted to make Dolores the heroine, as someone who cannot be ruled by anything stony, and is envisioned as the one who can transcend social mores in order to make the utmost sacrifice for another.

Don Juan continues to woo Anna, although she is married to the Commandor. In an interchange of secret plans with her husband regarding his advancement, perhaps even to the throne, Anna, who until then always taunted the Commandor about being like a tall stone mountain top, finally accepts a vision of her role there, too. She begins to like the idea and the challenge of power. For the promise of power, Anna is willing to perform society's requirements.

In the second half of the performance, the dashing Don Juan appears dressed in pink and pale blue, looking like a page. It takes a while to understand why. The Commandor finds Don Juan in Donna Anna's chamber, a duel follows, and the Commandor is killed. Anna seems lost – but only for a second. We see her mind planning and scheming. Lady Macbeth is born.

When Anna and Juan meet at her husband's grave, and people see them together, her hand is forced; she decides to make their relationship public and invites Don Juan to din-

ner. The traditional scene, where the servant informs the Commandor's statue about his wife's dinner party, is ingeniously done. In most productions, the servant sees the statue hold a sheet of paper with the reply "Come. I await." in this production, the reply is received by way of the servant's eyes: he utters the same words, then turns around, facing the back stage, where the actual writing on the wall appears in Latin – "VENI ALIIVO." The stone Commandor is still the host and issues the orders.

During the dinner party when Anna is forced to admit her relationship with Juan, the family leaves immediately, disapproving of her behavior while she should still be in mourning. Left alone, Anna proceeds to disclose her plans for Juan to become the next commandor. She climbs onto a chair – reaching for the heights, and talks about her plans. All the while, Don Juan is sitting on a chair, while she stands. She manipulates him. Although she appears unsexed (as Lady Macbeth wanted to be), she nevertheless presses him to give up Dolores' ring, a symbol of Juan's last vestige of fidelity and honor. As he finally gives up the ring, he, in fact, gives up his freedom – his essential self.

The last time he is referred to as "Don Juan," is at the dinner party, and this is done in a cynical tone. Subsequently Dona Anna introduces him by all his other Spanish names; from then on, he is never referred to in the play as "Don Juan," just "Juan." We then come to understand the meaning of the pink and blue outfit that makes Don Juan look like a cute page. Don Juan is no longer a man, just an emasculated being. This is what most male protagonists in Ukrainka's plays are ultimately shown to be: spineless weaklings, who allow themselves to give in to conventions, expectations or manipulation by society. Such was Lukash in "Lisova Pisnia," Boiaryn in "Boiarynia" and to a large degree, Hryts in "Marusia Churai."

As Anna envelopes Juan in the Commandor's white cloak, there is the sudden clapping of castanets and a feeling of foreboding. When Don Juan looks in the mirror, he utters a primeval scream, and we are left only with the image of his frozen face. Having seen the dead Commandor in the mirror – Juan himself turns to stone. He becomes the Commandor. "Where am I? This is not me ... It is he ... the stone one!" are the play's final words. Church bells toll for both. A ray of light falls on Juan's face which now appears as a mask; Anna is forced to her knees in front of the statue.

Lady Macbeth lost all. So did the man who could not differentiate between freedom and power, freedom and responsibility, and dignity. Ukrainka hints at dignity. The double entendre of the Ukrainian word "volia," meaning both freedom and will power, is obviously important in this context, depending on what the meaning represents to Dona Anna and to Don Juan, who calls himself "a knight of freedom." That is why when Dona Anna downplays his freedom as licentiousness, Don Juan quickly adds that in this freedom "I had power."

As in symbolist poetry, there is another important play on words operative in the constant interchange of the adjectives "virnyi" (faithful) and "vilnyi" (free).

Mr. Kuchynsky displays the highest regard for the play-

(Continued on page 13)

DATELINE NEW YORK: Images of Ukraine

by Helen Smindak

Andriy Khomyk's enchanting reverse-glass paintings of life in Ukraine finally made it to New York. The Lviv artist had been scheduled to show his work at the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations three years ago, when he was a finalist in a statewide competition in Syracuse – but a conflict of events interfered.

Thanks in large part to Plast's Pershi Stezhi sorority and its president, Martha Kebalo, Mr. Khomyk's work was exhibited recently at the Mayana Gallery in New York, with the artist himself on hand to greet guests and to explain and discuss the procedure of painting on glass. Later, the exhibit enjoyed successful showings in Chicago and Detroit, under the sponsorship of local Pershi Stezhi chapters.

Mr. Khomyk's jewel-like paintings first came to my attention at the 1992 Lemko Festival in the town of Zdynia, in southeastern Poland. Strolling through the bazaar area with my husband, I spotted a group of young people seated on a grassy slope; near them, set out in neat rows on the ground, were small framed glass paintings with depictions of Ukrainian folk scenes.

As I picked up a portrait of a Kozak and his tearful sweetheart for scrutiny, a young man detached himself from the group and identified himself as the artist. The price, he said, would be \$13 (U.S.); my husband handed over the required amount and I tucked the newspaper-wrapped painting inside my shoulder bag, elated to add another attractive piece of Ukrainian art (and what a bargain!) to the Smindak's collection. The back of the reverse-glass painting bore the artist's name and the title of the piece in Ukrainian: Andriy Khomyk, 1992 "Kozak vidydzhaie, divchynonka plache" (As the Kozak departs for battle, his sweetheart weeps).

Revisiting the Lemko Festival in 1996, I came across Mr. Khomyk again, this time with his father, resettled Lemko poet/folklorist Vasyl Khomyk, now a resident of Lviv. The artist was showing a delightful series of 10 scenes portraying Ukrainian wedding customs – courtship, betrothal, preparation of the korovai (the traditional braided wedding bread) and so on. I was tempted to buy on the spot, but knowing it would be folly to tote glass as I traipsed through Poland and Slovakia before entering Ukraine, I made arrangements to meet the artist in this hometown at the end of my journey.

Seven weeks later, Mr. Khomyk proudly showed off his work – some of it on display at the Sheptytsky Gallery in Lviv's Old Town section, the rest at his home/workshop near Shevchenkovskyi Hai (Lviv's outdoor folk museum). His wife, Svitlana, served up a light repast, including some of the most delicious borsch I have ever tasted, before I was allowed to feast my eyes on Mr. Khomyk's masterpieces. This time, mindful of a family wedding in the offing, I selected two paintings from the wedding series as a gift for the bride-to-be, my daughter.

Both the wedding scenes and the Kozak tableau were among the 72 works shown at the Mayana Gallery to many admiring visitors and buyers. It was satisfying to note that other spectators also were drawn to the painting of the Kozak and his girlfriend.

Against a background of undulating green hills and valleys and a cloud-speckled blue sky stands the brooding Kozak, one arm around a demure young woman who leans her head on his shoulder, a tear glinting on her cheek. Next to them, the tops of a plaited twig fence hold upside-down crocks set out to dry and the Kozak's red-tasseled fur hat. A striped grey cat nuzzles up playfully to the couple, while the Kozak's horse drinks from a bucket beside the well near a thatch-roofed cottage. It is traditional realism, but with contemporary touches – the smoke rising from the cottage chimney and the smoke from the Kozak's pipe swirl upward in plumes that merge in mid-air, perhaps carried by the same breeze that propels the arms of a distant windmill.

Unlike the glass paintings of American-born artist Yaroslava Surmach Mills, whose remarkable work emphasizes fine lines and rich detail, and the happy, cartoon-like characters drawn by Lviv artists Ihor and Eleonora Bilinsky, Mr. Khomyk's work focuses on bold lines and forms, glossing over the finer points of facial features and extremities. The Kozak's face, for instance, is defined by two black triangles (his eyebrows) and a black oblong denoting his thick mustache; these two dark areas are joined by a thin straight line that delineates his nose. The wavy lines on his forehead and a downturned semi-circle below the mustache convey his sadness. The girl's face, shown (surprisingly) both in profile and in a partial frontal views, has no eyes, only downcast eyelashes on one side. The fingers of her hand, like those of her lover, and the paws of the kitten beside them are drawn in contour, without exact delineation.



Andriy Khomyk poses in front of his exhibit at the Mayana Gallery with Martha Kebalo (left) of the Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority and his wife, Svitlana.

Mr. Khomyk likes to give attention to the exactness of settings and costumes, and to the subtleties and bravura of color. Lines and forms appear to be his forte; with these he interprets depth and feeling so that the viewer instantly grasp the mood and meaning of a scene, as, for example, in "Taina Vecheria" (The Last Supper) and "Rusalky" (The Mermaids).

Although he holds degrees in decorative and applied arts, Mr. Khomyk has been painting almost exclusively on glass since discovering this medium during group expeditions to Carpathian villages in 1990. Because the centuries-old art form of painting in reverse on glass nearly perished during the Soviet era, it is his ambition to restore it. He says glass painting is an intriguing medium to work in as it is "unforgiving to error."

His philosophy is to find beauty despite man's seeming destruction of his soul and his environment. By utilizing a modern approach, he hopes to show unity and harmony where there is sadness, indifference and emptiness.

Mr. Khomyk works as a book illustrator and a teacher in a children's art school in Lviv, devoting his remaining time to painting on glass. His turnout is prodigious. In addition to his very popular folkloric paintings, he has come up with complete series devoted to such themes as people and their professions (musicians, tavern keeper, carter, shoemaker), Ukrainian religious traditions (Sviat Vechir, Easter, the Nativity), the Kozaks of the Zaporozhian Sich, Ukrainian demonology (devils, demons of water and mud), Lemko traditions and sayings, and Ukrainian sur-

names that derive from occupations (Kravchuk – tailor, Tkachuk – weaver, Kovalenko – blacksmith).

Mr. Khomyk has a special fondness for scenes of Lviv that passed by before he was born – known as "retro" Lviv, scenes from the 1920s and 1930s. In scenes of this era, his style becomes more contemporary, taking on an Art Deco look characterized by bold outlines and streamlined, rectilinear forms. This method is evident in such paintings as "Night Bar," "Last Tango" and "Red Light District."

Colors match the spirit and the setting of every Khomyk work – warm golds dominate a harvest scene, dark hues with radiant halos are used for the figures in "The Last Supper," Carpathian russets and browns stand out in the Hutsul scene "The Baptism," while luminescent blues and greens highlight "The Mermaids." Deeper, brighter colors, however, appear in paintings that reflect the 1920s period.

Apart from the small paintings with Ukrainian folklore motifs, priced at \$85, most of the works in the show (some of them as large as 30 by 60 inches or 40 by 50 inches) carried price tags ranging from \$200 to \$1,200.

Mr. Khomyk has had several one-man exhibitions and has participated in a large number of international and national exhibitions. His works can be found in private collections in Ukraine, Poland, Germany, France, Canada and the U.S., and a number have been purchased by Ukraine's Ministry of Culture. Harkening to his roots, as he has in the past, the artist and his work will undoubtedly be present at the next Lemko Festival in Zdynia in July.

Textile designs

Zoriana Sokhatska-Atlantova delights in enriching and embellishing various textile surfaces with designs applied by means of paint and batik work.

Ms. Sokhatska's skill in this specialized field was displayed here during a one-day exhibit at the Selfreliance Center on Second Avenue, sponsored by Branch 83 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The freelance artist showed a variety of art in this medium that included wall hangings, scarves and dresses. For good measure, she also exhibited some watercolors and beadwork. All that was missing from her supply were the monumental decorative works she has created in Ukraine.

Her paintings on fabric included a floral work done in the exuberant manner of Petrykivka, the village in eastern Ukraine that epitomizes stylized floral and plant motifs for wall and furniture decoration.

Paint and batik (she employs both hot and cold wax in the resist-work method) were combined on cotton for an impressive work titled "Easter Motifs," recreating images of Hutsul churches and dwellings.

Ms. Sokhatska's expertise in batik art was evident in a number of abstract- and floral-print dresses and scarves (most of them snapped up by gallery visitors) and in wool tapestry hangings.

An unusual framed work brought pysanky into play: decorated Easter eggs were mounted inside a woven



A batik work by Zoriana Sokhatska-Atlantova titled "Easter Bells."

(Continued on page 12)

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Ukrainian World Congress...

(Continued from page 5)

and we have expressed these concerns to the Russian government and Parliament at the highest levels. Prime Minister [Jean] Chrétien raised the issue with President [Boris] Yeltsin, Prime Minister [Viktor] Chernomyrdin and the chairmen of both houses of the Russian Federal Assembly during his official visit to Russia from October 19 to 22, 1997."

The minister wrote that Canada's delegation had expressed its concern to the Human Dimension Review Meeting in Warsaw of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, adding that "we ... continue to make representations to the Russian government to minimize discrimination against selected groups, including the Ukrainian Orthodox Church." No specific mention is made in the letter of the Russian authorities' seizure on September 29, 1997, of a church in Noginsk, Moscow Oblast, belonging to the UOC-Kyiv Patriarchate.

Vasyl Kolomatskyi, the external representative at the UWC of the Union of Ukrainians in Russia, submitted a brief concerning the Noginsk situation and

announced the formation of a civic initiative group to mobilize community action in the diaspora on the issue.

Mr. Kolomatskyi, who is a member of the CHCR, asked interested parties to contact the CHCR at the UWC's headquarters, 2218A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8; fax, (416) 762-8081.

WFUO Chair Oksana Sokolyk's report included a mention of the Joint Statement on Trafficking and Enslavement of Women issued to the 42nd session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, co-signed by the Women's International Democratic Federation, International Health Awareness Network, World Information Transfer, International Alliance for Women, Global Alliance for Women's Health, International Union of Family and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

Computer link established

UWC General Secretary Sokolyk announced that the UWC has established a computer link to its offices. The organization's e-mail address is congress@htplus.net; its Internet website is located at <http://www.htplus.net/congress>.

Images of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 11)

wool matting in a wood frame. In other works, Ms. Sokhatska made use of the textured surfaces of sisal and burlap, as well as appliques, to create special effects.

Introduced at the gallery by Branch 83 President Iryna Chaban, Ms. Sokhatska said she has plans to fashion "extravagant contemporary women's attire with a Ukrainian spirit."

Born in Kalush in southwestern Ukraine, Ms. Sokhatska studied at the College of Decorative Arts in Kosiv and majored in textile design at the Academy

of Decorative Arts in Lviv. She has been an instructor of textile and batik work at the Ivano-Frankivsk Regional University and has taught applied and decorative art at the State College of Culture in Kalush, and drawing and painting at the Children's Art Studio in that city. Her work has been shown in solo exhibitions in Ukraine, Russia, Germany and the U.S., and has been included in group exhibitions in Ukraine, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Canada and the U.S. (Philadelphia, Cleveland, New York and Washington). Her work is also found in the collections of several museums and private collections in Eastern Europe.

Obituary

MARIE HALUN BLOCH

Marie Halun Bloch died on February 7, 1998 in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 88. A resident of Denver, Colo., for fifty years, she had lived in Cambridge since 1993. She was the daughter of the late Rudolf Halun and Sofia Pelensky Halun.

Born in Komarno, Ukraine, Mrs. Bloch emigrated with her family to the United States as a small child. A devoted Ukrainian patriot, she returned to her homeland many times and was active in the Ukrainian-American community.

She was educated in the public schools of Evanston, Ill., and received a Ph. B. degree in economics from the University of Chicago. During the 1930's she worked as an economist for the United States Department of Labor.

Mrs. Bloch was the author of eighteen fiction and non-fiction books for children and two adult books. Among her most popular works were Aunt America, an American Library Association Notable Book, and Ukrainian Folk Tales, illustrated by Jacques Hinzdovsky, which Mrs. Bloch translated from the Ukrainian.

Many of her other books had Ukrainian themes. Among these were Marya of Clark Avenue and Displaced Person, both books about the immigrant experiences of young Ukrainians; The Two Worlds of Damyán, about a Ukrainian boy's life during Soviet Times; and Bern, Son of Mikula, a historical novel for young people set in ancient Kyiv (also published in French). Mrs. Bloch also translated Ivanko and the Dragon, a Ukrainian folk tale; this book was illustrated by Yaroslava Surmach Mills.

Another work translated by Mrs. Bloch was an account of early Ukrainian immigrants in North Dakota. This was published as Pilgrims of the Prairie by the Ukrainian Cultural Institute of Dickinson State College in North Dakota.

At the time of her death Mrs. Bloch was writing a book for adults about the history of the Dnieper River.

Mrs. Bloch was a long-time member of the Authors League of America, The Authors Guild, the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators, from which she received several awards, the Colorado Authors League, and the Denver Women's Press Club. In 1976 she founded the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators.

She was a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Denver, Colo., and Boston, Mass.

She leaves her daughter and son-in-law, Hilary and John Hopkins of Cambridge, Mass.; her grand-daughters Susannah Halun Hopkins of Hanoi, Viet Nam and Alyson Marie Hopkins of Somerville, Mass.; her sister, Olga Felton of Hot Springs, Ark.; and members of her sister's and later brother's families. Mrs. Bloch also leaves many members of her parents' families in Ukraine.

A celebration of her life was held at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colo. Burial was in Evanston, Ill., with her parents.

PSST.



Selfreliance



Kurbas Theater's...

(Continued from page 10)

wrights' texts. While leaving the texts intact, perhaps only rearranging the time sequence, he then provides his own unique interpretation of well-known works of literature. This is the case in "Marusia Churai," "The Grateful Erodii" and "Games for Faust," (the latter based on "Crime and Punishment"). It is always stimulating to see such interpretations and a challenge to find the keys to them.

In this production, Tetiana Kaspruk is perfectly cast as Dolores, she is most convincing and great in this role. Oleh Stefan as Don Juan brings touches of gentle cyni-

cism and playfulness to the role, his eyes sparkling mischievously (especially in the second part). Yuri Mysak, in the role of Sganarel, Don Juan's servant, has a unique gift for such roles, giving them visibility, all the while delivering the cynical, jester-like truthful and poignant comments, and stressing specific issues which are pivotal to the play. Natalka Polovynka blooms as Dona Anna. Her playful and teasing tone, incorporeal lightness, and the haunting and ethereal quality of her voice, make her magnificent in the role. With Oleh Tsiona, Andriy Vodychev, Oleh Drach, Mariana Podoliak and Mr. Kuchynsky in the other roles - it makes for a great ensemble performance.

Masks play an important role in the production, not only in hiding the inner truth of the bearers, but as symbols (e.g., some masks are beaked, making society's gossip even sharper). Typical of the theater's productions, is the incorporation of music, singing and the use of instrumental music and castanets. With perfect timing they hint at events to come, at raised expectations, or at tension in the atmosphere. It also serves as a means of providing local color and setting a mood. Natalka Polovynka's voice can certainly do that and more. The music varies from that of medieval tunes, to church music, to contemporary music. All these elements provide for an excellent interpretation of Lesia Ukrainka's text of the Don Juan story.

In an admirable gesture, the Les Kurbas Theater dedicated the staging of "Kaminnyi Hospodar" held at the Burgdorff Cultural Center in Maplewood, N.J., on March 1 to a 1966 production of the play staged a decade ago by Volodymyr Lysniak in New York. After the performance, Mr. Lysniak, Larysa Kukrytska, Oliia Kyrychenko and Lidia Krushelnytska were honored by the Lviv actors. Also, Mrs. Krushelnytska was presented with a plaque from the Ukrainian Actors Union.

Joint statement...

(Continued from page 2)

Recognizing the continued importance of the Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU) to supporting critical research and development activities in Ukraine and to providing professional opportunities for Ukrainian defense scientists and engineers, the United States will seek to increase its funding in 1998 for the STCU program to \$6 million.

The sides emphasized that the secretary's visit reflects the growing mutual understanding and cooperation between the United States and Ukraine. They agreed these results will contribute to the success of the next session of the Gore-Kuchma Commission in Kyiv this year.

Kyiv, March 6, 1998

For the United States of America:
Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State

For Ukraine:
Hennadiy Udoenko
Foreign Minister

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THE MICHAEL AND ORSON SKORR ORCHESTRAS

About the commentary...

(Continued from page 9)

"We have no doubt whatsoever that this program is in place and is being implemented on various fronts," wrote Mr. Kosohor.

Although the English language has been used in our church services for 50 years, it seems that now, more than ever, some individuals have selected the issue of language to sow dissension among the faithful. For example, the following headline appeared in a Ukrainian newspaper: "Following death of Patriarch Mstyslav, American hierarchs accelerate use of English language in church services." Indeed, we do use English in our services and, most likely, will use more of it in the next century. Why? Quite simply, because we need to communicate with the faithful in a language that they understand or else they will look elsewhere. This necessity has come about mainly as a result of mixed marriages. Nine out of 10 marriages in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church are to non-Ukrainian partners and the one in 10 who are both Ukrainian are primarily recent arrivals from Ukraine. English is the language of communication for the vast majority of our youth, by their choice. In order to continue to exist, in order to teach the faith to the faithful – in order to survive – we must use the language that is most comprehensible and comfortable to them.

Unfortunately, we are a very stubborn lot at times and fail or choose not to understand this.

A few years ago, St. Mark's Coptic Orthodox Church in Parma had an open house for the local clergy. While visiting, I asked a woman what language was used in their church. With a very heavy Egyptian accent, she replied, "Coptic-Egyptian and, for our young people, English." This parish is only 10 years old and its people have come to the full realization that, if they want to keep their young people, they must teach them in the language that they understand.

By comparison, at a recent parish meeting, one of our churches voted against having a second liturgy in English to meet the needs of parishioners who did not understand Ukrainian. The people who voted against having the English liturgy would never have attended it, anyway. They stated simply that they did not want English used in "their church building."

It has been my pastoral experience that these same people the "leaders" who are so vocal at church meetings, whose attitudes and demeanor discourage so many potential future leaders from wanting to become involved in their parishes and the Ukrainian community – go home to their non-Ukrainian sons- and daughters-in-law and grandchildren and speak to them only in English. To be sure, these are the people who fill our churches on Christmas and Easter, when they go to "baba and dido's church" but are not seen any more after their grandmother and grandfather pass away.

As a teacher of religion in our Saturday Ukrainian School, I have learned that, although many of the children can speak conversational Ukrainian, they understand almost nothing in the liturgy, Gospel and the Ukrainian sermons. The language used in Church is beyond their comprehension. We are not feeding the souls of our youth and, when they become spiritually hungry, they will go elsewhere – or nowhere.

For those who are concerned about the possibility of having one American Orthodox Church, don't worry. With the loss of our children and grandchildren due to a lack of comprehension and education, I don't think that is a decision many of our parishes will have to face.

As a member of the Consistory, I would like to lay to rest the fears of those who are concerned about the workers of the Consistory or seminary speaking in

English. Almost all of the employees at the Consistory are bilingual. Certainly, no Ukrainian-speaking person who goes there will ever have a problem finding someone with whom to communicate. However, there are a few who do not speak Ukrainian. Is that so tragic? I know many non-Ukrainian-speaking individuals who love and serve the Church and Ukrainian causes with more sincerity and depth than those individuals who are fluent in Ukrainian. We should be grateful for them and to them that, in spite of verbal abuse that is often heaped on them for not speaking Ukrainian, they continue to serve our Church and our community.

Personally, I did not learn Ukrainian until I went to St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg in the 1960s and I remember my Ukrainian teacher telling me that "if you have a Ukrainian heart, but don't speak the language, you are still Ukrainian." He added, "there are many Ukrainians who speak the language but don't have a Ukrainian heart." Some of us still remember the contribution of a dedicated Ukrainian who served as president of our leading national organization and had only limited knowledge of Ukrainian.

I find people in Ukraine to be much more tolerant on this subject than we are in the United States. In May 1992 I was in Kyiv when Patriarch (then Metropolitan) Filaret broke from Moscow. A special meeting was called in his defense, which was then broadcast on the radio. I remember listening to numerous speakers, speaking Russian, defending the creation of a canonical Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and an independent Ukraine. No one booed the speakers. No one questioned their right to make their statements because they spoke Russian. Rather they were applauded for supporting the cause. It is time that we became more tolerant of a situation that we have little control over, or suffer the consequences which, ultimately, will be non-existence.

Much has been written about events that go back centuries, with Constantinople and Rome, Poland and Russia. We know our sad history. We know what Ukraine's neighbors have done. How does it serve the present-day government of Ukraine to keep reminding those governing what Ukraine's neighbors have done in the past; what happened 400 years ago? It serves no purpose.

We read about Protocol No. 937 between Moscow and Constantinople. Whatever one chooses to make of it, it has had no effect on our Church's external policies. Otherwise, we would not be collecting money for seminaries and seminarians, bells, books, etc. for the UOC-KP. It obviously had no effect on the fact that Bishop Paisij, of blessed memory, traveled to Kyiv to represent our Church at Patriarch Volodymyr's funeral only a few months after the agreement with Constantinople. I remember him telling me how he and then-Metropolitan Filaret sat together waiting for the grave to be dug on the sidewalk of St. Sophia's Cathedral, while tear gas was being sprayed at them. He also escaped injury when the special forces attacked the crowd. His miter, which served him as a helmet, was damaged by a club-swinging soldier.

One week following the Sobor in 1995, Dr. Anatolyj Lysyj and I, at the request of our bishops, attended the Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarch in Kyiv. (Oops! Our bishops must once again have forgotten about, or ignored, Protocol No. 937). At that Sobor, I greeted the delegates on behalf of our Church and, following the enthronement of Patriarch Filaret, had a meeting with him at which he expressed his joy at our recognition by Constantinople. Why? Patriarch Filaret told me that in 1942 Moscow excommunicated the Ukrainian Orthodox bishops who had been consecrated through the Autocephalous

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About the commentary...

(Continued from page 14)

Orthodox Church in Poland, among them Patriarch Mstyslav – the consecrator of our present-day bishops. Our recognition by Constantinople was a clear sign to Moscow that they did not recognize that excommunication. With this recognition, Patriarch Filaret felt that there is hope also that all bishops of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, excommunicated by Moscow in the 1990s, will someday be recognized.

Regarding our recognition, our bishops have denied any secret agreements with Constantinople. I certainly put more faith in the statements of our bishops than of individuals, many of whom are not members of our Church, who for decades opposed Metropolitan Mstyslav and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and today declare themselves to be such strong supporters of the late patriarch.

Our Church openly and vehemently opposed the visit of Patriarch Bartholomew to Odesa and the statements he made, which certainly were not in the best interest of Ukraine. No one is going to argue that point. However, it is in the best interest of both our Church in the U.S.A. and Ukraine to continue in a canonical relationship with other Orthodox Churches, to give us a forum to speak in support of an Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

It was recently reported in Svoboda that Patriarch Aleksei of Moscow met with representatives from the Vatican and that the matter of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine was discussed, without any representation from the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. I am sure that there is a protocol number to that meeting. Should the Ukrainian Catholic faithful now begin writing letters to The Weekly, urging Ukrainian Catholics to leave Rome? I wonder, will their bishops and priests be called traitors if they choose to remain loyal to the Vatican?

Finally, of all the letters written on this subject, the most bizarre statements came from Victor Rud's commentary in the March 8 issue of The Weekly. So many words and so little substance! I will comment on only two points.

How shameful (and uninformed) that Mr. Rud writes that the Society of St. Andrew – not the Consistory in South Bound Brook – is collecting money for the bells for St. Michael Cathedral in Kyiv. The Society of St. Andrew has done a tremendous job supporting soup kitchens for the elderly, as well as collecting funds for seminarians of the UOC-KP and is now raising funds for the bells. I strongly urge all readers to support this organization.

In writing about the society, Mr. Rud fails to inform his readers that this organization has become a church-affiliated organization. Like the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods and the Ukrainian Orthodox League (UOL), the Society of St. Andrew sends a representative to the Metropolitan Council meetings and will have a representative at the upcoming Sobor. As with other church-affiliated organizations, the metropolitan has assigned a priest to serve as spiritual advisor to the society. How distasteful for Mr. Rud to write that Bound Brook, the center of his Church, "has put in place a mechanism for capitalizing on parishioners' donations." He tries to divide people by using the concept of "them" and "we" when, in fact, "we" are all one.

When one of my parish organizations donates to a seminary in Ukraine, the donation goes through the parish board of trustees so that, within our parish, the proper records of charitable donations may be kept and so that credit is given to the organization making the donation. The board, in turn, sends the money to the Consistory again for proper record-keep-

ing and the Consistory sends the donation to the Society of St. Andrew, which forwards it to Ukraine to the seminary designated by the donating organization. The seminary in Ukraine then acknowledges the parish's donation directly. This system works wonderfully because there is trust and because we are all working in harmony for the glory of God and His Church.

In 1992, the Ukrainian Orthodox League undertook a major campaign to raise funds for the purchase of medicine for hospitals in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv. Two million dollars worth of medical supplies were shipped to Ukraine. At the request of the Church hierarchs, I traveled with three doctors and members of the Ukrainian Orthodox League to represent the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. when the shipment was transported and delivered. Never did anyone say that the Church was "capitalizing" on a UOL project. Why not? Because the Ukrainian Orthodox League is – and knows that it is – a vital part of the Church and its purpose is to work for the good of the Church in harmony and with trust in its leadership.

It is only a small number of individuals who are always trying to disrupt the normal order and, although they often use the term "democracy" they cannot accept the fact that their positions – ideas, insinuations and, yes, lies – are often rejected by the organization or parishioners in a truly democratic manner, namely, with a vote. Such instigators then proceed to work against the majority – taking it, I think, as a personal rejection, rather than the rejection of a single idea. This only reaffirms my belief that we, indeed, assist our enemies in weakening us.

This leads to my final comment and an issue that is never mentioned in any article that is written against the Church's agreement with Constantinople. We have read of so-called "secret documents" – agreements made by the bishops and ratified by the Metropolitan Council. But we never read about the decision of the Church Sobor regarding this issue.

In the summer of 1995, a group of individuals began a campaign to nullify and void the agreement with Constantinople at the upcoming Sobor in October of 1995. The individuals sent letters to all parish boards in an attempt to enrage the faithful. For example, in one such letter, they made statements that said that our bishops could be instructed to "travel to Moscow to kiss the Moscow patriarch" and that the property of our parishes "could become the property of the Greek Orthodox Church and even Moscow." The absurdity continues in a statement that "Greek bishops will be sent to chair our Sobors; to approve all resolutions." Supposedly intelligent Ukrainians, living in America, were putting out these lies, all for the purpose of destroying the canonical recognition of our Church.

When anyone replied to these hateful letters – including our parish in Chester, Pa. – the respondents were denounced as being puppets of the bishops and it was suggested that, most likely, the bishops had written the letter for them. I guess that those individuals who wrote the hateful letters felt they were the only ones who were in possession of the truth and that no one else was capable of thinking for themselves. Those who opposed unity with Constantinople then proceeded to organize a meeting in Clifton, N.J., for those of the same mind – to prepare for the Sobor, with a resolution to withdraw from unity with Constantinople.

On August 24, 1995, I wrote to that committee, asking them to stop their destructive work and to withdraw their resolution. Shortly after I sent my letter, I received a phone call from Mr. Rud. Like his letter and, I suppose, mine, it was a lengthy conversation. Among other things, I reminded him that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada had accepted

(Continued on page 16)



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80	1,680	835

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About the commentary...

(Continued from page 15)

the same recognition in 1989 and that nothing in their Church had changed. They were still as much Ukrainian as ever and had lost none of their autonomy. Needless to say, we did not change each other's minds, and I ended by saying that we would just have to let the Sobor decide. Neither Mr. Rud, nor anyone else who has written to *The Weekly*, has ever mentioned that Sobor. Why not?

For your readers' information, a Sobor is defined in the Church Constitution, Article 5, as follows: "The supreme organ of government of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America shall be its Church Sobor that shall convene every third year and upon an emergency (an extraordinary Sobor) for the following purposes:

a) To safeguard the purity of the Faith, Traditions and the canonical Church Order;

b) To promote and develop the life of the Church and the religious life;

c) To have care of the affairs pertaining

to administration and to religious education, and of the financial needs of the Church;

d) To pass, final decisions on cases of a judiciary nature."

According to the Constitution, the 14th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. was convened in the Church Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., on October 11-15, 1995. As written in the November 1995 issue of the *Ukrainian Orthodox Word*, almost 200 delegates and 100 guests, representing over 90 percent of eligible parishes, participated – "eligible" meaning that the parish had fulfilled all financial obligations to the diocese. Normally, the pastor and two lay delegates, elected from their respective parishes represent each parish.

The issue of the agreement with Constantinople was fresh in the minds of many – and because there were many questions that the delegates wanted answered – the discussion took up a great deal of time and stirred the emotions of some delegates. As co-chairman of the sessions, I recall many speakers lining up at the microphone for recognition and a chance to air their thoughts and questions.

When I had to tell them that their allotted time was up, some went back to the end of the line to get another chance to complete their discussion on the topic. Although the sessions were lengthy, they were, orderly, and we were able to adhere to proper protocol for running meetings.

When a vote was finally called for, the following resolution was almost unanimously approved; approximately 25 delegates opposed it. As printed in the November 1995 issue of the *Ukrainian Orthodox Word*, page 12, the resolution reads:

"The 14th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., wholeheartedly accepts the resolution of the Metropolitan Council to bring the entire Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the Diaspora under the omophorion of His All Holiness Bartholomaios I, Ecumenical Patriarch, while retaining our existing constitutional integrity and administrative independence. We believe, along with our brethren in Ukraine, that the unity of our Church in Ukraine is attainable with the participation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, as the Mother Church of our Kyivan Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church and that the recognition of our Church in Ukraine can be granted and received only from the Mother Church. The Sobor accepts the Points of Agreement between our Hierarchs and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of December 6, 1994, jointly with the explanation provided by the Metropolitan Council on August 26, 1995."

How did the small minority of delegates handle the defeating vote? Together with certain individuals who never belonged to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., they are now publishing magazines with slanderous lies and writing letters to editors.

With no documentation to back up their statements, they claim that important information was withheld from the delegates and that, had this "important information" been revealed, the vote would have been different. These very same people who always speak of "buried sobornopravnist" (the will of the Sobor) refuse to recognize the true will of the Sobor, as evidenced by a democratic vote.

Does Mr. Rud consider his fellow Ukrainian Orthodox Christians, who exercised their "right of sobornopravnist" as the "raby" (serfs) of our Church simply because they voted against the minority opinion and chose to follow the Church leaders? He and people of like mind make claim to our center in South Bound Brook. The same people who built our Church Center in South Bound Brook indicated, through their vote at the Sobor, the direction that our Church should be taking into the next millennium. Let us stop destroying ourselves and, yes, assisting the enemy. Let us give up our sad tradition of "makhnovschyna" "otamanschyna" "sam sobi pan."

Your readers may ask, three years after recognition of our Church by Constantinople, when none of the major changes (disasters) that were predicted are occurring, why is this issue again being stirred up? The answer is really very simple: another Sobor is scheduled to be held in October. The same individuals who were unsuccessful at the last Sobor are trying once again, with the aid of lawyers who masterfully manipulate the facts and print outright lies, to frighten and confuse the faithful to achieve their goal. Their definition of "sobornopravnist" is actually "the will of the Sobor only when it goes the way I want it to."

This truly serves Moscow's dreams of destroying the Ukrainian community in the United States and, with it, its support of the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine. I can see these articles in our papers going to St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral in New York City which, in turn, faxes them

to Moscow, where some confrontation with Patriarch Bartholomew will be planned before our Sobor, so that it can fuel the fire in our parishes in the United States.

I would not be surprised, also, if Moscow and the Vatican continue to discuss issues regarding the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, without the participation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops, in the hopes that this also will develop into turmoil in that Church. With the weakened Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Churches and the possible election of more Communist and pro-Moscow deputies in the upcoming election in Ukraine, everything will be set for a tragic final scene. Are we not our own worst enemies? Why can't we work together and shake off that curse of "otamanschyna?"

But, for the sake of discussion, let us imagine that we vote to sever ties with Constantinople and we go back to our former isolation from all other Orthodox Churches. Would our problems be solved? No way! Those parishes that enjoyed a canonical relationship with their neighbors, especially the smaller, rural communities with fourth- and fifth-generation Ukrainians will, possibly, leave the diocese because they consider themselves more American than Ukrainian. "Fine, let them go! Now, we'll return to our Mother Church in Kyiv and have peace," some will exclaim! But wait just a minute: with which Church in Ukraine should we unite? The UOC-KP? The UAOC with a patriarch? Or the UAOC without a patriarch? One side says we must go with the UOC-KP – it's the largest and strongest. But then again, our parishes have priests and parishioners from the UAOC who absolutely will have nothing to do with UOC-KP because they don't support the UOC-KP patriarch and the UOC-KP does not use the word "autocephalous." The supporters of the UOC-KP remind the supporters of the UAOC that use of that word is redundant when you have a patriarch. "No way!" say the supporters of the UAOC. "Our bishops and faithful died in the 1920s for that word."

So a Sobor is called. The UOC-KP wins and the opposition leaves the diocese and writes letters to newspapers denouncing their opponents as traitors. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. – now considerably smaller – rejoices that it is no longer under the jurisdiction of the "Greeks" but the Mother Church of Kyiv. The Church in the U.S., however, needs a bishop, so a Sobor is called for this purpose.

"Wait a minute," says Kyiv. "We are solely responsible for the appointment of your bishops. The Synod of bishops in Ukraine will elect a bishop for you, as is the Orthodox tradition here – not the priests and laity."

"But our Church Constitution gives us the right to govern our Church," cries America.

"The Mother Church doesn't recognize your Church Constitution and, by the way, control by the parish board must also be curtailed. The parish priests, with two or three laymen, will be in control. That's the ancient Ukrainian Orthodox way."

"But that's not the American way!"

"You left the American way years ago," replies Kyiv.

Now the small number of parishes in the United States contemplate what to do. Perhaps things weren't really all that bad in 1998, as some would have had us believe. The "Greeks" never interfered in our internal Church operations. We controlled our own destiny.

Then someone says, "Let's go back to the way it used to be."

"We can't," replies another. "We have no youth, we're old, and we don't even have anyone to write letters to *The Ukrainian Weekly*."

"He who has ears to hear, let him hear!"



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DIRECTV to broadcast Ukrainian programs

FORT LEE, N.J. – DIRECTV, America's largest direct satellite system provider, will begin broadcasting Ukrainian television programs over its satellite network in May, announced the Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. (UABC).

Los Angeles-based DIRECTV, which currently has 3.5 million subscribers, has made an agreement with UABC's owner, Ethnic-American Broadcasting Co. (EABC) to broadcast the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network (UBN).

"For Ukrainian Americans, this agreement means that members of our community can for the first time watch television programs from Ukraine and about Ukrainians on their home television sets at any time they wish," said Ihor Dlaboha, director of UABC.

In order to view UBN programs on DIRECTV, viewers must subscribe to the DIRECTV satellite service and have a receiver and antenna installed. The television schedule of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network will appear on DIRECTV's electronic television guide.

The Ukrainian American Broadcasting

Co. (UABC), a division of the Ethnic-American Broadcasting Co. of Fort Lee, N.J., through its Ukrainian Broadcasting Network (UBN) will offer the Ukrainian American community digital-quality television programs from Ukraine and about the Ukrainian diaspora.

The city-by-city roll out of UBN will begin in May. The Ukrainian Broadcasting Network will operate all-day, everyday, in viewing hours that are convenient for both the East and West coasts. Viewers will be able to watch Ukrainian news reports, talk shows, concerts, sports, movies and diaspora programs. Some of the programs will be in English.

UBN already broadcasts 24 hours a day on radio, providing programs of the National Radio Company of Ukraine from Kyiv, as well as original radio programming about the life of the Ukrainian diaspora produced in the network's studio in Fort Lee, N.J.

UBN also offers the Ukrainian community in the New York-New Jersey market a one-hour, weekday morning radio program, "This Morning with Us."

Pittsburgh

(Continued from page 7)

of her remarks centered on the possible merger of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America with the Ukrainian National Association.

Zenon Komonytsky, honorary member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, spoke convincingly in favor of the merger. After a lengthy discussion about the pros and cons of such a merger, Michael Komichak of Branch 264, proposed a non-binding resolution in favor of the merger under the name Ukrainian National Fraternal Association. It was passed unanimously with a request that the vote be made public in Svoboda as an expression of the will of the UNA's Pittsburgh District Committee.

The UNA now has 1,770 members in

the Pittsburgh area organized in 12 branches. The largest branch is in Ambridge, Pa., with 428 members; Ford City has 377 members; and Pittsburgh proper has 330 members in two separate branches.

Mrs. Diachuk also spoke about the great expense the UNA encounters in the publication of its two newspapers: the Ukrainian-language Svoboda and the English-language Ukrainian Weekly. She pointed out that the postage alone costs the UNA \$1,500 a day, almost \$500,000 a year. Steps are being taken to reduce the expense of publishing both papers she said, adding that this matter will be reviewed at the convention.

After the meeting all present were treated to a buffet luncheon as discussions about the UNA went on.

Mrs. Diachuk was then interviewed for the "Ukrainian Radio Program" by its director, Mr. Komichak.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

exclude the possibility of Ukraine joining NATO "when the time is ripe," since, he said, NATO is the key institution of European security. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Udoenko says "no" to NATO

TOKYO — Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udoenko said in Tokyo on March 11 that Ukraine, like Russia, has no intention of becoming a NATO member, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Udoenko, who was in Japan in his capacity as president of the United Nations General Assembly, said Ukraine "is a non-aligned country and does not want to join" NATO. He added, however, that Ukraine will seek cooperation with the alliance. Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, said in Kyiv the same day that his country "has no plans to join NATO," but is working with it to "ensure collective security in Europe." Those statements differ from the equivocal comments made the previous day by Boris Tarasiuk, the head of the Ukrainian mission to NATO. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Foreign affairs minister in Prague

PRAGUE — Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udoenko and his Czech counterpart, Jaroslav Sedivy, met on March 9 in Prague and discussed economic cooperation between their countries. Mr. Udoenko told journalists later that the two states can "fruitfully cooperate in areas such as nuclear power engineering, machine-building, transportation and space technologies." He said he is satisfied with the "large trade turnover" of the two countries, but worries about the possibility of a Czech decision to re-introduce visa requirements for citizens of countries that are not members of the European Union. Mr. Sedivy said a decision on Ukrainian citizens is "still pending," CTK and ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Defense minister in Hungary

BUDAPEST — Ukraine's Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk told his Hungarian counterpart, Gyorgy Keleti, on March 9 in Budapest that he hopes Ukrainian-Hungarian military cooperation will lead to the creation of a joint peace-keeping force modeled on the Polish-Ukrainian unit. He also told Mr. Keleti that one of the "basic principles" of Ukrainian foreign policy is to join European institutions. In response to a journalist's question, Mr. Kuzmuk said Ukraine was the first country in the world to voluntarily renounce nuclear weapons and therefore is entitled to demand that no nuclear weapons be stationed on its neighbors' territory, Hungarian media reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moldova protests border change

CHISINAU — Prime Minister Ion Ciubuc on March 10 protested Ukraine's decision to fence off a site on the Danube estuary and thereby push the border 100 meters into Moldovan territory, ITAR-TASS reported. That move deprived Moldova of its only access point to the river in the area, where it is building an oil terminal with aid from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. After visiting the site, Mr. Ciubuc said the Ukrainian move is "contrary to international law" and said Ukraine cannot proceed with the fencing until ongoing bilateral talks on border delimitation are completed. Moldovan Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Sova, who heads the Moldovan delegation to those talks, told RFE/RL's Chisinau bureau that mutually acceptable solutions have been reached in "90 percent" of

such cases. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moldovans regret demise of USSR

CHISINAU — Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of Moldovans believe that the demise of the USSR was detrimental for Moldova, according to a poll conducted by the independent institute Opinia. Of those questioned, 18.8 percent were of the opinion that the demise of the Soviet Union did "more good than harm." Moreover, 50.1 percent were opposed to a multi-party system, 32.7 percent were against democracy, 29.6 percent were opposed to private property, and 25.7 percent were not in favor of freedom of emigration. But 59.7 favored freedom of speech and a free press, while 65.7 percent want closer ties with Western countries, Infotag reported on February 6. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CIS summit is postponed

MOSCOW — The Russian presidential press service on March 17 confirmed the postponement of the CIS Customs Union summit and the summit of CIS presidents, planned for March 18 and 19-20, respectively, RFE/RL's Moscow bureau reported. President Boris Yeltsin has instructed Vice Prime Minister Ivan Rybkin, CIS Affairs Minister Anatolii Adamishin, and First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Boris Pastukhov to travel to CIS states to coordinate new dates for those meetings. CIS Executive Secretary Ivan Korotchenia told Interfax that the meetings are likely to be rescheduled for April 23 and 24. A Kremlin statement said President Yeltsin was eager to attend the summits but was forced to follow doctors' orders while he recovers from a respiratory infection. However, some Russian commentators believe Mr. Yeltsin's health was merely a pretext for postponing the summit. Kommersant-Daily argued on March 18 that the delay was prompted by a rapidly worsening "illness" of the CIS itself. Kazakstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev said he hopes the "sudden interval" will give other leaders a chance to conduct a "deeper study of Kazakstan's proposals." Mr. Nazarbayev was scheduled to speak at the CIS summit and the meeting of the four-country customs union. Tajikistan's President Imomali Rakhmonov said he is disappointed that the summit is delayed, as his country is due to be accepted into the four-country customs union. Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko said the postponement of the CIS summit is due to technical and other reasons, not Mr. Yeltsin's illness. Mr. Buteiko said uncertainty about whether Azerbaijan's President Heidar Aliev would attend, conditions set by Georgia for its participation and the Armenian presidential elections are the more likely the reasons. He also said Ukraine did not receive all the documents to be discussed at the summit. But Russian CIS Affairs Minister Adamishin said on March 18 that everything has been prepared for the summit and that all documents are in the appropriate hands. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Communists mark referendum anniversary

MOSCOW — Supporters of several Communist groups demonstrated outside the Moscow embassies of all former Soviet republics, except for Belarus, on March 17, the anniversary of the 1991 referendum on preserving the USSR. In that referendum, 76 percent voted in favor of preserving the union. (They were not given the option of voting for independence from the USSR, and the referendum was boycotted by the Baltic states, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova.) Demonstrators did not picket the Embassy of Belarus; instead they sent a message of support to Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka. Interfax reported that some of the 100 protesters outside the Latvian Embassy in Moscow threw eggs at the building and shouted slogans denouncing "fascism" in Latvia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Conservatory of Music at 7:30 p.m.

Friday-Sunday, April 3-5

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Museum-Archives is holding its fourth annual Easter bazaar. Pysanky and supplies, ceramics, jewelry, beadwork, photographs, artwork, books and cards will be available for sale. Pysanka-writing demonstrations and video also will be featured. The museum is located at 1202 Kenilworth Ave. Museum hours are: Fridays, 7-9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; and Sundays, 1-5 p.m. For more information call (216) 781-4329.

Saturday, April 4

NEW YORK: The Plast sorority "Ti, Shcho Hrebli Rvut" invites the public to its Easter bazaar at 11 a.m.-3 p.m. at the Plast "Domivka," 144 Second Ave. On sale will be traditional Easter delicacies, which can be ordered in advance by calling Motria, (212) 749-1664, after 7 p.m.

NEW YORK: The Music at the Institute concert series at the Ukrainian Institute of America presents Alexander Slobodyanik, pianist; Viktor Tretyakov, violinist; and Stephen Kates, cellist; in a concert honoring the memory of legendary pianist Sviatoslav Richter. The program will include: Sergei Rachmanoff, Trio Elegiacque No. 2 for piano, violin and cello; and Felix Mendelssohn, Trio in C Minor, Op. 66, for piano, violin and cello. Oleh Drach and Nataka Polovynka, actors from the Les Kurbas Theatre, will be performing the poetry of Vasyl Stus and Boris Pasternak. An art exhibit during the concert will feature artwork by Mihaïl Chermiakin; reception will follow. The concert will be held at 8 p.m. at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St. For additional information call (212) 288-8660.

Sunday, April 5

CINCINNATI: The winners of the First

and Second Kyiv International Piano Competitions in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz will appear in concert at Memorial Hall, Cincinnati Art Association, at 3 p.m.

Monday, April 6

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Yuri Sokol, research fellow, Harvard Law School, and former program manager, U.S. Treasury Tax Advisory Program in Ukraine, who will speak on the topic "The Establishment of Tax Administration and the Development of Tax Legislation in Ukraine." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Thursday, April 9

NEW YORK: Seven young keyboard artists, winners of the First and Second Kyiv International Piano Competitions in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz, will perform a program of Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, Rachmaninov, Liebermann and Liszt-Horowitz at Weill Recital Hall, Carnegie Hall, at 8 p.m. Tickets, at \$20 and \$15, may be reserved by calling (212) 247-7800.

ADVANCE NOTICE

PARMA, Ohio: St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School is celebrating its 50th anniversary during the 1997-1998 school year. A banquet/ball in celebration of the anniversary is being held on Saturday, April 25, in the St. Josaphat Astrodome, 5720 State Road, Parma. The evening will begin with a social hour starting at 5:30 p.m., with dinner being served at 6:30 p.m. The ball will start at 9 p.m. with music by the Roman band. Donations are \$50 per person; tickets may be ordered until April 4, by calling (440) 884-6716.

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1998 camps and workshops at Soyuzivka

TENNIS CAMP SUNDAY JUNE 21 - THURSDAY JULY 2, 1998

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BOYS AND GIRLS CAMP SATURDAY JULY 11 - SATURDAY JULY 25, 1998

recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12 Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr. room and board: UNA members \$180.00 per week/non-members \$220.00 per week counselor fee: \$30.00 per child per week. Limited to 45 campers per week

CHEMNEY FUN CENTER SUNDAY JULY 19 - SATURDAY JULY 25, 1998

geared to exposing the Ukrainian heritage to the English-speaking pre-schoolers ages 4-6, 2 sessions per day 10 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. registration/counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka registration/counselor fee: \$125.00 for parents staying off premises parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly (not due prior to arrival)

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP, SUNDAY AUGUST 9 - SATURDAY AUGUST 23, 1998

traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced room and board: UNA members \$275.00/non-member \$325.00 for full session instructors fee \$200.00; director: Roma Pryma Bohachevsky
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BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL FORMS AND PERMISSION SLIPS MUST BE COMPLETED AND RECEIVED BY SOYUZIVKA TOGETHER WITH THE FULL PAYMENT OF INSTRUCTORS' FEES AND CAMP PAYMENTS NO LATER THAN 3 WEEKS PRIOR TO THE START OF THE CAMP SESSION. OTHERWISE THE CHILD WILL LOOSE HIS OR HER PLACE IN CAMP. NO EXCEPTIONS.

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA. THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYONE BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.

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For further information or for applications, please contact:
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, March 27

NEW YORK: The Verkhovynky Plast sorority invites all to an evening in commemoration of Vasyl Stus' 60th birthday to be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m. Members of the Les Kurbas Theater will perform Mr. Stus' works, and Nadia Svitlychna will offer insights into his life and contributions. Tickets will be \$10. For further information please call Nina Samokish, (212) 673-9530.

ORNO, Maine: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra will perform at the Maine Center for the Arts, University of Maine. For information call the center, (207) 581-1804.

Saturday, March 28

NEW YORK: The Les Kurbas Theater invites all to join them in a celebration of their 10th anniversary to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. with a performance of the works of Bohdan Ihor Antonych, "Prayer to the Stars." Refreshments will be served in a café-like setting, and surprises will follow. Tickets are \$30. To reserve a place or table at this unique event, call Chryzanta, (973) 763-9124, or Marta, (908) 964-7886.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: A Ukrainian Easter festival will be held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 54 Winter St. (behind Newbrite Plaza), from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Featured will be pysanky, craft supplies, Easter baked goods and traditional Ukrainian food. Pysanky-making workshops will be held at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. (fee \$15, reservations needed). Ample parking and free admission. For information call (860) 828-5087.

WORCESTER, Mass.: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra will perform at Memorial Auditorium, Lincoln Square. For information call Music Worcester Inc., (508) 754-3231.

COATESVILLE, Pa.: Holy Ghost Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 399 Charles St., will be holding its annual spring bazaar from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Ukrainian kitchen will have delicious varenyky, halushky, kovbasa, paska, nut and poppy seed rolls, baked goods and more. Church tours and a variety of craft tables also will be available. For information call Irene Pashesnik, (610) 384-7285.

Sunday, March 29

SILVER SPRING, Md.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the the Les Kurbas Theater invite all to a performance of Lina Kostenko's "Marusia Churai" to be held in the church center, located at 15100 New Hampshire Ave., at 4 p.m. Tickets are \$15 for adults, \$10 for seniors and \$5 for children. For further information please call Lida Chopivska-Benson, (202) 686-6975, or the Rev. Stefan Zencuch, (301) 384-9192.

PASSAIC, N.J.: The SUM-A and Plast youth organizations, Passaic branches,

invite all children to the musical tale "The Frog," presented by Marta Sawycky, director of Preschool Music. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., at noon.

Monday, March 30

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Olga Strakhov, lecturer, Division of Continuing Education, Harvard University, who will speak on the topic "The Ukrainian Background of Patriarch Nikon's Reforms." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31

WASHINGTON: The Kennan Institute is holding a seminar, co-sponsored with the Division of International Studies of the Woodrow Wilson Center, featuring William G. Miller, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, and Robert Freedman, president, Baltimore Hebrew University, who will speak on the topic "Russia Returns to the Middle East." The seminar will be held in the library, third floor, of the Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Drive SW, at 4-5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, April 1

CHICAGO: The Chicago-Kyiv Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities Program is sponsoring a concert featuring winners of the Kyiv International Competitions for Young Pianists in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz. The concert will be held at the Chicago Cultural Center, Preston Bradley Hall, 78 E. Washington St., at 7 p.m. Tickets: \$15.

Thursday, April 2

CLIFTON, N.J.: A "pirogifest" featuring home-made varenyky, kovbasa and sauerkraut, stuffed cabbage, wine and beer, coffee and cake, will be held to support the candidacy of Stefan Tatarenko for Clifton Council. The dinner will be held at 7 p.m. at the Holy Ascension Orthodox Church, 635 Broad St. Tickets: \$25 per person. For tickets and information, call Tom or Cheryl Hawrylko, (973) 773-1800.

Friday, April 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a presentation titled "Discovering Identities: An Evening of Contemporary Ukrainian Poetry" with Oleh Lysheha, poet and Fulbright scholar, and James Brasfield, poet, translator and lecturer at Pennsylvania State University. The presentation will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 7:30 p.m.

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The winners of the Kyiv International Piano Competitions in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz will appear in concert in Huntington Recital Hall

(Continued on page 19)

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

- Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

- To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information **WRITTEN IN PREVIEW FORMAT** (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

- Text should be double-spaced.
- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.