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Chornobyl 12 years after: questions of funding are key

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

CHORNOBYL — At 1:24 a.m. on April 26, 1986, a failed test at the fourth reactor at the Chornobyl nuclear power station resulted in an explosion, sending radioactive particles into the atmosphere and contaminating the land for miles around, creating a place devoid of life, people and a future.

During the several months that followed more than 100,000 people were evacuated from one of the richest regions of what was then the Soviet Union. They lost their homes and property, and were forced to move to an unknown future.

Today, 12 years after the worst nuclear accident in history, the Chornobyl nuclear complex, located about an hour and half from Ukraine's capital city, continues to operate and Ukraine continues to live in the shadow of Chornobyl. Residents of the contaminated zones are still being resettled, and millions of others are not sure that the air they breathe and the water they drink is safe.

In a 1995 agreement with the Group of Seven industrialized countries Ukraine pledged to close the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000 in exchange for international aid.

But Ukraine is still awaiting a deci-

sion on a request it has made that the G-7 help finance the completion of construction of two nuclear reactor complexes, one near the northwestern city of Rivne, the other near Khmelnytskyi in central Ukraine, that Ukraine says are needed to replace the Chornobyl plant and provide much-needed energy.

President Leonid Kuchma recently reiterated that Ukraine would not be able to close the troublesome Chornobyl complex if the G-7 reneges on its promise.

Ukraine also has been pressing the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance construction of the two nuclear reactor complexes.

EBRD representatives indicated this year that the bank would finance completion of the two power plants, but have delayed a final decision due to concerns about safety, the financial soundness of the project and doubts that the projected \$1.2 billion loan could be repaid.

Ukraine has stated that it is not satisfied with the demands being placed on it by the EBRD in exchange for the loan. On April 20 Ukraine's Minister of Energy Oleksii Shebertsov said his government is not happy with a "number of provisions" and is looking at alternate sources of funding to complete the two reactors at Rivne and the four at

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A view of the concrete sarcophagus encasing Chornobyl's No. 4 reactor.

Kuchma taps NATO envoy Tarasiuk as Ukraine's foreign affairs minister

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Borys Tarasiuk became Ukraine's third foreign minister on April 17 with his appointment by President Leonid Kuchma at a special session of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He replaces Hennadii Udovenko who resigned on April 9 to take a seat in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada.

President Kuchma and the new minister underscored that the Foreign Affairs Ministry would continue to pursue the same foreign policy objectives that had been established during Mr. Udovenko's tenure.

"Ukrainian foreign policy will not change," said Mr. Tarasiuk. "We will continue to do everything possible to help integrate Ukraine into European and European-Atlantic structures and to strengthen the country's independence by means of foreign policy."

Speaking about the diplomatic corps, Mr. Tarasiuk said "We will make a serious effort to enhance the professional level in the performance of the whole system."

In a special presentation, President Kuchma outlined to the collegium his ideas on the form Ukraine's foreign policy should take. "Our foreign policy should be neither pro-West, nor pro-East, it must be pro-Ukraine," said President Kuchma.

Chief among the responsibilities that the ministry should assume, according to President Kuchma, is to develop economic policies in the international field, including the development of large-scale international economic projects. He also called for "new impulses" in the development of relations with the European Union.

The president told Ukraine's foreign service to "fill with content" the strategic relations between Ukraine and the United States. He also underscored the priority of relations with Russia.

Most of Ukraine's government leaders attended the special session, including Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, Cabinet members and National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin.

Mr. Horbulin, who is President Kuchma's most trusted advisor, told journalists after the session of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Collegium that the appointment of Mr. Tarasiuk should be seen as another point on a stable continuum of Ukrainian foreign policy. "We don't need to change the direction of foreign policy so much as to change the tempo," said Mr. Horbulin. "We need a more rigid defense of the interests of Ukraine."

Mr. Tarasiuk, 49, most recently was Ukraine's ambassador to the Benelux

and its envoy to NATO. As such he played a key role in the preparation of Ukraine's special charter with NATO that was signed last summer.

From 1992 to 1994 Mr. Tarasiuk was vice minister under independent Ukraine's first foreign affairs minister, Anatolii Zlenko, and headed the Ukrainian delegation in talks with the U.S. and Russia over Ukraine's nuclear disarmament.

The new foreign affairs minister was born in Dzerzhynsk, Zhytomyr Oblast, in 1949 and attended Kyiv State University, where he earned a degree in international relations in 1975. He began working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR in 1971. By 1994 he had assumed the post of first vice minister for foreign affairs. He spent five years (1981-1986) at the United Nations, initially as second secretary and then first secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Mission.

President Kuchma accepted the resignation of two more Cabinet ministers on April 21. Gone are Minister of the Economy Viktor Suslov and Minister of Science and Technology Volodymyr Semynozhenko. Both ministers were elected to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada in the March 29 elections. Mr. Semynozhenko won as an independent and Mr. Suslov as a member of the Socialist Party slate.

The president's press secretary,

(Continued on page 2)

Police say currency official was murdered in contract hit

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Vadym Hetman, board chairman of the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange, and a respected lawmaker who recently failed in his attempt to get re-elected to the Verkhovna Rada, was murdered the evening of April 22 as he entered his apartment in Kyiv. Police officials are calling Mr. Hetman's murder a paid assassination.

"Judging by the style in which the financial expert was killed, the murderer was a professional and it was most likely a contract hit," said Oleksander Zarubytsky, the head of the External Affairs Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Zarubytsky said three theories for the killing are being investigated. "We are looking into versions associated with Mr. Hetman's work as the director of the exchange committee, as well as the purchase by the exchange of its trading house on Kontraktova Square," said Mr. Zarubytsky. "The third version is tied to

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Kyiv spruces up for convention of EBRD's board of governors

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Kyiv is sprucing up. Everywhere there are in freshly painted buildings and newly re-paved streets. Workers are rapidly finishing work on reconstruction projects that have languished for years. Hotel rooms have been remodeled. And two historic churches, long destroyed, have been rebuilt.

The flurry of activity is in anticipation of next month's annual convention for the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development board of governors. Scheduled for May 9-12, it is Kyiv's first world-class convention, and the city is making every effort to pull it off in a world-class way.

Ukraine is looking at the annual convention, which will include the board of governors meeting, a business forum and an exposition of Ukrainian business potential, as well as the usual entertainment and cultural events associated with such an endeavor, as a showcase of its investment potential. "It will give us a chance to show investors our possibilities and potential for future investment," said Yurii Poluneyev, Ukraine's London-based representative on the EBRD board of directors.

The event will cost Ukraine about \$1.5 million, a relatively paltry sum for a major convention. Ukraine has kept costs low by searching out sponsors in Ukraine's banking industry and by auctioning off certain elements associated with the conference, such as the transportation of guests, which Mercedes Benz picked up.

The costs do not include extensive road maintenance and building renovations, which were needed anyway, according to the head EBRD Organizing Committee of the Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers, Oleh Taranov.

"Reconstruction of hotels and roads came from the city budget," said Mr. Taranov. "This was done as a normal need. The only difference was that we had the schedules moved up to fill the needs of the convention."

Ukraine hopes that the more than 7,000 guests expected — among them 3,000 European visitors and 200 to 300 Western journalists — will view the convention not simply as a chance to party and share stories of financial conquests, but as a chance to take a serious look at investment possibilities in Ukraine.

"We do not want this to be a tourist excursion, but a meeting of potential business partners," said Mr. Taranov.

To bring together potential Ukrainian and European business partners, the organizing committee is sponsoring an exhibition of Ukrainian business in connection with

the EBRD Business Forum.

There, Ukrainian businesses will display their wares and production capabilities to European investors and bankers. And, in an interesting marketing strategy, potential European investors who see something they like will be able to get a first-hand look at the Ukrainian operation immediately, no matter in which region of Ukraine it is located.

"We will have charter flights available so that interested delegates will be able to fly out to the regions," said Mr. Taranov.

All guests to the EBRD Business Forum will have access to the exhibition. The forum, designed to promote investment and business opportunities among the 58 member countries of the EBRD, comprises information services, bank seminars and country presentation, which will include country profile reports.

The EBRD is an international organization founded in 1991 that finances projects for countries in economic transition to democracy and open market systems. Its work is specifically aimed at 26 countries of the former Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Its shareholders consist of all the countries of the European Union, the United States and Japan. The EBRD performs three functions: it provides credits, invests in capital stocks and gives credit guarantees.

Currently the bank has approved 23 projects for Ukraine with a total value of some \$600 million.

With all that it could bring to Ukraine, the convention — which Mr. Taranov predicted could mean investment interest by 10 percent of the guests — has not been without its problems.

"I don't want to say that in six months we made heaven in Kyiv," said Mr. Taranov.

The biggest headache has been the absolute lack of five-star hotels in Kyiv. There are no Western-style hotels in Kyiv even today, almost seven years after independence, thanks in large part to the stifling government red tape and fees that have become a business hallmark of this country and have inhibited overall investment. In addition, there is simply a dearth of hotel rooms to accommodate the 7,000 expected guests. The lack of space has forced Mr. Taranov's organizing committee to look to alternate housing.

They have turned to the Dnipro River as their salvation. Two large excursion boats with 700 rooms will be moored at docks near the center of the city and will house the support staff of convention delegates.

Besides the general facelift Kyiv is enjoying as a result of convention preparation, another benefit the city will receive is the reconstruction of two historic, religious landmarks. The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary of Pyrohoscha and the Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes, two historic landmarks destroyed by Stalin in the 1930s, are being restored. The former is generally complete with only the interior left to finish, while the bell tower of St. Michael has been finished and exterior work on the main church is nearing completion.

So, how are Kyivans reacting to a major international event occurring in their midst and the new face that Kyiv is taking on for the event? Not without some cynicism.

As 35-year-old Oleskander Smoliy, employed at Ukraine's Ministry of Justice, said, "It's a good thing, it will give Ukraine more exposure in the West and maybe even some business investment might come of it. But do you really think that the renovation of Kyiv will continue after the bankers leave?"

NEWSBRIEFS

Kyiv says G-7 fails to keep pledge

KYIV — The Ukrainian government has accused the international community of failing to keep an agreement on the shut-down of the Chernobyl nuclear plant, ITAR-TASS reported. "Our expectations of receiving financial aid from the international community have not been met," the agency quoted Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko as saying. Under the 1995 deal, the G-7 pledged \$3.1 billion to assist Ukraine in closing the plant by the year 2000. Ukrainian authorities maintain that to date they have received only \$250 million. (RFE/RL Newsline)

"Open Zone": collection about Chernobyl

KYIV — A collection of accounts by journalists who wrote about the nuclear accident at Chernobyl was released here under the title "Open Zone." The volume was prepared by Ihor Zasieda, a member of the Ukrainian Journalists' Union who covered the Chernobyl story, who emphasized that journalists traveled to the accident site to do their jobs, not for the sake of money. Many of them died, he noted. The book contains biographies and reminiscences about 12 deceased journalists. Published in an edition of 600, the book is to be sold for 2 hrv with proceeds earmarked for a fund to support journalists. (Respublika)

Ukraine seeks to prosecute Russian attaché

KYIV — Ukraine has asked Russia to strip a legal attaché at the Russian Embassy in Kyiv of his diplomatic immunity. While driving a car, the attaché hit and killed a Ukrainian citizen crossing the street. A Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said the diplomat was drunk at the time of the accident, but declined to undergo an alcohol check and medical tests. "Considering the seriousness of the accident, we want appropriate measures to be taken," Reuters quoted the spokesman as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma wants 'unengaged' chairman

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said on April 15 he wants to see an "unengaged politician" as the new Parliament chairman ITAR-TASS reported. In such a case, "the Parliament will do its job instead of engaging in political intrigues," Mr. Kuchma asserted. He declined to give any names, but his spokesman said the president is opposed to the old leadership of the Verkhovna Rada, thus hinting that the president is against Oleksander Moroz's re-election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Vitrenko deprived of parliamentary seat

KYIV — Nataliya Vitrenko, leader of the Progressive Socialists, has been deprived of her parliamentary mandate by a court in Konotop, Sumy Oblast, where she ran for the Verkhovna Rada in the March 29 elections, Ukrainian Television-2 reported on April 20. According to the court, Ms. Vitrenko gave information about the private life of her rivals and insulted state officials during the election campaign. The court also nullified the votes cast for the Progressive Socialists' party list in Konotop, thus pushing the party's support below the 4 percent threshold for parliamentary representation. Ms. Vitrenko has called the court ruling "revenge on a political leader and an opposition party," Ukrainian Television-2 reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CEC registers 413 national deputies

KYIV — As of April 17, the CEC had registered 413 deputies elected in the Verkhovna Rada elections in March. This figure comprises 218 elected on party lists and 195 in single-mandate constituencies. CEC Chairman Mykhailo Riabets noted that all elected deputies have been registered, except for those in districts where complaints about election irregularities are being investigated. Elections will be re-run in several districts, and checks are to be carried out in several others. Ukrainian courts are currently examining appeals to invalidate election results in 25 districts. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine, Russia hold naval maneuvers

KYIV — The Russian and Ukrainian naval fleets held large-scale joint maneuvers in the Black Sea on April 14-21. The two countries deployed a total of 37 vessels in what a Russian naval spokesman described as "the biggest Russian-Ukrainian maneuvers since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991," Agence France Presse reported. The eight-day exercises simulated pursuit of enemy submarines and included missile launches and parachute landings on the Crimean peninsula. The exercises took place in Striletskyi Bay near Sevastopol. (RFE/RL Newsline, Eastern Economist)

Kuchma to give state of the nation address

KYIV — Presidential advisor Anatolii Halchynskyi announced on April 10 that President Leonid Kuchma will give a state of the nation address on May 4. A report called "A Strategy for Stabilization and Economic Growth" will also be prepared. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma taps...

(Continued from page 1)

Oleksander Maidannyk, called he resignations "inevitable." He also confirmed that the acting procurator general, Oleh Lytvak, and the head of the state tax control board, Viktor Korol, had also decided to leave government for legislative work.

The two Cabinet resignations bring the number of Cabinet members who have decided to resign after winning a seat in the Verkhovna Rada to four. Seven Cabinet members won legislative seats in those elections. Only Prime Minister Pustovoitenko and Minister of Cabinet Affairs Anatolii Tolstoukhov have decided to stay. Minister of Environmental Affairs Yurii Kostenko still has not declared his decision.

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INTERVIEW: Buteiko speaks on Ukraine's foreign policy

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko was among a group of Ukrainian government officials participating in a workshop on Ukraine-NATO relations sponsored by the Harvard University Project on Ukrainian Security and the Stanford-Harvard Preventive Defense Project. The April 8-9 workshop was held at the Brookings Institution.

Before departing Washington, Mr. Buteiko was interviewed on April 10 at the Ukrainian Embassy by this writer and Voice of America correspondent Adrian Karmazyn. He fielded questions about Ukraine's relations with NATO, the United States and Russia, as well as about the effects of the March 29 parliamentary elections on Ukrainian foreign policy.

Following are translated excerpts from the interview, which was conducted in Ukrainian.

Mr. Buteiko, could we start by having you say a little bit about the Ukraine-NATO seminar?

During the conference we discussed the implementation of the NATO-Ukraine special relationship charter, Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace program and in its peacekeeping activities.

Many interesting and practical ideas were expressed dealing with the improvement of means of cooperation, as well as with finding resources to fund these cooperative activities.

We found it meaningful that the conference was conducted in such a businesslike atmosphere. And we saw again that there is an interest on the part of the United States to transform NATO, that the doors to the organization will remain open for those who would wish to join it, and that this organization will continue peacekeeping activities in the region following current guidelines – in cooperation with the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe – and we saw the possibility that NATO could evolve into an organization that would be one of the most important elements of a future overall security structure in Europe.

In his remarks to the seminar, [Deputy Secretary of State] Strobe Talbott said that the threat of instability in the region would not result so much from NATO's expansion as from halting its expansion after the first or second round. This, he said, would destabilize the region and establish a new dividing line. How would Ukraine view the stopping of NATO expansion after the first or second round?

Let me point out that we are interested in the transformation of NATO. And NATO is being transformed; it is changing. And, as an organization searching for its "new face," it's important that the expansion process continue but within the framework of creating a general security structure in Europe. We find great merit in this. Other countries will join in this, as did Ukraine, through its special partnership charter with NATO, and Russia, which participates in accordance with its agreement with NATO.

I don't see any particular problem in this regard. We have a more serious problem with the expansion of the European Union up to Ukraine's border and the possibility of the raising of what I would call the "paper curtain" in front of Ukraine. This would be more damaging for us than was the Iron Curtain erected by the Soviet Union.

Strobe Talbott also pointed out that NATO is not only a military organization but a political one as well. What changes do you expect or would like to see in the structure of NATO?

We've already seen a number of changes. First, the command structure, as you know, was changed. The psychology and philosophy guiding the activities of the organization are changing. For a long time the organization was oriented on defending the territories of its member-states. Now the situation has changed. The most important change in adapting NATO to a changing situation, for the most part, came about in response to developments in the Balkans, in Bosnia-Herzegovina. No one could imagine, say eight years ago, that military units of NATO countries, Russia and Ukraine would jointly take part in peacekeeping operations and work together. This change is taking place and I think that it is basically a psychological change in attitude and approach.

And this will continue in the future. For the most part, NATO member-states no longer feel an external threat. But there are many new elements – like inter-ethnic conflicts and new forms of international terrorism – around which countries will cooperate within the NATO framework.



Yaro Bihun

Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko

And, after all these changes, will there be a place for Ukraine in a future NATO?

In NATO itself?

Yes.

I see Ukraine's cooperation within the framework of its charter with NATO as very important, and we can do much there. It will depend, most of all, on Ukraine – on its ability, its readiness. As for its membership? Certainly, if NATO is evolving into an all-European security structure, then I can't imagine such a structure without Ukraine.

If I might ask a question about President Kuchma's visit to Russia, when the bilateral economic agreement was signed. Why did this agreement elicit such a negative response from various segments of the population? The newspaper *Kievskiy Viedomosti*, for example, called it a betrayal of Ukrainian interests.

At that time it was treated in the context of the election campaign. And I personally was surprised to hear criticism of this agreement from the lips of those who had upheld our foreign policy toward Russia. The motives were related to the elections.

We must establish and develop normal relations with the Russian Federation. And if we have a long-term economic cooperation agreement with Russia, this means stability for our producers. It does not mean that cooperation with Russia closes the door on our movement toward Europe.

Our overall goal – both short- and medium-term – continues to be integration within European and Euro-Atlantic structures. Therefore, we cannot erect a curtain on one border for the sake of the other. Ukraine is a major power and it has to develop and maintain relations with all. And how can we not develop relations – especially economic relations – with such a large country as our neighbor Russia?

So you view this criticism as unfounded?

You must understand that during the debate about the visit critics quoted from documents that had no relation to what was actually agreed to. They quoted from a first Russian draft as if it were the final agreement. Of course, had we accepted what Russia proposed in its first draft, that would have been completely unacceptable. And that is why it was, to a large measure, changed.

I understand that no agreement can be perfect. But an agreement requires that both parties agree. If one of the sides does not agree, it cannot be forced into agreement, because forced agreements do not last.

It was also important for us to balance appropriately the steps we are taking toward the European Union. It's quite possible that to a degree there was a pulling back on our part resulting from the long delay in the ratification of our agreement on friendship and cooperation with the European Union. When we signed the agreement, we expected that it would be ratified within one and a half, but no more than two years, and it contained points we considered timely and important for us. The process actually took four years. As I look at it, it was an example of

Europe's general tendency and historic approach with respect to Ukraine.

And do you expect the ratification of the Ukraine-Russia friendship and cooperation agreement also will take four years?

It will depend on who has the upper hand in the Russian Parliament. If it's those who adhere to the old way of doing things, then anything is possible. We have already seen finished agreements waiting two years to be signed. But, being an optimist, I expect that common sense will prevail and that this agreement will be ratified.

Are you equally optimistic about the certification by the secretary of state at the end of this month with respect to American investor problems in Ukraine?

We are doing everything possible to resolve these problems. It's hard for me to say how successful we have been in this. But I would like to underscore the following:

This certification is mandated by the American legislative branch and the administration is required to report. But, to my mind, reducing the relationship between Ukraine and the United States to the question of certification is completely superficial and inappropriate. I think this issue should be viewed in the context of the full spectrum of our relationship, and the importance of Ukraine and its role on the continent. And, appropriately, they should be the paramount issues in the relationship between Ukraine and the United States.

Is this the most serious problem in the U.S.-Ukraine relationship today, or are there other disputes about which we have not heard?

As soon as bilateral relations start to develop intensively, many issues come to the fore that need to be resolved. Should one call them disputes? There are, of course, different interests and different approaches. But we have, with the United States, a stated goal of achieving a strategic partnership, and these issues should be resolved within the framework of the spirit of this strategic partnership.

There are, of course, other issues, but many of them have been resolved in negotiations during Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's visit to Kyiv and some are being resolved right now. Life goes on.

I haven't seen any press reports about any reaction by Ukraine to the recent worsening of relations between Russia and Latvia. Has Ukraine commented on this in any way?

I haven't reviewed any communications from Kyiv today as yet, but, personally, I feel that [Russia's] reaction is excessive. Whatever the merits of the case, we, of course, do not condone any infringement on national minority rights. Ukraine's position is that such rights should be respected. But Moscow's excessive reaction, of course, was not normal, especially in light of the fact that the Latvian side took steps to resolve the incidents that took place.

Concerning the election results, Mr. Buteiko. Do you think that they will complicate the European aspect of your foreign policy?

It was obvious to me that domestic issues were at the forefront of the election campaign, but I also noticed a heightened interest in foreign policy issues. After the power arrangements are settled in the new Verkhovna Rada, we expect some problems early on. I would not discount the possibility that the first test to indicate the real distribution of power in Parliament may well be over a foreign policy issue. But I don't think there will be any special problems.

Have you observed any signal from the voters as to what kind of foreign policy they would like to see?

For the past four years the main national pulpit was controlled, for the most part, by the leftists, since the Parliament was headed by a leader of the left wing. And the people – and I noticed this in the election campaign, since I campaigned myself – have a false understanding of foreign policy and how it is implemented. They are not adequately informed, and the Foreign Affairs Ministry bears part of the blame.

In the past, under the Soviet Union, after important official events and decisions, teams were sent forth to inform the public. Although we try, we have neither the time, nor the resources and personnel to do this effectively. I see now that we will have to study this problem and possibly make some changes in the internal outreach activities of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Census 2000 questionnaires submitted to Congress

by Todd Columbus

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – Preparations continue for the decennial census of 2000. The U.S. Census Bureau has officially submitted to Congress the questions it intends to include on the census questionnaires. As part of the census process, the Census Bureau will print over 300 million questionnaires to be mailed to the estimated 120 million households in the United States. Distribution of these mailings and the start of the census are scheduled for mid-March 2000.

Recently several Democrats and Republicans in the House of Representatives co-sponsored a resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 246, to allow for the use of a long form to gain more specific demographic information. This, however, has caused a great deal of debate in Congress.

The 2000 Census intends to incorporate three different forms as part of the process: a short form, a long form, and a "be counted" form. Improvements are still to be made to the forms, and the Census Bureau has noted that the forms will be easier to read and understand because of larger type sizes and the addition of information describing how census information benefits communities.

The short form will be sent to the vast majority of households nationwide and includes seven questions. This number is

down significantly from the 1990 census when 13 questions constituted this form. As noted in the concurrent resolution, this decrease was effected in response to a mandate from Congress "to reduce the reporting burden on the nation's residents." Six of the questions included on the short form are population-related, while the remaining question is related to housing (whether respondents own or rent the house in which they live).

The long form, unlike the short form, will be distributed only to an average of one in six households. This form includes 52 questions covering a wide range of subjects, including the questions appearing on the short form. Questions concerning race have been modified to allow respondents to check off more than one race. Also proposed is a question concerning ethnicity and ancestry. The long form will include "only those subjects that have specific legislative justification."

Finally, the "be counted" forms are meant to maximize public participation and will be posted in locations such as post offices and convenience stores. It will consist of the short-form questions of the census, which the public may pick up at convenient locations, fill out and mail. The "be counted" form is seen by the Census Bureau as another way to encourage people to participate in the decennial census.

The Census Bureau also will organize

various community organizations to host questionnaire centers, where bureau officials will answer questions regarding all forms of the 2000 Census.

Serious debate has arisen in Congress concerning the implementation of the long form, or what is being referred to as sampling. Currently, two separate court cases are challenging the use of sampling to count the population in the census.

Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) stated that "improving the accuracy of the census through the use of sampling is essential" because past methods have missed minorities and rural Americans.

Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla.) said he views the census as "pure politics" on the administration's part and worries it may hurt Republicans in the redistricting process.

The use of sampling is important to many minorities and ethnic communities throughout the United States as it provides a means by which their representation in the American population can be gauged. This, in turn, plays a critical role in the allocation and distribution of federal funds to state and local governments. In H. Con. Res. 246, the General Accounting Office has noted "that over \$170 billion each year in Federal program funds are distributed to state and local governments on the basis of data collected in the census, including data available only from the long form."

Police say...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Hetman's election campaign effort."

Mr. Zarubysky said the investigation into the murder would involve the Internal Affairs Ministry's "biggest and best" efforts.

According to the ministry spokesman, Mr. Hetman was gunned down between 10:10 p.m. and 10:30 p.m., in the elevator of his apartment building in Kyiv. He was struck by four gunshots — one to the head and three to the abdomen. Police officials found six cartridges fired from a Soviet-made TT pistol. His body was discovered by residents of the building at 11:10 p.m. The Internal Affairs Ministry said no eyewitnesses have come forward and that the number of assailants is not known.

Mr. Hetman, the first chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, was a well-respected member of the Verkhovna Rada who remained independent of the various political factions and parties.

He was considered a voice of reason and a political broker among his peers. Journalists often turned to him for an objective and politically unbiased opinion.

His popularity and achievements in the Verkhovna Rada did not lead to success in the elections, however. He was handily defeated in his re-election effort in the March 29 elections. He had, however, filed a court appeal on the results of the elections, which was to have been reviewed next week.

Mr. Hetman was considered a financial expert and had headed the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Finance and Banking. He had been chairman of the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange since its inception in 1993.

Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, commenting on the murder of Mr. Hetman told Interfax-Ukraine on April 23: "I am grieved by the murder of such a decent, intelligent and wise person who did much to strengthen the independence of Ukraine."

President Leonid Kuchma has instructed that an ad hoc team of experts from the Ukraine's top ministries be assembled to look into the murder.

Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 1)

Khmelnitskyi.

"Meanwhile, we are looking for alternative sources of funding the effort to complete the construction of the reactors," said Mr. Shebertsov.

That possibility could include drawing credits from Russian banks. During President Kuchma's last visit to Moscow, in addition to signing an economic pact, Moscow agreed in principle to provide funding for the Rivne and Khmelnitskyi reactors.

President Kuchma has said that if no Western funding arrives, Ukraine is ready to complete the two nuclear facilities on its own, but that it would agree to a technical loan from the Russian Federation.

Ukrainian officials say that Western assistance has been far from adequate and that they expected more. Several times they have warned the West that they would not be able to meet the promised deadline for the closure of the Chornobyl complex in the year 2000.

Correction

In The Weekly's story (April 19) on the resignation of Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko, it was incorrectly stated that Valerii Cherep belongs to the Rukh Party. In fact, Mr. Cherep is a member of the Party of National Economic Development.

In fact, some experts believe that Ukraine does not want to implement the promises made and that Chornobyl will continue to work after the year 2000. "The state wants to continue the work of the station as long as possible," said Volodymyr Usatenko, senior advisor to the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Chornobyl.

"Under this government, I have no doubt that Prime Minister Pustovoitenko will do everything to keep the unit turned on; he needs this as a flag," said Mr. Usatenko. "Chornobyl is not needed as an energy object, but it is needed as a symbol of danger. They will continue to operate Chornobyl after the year 2000 by all means possible. They believe that they can force the world to keep paying after 2000 ... by speculating on the danger."

Mr. Usatenko said that neither the Chornobyl station nor the Rivne and Khmelnitskyi power plants designated to replace it are needed. "We have enough power capacity in Ukraine — three times more than we need," said Mr. Usatenko. "Completing the units means increasing tariffs and thus the costs of goods, because it will be impossible to pay off the huge losses otherwise, and we will have to pay back the credits."

Experts have indicated that the biggest danger for Ukrainians is the condition of the sarcophagus, the concrete shell hastily erected after the 1986 tragedy, which encases the stricken fourth reactor at Chornobyl.

But some local officials believe that even here the danger is minimal.

"There is no threat to the population outside the 30-kilometer zone and there can't be," said Volodymyr Holosha, first vice minister at Ukraine's Ministry of Emergency Situations, speaking at a press conference in the contaminated zone on April 17.

"Even if local instabilities lead to a partial collapse of the sarcophagus, which potentially could lead to a release of (radioactive) dust, according to calculations by scientists, including ones from Russia and Germany, a threat of increased doses involves only the personnel working in the industrial square," said Mr. Holosha.

Chornobyl officials indicated that they hope Ukraine and the West will continue to cooperate on the problems associated with the Chornobyl disaster. They cited as an example of successful cooperation the \$2 million project to repair the ventilation chimney at reactor No. 4, which is being financed by the United States, Canada and Ukraine. Western companies are doing the actual work with assistance from Ukraine.

"The repair of the ventilation chimney is the first example of cooperation between Ukraine and Western countries on the problems of the sarcophagus," said Oleksander Slavis, the Kyiv representative of the Chornobyl station.

He said that several other projects aimed at making the destroyed No. 4 reactor and its fragile protective shell safer will soon get under way. The projects are part of a \$760 million plan drafted by the G-7 and Ukraine to stabilize the sarcophagus.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

A fond farewell to the Svoboda Press print shop

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – As reported in last week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly (April 19), the Svoboda Press print shop in Jersey City, N.J., was permanently closed down on Thursday, April 16. The UNA's two publications will be printed out of house by Redmond Press in Denville, N.J.

The decision was announced on Friday, April 10, just as The Weekly's April 12 issue was going to press. Thus, it was too late to tell our readers that the issue they would be holding in their hands was the last in a long line of Weeklies published at the UNA's Jersey City facility, located in what was once the Ukrainian National Association's headquarters building.

The April 12 issue was our last to be printed on the UNA's own Goss offset press. The first run off that press was The Weekly's November 15, 1975, issue – then still a four-page broadsheet edition – soon after the press had been installed in the UNA's then new headquarters building at 30 Montgomery St. Later, the Ukrainian-language Svoboda began to be printed daily on that press. (The official dedication ceremonies of the Montgomery Street edifice took place on February 22, 1974, but it wasn't until May 26, 1976, that the editorial staffs of Svoboda and The Weekly moved into the new 15-story building from the previous UNA building located a few blocks away at 81-83 Grand St.)

Those same offset presses were the ones that printed The Ukrainian Weekly's first 16-page tabloid issue dated July 4, 1976. Later, with the installation of a third Goss unit on December 17, 1991 (our gift that year from St. Nicholas, we mused in your yearend issue), that press printed our first 20-page issue dated February 2, 1992, and the first 24-pager dated May 17, 1992.

But the shutdown of the Svoboda print shop is also a story of the people who worked there for many years – in particular the four employees of the printing and expedition operations who were laid off as a result of the closing.

Yaroslav Ihor Nebeluk, 59, of Union, N.J., worked at the Svoboda Press for 17 years on the expedition (addressing/mailling operations) of the Svoboda daily and The Weekly. He is a former member of Plast, a supporter of the Sich soccer program and a veteran of the U.S. Army, who served as a medical corpsman. Mr. Nebeluk competed two years of engineering studies at the University of Connecticut and worked as a lab technician for several companies before being hired by the Svoboda Press.

Miroslaw Malinovsky, 57, was the pressman. An immigrant from Ukraine who arrived in the U.S. in December 1989, he began working at the Svoboda Press the following March, at first on the newspapers' expedition and later as a pressman. Mr. Malinovsky is a master mechanic who hails from Zolochiv, Lviv Oblast. He resides in Jersey City, N.J.

The assistant pressman was Bazyli Panchak, 60, who holds a master's degree in economics and worked for construction firms in Poland before he immigrated to the U.S. in 1992. He was active in the Ukrainian community in Poland and was a member of the famed Zhuravli Choir. He began working at the Svoboda Press in September of 1993. A resident of New York City, he is an officer of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivschyna and is an auditor of the New York District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

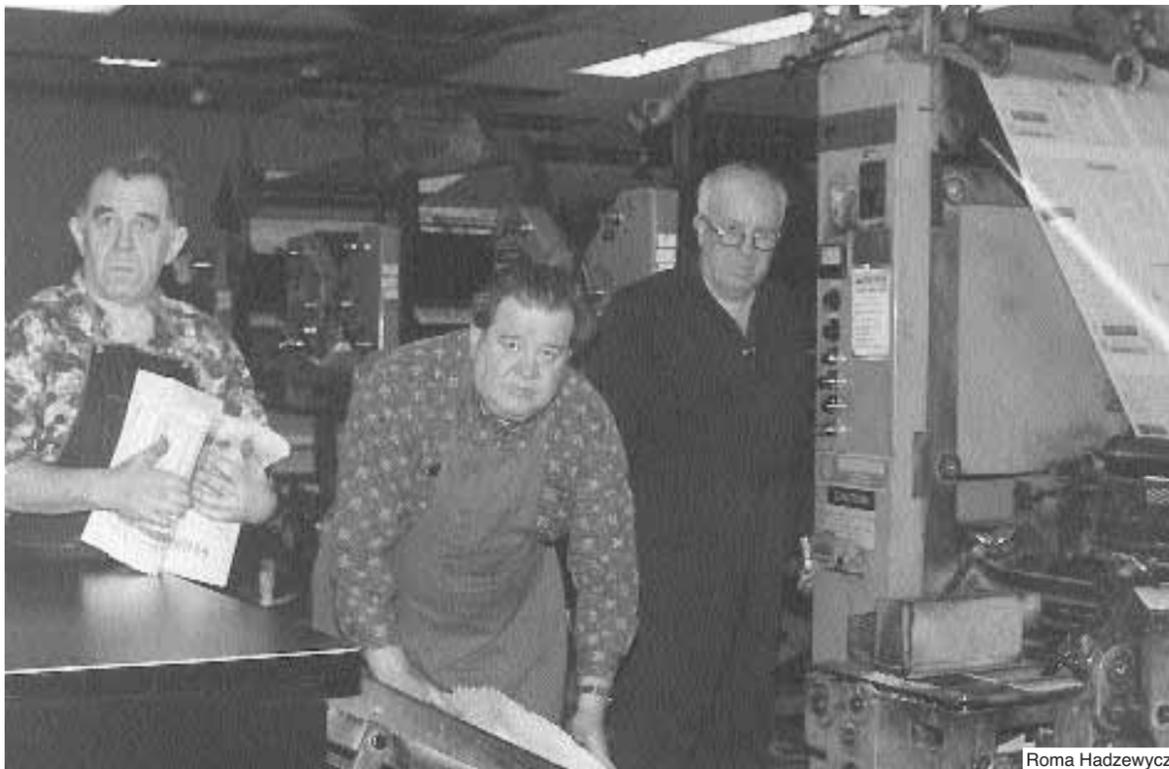
Lev Khmielkovskyj, 60, a journalist from the Cherkasy Oblast of Ukraine who now lives in South Orange, N.J., was the newest addition to the print shop staff. He arrived in the U.S. in September 1996 after his wife won the Green Card lottery that enabled the Khmielkovskyjs to apply for permanent residency in this country. He has been with the Svoboda Press since May 1997.

The shutdown of the Svoboda Press print shop marks the end of an era. Therefore, it is fitting that we say a quiet thank you to the many hard-working and dedicated employees who saw to it that the UNA's publications were printed and sent to faithful readers around the globe.

– Roma Hadzewycz



Pressman Miroslaw Malinovsky on the job (1994 photo).



The last issue of Svoboda to be printed at the Svoboda Press print shop, dated April 15, 1998, rolls off the presses on April 14. From right are: Bazyli Panchak, Yaroslav Nebeluk and Lev Khmielkovskyj. (The head pressman, seen in the photo above, was on medical leave at the time.)

UNA Seniors slate 1998 conference

by Dr. Anne Chopek

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. – Ukrainian National Association Seniors: have you made your reservation for the 24th annual UNA Seniors Conference to be held at Soyuzivka, June 14-19?

Being at Soyuzivka is always a treat, but to be there at a UNA Seniors Conference is a very enjoyable experience.

After registration on Sunday afternoon and dinner, there will be a pleasant surprise: a welcoming wine and cheese party will take place in the lounge at the Main House. Conference participants will have an opportunity to socialize, dance and enjoy meeting

with Ukrainian seniors from all over the United States.

On Monday morning, the members will attend the annual divine liturgy for deceased UNA seniors. After the religious services, the 24th UNA Seniors Conference will be officially opened by this writer, president of the UNA Seniors Association. The national anthems will be sung, and the "Pledge of Allegiance" will be recited. A conference chairman will be elected, and committees will be appointed.

Business sessions will be held mornings between 10 a.m. and noon, at which time reports will be given, new officers elected and new business discussed.

One session will be devoted to a discussion of problems currently facing Ukraine. It will be conducted by Dr. Roman Baranovsky and Dr. Roman Procyk of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

There will be a meeting with the president of the Ukrainian National Association, who will give a review of the 34th UNA Convention held in May. This will be followed by a question and answer period.

One day, Wednesday, will be set aside as free day. In previous years, seniors took a trip away from Soyuzivka on this free day, but this year many members have expressed a wish to have a day to enjoy with friends. So, seniors are advised: bring your golf clubs, your fishing gear, your bowling ball and your bathing suits so that you can swim in the pool or just get a tan.

On other afternoons and evenings there will be square dancing, a Ukrainian sing-along, a Bingo night and an auction of Ukrainian items. Every year conference participants raise a considerable amount of money for worthy Ukrainian

charities at the auction. How much is raised depends on how many items are received from members. So, seniors are asked to check at home, check with friends and collect as many items as possible for the auction. One evening will be devoted to the screening of Ukrainian videos, card playing and racing games.

The conference will end with a cocktail party and banquet at Veselka, featuring a prominent speaker. Dancing will follow the banquet. Women are requested to wear Ukrainian blouses, and men – Ukrainian shirts or ties, if possible. Those wearing Ukrainian garb to the banquet will be eligible for a door prize.

UNA members and UNA social members who have a card from their branch secretary will be entitled to a special reduced rate for their stay at Soyuzivka during the UNA Seniors Conference.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Titanic legacy of Chornobyl

As we approach the 12th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear accident, many of us are left to wonder how long we can expect the world to remain attentive to history's worst commercial nuclear disaster.

Over the past year, both Hollywood and Broadway have lavished their attention on an 80-year-old tragedy that has little bearing on the present. The well-known story of the sinking of the Titanic has captivated movie audiences from coast to coast, and public fascination with the disaster shows no sign of waning.

At the same time, at the United Nations and the G-7 summits, we hear diplomats and humanitarian organizations complaining of "donor fatigue" and a growing resistance to the pleas for help coming from Ukraine and Belarus – the two states most affected by Chornobyl. The most recent U.N. pledging conferences designed to raise the millions of dollars needed to stabilize the crumbling Chornobyl sarcophagus have come up short, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that the G-7 and smaller affluent nations have no intention of meeting their financial commitment.

To some degree, the International Atomic Energy Agency has succeeded in its attempts to downplay the seriousness of the original accident and the imminent danger that Chornobyl continues to pose for the surrounding communities and for the global environment. Research efforts have stalled and what little research is being carried out is likely to ignore many of the excess cancers, immune deficiencies, birth defects and other health problems caused by the disaster. In a recent interview Dr. Keith Baverstock of the World Health Organization strongly criticized the international community for abandoning its responsibility toward the Chornobyl survivors and for failing to investigate reasonable claims of severe health effects in the region. In fairness to the research community, it should be noted that the challenge of tracking the millions exposed to high levels of radiation requires tremendous effort and strategic acumen. It will take enormous resources to save or protect Chornobyl victims scattered through the vast human ocean of the former Soviet Union.

Human nature is full of quirks and oddities. We find it much easier to wring our hands over tragedies that occurred a century ago – tragedies we can do nothing about – than to confront an ongoing crisis that requires our immediate attention. We find it easy to express outrage about the failure of lifeboats to pick up survivors in the North Atlantic, but we are willing to write off entire future generations of Ukrainians and others whose gene pool has been contaminated by radioactive isotopes.

How much longer must we keep the glare of world attention focused on Chornobyl? The measure of time can be calculated based on the duration of the most dangerous isotopes scattered through the Ukrainian, Belarusian and Russian countryside. The half-life of Cesium 137 is roughly 28 years, but other isotopes released by Chornobyl will remain radioactive for thousands of years. The burden of responsibility that the nuclear age has imposed on the world extends even beyond the most forward-looking vision of the Iroquois Indians, who taught their communities that they must consider the impact of their decisions on at least the next seven generations.

The Chornobyl disaster is still unfolding. Its human toll is difficult to calculate. Even some of the most conservative scientists now estimate that in the coming years Chornobyl will cause between 17,000 and 50,000 fatal cancers. We can expect many casualties beyond those stricken with cancer. Life expectancy in Ukraine and Belarus has plummeted; for the sixth year in a row, the U.N. Office on Population has expressed concern about the sharp decline in population in both countries. Last year, there were 700,000 more deaths than live births in Ukraine, and peer-reviewed studies by Japanese and American health experts are now showing that Chornobyl has been a major factor in doubling birth defects and exacerbating infant mortality.

We cannot delude ourselves into believing that "somehow" the truth about Chornobyl will be revealed in time to save yesterday's children, evacuees and liquidators who will be stricken over the next 10 to 15 years. Fifty years from now, it is likely the International Atomic Energy Agency will still be claiming that only 34 people died as a result of the Chornobyl disaster.

For all the moral cowardice that stalks the planet, Chornobyl was also a catalyst for breathtaking acts of courage and countless, heartwarming gestures of kindness. Hundreds of thousands of liquidators (soldiers, miners, construction workers) plunged themselves into potentially deadly radiation to build the sarcophagus and to help shield the public from even greater exposure; hundreds of thousands of ordinary citizens defied Soviet authority and marched through the streets of Kyiv and Lviv and Minsk, demanding that those responsible for the disaster be brought to justice.

We in the diaspora can take heart, knowing that some of our efforts to aid the Chornobyl victims have led to meaningful results. In Lviv, researchers trained by the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, using a flow cytometer procured through American donors have made astounding new discoveries that may help save the lives of leukemic children, not only in Ukraine, but throughout the world. The work of the Zhinocha Hromada in Ukraine and the Illinois-based Ukrainian Environmental Health Project as well as the CCRF and Monsanto have pioneered new programs to reduce infant mortality, prevent the spread of AIDS, and strengthen women's and children's health through public education and advanced technology.

Chornobyl must remain a catalyst. Like the sarcophagus, it is a permanent remainder of the foul legacy of communism, driven by logic as twisted as the melted core of the reactor itself. It may take another grassroots movement of mothers carrying their maimed and dying children through the streets to expose the continuing legacy of Chornobyl. It may require radical action to force the governments in this region and international agencies to meet their responsibility to provide for human needs.

If the tragedies of the Titanic and Chornobyl have taught us anything, they have taught us the extent to which hubris can blind us to our own recklessness. Hubris is that ancient vice of blasphemy by which mere mortals delude themselves into believing that the fruits of their labor can be unsinkable or indestructible. As the world enters the next millennium, it is time we faced the reality that we are not gods, that our technology will always be flawed and that we must take responsibility for the terrible destruction our human arrogance has wrought.

This guest editorial was written by Alex Kuzma, director of development for the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bound Brook should respond to concerns

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank The Weekly for printing the letters to the editor and commentaries regarding our Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Since Patriarch Bartholomew's statements in Odesa, this issue, once swept under the carpet, has come to the forefront. This issue is not a Orthodox one – it is one of the most pressing issues that Ukraine and Ukrainians face today and is another example of Moscow rearing its ugly head.

It was, therefore, with great interest that I read the Rev. John Nakonachny's response to the letters regarding this important issue.

As a past member of Father Nakonachny's former parish in Maplewood, I can attest that, contrary to his characterization of himself, the Rev. Nakonachny, was not, and is not a "simple priest." Father John, as he lifted my daughter up to God at the altar during her christening, in what was one of the most spiritually uplifting ceremonies I had ever witnessed, was by no means, a simple priest, but one who inspired great love and respect. It was evident to all in the parish, that he would go far.

But I am a "simple" parishioner who could stay silent no longer – a member of the Church who has felt much pain and remorse over the recent events that now threaten to divide us – a situation that was brought on, not by "external" forces, but by our hierarchs themselves, unwittingly or wittingly.

The Rev. Nakonachny's characterization of Victor Rud and other faithful as manipulators and liars for presenting the facts and voicing their genuine concern is very disturbing. As Shakespeare, so aptly put it; "Me thinks the lady doth protest too much."

Over the past three years I have come to the realization that not all that was presented by Bound Brook at the time of our "union" with Constantinople is as it was presented. And I, as I am sure many others, discovered this independently of any influence from the "troublemakers."

The Rev. Nakonachny asks: "Why, only now have people come forth, three years after the Sobor?" Perhaps because they

were like me – fully trusting in the decisions our hierarchs make, never questioning their motives or their ability to make the right decisions about our Church's future both here and in Ukraine.

I am embarrassed to admit that, caught up in the daily rigors of my own family life, I wasn't even particularly interested in the events surrounding our Church's decision to join Constantinople. Our hierarchs obviously have the best interests of the faithful at heart; perhaps Constantinople would indeed help us gain independence for our Ukrainian Church – I bought Bound Brook's presentation hook, line and sinker. After all, I was cautious about having our diaspora church assets somehow being taken over by Ukraine. Maybe this was indeed, the best solution, I thought. How wrong I was.

Sometime later, while doing research on the Internet, I came across the letter from Patriarch Bartholomew to Moscow's Patriarch Aleksei in which the ecumenical patriarch reassures Moscow that he has taken care of the Ukrainian problem to their (Moscow's) benefit, and that the Ukrainian hierarchs in the diaspora have given up supporting autocephaly for Ukraine. I stared at the screen in disbelief. How could this be? What should I do? How could our hierarchs do this!?! At the time I didn't know this was the infamous Protocol No. 937.

I started earnestly searching, researching, questioning – and questioning. I surfed the net for official documents from France, Turkey, Greece, the U.S. I began reading all I could get my hands on about the relationship between the Greeks and Bartholomew, Moscow and Bartholomew, etc. The information available was enormous: the attempt of the bishops of SCOBA to form an autocephalous generic American Church, Archbishop Spyridon's denunciation of nationalism in the Church, Bartholomew's empty coffers and his need for money – and slowly it began making sense. It was all there, laid out for anyone who had the time or inclination to investigate. I was increasingly convinced we, the faithful, had been duped. Nonetheless, I still had no idea how to proceed. A lone sheep will never be heard...

The facts, unfortunately were undeniable and we had been misled. The poli-

(Continued on page 7)

April
28
1887

Turning the pages back...

The first industrial monopoly established in Ukraine was the Syndicate of Sugar Manufacturers, set up on April 28, 1887, at a conference of sugar producers in Kyiv with the assistance of the

Russian imperial government.

Led by Polish, Russian, Jewish and Ukrainian businessmen, the syndicate was based in Kyiv and had a branch office in Warsaw. It did not issue shares or keep a common capital base, so it was something between a pool and a cartel. At the height of its power in the early 1890s, its members owned over 90 percent of all sugar refineries in the Russian Empire.

Its primary purpose was to prop up sugar prices on the domestic market, a goal that was supported by the imperial government through excise taxes. The poverty of Ukrainian and Russian consumers was such that demand was fairly low, and the pace of modernization and growth in the sugar industry soon produced massive surpluses. One industrialist had some of Kyiv's streets heaped with sugar so that his daughter, whose wedding day was in the summer, could enjoy a connubial sleigh ride.

In order to maintain high prices, the syndicate's members agreed to export up to 25 percent of their production, which was then dumped on the international market at artificially low prices.

Since the syndicate's founding agreements pertained to overall prices, but not market share or the volume of production of any particular member, this resulted in sometimes hysterical competition for sales among producers. In 1895, when the quarrels among the industrialists began generating too much adverse publicity, the government passed legislation limiting sugar production and assigned production quotas to individual producers.

That year, the syndicate was transformed into a committee of sugar refiners, who held congresses and acted as intermediaries between the government and industry until 1917.

Source: "Syndicate of Sugar Manufacturers," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tics of Constantinople and Moscow prevailed and seemed to guarantee that Ukraine would not have an independent Ukrainian Autocephalous Church. Whether we believe in the sincerity of their motives or not, our hierarchs had committed themselves to this action. Patriarch Bartholomew had repeatedly stated that only Moscow would have authority over Ukraine. And, the fact that our hierarchs agreed not to support autocephaly for Ukraine and the Kyiv patriarch (the "schismatics," as Bartholomew calls them), was, and is, in my "simple" assessment, "zrada" (betrayal).

The rhetoric about Bound Brook's support for the Kyiv Patriarchate, the money collected by the parishioners are all moot points. As a banker, I know the bottom line is what is important, and the bottom line here is that Protocol No. 937 has negated it all. Whatever surface support there is, officially, on paper, Bound Brook had foresaken Ukraine. The ramifications of our hierarchs' actions, in the mind of this simple parishioner, is of grandiose proportions. Once Ukraine and its 35 million faithful Orthodox give up their "souls" and "spirituality" to "big brother Russia," can the other aspects of life be far behind?

What were the motives? The more I learn about the struggle the other ethnic churches under Constantinople are having, the clearer this becomes. Examples abound. Recently, the Albanians physically ejected the new hierarchs appointed by Constantinople from their country because they were not Albanian. Does this await us?

Greeks in the U.S. also have taken issue with their hierarchs as Constantinople attempts to obtain more direct control over individual churches and diffuse the influence of laypeople: priests have been fired the Constitution is expected to be changed at the next Sobor with purported changes that will transfer individual church assets to Constantinople and diminish the power of the elected lay council. After all, Patriarch Bartholomew needs cash. His coffers were empty before he arrived in the US. The Hellenic Press reports that he collected \$32 million in cash and pledges from the faithful here. How much, I wonder, of this amount was from us, Ukrainians? And what do we get in exchange?

The way this "simple" parishioner sees it, Moscow has won in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora will soon lose even more of its independence. Our church assets will ultimately belong to the Turks – and we will become a generic American Church. I, for one, am not prepared to do all this for some sort of "canonical" recognition. The losses far outweigh the benefits.

I believed our hierarchs had somehow been duped into this precarious position – and had unwittingly played into the hands of Moscow. I still would like to believe that.

I look forward to hearing from Bound Brook – not in the form of calling people who question their actions liars and manipulators – but in real answers to the issues that Protocol No. 937 raises. Unfortunately, due to the surprising vehemence of our church leaders' reaction to any questioning of their actions, it is apparent that we may never know the true story.

I would like to add that these recent articles have prompted much discussion and positive feedback – regardless of which side one takes on this issue, and I applaud The Weekly for allowing the issue to be raised. Recently, while in Chicago, I was amazed by the number of people expressing their gratitude that what had been whispered about in the parish halls was now coming to the surface.

Sometimes we forget what an important information source The Weekly is – especially for those communities far removed from the mainstream Ukrainian community. We on the East Coast are so close to each other that communication between individ-

ual hromadas is easy: word of mouth, large gatherings, meetings, telephone, etc.

One gentleman from Indiana said it best when he expressed how important the Svoboda daily and The Weekly are to his community. He added that many of us forget that for communities like his The Weekly and Svoboda are the only source of information about other Ukrainian hromadas. They provide a valuable forum to discuss issues that touch all of us Ukrainians today.

Roma Lisovich
South Orange, N.J.

Do we suffer from feelings of inferiority?

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the Ukrainian Orthodox can learn something from our Catholic brothers and sisters in Houston.

Many members of the Ukrainian Cultural Club of Houston are not fluent in Ukrainian. Some do not know the language at all. Since the majority of the club's members are Catholics who attend the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Rev. Andrij Dwulit asked the club's opinion if the use of English should be increased during liturgies and suggested several options.

During the discussions, the older members, who know Ukrainian well, were willing to comply. Maybe some felt like the Rev. John Nakonachny: in the 21st century, all the old folks will be dead and everything will become English, American or whatever ("ne vtrachajte kume syly ta spuskaite na dno"). Then came a vote. To my amazement, all the young parishioners opted for no change. Obviously, they felt pride in their heritage and were unwilling to diminish it by yielding an inch.

It seems to me that those who force English into the Ukrainian Orthodox Church lack such pride. More bluntly, they suffer a feeling of inferiority. I have heard of a parish that switched to English, but the number of parishioners did not increase even by one. How sad!

A comment about a related matter: the debate over the union with Constantinople once was interesting and informative. It ceased being either when letter writers began to submit endless tirades, rather than getting to the point.

Ihor Koszman
Houston

Thanks for providing information on UOC

Dear Editor:

Congratulations for taking the bull by the horns in giving the coverage that you have concerning the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

In addition to the obvious consequences for the Ukrainian Church here, the greatest impact remains the stranglehold that Moscow continues to exhibit over Ukraine.

I am particularly stunned to read the disclosures in Victor Rud's commentary and think he should reply to the wave of accusations that resulted from his piece. I cannot believe that on so critical and sensitive an issue, from which he obviously has nothing to gain personally, he would expose himself to such charges if there was no substance to his commentary.

I, for one, am particularly grateful for his openness, as he finally discloses what many have long suspected.

Stephan Kasyanenko
Maplewood, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



What's in a name? Everything!

For the past number of years, the Ukrainian National Association has been involved in merger discussions with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, formerly the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

I am not absolutely convinced that a merger is a good idea (can two declining organizations combine to form a flourishing organization?), but I am convinced that changing our name to the Ukrainian National Fraternal Association in order to accomplish the merger is a bad idea.

The Ukrainian National Association has a corporate image that has endured for more than 100 years. We are the premier organization in the diaspora. The UNA has helped form, maintain and defend the Ukrainian national identity in North America vigorously and consistently. We publish Svoboda, the oldest Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the world. We publish The Ukrainian Weekly, the most significant publication for the younger generation.

The UNA has been involved in every significant event in our community from its inception, including the ethno-national metamorphosis that transformed Rusyns into Ukrainians, the struggle for an autonomous Ukrainian Catholic bishop, raising thousands of dollars in 1918 for the Ukrainian National Republic, demonstrating against the abominations of Polish "pacification" and Stalin's Great Famine, defending Ukrainian nationalism against the onslaught of Soviet-inspired defamation, establishing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, resettling displaced persons, lobbying on behalf of the Shevchenko monument, defending John Demjanjuk and maintaining a vigorous press that printed the truth about Ukraine and her people.

Are we ready to obliterate our history and start all over again with a new name? Are we prepared to spend tens of thousands of dollars to change our name on every piece of stationery, new insurance policies, contracts, investments, and in every state insurance office where we do business? Will the younger generation understand that our new corporate image has a one hundred-plus-year history?

The UNA has always been larger than the UFA. Today, we are four times as large. We are better known. We have the largest market share of the fraternal business in our community. We've accomplished more. Why destroy a name that is so well-known in our community? Why should we sacrifice our corporate identity to satisfy a few die-hards in the UFA? Cui bono – who benefits?

When financial institutions merge, the name of one of them is retained. Bell Atlantic and Nynex merged and the result was Bell Atlantic. When Banc One merged with First Chicago, the result was Banc One. Bank of America and Nations Bank merged and the result was Bank of America. Why did this happen? Two words: brand identity.

The Ukrainian Fraternal Association has changed its name a number of times. It was founded in 1910 when 17 branches of the Russkyi Narodnyi Soyuz broke away to establish the "new" Ruskyi Narodnyi Soyuz. Reflecting its socialist mindset, the name was later changed to the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (UWA). During the 1930s and 1940s the UWA was vehemently anti-UNA. This was not simply the result of healthy competition as some have suggested. Through its press organ Narodna Volya, the UWA was a key player in a long

defamation campaign which suggested that The Ukrainian Weekly and its parent organization were "fascist" in orientation. "We would not go as far as to say that their editors are fascist," wrote Paul Stachiw in the September 2, 1939, issue of Narodna Volya, "though we do have the distinct impression that many of their writings have looked that way."

Fortunately, the ideology of the so-called "Scranton Socialists" changed dramatically after the second world war, once the leadership changed. Some Ukrainian Americans believe that the real reason the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association later became the Ukrainian Fraternal Association was to purge itself of its negative image. Having changed its name once, it's less of a problem for the UFA to do it again.

These are hard times for all Ukrainian fraternal organizations. Once a proud and dynamic institution, the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America (known in Ukrainian as Narodna Pomich) is now sinking fast. Merging with the Ukrainian National Association will save it, but the cost to the UNA is still unclear. The UWA is in far better shape, but it too is experiencing bumps in the road. Fortunately, the UNA still has its head above water though our membership also is declining.

Times have changed and Ukrainian fraternal organizations have not kept up. Established originally as "burial societies" for the purpose of providing funeral expenses for Ukrainian miners in eastern Pennsylvania, these grass-roots voluntary organizations quickly transformed themselves into mutual benefit societies and later into full-fledged fraternal associations with goals that were far more ambitious than those envisioned by their founders.

While the day-to-day management of our fraternal was generally left in the hands of professionals, the leaders were usually people who had been active in the community, who were familiar with community needs, who had a vision. Paradoxically, it was during the Great Depression of the 1930s that the UNA experienced its greatest gains and its most productive era. By 1974, UNA membership had climbed to 89,117. Today, we're down to 59,000.

What went wrong? Why did we lose our edge in the community? Why did we fail to anticipate what was coming? Why did we fail to modify, to adjust, to move with the times?

The UNA convention in Toronto may provide some answers, and it may not. What is important, however, is the future. Many mistakes have been made in the past and the best that we can do in Toronto is to assure ourselves that the same mistakes are not repeated, that the same old road is not taken, that easy answers are not accepted for sentimental reasons or because they "feel good."

Given what the Ukrainian National Association has accomplished over the years, we have every reason to remain proud of our name. It defines our existence and has remained the only constant in our history. In our negotiations with the UFA, the UNA name should remain the one non-negotiable.

If UFA leaders are looking to the future, if they truly want to benefit their membership, they will understand that it is in everyone's best interests to keep the UNA name.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com

BOOK NOTES

Compendium of information on Ukraine's strategic role

The Strategic Role of Ukraine: Diplomatic Addresses and Lectures (1994-1997) by Yuri Shcherbak, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1998. 160 pp., \$12.50, paperback.

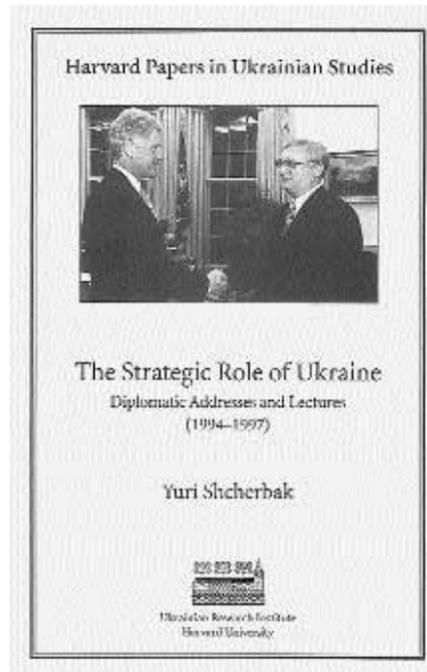
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The essays, addresses and lectures contained in “The Strategic Role of Ukraine” offer an important new overview of Ukraine’s place in the world following its independence in 1991. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United States, is uniquely qualified to assess Ukraine’s current role in the international community. A well-known writer and physician in his native country, Dr. Shcherbak came to international prominence with his exposé work on the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe and as one of the founders of the Ukrainian Green Party in the late 1980s. He was independent Ukraine’s first minister of

environmental protection and its first ambassador to Israel. He began his current diplomatic post in the United States in 1994. In that post he has interacted with all the major players in U.S.-Ukrainian affairs in Congress, the administration, and the general public.

“The Strategic Role of Ukraine” covers the period during which Ukraine experienced a meteoric rise in importance in American foreign policy. From being considered as a peripheral adjunct to Russia, independent Ukraine has become an important part of the European and Ukrainian geo-strategic posture.

Most analysts now agree that Ukrainian sovereignty is vital for the balance of power in Europe and the stable development of the region. In his book, Dr. Shcherbak addresses this fundamental new reality for Ukraine and many of the questions that have arisen with it,

(Continued on page 14)



Ukrainian-Polish defensive alliance

The Ukrainian – Polish Defensive Alliance, 1919-1921: An Aspect of the Ukrainian Revolution by Michael Palij, Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, CIUS Press, 1995. \$44.95 (+ GST = \$48.10), hardcover.

EDMONTON – Michael Palij introduces the English-language reader and students of history to a relatively little-known aspect of the revolutionary upheavals that engulfed Ukraine, Poland, and Russia after the first world war. He presents the biographies of two national leaders – the Ukrainian National Republic’s Symon Petliura and Poland’s Józef Pilsudski – before focusing on those countries’ military conflicts, diplomatic relations and subsequent alliance against their common enemy, Soviet Russia.

Dr. Palij acquaints the reader with the details of the military and diplomatic history of Ukraine and Poland in the years 1919-1921. He recounts the 1918-1919 war in Galicia between Poland and the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the competing political conceptions of Poland’s role in Eastern Europe. After providing a thorough discussion of the Treaty of Warsaw and anti-Bolshevik military alliance between Petliura and Pilsudski, the author proceeds to a detailed examination of the joint Ukrainian-Polish military offensive against Soviet Russia, the causes of its failure, and the subsequent Soviet offensive in Poland and its defeat. The author presents the Ukrainian perspective on Poland’s betrayal of Ukraine with the aim of securing its position vis-à-vis Russia. Negotiations leading up to the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Warsaw and the treaty itself are elaborated.

The study concludes with a description of the last phase and failure of the Ukrainian military struggle for independence from Russia, Ukrainian émigré efforts to continue the struggle in the international diplomatic arena, Petliura’s assassination by a Soviet agent in Paris, and the trial and acquittal of his assailant.

Dr. Palij’s monograph is based on years of meticulous research in the published sources, most of them in Ukrainian, Polish and Russian. The book contains an impressive 120-page bibliography. The Ukrainian-Polish Alliance will be of great use not only to students

(Continued on page 14)



Linguistic essays focus on Early Rus'

Linguistic Interrelations in Early Rus': Northmen, Finns, and East Slavs (Ninth to Eleventh Centuries) by Bohdan Struminski, Edmonton: La Fenice Edizioni, and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, CIUS Press, 1997. 353 pp., paperback.

EDMONTON – A major contribution to the study of East Slavic linguistics and to the scholarly controversy regarding the beginnings of Rus' that has existed between the so-called Normanists and anti-Normanists for over two centuries is Dr. Bohdan Struminski’s “Linguistic Interrelations in Early Rus’: Northmen, Finns and East Slavs (Ninth to Eleventh Centuries).” In six previously unpublished linguistic-historical essays written using an interdisciplinary, comparative approach, Dr. Struminski, an avowed Normanist, discusses the role of the Northmen in the rise of the East Slavic linguistic group; the system of Old Nordic as reflected in Old East Slavic and other languages; the system of Old East Slavic as reflected in Old Nordic; interrelated Old Nordic and Old East Slavic onomastics; mutual Old Nordic and Old East Slavic lexical borrowings; and Old East Slavic and Finnic linguistic contacts.

The largest section of the book deals with Old East Slavic onomastics. There the reader will find valuable information on the origin and early history of the term Rus’; on East European river names and place names in Old Nordic; on the gods of the Rus’; on the Old Ukrainian, Old Nordic and Khazar names of Kyiv; on the origin of the names of the Dniro Rapids; and, in particular, on the ethnic make-up of the Rus’ elite as reflected in personal names. A 50-page index contains thousands of Baltic, Caucasian, Finno-Ugrian, Germanic, Greek, Sanskrit, Iranian, Romance, Semitic, Slavic and Turkic words and names that appear in the book.

“Linguistic Interrelations in Early Rus’ “will be of interest not only to specialists, but also to anyone interested in the origins of Kyivan Rus’ and of Ukrainian and Russian personal and place names.

This book is co-published by CIUS

(Continued on page 14)

Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky's legacy in social and political issues

Christian Social Ethics in Ukraine: The Legacy of Andrei Sheptytsky by Andrii Krawchuk, Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 1997. 404 pp., \$49.95, hardcover.

EDMONTON – In the first half of the 20th century, Christianity in Europe faced an unprecedented range of social, economic and political issues that challenged the very essence of the faith. In response to the rise of socialism, the struggle for political self-determination and the competing totalitarianisms of Soviet communism and German fascism, some of Europe’s finest theological minds sought to interpret the social message of the Gospel in order to promote a specifically Christian understanding of ideals such as justice, liberty and democratization.

Andrei Sheptytsky (1865-1944), who headed the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Galicia for almost half a century, was not only an outstanding ecclesiastical, cultural and civic leader, but also a thinker and writer of distinction. Grappling with the social and political problems that beset his religious community, Metropolitan Sheptytsky applied key principles of Christian social ethics to such issues as patriotism, inter-ethnic and Church-state relations, the ideal of

Church unity, Soviet communism, nationalism, religious liberty, ideological atheism and Nazism.

Whether in pastoral letters that probed the Christian life through ethical reflection on social and political reality or in personal representations to such figures as Emperor Franz Joseph, Pope Pius X, Nikita Khrushchev, Hitler and Stalin, Metropolitan Sheptytsky promoted a vision of human life that was grounded in the practical wisdom of both Eastern and Western Christendom.

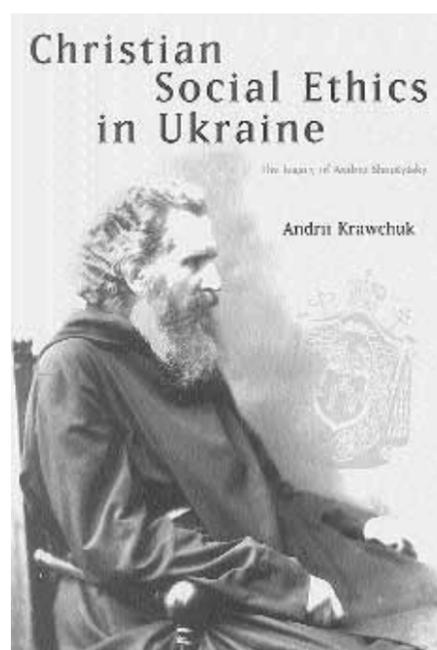
With the publication of “Christian Social Ethics in Ukraine: The Legacy of Andrei Sheptytsky,” Andrii Krawchuk offers the first comprehensive, scholarly study of this complex sphere of Metropolitan Sheptytsky’s thought and activity. This pioneering analysis of Christian moral teaching in an Eastern European context breaks new ground in our understanding of the Churches that survived Soviet persecution.

With meticulous attention to the facts behind the myth, Dr. Krawchuk draws on rigorous research in many sources, including extensive work in the newly opened archives of Ukraine. The result is an engaging interpretation of a legacy that has left its distinctive mark on 20th century Christian social thought.

Dr. Krawchuk is an associate of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and of the Sheptytsky Institute. He is editor of a multi-volume archival project titled “Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky: His Life and Work.” The first volume of this series, “The Church and Church Unity,” appeared in Lviv in 1995. He has edited several translations of theological textbooks for use in Ukraine and has published numerous articles on Eastern Christian ethics and church history.

The book is published jointly with The Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies and The Basilian Press.

It may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8. Price: \$49.95, hardcover. Add \$5 for shipping and handling. Credit card orders may be faxed to (403) 492-4967.



Summer program offers participation in Kamianets-Podilskyi archeological dig

by Adrian Mandzy

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — So what are you doing this summer? The same old thing? Or do you want to do something different and new? Maybe do some traveling, meet new people?

During the summer of 1998, 12 students will have the opportunity to go on an archaeological dig in Kamianets-Podilskyi, Ukraine. Once one of the most important Late Medieval and Renaissance citadels in Eastern Europe, today it is a small city of about 100,000.

As a student volunteer, you will find archaeological features, discover parts of long-lost buildings, dig up hidden artifacts, make maps and process the finds from which the past will spring to life. Most importantly, while experiencing the past you will have the unique opportunity of living in Ukraine — not as a tourist, but as part of something greater.

If you ever wanted to find out what it is like to be an archaeologist, here is your chance. Space is limited, so hurry and act now.

The program is set for seven weeks and will run from June 29 to August 14.

Since 1991, archaeological excavations have been carried out by the Kamianets-Podilskyi Foundation, a non-profit organization devoted to the study and preservation of the Old City's cultural heritage. These excavations are part of an ongoing comprehensive reconstruction program in the city's historical core and are sponsored in cooperation with St. John Fisher College (Rochester, N.Y.), the University of Alberta (Edmonton), the Lviv Institute of Social Sciences, the Lviv Institute of Restoration, and the Kamianets-Podilskyi Historical-Architectural Preserve.

The last seven years of excavation by this team of which this writer is a member, have uncovered a valuable portrait of a forgotten world. In the first years of excavations, our focus was the city's many religious institutions. Archaeological excavations were conducted at the Dominican convent, which was undergoing restoration. During this time limited excavations were conducted also at the Armenian Church of St. Nicholas and the Ukrainian gate.

In the years that followed, the team undertook a very extensive excavation of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity, which was destroyed in 1930. In three years of excavations, we were able not only to expose the remains of the stone church, which we believe to have been built in the 17th century, but also uncovered the remains of a much earlier wooden church. While the analysis of these materials is ongoing, it has been suggested that this church could have been built as early as the 12th century.

Perhaps the most important discovery to date was the recovery of a 17th century bronze burial icon, which was almost miraculously preserved.

Ukraine's cities have always been multicultural, and were dominated by Armenians, Germans, Jews and Poles. In Lviv, for example, the Ukrainian population was very small, and those who lived within the city walls were restricted to Ruska street. Economically,



Roof-top view of excavations at the Church of the Holy Trinity at the end of the 1994 field season.

most urban Ukrainians were relatively poor, and for most, few legal privileges existed.

It appears that Kamianets-Podilskyi was the exception to this rule. Ukrainians in this city were merchants, goldsmiths and furriers — among the most elite of professions — and established their own separate legal and administrative system. As late as 1672, Ukrainian churches predominated within this city, and Ukrainian merchants lived in its most prestigious districts.

Last summer, excavations were carried on in the backyard and garden of a large merchant's house that overlooked the Central Square. In the course of our work, we discovered stone flooring, as well as the remains of a carriage house. Preliminary analysis of the recovered ceramic, glass and bone fragments indicates that the people who lived in this building had access to an uncommonly wide array of materials. Not only are we finding the remains of glass vessels from nearby Bohemia, but also soup bowls from Holland and even tea cups from China.

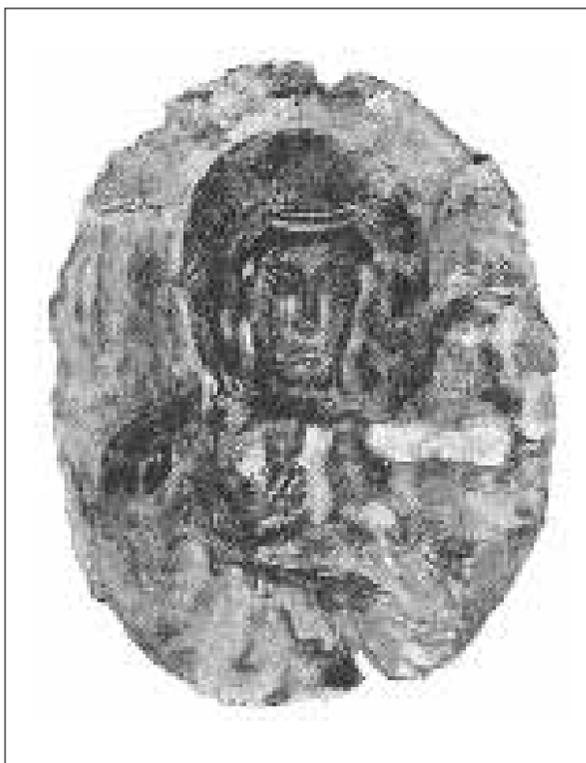
These finds are significant since they give us a glimpse into past trading routes and give an idea of the status of the family that occupied the dwelling.

This summer's excavations are a continuation of the work begun last year. Beginning at the end of June, we plan to continue research into the Central Square. Little is known as to the date of its founding, and some have even suggested that it was originally laid out by the Romans in the third century. While this claim has not been substantiated, it is hoped that the next two years of excavations will help answer this question.

Applicants of all backgrounds, age 18 and older are invited. Applicants need not be fluent in Ukrainian, but must be in good health and able to do physical labor in a hot, sunny climate. A sense of humor and a spirit of adventure are a must. No previous archaeological experience is needed, but volunteers with previous archaeological experience are readily accepted.

For more information about Kamianets-Podilskyi, visit our site on the Internet: <http://www.frontiernet.net/~amandzy>.

For further information and application forms, contact: Adrian Mandzy, Kamianets-Podilskyi Foundation, 2033 Westfall Road, Rochester, NY 14618, (716) 442-1597, Amandzy@aol.com; or Shannon L. Nachajko, (716) 742-3907, shannon_nachajko@rmsc.org.



Copper icon recovered during the course of excavations at the Church of the Holy Trinity.



View of the belfry (16th century) of the Armenian Church of St. Nicholas.

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Eighty years ago, on 29 April 1918, the ancient and historically traditional form of Ukrainian government, the Hetman State, was once again proclaimed in Kyiv, that princely and golden domed capital of Ukraine!

After 154 years of merciless Muscovite-induced oppression, Paul Skoropadsky, a Zaporozhian descendent of an old and respected Ukrainian Hetmanate family, was proclaimed Hetman of all Ukraine, Kozak Armies and Navy!

This renewal of the traditional Hetman State was a brilliant watershed event in the history of the Ukrainian Nation. Hetman Skoropadsky, a former commanding general of the I - Ukrainian Corps of combat infantry and genuine Otaman of the Ukrainian Free Kozak movement, took upon himself the manly obligation of rescuing his fatherland from the anarchy and chaos induced by Ukrainian socialist - revolutionaries and the concomitant darkness of Marxist Bolshevism.

GOD - HETMAN - UKRAINE

Society of Descendants of the Zaporozhian Kozaks
 1730 North Lynn Street
 Suite A-33
 Arlington, Virginia 22219

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Andreychuk: healthy again, yet struggling to score

The broken ankle healed faster than the broken heart. Dave Andreychuk, who saw his dream for a first Stanley Cup championship shattered when he suffered a non-displaced fracture of his left ankle in the New Jersey Devils' final game of the regular season, was finally able to leave the disappointment behind.

"It was a tough summer," Andreychuk recalled in a brief trip down memory lane several months ago. Or should we say a trip down memory pain. "Two in a row. My first year here we didn't make the playoffs, and then last year I couldn't contribute."

The Devils were primed for the 1997 playoffs when Andreychuk skated behind the net during a meaningless game on April 13 in Philadelphia. Knocked off balance by Flyers, rookie Janne Niinimaa, the big winger fell awkwardly on his ankle. He missed nine of the Devils' 10 playoff games, rushing back to play the final game against the Rangers, even though he truly wasn't ready.

"If we had led the series, we would have thought a little more of resting him another game," said Coach Jacques Lemaire. "He was getting so close and he wanted to come back. That's why we did it."

There were twinges in the ankle during training camp, but Andreychuk pronounced himself at full strength both physically and mentally. With Doug Gilmour around for an entire season and the Devils' depth intact, Andreychuk was quite optimistic.

Goal-scoring slumps never much concerned Andreychuk, because the veteran left-winger was always able to knock in a power play goal and regain the magic that may someday earn him a spot in the Hall of Fame. But well into his 16th National Hockey League season, there were fears Andreychuk might have finally lost that golden scoring touch.

Since he notched his 500th goal on March 15 last season, little has gone

right. Andreychuk has battled injuries and a slump that had him on pace to match a career-low in goals (a projected 14) this season for the New Jersey Devils. "The chances have been there for him. It just doesn't go in sometimes," said teammate Doug Gilmour. "We've all been through it."

Including the lockout-shortened 1994-1995 season and an abbreviated rookie campaign, Andreychuk has averaged 34 goals per season. His single-season high was 54 (1992-1993 with the Buffalo Sabres/Toronto Maple Leafs) while his previous low of 14 came in 43 games during his freshman year (1982-1983 with Buffalo). He admitted he felt pressure to start putting the puck in the net.

"Yeah, but not just me. Everybody wants to stay in the line-up," he said. "We've got guys in the press box capable of playing for a lot of teams. That's not a bad thing to have. It makes their [Devils' coaches'] decisions tougher."

With Andreychuk, Brian Rolston, Petr Sykora, Patrik Elias and rookie enforcer Krzysztof Oliwa all left-wingers, coach Jacques Lemaire faced the difficult decision of scratching a player who deserved to be playing. Unlike Elias, Andreychuk was not likely to be sat out.

"The kid (Elias) has a chance to become the best rookie. Too bad I can't keep him in the line-up every night," Lemaire said. "The reason is simple. We have experienced hockey players on our club that have to play. If you take them out, it's the wrong thing to do. An example is Andy." (Andreychuk's nickname on the team.)

"If I pull an older player, it'll be to give him a rest."

And so Andreychuk struggled on. "I've had lots of chances in the last few games. I felt like I was going to the net a little more. Pucks will start going in as long as I'm getting chances," he said.

Chances are they really will. They always have before for Ukrainian sniper Dave Andreychuk.

Injured Matvichuk plays on, raises Dallas Stars' game

Injury problems continued to mount for the Dallas Stars, yet they utilized their great depth to battle through a list that was becoming quite extensive.

Defenseman Richard Matvichuk was the latest victim. His left knee was wrenched when he caught an edge while being crushed by St. Louis Blues' winger Kelly Chase on January 14. His anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) was snapped - the same one on which Matvichuk had surgery in 1994, forcing him to miss most of the 1994-1995 season.

"It's really unfortunate because he was having a heck of a year," said Stars' Coach Ken Hitchcock. "Matty really stepped up to become a big part of our top four."

Matvichuk's offensive contributions are always going to be somewhat limited, although he had 11 points through 49 games, almost matching the 12 he had in 73 games last season. But it was his defense that had picked up. Paired with captain Derian Hatcher, Matvichuk was playing between 20 and 22 minutes per game and typically against the opposition's best forwards.

"The thing about his minutes is they're all defending minutes - he's not playing on the power play at all," Hitchcock said. "What we have to do now is work to cover those minutes by

(Continued on page 11)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

spreading them out throughout our defense."

There was talk Matvichuk might not be back with the team this season. Because the ACL is detached, it would require season-ending surgery to re-attach it. However, teammate Joe Nieuwendyk has played with a detached ACL for seven years and that's the plan Matvichuk attempted.

"Joe has done it, so I'm hoping I can too," Matvichuk said at the time of his hurt. "I have to strengthen the other ligaments to see how it holds up."

After a recent game Matvichuk stood in the middle of the Dallas Stars' dressing room, his body covered with bruises.

"The next guy that gets injured," the defenseman said, only half-jokingly, "gets fined."

The Stars survived the injury blight of the Ides of March when as many as seven regulars were out of the line-up due to injury or suspension. And Matvichuk was no small reason the Stars were able to burst out of an 0-3-2 slump to post three consecutive victories and maintain its status as the top team in the Western Conference.

"He has really grown up as a player and it's showing right now," said Coach Hitchcock. "He's taking his game to a different level and he's accepting a lot of responsibility. We need him, and he's coming through."

Matvichuk, now 25 saw his minutes jump from 22 to a whopping 31 during the height of the injury problems. And to add to the physical beating, he was playing a game that saw him throw his body around. In a 4-3 win over the Los Angeles Kings on March 17, Matvichuk was officially credited with 10 blocked shots. Ten blocked shots! That's about as many as a goalie gets in a super-active period of play.

"I think on most of those, I was trying to get out of the way," Matvichuk quipped modestly.

His performance, however, is no joke. With Derian Hatcher, Sergei Zubov, Craig Ludwick and Shawn Chambers out at one point, Matvichuk had to be the pillar of the defense.

"He's a different player now," Hitchcock said.

Wakaluk ready to return after knee procedures

An entire year came and went and, finally, Darcy Wakaluk is back where he belongs: at practice, facing shots between the pipes for the Phoenix Coyotes.

"It feels good to get hit with the puck again," Wakaluk said soon after resuming workouts for the first time in 12 months following four straight knee operations to repair ligament and cartilage damage. Wakaluk, a nine-year NHL veteran, was 8-3-1 with a 2.99 goals-against average last season as a solid back-up to No. 1 goalie Nikolai Khabibulin.

But on January 3, 1997, during a game against the Washington Capitals, a team that was coached by Phoenix coach Jim Schoenfeld, Wakaluk heard a pop in his right knee. One surgery became two. Two very quickly became three. Just before the start of this season, he was forced to undergo a fourth. Wakaluk had missed 105 straight games as the NHL season took a break to accommodate the Winter Olympics.

"It has been real frustrating watching [the team] come and go and not being able to do what you love doing," Wakaluk said. "Watching them play every night from the stands, I find myself taking home a lot of their frustrations. If you're playing, I think you can leave that stuff around the rink a little more. I've been a real bear to live with, but my wife

[Dawn] has been super."

After about a week's worth of practice, Wakaluk was close to pronouncing his jointed knee fit for action. But with Khabibulin and new back-up Jimmy Waite providing capable relief, Wakaluk's future this season remained unknown.

Darcy started his professional career in 1986-1987 with the Rochester Americans of the American Hockey League after playing three seasons of juniors in the Western League. He saw spot duty that season, but took over the No. 1 job a year later when he appeared in 55 games.

He got into 22 games with the Buffalo Sabres, who drafted him 144th overall, over two years before he was traded to the Minnesota North Stars in 1991. Wakaluk established himself as a full-time NHLer in 1992-1993 with the Stars' organization, which relocated to Dallas, and signed as a free agent with the Coyotes in 1996. Wakaluk knows he has to work hard to get his job back.

"Nobody owes me anything," he said. "Last year is over. In order for them to play me, I've got to be able to contribute."

Ukrainian transactions

Calgary: Todd Hlushko, C/RW, assigned to St. John (AHL) for conditioning; Hlushko recalled by Calgary, later returned and again recalled.

Carolina: Steve Halko, D, recalled from New Haven (AHL).

Chicago: Ryan Huska, LW, recalled from Indianapolis (IHL) and later re-assigned.

Colorado: Wade Belak, D, recalled from Hershey (AHL); Belak, sore stomach out day-to-day; Belak, strained groin, indefinite. Belak returned to Hershey and later recalled.

Dallas: Tony Hrkac, C, recalled from Michigan (IHL). Brad Lukowich, D, recalled from Michigan (IHL); Lukowich later re-assigned.

Richard Matvichuk, D, torn left knee ligament.

Edmonton: Tony Hrkac, C, claimed on waivers from Dallas. Hrkac, separated shoulder, out until approximately January 20, day-to-day. Drake Berehowsky, D, separated shoulder, indefinite.

Florida: David Nemirovsky, RW, assigned to New Haven (AHL) and recent recalled. Joey Tetarenko, D, signed pro contract.

New Jersey: Dan Ratushny, D, acquired from Quebec (IHL) and assigned to Albany (AHL). Peter Sidorkiewicz, GT, recalled from Albany and later returned. Kenny Daneyko, D, returned from voluntary substance abuse program for alcoholism.

N.Y. Isles: Yevgeny Namestnikov, D, recalled from Utah (IHL) and later returned.

Philadelphia: Dave Babych, D, bruised left foot, indefinite.

Phoenix: Oleg Tverdovsky, D, signed multi-year contract. Tverdovsky out with twisted knee, day-to-day. Darcy Wakaluk, GT, right knee surgery, indefinite. Keith Tkachuk, LW, broken rib, early April.

Pittsburgh: Eddie Olczyk, RW, depressed cheekbone, late January.

Vancouver: Dave Babych, D, sore back, indefinite. Babych and sixth round draft choice traded to Philadelphia for third round pick in 1998 draft.

Washington: Peter Bondra, RW, bruised ankle, day-to-day. Bondra agreed to four-year contract extension. Andrei Nikolishin, C, assigned to Portland (AHL) for conditioning. Nikolishin recalled by Washington. Brian Bellows, LW, signed to contract as free agent.

(Quotes courtesy of Rich Chere, Mike Heika and Bob McManaman, beat writers respectively, for New Jersey, Dallas and Phoenix, respectively.)

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WELCOME TO UKRAINE 1998

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Friends, colleagues honor Dr. Ewanchuk

by Julie Quinn

WINNIPEG – Close friends and associates gathered on Saturday, March 14, at the Round Table Restaurant for a surprise dinner honoring Dr. Michael Ewanchuk, well-known Canadian educator and writer on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Seated at the head table were Dr. Borislav N. Bilash, master of ceremonies, Dorothy Bilash and Steven Klym, a very close associate and friend of the honoree from the P. Mohyla Bursa days in the 1930s. The Rev. John Melnyk said grace; seated next to him was another close friend, the Rev. Deacon Michael Wroby. Also present was Ann Smigel, a member of Dr. Ewanchuk's advisory research committee.

After the cake was cut, the guests gave special greetings. Among them were Prof. Michael Tarnawewy and Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj from the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Science (UVAN), and Royden Lee, who had trained during the second world war in the Royal Canadian Air Force under 1st Lt. Ewanchuk and reminisced about the experience, adding some humorous touches.

Dr. Peter Kondra, also a friend from the 1930s, and Rose Kondra brought personal greetings. Others followed, lauding the honoree as a superintendent of schools who had always been fair and encouraging.

Dr. Ewanchuk was also praised for his work in education, in particular, after being appointed by the premier of Manitoba as chairman of a Ukrainian studies curriculum committee, for being instrumental in working with the committee to arrange for the teaching of the Ukrainian language in public schools and in having Ukrainian language credits accepted by universities.

Dr. Ewanchuk has written nine books dealing with subjects of Ukrainian her-

itage, particularly the settlement of Ukrainians in Canada. It was stressed that his thorough research has provided reference materials now utilized by post-graduate students at the university level.

Requested to speak, Dr. Ewanchuk thanked his friends and colleagues for the honor and recognition. He expressed his gratitude to the Rev. Melnyk for the prayer for the repose of his parents, his brothers, John, Peter and Alexander, and for his dear wife, Muriel, who departed last year. Dr. Ewanchuk said that he had the best parents one could be fortunate to have, and the best wife, who had been a teacher on his staff and the first editor of his writings.

Life had not been easy, the author said, but his parents saw to it that he received a high school education, walking to the two high schools from their farm in Gimlet. It was a struggle to do university graduate and post-graduate work – studies he began at the University in Detroit while working on the midnight shift at the Ford Motor.

In conclusion, Dr. Ewanchuk said he had enjoyed his work as superintendent (inspector) of schools and that he is proud to have so many wonderful friends, a good Canadian multicultural grouping.

Dr. Ewanchuk became a member of the Ukrainian National Association's Markian Shashkevich Branch 94 while studying in Detroit.

Receives prestigious Novartis award, grant

ST. LEONARD, Quebec – Tamara Grodzicky, MD, CSPQ, FRCPC, has received the prestigious Novartis award, and an \$80,000 grant to conduct research at Cornell University Medical Center in New York. Dr. Grodzicky was the only person in Canada in 1997 to receive such a distinction.

A plaque representing the award by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, Medical Council of Canada and Novartis Research Fellowship was presented in January 1998.

Dr. Grodzicky received her medical degree from the Université de Montréal. Subsequently she specialized in internal medicine and in rheumatology. She is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Her research at Cornell University will be about the role of apoptosis in autoimmune diseases.

After completing her research project, Dr. Grodzicky will return to Montreal Notre Dame University Hospital.



Dr. Tamara Grodzicky

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For further information, please call: 212-268-8660

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 347

As of March 1, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 347 were assumed by Mrs. Halina K. Archetto. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mrs. Halina K. Archetto
8 Wheat Manor,
Minotola, NJ 08341
(609) 697-0352

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 113

As of April 20, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 113 were assumed by Mr. Donald J. Raishart. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

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California UNA'ers to wed in June

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif. – Mr. and Mrs. Myron Dudynsky of North Hollywood, Calif., are pleased to announce the engagement of their daughter, Natalie Marie Dudynsky, to Zenon Volodar Keske, the son of Walter and Lubomyra Keske of Woodland Hills, Calif. Ms. Dudynsky is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dmytro Dudynsky and John Wakiriak of Minneapolis. Mr. Keske's great, great uncle was the Rev. Peter Poniatyszyn. The wedding will take place June 27 at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Los Angeles.

Ms. Dudynsky and Mr. Keske met at a Plast-SUM-A New Year's Eve Masquerade Ball in Los Angeles three years ago. They are active in the Obnova Youth Group of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, as well as in the Ukrainian community. Both are members of the Ukrainian Dance Company of Los Angeles.



Natalie Marie Dudynsky and Zenon Volodar Keske.

Mr. Keske received his B.A. degree in history from California State University at Northridge and will be attending law school in the fall. The bride-to-be, who is pursuing a career as a paralegal, is the assistant to the vice-president of television business affairs at International Creative Management Agency in Beverly Hills.

The families are UNA members. Ms. Dudynsky's father is secretary and Mr. Keske's mother is president of John Hodiak Branch 257.

Ohio couple meets during Ukraine trip

PARMA, Ohio – Diane McClaning grew up thinking she was part Russian. She didn't find out that she was actually half Ukrainian until 1993, after her young cousin in Rivne discovered some old letters that had been written by her great-grandmother to her great-great uncle, who had emigrated to the United States in 1912. After receiving a letter, she wrote a response to the foreign address as a matter of curiosity, and was surprised by a reply from Anne Marchuk, who was in fact her aunt.

Ms. McClaning, now very much interested in her heritage, also then began to write to her cousin, Nataliya. As their relationships with family in Ukraine grew, Ms. McClaning's family decided to take a two-week cruise up the Dnipro River in August 1996. The trip would originate in Odesa, and end in Kyiv, where they would meet their "new" family.

Bill Lawriw knew his heritage fully well. His father was born in Beloha, outside of Ivano-Frankivsk. His father married and moved to England, and then brought his young family to the United States in 1957. Mr. Lawriw was raised in a strong Ukrainian community in Parma, Ohio. Given his strong sense of family, he decided to travel with his father to Ukraine for the month of August, 1996. His second week in the country brought him to Odesa, where, as fate would have it, two lives would change.

As Bill was waiting for entrance into the Archeological Museum in Odesa, his attention was caught by a conversation that not only was spoken in English, but referred to a local landmark in Cleveland. Ms. McClaning and her family were awaiting entry into the same museum. He approached Ms.

McClaning only to discover that not only would they be sharing passage on the M.S. Glushkov for the next week, but that in the Cleveland area they lived only 16 miles apart.

Over the course of the next week, their paths crossed often. They met each evening to share their day's adventures, to explore their life histories and values, and were even able to take a few day trips together. The two families traveling together also became close friends. However, after one week together, Diane's group continued up the river, while Bill's group traveled by land. The two found themselves parted for the next 10 days.

Upon his return to the United States, Bill telephoned Diane, and during his first day back in the U.S., they were reunited. Their friendship grew into love. Their families grew closer, and on August 29 they will begin their lives as one.

Diane Lee (Palko) McClaning and William Lawriw have announced their engagement to marry. An August 29, wedding has been planned at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Parma, followed by a reception at St. Vladimir's grand hall. After honeymooning in England, the couple will reside in Medina, Ohio.

Mr. Lawriw is a member of UNA Branch 240.



Diana McClaning and Bill Lawriw aboard a cruise ship on the Dnipro River.

EERC Program Director, Ukraine Economics M.A. Program University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy Kyiv, Ukraine

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Candidates for the position will need both substantial academic qualifications and a strong background or interest in Ukraine and/or the NIS.

Minimum qualifications: Ph.D. in Economics, fluency in written and spoken English, and a demonstrated record of excellence in teaching and research. Professional experience in the NIS, an extensive network of senior contacts in the economics profession, and strong leadership skills and proven success in team building are desirable; Ukrainian and/or Russian language skills are strongly preferred. Salary and benefits are highly competitive.

To apply, forward your cover letter and CV, no later than May 8, 1998, to: Jeffrey Mosser, Director of Administration, The Eurasia Foundation, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; <cjmosser@eurasia.org>. **NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE.**



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10 p.m. – Dance, featuring ZOLOTA BULAVA – \$10 **at the door**

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Ukrainian film to bow in New York May 1

NEW YORK – Ukraine's official entry in the 1997 Motion Picture Academy Awards – the first time a Ukrainian film has been entered for Academy Award consideration – will open at the Lincoln Plaza theater and Quad Cinema Theaters here on May 1. The film, "A Friend of the Deceased," was entered in the best foreign film category. Rated R by the MPAA, it is in Russian with English subtitles.

The 100-minute color film is described by the exhibitor, Sony Pictures Classics, as a "deadpan introduction to the rough-and-tumble world of the new Ukraine, where Kyiv has become a late 20th-century Dodge City, ruled by high-flying entrepreneurs, the mob and the black market."

Although it did not achieve an Academy Award nomination, the film was officially selected for showing at the Cannes and Toronto film festivals in 1997 and was recently shown at the Sundance Film Festival in Utah.

Brendan Kelly of Variety magazine characterizes "A Friend of the Deceased" as a "wry, highly likable fable about the vagaries of life in the former Soviet state now that the Communist bosses have been replaced by crime lords and black-market merchants." Mr. Kelly praises director Vyacheslav Krystofovich for skillfully using a script "full of sly humor and warm, well-rounded characters" to craft a "touching, picturesque drama with in a finely detailed sociological landscape."

The story centers around a young unemployed translator, Anatoli (Alexandre Lazarev), who is unable to find a creative job that suits his talents. Despondent, he becomes even more depressed when his wife, Katia (Angelika Nevolina), leaves him for another man. Considering suicide, he comes up with another plan – he decides to hire a contract killer, Kostia (Constantin Kostyshin), to rub him out in the gangland fashion that has become prevalent in the newly capitalist jungle of Kyiv.

By a strange turn of events, the killer cannot carry out his task at the appointed time, and Anatoli realizes he doesn't want to die after all. Knowing that the hit man hasn't forgotten his assignment and the final payment, he hires a second killer, Ivan (Sergiy Romanyuk) to take care of the first. In the course of these events, he confers with an old army buddy, Dima (Eugen Pachin), strikes up a relationship with an energetic young prostitute, Vika (Tatiana Krivitska), and meets Kostia's beautiful young widow, Marina (Elena Korikova). The film ends on a richly ironic note.

Filmed in the capital of Ukraine, "A Friend of the Deceased" was shot primarily against the backdrop of the old quarter of Kyiv, with its cobblestoned streets, tiny cafes and magnificent Baroque churches. Anatoli's missions take him to other Kyiv locations as well – a huge monolithic hous-

ing project, still under construction, that is the home of the killer who is to eliminate him, and the nouveau-riche Kyiv that is home to night clubs, luxurious restaurants and prostitutes.

The film was directed by Mr. Krystofovich, who was born into a Ukrainian-Polish family in Kyiv in 1947 and began his directing career at the Dovzhenko Studios in 1971. Between 1975 and 1985, he directed six television films, of which "His Own Happiness" (1979) won a special jury prize at the USSR Festival of Television Films.

Mr. Krystofovich has directed four theatrical features, one of which, "Single Woman Seeks Lifetime Companion" (1986), won a best actress award for Irina Kouptchenko at the Montreal Film Festival. "Adam's Rib" (1991) was enthusiastically received at the Cannes, Toronto, Montreal and New York film festivals.

"A Friend of the Deceased" was shot by Vilen Kaluta, Ukraine's best-known director of photography, following a screenplay by Andrei Kourkov, a script teacher at Cambridge University. Pierre Rival of Compagnie Est Ouest in Paris and Mykola Machenko of the Dovzhenko Studios in Kyiv collaborated on the production, which was supported by the French Ministry of Culture and the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Arts.

The film will be shown in New York at the Lincoln Plaza Cinema, 30 Lincoln Plaza (212) 757-2280, and downtown at the Quad Cinema, 34 W. 13th St. (212) 255-8800, beginning on May 1.

Showings will open in Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Buffalo later in May.

Compendium...

(Continued from page 8)

including Ukraine's relations with the United States, other nations in the region and Israel. He also assesses the Chernobyl aftermath, the status of the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine's attitude toward NATO enlargement and the question of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. The volume is rounded out by a chronology of Ukraine-United States relations from 1989 to 1997 and the text of the NATO-Ukraine Charter.

"The Strategic Role of Ukraine" will be of great interest not only to specialists in European and post-Soviet affairs, but also to all those interested in an introduction to contemporary Ukraine both from an international and a domestic perspective.

The book, at \$12.50, is available from: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone, 1-800-448-2242; fax, 1-800-962-4983; website, <http://www.hup.harvard.edu/>

Linguistic essays...

(Continued from page 8)

Press with La Fenice Edizioni (Rome) and constitutes the second volume in its series Collana di filologie e letteratura slave.

Dr. Struminski is a Slavic linguist and translator living in the United States. He is the author of "Pseudo Meleško: A Ukrainian Apocryphal Speech of 1615-1618" and the translator of Lev Krevza's "Defense of Church Unity (1617)" and Zaxarija Kopystenskyj's "Palinodia" or "Book of Defense of the Holy Apostolic Eastern Catholic Church and Holy Patriarchs (1620-1623)."

The book may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8 Canada. Price: \$49.95 paperback; add \$5 for shipping and handling. Credit card orders may be faxed to (403) 492-4967.

Ukrainian-Polish...

(Continued from page 8)

of Eastern Europe, but also to anyone who wants to understand the situation there today.

The book may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8 Canada. Price: \$44.95 (+GST = \$48.10), hardcover; add \$4.50 for shipping and handling. Credit card orders may be faxed to (403) 492-4967 or call (403) 492-2972.

Dr. Palij recently retired from his position as a Slavic librarian at the University of Kansas. He received his Ph.D. in history from the university in 1971.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 16)

Tickets are \$12. For more information call (212) 475-7710.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday-Sunday, May 15-17

NEW YORK: St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring the 22nd annual Ukrainian Seventh Street Festival in Manhattan's East Village. Seventh Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, will be closed to traffic and opened for the celebration. The festival opens on Friday, May 15 at 4 p.m., and continues on Saturday, May 16, 11 a.m.-11 p.m., and Sunday, May 17, 1-10 p.m. The Dumka Chorus of New York, under the direction of Wasyl Hrechynskyj, will give a concert in the church on Sunday, May 17 at 1:30 p.m. The festival entertainment program will feature vocalists, ensembles and the students of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky performing Ukrainian folk dances. The street will be lined with booths selling Ukrainian arts and crafts as well as Ukrainian ethnic food and homebaked goods. Free admission.

Sunday, May 31

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites the Ukrainian community to a celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the institute and the 100th anniversary of its landmark building. The reception and banquet will be held on Sunday, May 31 at 12:30-5 p.m. at the Plaza Hotel, Grand Ballroom (2 Central Park

South). The keynote speaker will be Dr. Roman Szporluk, director, Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. The musical program will feature bass Paul Plishka, pianists Thomas Hrynkiw and Mykola Suk; and cellists Natalia Choma and Marta Choma. For additional information and ticket reservations, call the institute at (212) 288-8660, Tuesday through Friday, from 11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Thursday-Sunday, June 4-7

KYIV, Ukraine: The Association of Art Galleries of Ukraine presents the III International Art Festival to be held at the Ukrainskyi Dim (Ukraine House), 2 Khreshchatyk. The festival program will include exhibits of gallery collections and artists' associations, the work of individual artists, special projects and symposia. The festival opens June 4 at noon, followed by a reception at 19.m., and gallery exhibits at 2-6 p.m.; on June 5-7, gallery exhibit hours are 10 a.m.- 6 p.m. As part of the festival program there will be a symposium on "Culture and the Art of Ukraine [in the] 20th Century" on June 6. Among special categories at the festival are: "The Golden Section -'98" and the contest "Video Art-'98." An awards ceremony will be held June 7 at 4 p.m. For more information contact the association at: 11/11 Vasilkivska vul.; Kyiv, Ukraine 252040; telephone: (380 44) 263 2347; telephone/fax: (380 44) 263 9447.

• 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.

WELCOME DELEGATES TO THE 34TH UNA CONVENTION IN TORONTO, CANADA



AFTER WORKING FOR 28 YEARS AT THE UNA, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IT'S TIME TO START LOOKING FOR A NEW DIRECTION - BEFORE THE UNA BECOMES A MERE MEMORY FOR ALL UKRAINIANS.

**VOTE FOR TREASURER
MICHAEL YURCHENIUK**

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

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

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



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Sunday, April 26

WINNIPEG, Man.: The Oseredok-Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center and the Winnipeg Art Gallery present "Natural History," an exhibition of photographic reproductions by Stefan Gec of the first six fire-fighters to perish attempting to contain the disaster at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station in Ukraine. The exhibit will be installed on the roof of the Oseredok Warehouse with the portraits facing Main Street. The exhibit will be on view through May 26. There will be an opening reception on April 26 at 4-6 p.m. For more information call Oseredok, 184 Alexander Ave. E., at (204) 942-0218.

Tuesday-Wednesday, April 28-29

WASHINGTON: The Washington D.C. International Film Festival includes two screenings of the Ukrainian movie "A Friend of the Deceased," in Russian with English subtitles, directed by Vyacheslav Krishtofovich. The screenings will be held April 28 at 6:45 p.m. and April 29 at 9 p.m. at the Cineplex Odeon Foundry, 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW. For additional information call Filmfest DC at (202) 628-FILM.

Friday, May 1

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, 136 Second Ave., will host an evening with the poet Moisei Fishbein from Ukraine. The program will include a reading of poems by the author and an exhibit of paintings by his wife, Olena Dobrovolska to illustrate his poetry. Introductory remarks by poet Bohdan Boychuk. The evening begins at 7 p.m.

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Library is holding

an exhibit on "The Pre-Christian Religions of Ukraine: Old Slavic Religions and their Influence on Ukrainian Traditions." Library hours: Monday-Friday, 6:30-9:30 p.m.; Saturday, noon-5 p.m. The exhibit will run through May 31. For additional information call St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., (416) 923-3318.

Friday-Sunday, May 1-3

CHICAGO: Woodcuts and etchings by Jacques Hnizdovsky will be exhibited and offered for sale at the Chicago International Antiques and Fine Arts Fair at the Merchandise Mart on Friday, May 1 and Saturday, May 2 at 11 a.m.-8 p.m. and May 3, at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission: \$10. A free illustrated brochure of more than 50 of Hnizdovsky's prints is available upon request by calling (978) 282-0112.

Saturday, May 2

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, under the direction of Oleh Mahlay, will appear in concert at the University of Toronto, Convocation Hall, 31 King's College Circle, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets, at \$15 and \$20 (Canadian), are available from Arka, West Arka, and Ticketmaster (416) 870-8000. The concert is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. For more information call (905) 629-1063.

TORONTO: An archival display featuring Ukrainian Music Festival concert and festival programs, as well as posters and publications will be held at the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation, 2118 A Bloor St. W., at 2-4 p.m. There will also be a musical program and

reception. For more information call Walentina Rodak, (416) 255-8604.

Sunday, May 3

NEW YORK: The Mayana Gallery is holding an exhibition of paintings by Roman Demko and Genadiy Rozhkov. The exhibit opening will be held Sunday, May 3 at 1 p.m. The exhibit runs through May 10. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturdays and Sundays, 1-5 p.m. The gallery is located at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information, call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144.

TORONTO: A concert in honor of Toronto's Ukrainian Music Festival founder and president Marta Krawciw-Barabash will be held at MacMillan Theater, Edward Johnson Building, 80 Queen's Park Crescent at 4 p.m. Tickets, available from Arka West and Arka Queen, are \$20, \$15 and \$10. Proceeds are designated to support UMF Competition 2000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: The final concert of the season of the New Jersey Youth Symphony, under the direction of Adrian Bryttan, will be held at Rutgers University. The program will feature Berlioz, Symphonie Fantastique; Debussy, Prelude to Afternoon of a Faun; and Dvorak, Slavonic Dances. The concert will be held in the Nicholas Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10. For more information call (908) 771-5544.

Monday, May 4

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Yohanan Petrovsky, Ph.D. candidate, department of history, Brandeis University, on the topic "Ukrainian Independence and Ukrainian Jewry: 1991-1997." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group, Meridian International Center, International Management Institute - Kyiv, U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Barents Group are holding a business forum on the current state of banking in Ukraine. The forum will include presentations by bankers from Ukraine and by faculty members from Ukrainian universities who are researching and teaching banking topics. The forum will be held at Meridian House, 1630 Crescent Place, NW at 4-7 p.m. The program will conclude with an informal reception. RSVP by fax to Sandra Bean, Meridian House at (202) 667-1475. For further information, Ms. Bean may be reached at (202) 939-5542. A backup point of contact is George Masiuk, (202) 314-1229.

Saturday, May 9

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: Branch 47 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is sponsoring an evening of humor and satire presented by UNWLA Branch 45 of Warren, Mich. The event will be held at St. Josaphat School auditorium, 910 E. Ridge Road., at 6 p.m. Refreshments will be served. Tickets, at \$10, are available at the Mosaic, from branch members and at the door. Proceeds, including a raffle, will benefit orphans in Ukraine. For more information, call Irene Rusnak at (716) 342-8423.

Sunday, May 10

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa.: The Sister of St. Basil the Great will host the 67th annual pilgrimage to the Mother of God on Mother's Day, on the beautiful grounds of the Motherhouse at 710 Fox Chase Road. A special feature of that day will be the groundbreaking ceremony for the Holy Trinity Chapel and Basilian Spirituality Center. The pilgrimage, an annual event that draws hundreds of faithful from the tri-state area, begins at 8:30 a.m. with a Holy Divine Liturgy and fea-

tures groundbreaking for the chapel and the center at 12:30 p.m. The Basilian Spirituality Center will be the first Spirituality Center to focus on Basilian and Eastern Spirituality in the United States. For more information contact Sister Elizabeth at (215) 379-0628.

HILLSIDE, N.J.: Join the Young Adults Group of St. John's (Newark) and Immaculate Conception (Hillside) Ukrainian Catholic parishes in celebrating a special Mother's Day Divine Liturgy at 9:30 a.m. at Immaculate Conception Church, Liberty Ave. and Bloy St. in Hillside. The Young Adults will choose the music and help write the homily. A simple memorial for living and deceased mothers will be created based on personalized messages that participants are encouraged to submit. Complementary refreshments will be served after the liturgy. Contact Marika at (973) 539-3271 or Joe, (908) 688-8276 to provide a personalized message and to indicate the number of adults and children attending.

Wednesday, May 13

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill.: Cradle of Hope, a not-for-profit adoption center based in Silver Spring, Md., will hold an informational meeting at St. Mary's Services, 717 W. Kirchoff Road, at 7-9 p.m. The meeting presents an opportunity to learn about international adoption programs in Ukraine, Romania, Russia, and China; meet families who have recently adopted children; and discuss how to begin the adoption process. For more information call Barbara O'Hara, (847) 870-8181.

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute Library presents a lecture on the topic "A Mystery of History: A Journey Through the Ages of Slavic Mythology" by Tony Rocchi, instructor at Centennial College and St. Vladimir Institute Librarian. The lecture will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Fee: \$5. For additional information, call Mr. Rocchi during evening library hours at (416) 923-3318.

Thursday, May 14

CHICAGO: Cradle of Hope, will hold an informational meeting on international adoption programs in Ukraine, Romania, Russia, and China. The evening, co-sponsored by Catholic Charities, will be held at 721 La Salle, at 7-9 p.m. For more information call Ann Abrahms, (312) 655-7076.

Friday, May 15

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (UIMA) presents the exhibit "Chicago: The Third Dimension - Second Generation," an exhibition of sculpture curated by Terrence Karpowicz. The exhibit features the work of John Adduci, Joseph Agati, Sonya Baysinger, William Grant, Dessu Kirk, Derick Malkemus and Robert McDermott. A catalog with color reproductions and the curator's essay will be available. The exhibition continues the project Mr. Karpowicz presented at UIMA three years ago. As stated in the catalog essay: "The artists included in this exhibition clearly build with their own hands. Direct descendants of the Chicago sculptural tradition - one which values methods and materials and finds meaning in form and fabrication - they honor Chicago's industrial history. At the same time, each of them enjoys a direct, intimate relationship to their chosen material and imbues each piece they create with their own personal story." The exhibition runs through June 28. The opening reception will be held May 15 at 6-9 p.m. UIMA hours: Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday, noon-4 p.m. Website: <http://www.brama.com/uima>

OMISSION

Friday, April 24-May 3

NEW YORK: The dates for the staging of "Flight," a joint production by the Yara Arts Group and the Buryat National Theater of Siberia, were inadvertently omitted in the April 19 issue of The Weekly. The play, opened Friday, April 24 and will run through Sunday, May 3. It will be staged at La MaMa E.T.C., 73 A E. Fourth St., Thursday-Sundays at 7:30 p.m., with Sunday matinees at 3 p.m.

(Continued on page 15)

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