

INSIDE:

- Patriarch Dymytrii of the UAOC comments on Church relations — page 3.
- UNWLA sends aid to flood-ravaged Zakarpattia — page 6.
- Ostrih Academy students conclude stay in Ontario — page 10.

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Prime Minister Chrétien arrives for state visit to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Canada's Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and a coterie of Canadian diplomats and politicians, along with some 100 businessmen, descended on Kyiv on January 27-28 for a 24-hour state visit — the first by a Canadian head of government to independent Ukraine.

In a hectic two days of ceremony and meetings, the Canadian prime minister met with President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and university students. He also attended a state dinner and laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

However, he was a no-show at the Famine Memorial. In his stead, his wife, Aline, honored victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 by placing a memorial wreath at the monument located at the foot of the newly rebuilt bell tower of St. Michael's Golden-Domed Sobor. (At press time, Canadian officials in Kyiv could provide no explanation about why Mr. Chrétien himself did not attend.)

Canada and Ukraine signed seven bilateral agreements during the two-day visit, among them a bilateral transport agreement and memoranda of understanding on cooperation in education, on climate change issues and on destruction of Ukraine's anti-personnel land mines.

The two sides announced further cooperation in criminal matters, on controlling corruption in the public sector and on land privatization and farm reorganization as well.

"Our visit to Ukraine has helped broaden our bilateral relationship and has served as a timely forum to discuss key issues of common concern," said Prime Minister Chrétien.

In a singular accomplishment, Mr. Chrétien convinced Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma to begin the destruction of its anti-personnel mine stockpiles, on which Ukraine had been stalling.

Although the two sides agreed on a memorandum of



Efrem Lukatsky

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is greeted with the traditional Ukrainian welcome of bread and salt during a ceremony at Kyiv's Boryspil airport on January 27.

understanding on the elimination of Ukraine's mines, Mr. Kuchma did not state that Ukraine was ready to join the Ottawa Convention and the ranks of countries banning the mines. "We welcome the efforts taken by the Canadian government to eliminate anti-personnel mines," is all Mr. Kuchma would say at a press conference with Mr. Chrétien at the Mariinsky Palace on January 27.

Afterwards, the president's press secretary, Oleksander Martynenko, clarified the president's position and explained that Mr. Kuchma will instruct the Cabinet of Ministers to develop a framework for joining the Ottawa Convention, to which Ukraine will formally accede.

The next day Canadian International Trade Minister

(Continued on page 5)

Advance coverage of Chrétien visit creates controversy back home

by Christopher Guly

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

OTTAWA — The first visit by a Canadian prime minister to independent Ukraine was meant to reinforce the close ties between Canada and Ukraine.

Instead, some advance coverage of the event in Canada has created controversy.

On the eve of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's departure for his weeklong European tour to Ukraine, Poland, Germany and Switzerland, a reporter with one of Canada's daily national newspapers suggested Mr. Chrétien will have to be "mindful" of "the enmities" between Canada's Ukrainian and Jewish communities.

Jeff Sallot, a reporter with The Globe and Mail's parliamentary bureau in Ottawa, wrote about the "tricky political two-step" that Prime Minister Chrétien was about to engage in.

Three days before arriving in Kyiv January 27 for a 24-hour visit, Mr. Chrétien was to become the first Canadian prime minister to visit the Auschwitz and Birkenau death camps in Poland where millions of Jews died at the hands of the Nazis.

While in Kyiv, the prime minister was to become the first Western leader to lay a wreath at the monument to vic-

(Continued on page 5)

Ukrainian American's case is among unresolved business

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Doing business in Ukraine is not any easy task; some say it's impossible. Business contracts, financial kickbacks and criminal activity, and even politics, often go hand in hand, and the adage "it's not what you know but who you know" rises above a truism and becomes the law of the business jungle of Ukraine.

Ask Marijka Helbig, a Ukrainian American entrepreneur with a successful travel business in the United States. She experienced trickery, deceit, frustration, the physical beating of her attorney and, thus far, substantial financial loss after making her investment in Ukraine.

Mrs. Helbig, owner of Scope Travel located in Maplewood, N.J., turned to U.S. authorities for help after the hotel and tourist agency she and her partners established in western Ukraine in the early 1990s was wrested from her control by her general director. Ukraine's judicial and law enforcement system, which seems not to want to resolve the dispute, has only presented roadblocks, delays and excuses. According to Mrs. Helbig, the system is a major part of her problems.

"The Ukrainian courts do not want this case, because it will blow up in their face," said Mrs. Helbig. Too many public figures would be exposed as having taken part in the cover-up of the scheme to take her business from her, she charged.

Her case is one of nine business disputes between U.S. businessmen and their Ukrainian partners that the

Kuchma-Gore Commission, a high-level, bilateral U.S.-Ukraine committee developing the strategic partnership between the two countries, is attempting to resolve.

The nine cases also have become the central focus of a requirement stipulated in the 1999 U.S. foreign aid bill that Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright certify before congressional appropriations committees that Ukraine is making progress on U.S. investor disputes and on economic reforms.

Secretary Albright is required to make her certification by February 18. If she does not give the Congress the green light, Ukraine could lose up to half of its 1999 earmark of \$195 million.

At the heart of Ms. Helbig's case are her allegations that Anatolii Popadiuk, an Ivano-Frankivsk businessman whom she and her Austrian partners appointed as general director of their joint venture, forged her and her manager's signatures onto documents that make him an equal partner of the business that she started and developed in Ivano-Frankivsk.

Mr. Popadiuk was not available to comment the four times that The Weekly called Auscoprut offices at the Roksolana Hotel in Ivano-Frankivsk.

Mrs. Helbig asserts that neither she nor Christine Bonacorsa, the manager of Scope Travel, could have signed documents making Mr. Popadiuk a partner in Auscoprut, the firm that Ms. Helbig established in 1991 along with Austrian and Ukrainian partners, because nei-

(Continued on page 4)

NEWS ANALYSIS

Belarus opposition unites to protest merger with

by David R. Marples

Three Belarusian opposition leaders have criticized the signing of the December 25, 1998, agreement to merge Belarus with Russia as a "crime against the Belarusian nation." The signatories to the protest were Stanislau Shushkevich, the former parliamentary chairman who was the de facto leader of Belarus from August 1991 to January 1994; Mechyslau Hryb, the former prime minister; and Semyon Sharetsky, chair of the Parliament of the 13th session, which was dissolved and revamped by the president following a controversial referendum in November 1996. By that same referendum, President Alyaksander Lukashenka had extended his mandate to November 2001 rather than July 1999.

Hitherto, the members of the old Parliament have rarely acted in unison. On December 29, 1998, the three opposition leaders sent a letter to Russian President Boris Yeltsin maintaining that to change the status of Belarus would be in violation of the 1994 Constitution, and would represent an occupation reminiscent of the Russian annexation of the three Baltic states in the summer of 1940. At the same time they appealed to all those opposed to the Lukashenka administration to join forces and renounce any infighting.

What are the prospects for success of this campaign? Previously the Lukashenka administration has treated the opposition contemptuously, secure in

Dr. David R. Marples is professor of history at the University of Alberta. This article appeared in the Edmonton Journal on January 13.

the knowledge that it has a strong mandate from the population. The power of the presidential administration has grown, the government controls the official press just as in the Soviet period, and the regime has frequently violated the most basic of human rights.

The opposition is basing its hopes on three issues. First, the constitutional crisis. Already a serious candidate has emerged to challenge Mr. Lukashenka for the presidency: Henadz Karpenka, chairman of the United Civic Party. Most political parties intend to boycott elections to the rump Parliament scheduled for April, and most will demand that President Lukashenka stand for re-election this year.

The second issue is the economic crisis. In the recent past, Belarus's weak economic position has been concealed by trade with Russia and overproduction of unwanted goods. Today there is an obvious gap between official statistics, which report an annual growth rate of over 10 percent last year, and the reality of food shortages and inflation at around 160 percent in 1998 – almost three times the 1997 rate. Warehouses are overstocked with unsold goods, and almost no private enterprise is thriving in Belarus. The president's frequent assertions that a state-run economy would shield the population from hardship have been shown to be false.

The third issue is the proposed merger with Russia. It can be regarded with some skepticism since a ratified Russia-Belarus Union is already in place. It was signed on April 2, 1997 – this day is now a national holiday in Belarus. The main

(Continued on page 12)

Kuchma-Gore Commission group meets

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The agenda of the fifth meeting of the Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) of the Kuchma-Gore Commission in Kyiv on January 20-22 included discussions of a number of different economic and legal issues, including the problematic resolution of disputes involving U.S. investors.

The U.S. inter-agency delegation, headed by Jan Kalicki, Department of Commerce counselor and NIS ombudsman, included representatives of the Commerce, Energy and Agriculture departments. The Ukrainian side was headed by Andriy Honcharuk, first vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and special government representative on trade and economic cooperation with the U.S.

Mr. Kalicki said on January 22 that the CTI meeting had covered three principal areas: creation of an action plan for trade and development, including intellectual property rights, with special attention given to the agribusiness and energy sectors; creation of another action plan for standards and certification, in particular covering telecommunications and medical equipment; and discussion of issues related to the congressional requirement for a report from the U.S. Secretary of State due February 18 on Ukraine's progress in undertaking significant economic reforms, including reform and enforcement of its civil and tax codes and resolution of disputes involving U.S. investors.

In the energy sector, the delegation stressed the need to enact production-sharing legislation to determine the allocation of natural resource production between the Ukrainian government and investors. Mr. Kalicki said this legislation has received positive support in the Verkhovna Rada and that the government has indicated its support for early passage of such a law. The first reading of the relevant draft law is scheduled for early February. U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer remarked that, given the right investment conditions, Ukraine could double its gas production, thereby reducing its dependence on imported fuels.

On the matter of the State Department's concern over the resolution of disputes, Mr. Kalicki was less than encouraging. Though he avoided mentioning any problem cases by name, he said "In many cases, there has been a long period in which little or no action has been taken." He insisted, however, that it was still quite possible to make progress on these disputes and that in a number of cases the government itself may intercede to find resolutions. He added that while positive court rulings have been made in some of cases, the judgments have yet to be implemented, indicating the need to introduce the rule of law to Ukraine's commercial life.

The U.S. delegation stressed the need for concrete, immediate actions to demonstrate real progress in the resolution of disputes, and the Ukrainian side agreed to make efforts to that end.

NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma proclaims "unity" holiday

KYIV – Celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the unification of the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic were held at the National Opera on January 22. According to the presidential decree read by presidential administration head Mykola Bilobodskyi, the Day of Unification of Ukraine will be celebrated annually on January 22. Vice Prime Minister Valerii Smolii stated: "A divided and scattered nation cannot be productive; therefore, it is essential to overcome spiritual, religious and ethnic divisions." (Eastern Economist)

Three states to create peacekeeping force

BAKU – Meeting in Baku on January 21-22, the defense ministers of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine discussed the creation of a joint peacekeeping force that, according to an Azerbaijani Defense Ministry spokesman, could be deployed to guard the proposed oil export pipeline from Azerbaijan through Georgia, Reuters reported. Georgian Defense Minister Davit Tevzadze had proposed such a force last month. The three ministers also signed a joint communiqué on coordinating their relations with NATO and the United Nations and on holding joint maneuvers. The defense minister of Moldova, the fourth country in the GUAM alignment, had been scheduled to attend the meeting; no explanation was offered for his failure to do so. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to default on foreign debt?

KYIV – Ukraine may default on its foreign debt payments in 1999 unless foreign donors resume their aid to the country, the Associated Press quoted the Foreign Affairs Ministry as saying in a statement on January 22. According to that statement, Ukraine must pay \$1.17 billion (U.S.) to foreign creditors in 1999, but the government is asking for new loans because it will not be able to raise the money on its own. In addition, the National Bank, which has \$1 billion in reserves, owes the International Monetary Fund \$700 million in loan payments. Ukrainian Television reported the next day that last year Ukraine's foreign debt increased by \$2 billion to \$11.5 billion, which is equal to 40 percent of the country's gross domestic product or 70 percent of its annual exports. According to the Finance Ministry, Ukraine needs \$2.2 billion in foreign loans this year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prosecutor denies dropping 19 charges

GENEVA – Swiss prosecutor Laurent Kasper Ansermet on January 21 dismissed claims made by Hromada Chairman Pavlo Lazarenko in December that 19 of 21 charges brought against him had since been dropped by Swiss officials. He said this was the first he'd heard of these 21 charges, explaining that he was aware only of a single charge, that of money laundering, and that the investigation into this charge is continuing. Mr. Ansermet said he hoped to continue his questioning of Mr. Lazarenko at the beginning of February, but added, "I don't know what I shall do if Mr. Lazarenko avoids the meeting. First, I'll see if he refuses or complies." (Eastern Economist)

Hromada endorses Lazarenko

KYIV – After he announced to Hromada Party members that charges of corruption against him are politically motivated, Hromada Chairman and National Deputy Pavlo Lazarenko was named the party's presidential candidate. Of 261 delegates attending Hromada's meeting on January 22, 258 voted for Mr. Lazarenko, one opposed him and two abstained. Mr. Lazarenko said the government has been unable to extract the country from its economic crisis, claiming that in the last few years production has declined 52 percent, the gross domestic product has dropped 2.4 times, wage debts have hit 9 billion hrv, and the external debt has increased to \$13 billion (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

Top members of Hromada resign

KYIV – Shadow Cabinet leader Yulia Tymoshenko and Shadow Cabinet Economy Minister Oleksander Turchynov have resigned from the Hromada Party, citing the domineering approach to party rule by leader Pavlo Lazarenko. The two, most recently held Hromada Party positions of vice-chair and first vice-chair under Mr. Lazarenko. Both Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Turchynov have been prominent Hromada members ever since the party's inception, with Mr. Turchynov holding the party leadership prior to Mr. Lazarenko, and with Ms. Tymoshenko, one of the rising stars of Ukrainian politics, often acting as the party spokesperson. Mr. Lazarenko responded by calling their actions "destructive." The resignations will almost certainly have a damaging effect on the Hromada Party, already reeling after ex-Premier Lazarenko's arrest in Switzerland on a money laundering charge. It is not yet

(Continued on page 14)

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Patriarch Dymytrii's visit to U.S. aimed at strengthening ties among Orthodox

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A visit to the United States by Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) Patriarch Dymytrii at the end of 1998 has produced agreement with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. to strengthen frayed ties and to work toward a united Ukrainian Orthodox Church, according to the Kyiv-based primate.

"The specific matter that we discussed was a request that they [UOC-U.S.A.] develop a discussion with the center in Constantinople that it turn its face toward Ukraine, that it stop looking at Ukraine through the eyes of Moscow's politics, and that it take the Ukrainian Church under its spiritual omophorion," said Patriarch Dymytrii in an interview with *The Weekly* after his return.

Patriarch Dymytrii visited the U.S. between December 28, 1998, and January 4. During that time he held several meetings with UOC-U.S.A. Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and the UOC-U.S.A. laity in South Bound Brook, N.J., headquarters of the UOC-U.S.A., regarding the controversy surrounding the U.S. Church's decision to unite with Constantinople and the strife within the divided Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

Leaders of the two Churches decided, as a result of their meetings, on a program of cooperation that includes the opening of a representative office of the UOC-U.S.A. in Kyiv in the form of a center of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. The office is to become a force for the integration of the various Ukrainian Orthodox Churches. They also decided "to work to have the ecumenical patriarch in Constantinople assure the Ukrainian episcopate of a more attentive and disposed attitude by Constantinople Patriarch Bartholomew towards a clear-cut and unequivocal stand on the canonical independence of the Ukrainian

Church from the Moscow Patriarchate," according to a UAOC press release.

In addition, the leaders of the two Churches agreed to continue the dialogue begun in South Bound Brook and to renew eucharistic communication as a precursor to eucharistic union of the UAOC with the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and other independent Churches.

The UAOC press release called the initiative one that "could produce long-term ramifications for the entire Ukrainian Church and even for universal Orthodoxy in the event of a coordinated and all-encompassing effort toward the realization of our proposed program."

Today Ukrainian Orthodoxy in Ukraine is divided among three separate Churches: the UOC – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) led by Patriarch Filaret, the newest and currently the most dynamic; the UOC – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP), led in Ukraine by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan, which receives its orders from Moscow Patriarch Aleksei II and still retains the largest following although it is in decline; and the UAOC, which traces its roots to 1920 and the Church of Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivskyi.

UAOC Patriarch Dymytrii heads what is now the smallest of the three Churches – one that has been decimated by defections to the UOC-KP since the death of Patriarch Mstyslav, the first leader of the Church after Ukraine's independence.

The UAOC has become increasingly diminished and ostracized as the UOC-KP and Patriarch Filaret have successfully maneuvered to gain legitimacy from the Ukrainian state and to woo bishops from the UAOC and the UOC-MP.

UAOC efforts to obtain a Patriarchal Chancery and a major church building in Kyiv as its headquarters, after its previous offices were seized by renegade UAOC

bishops and given over to the UOC-KP, have not been successful. Recently, the newly rebuilt St. Michael's Golden-Domed Sobor, which the UAOC leadership had hoped would become its Church center, was handed over to the UOC-KP. The UAOC succeeded only in obtaining a building next door to the sobor, which now houses its administrative offices and a small chapel.

Patriarch Dymytrii and UAOC bishops have repeatedly blamed Patriarch Filaret, who has shown more political acumen with government authorities, and UOC-KP hierarchs, for stealing bishops and parishes and stymieing UAOC efforts to rebuild their disintegrating Church.

The UOC-U.S.A. has felt the influence of Patriarch Filaret in its parishes as well. After the UOC-U.S.A. Church leadership agreed to accept the omophor of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew allegedly assured Moscow Patriarchate Aleksei II that, as a result, efforts to seek the autonomy of the Ukrainian Church would no longer pose a problem for Moscow – comments that caused an outcry within the Ukrainian Orthodox community in the United States – several U.S. parishes quit the UOC-U.S.A. to join Patriarch Filaret's Church.

It appears that part of the reason for the church leaders' meeting in South Bound Brook, beyond the obvious attempt to rekindle a dialogue, was to develop an approach toward Patriarch Filaret, whose Church also has not been recognized by Constantinople as canonical, yet has convinced the Ukrainian government and many faithful that his is the only truly Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Patriarch Dymytrii explained that by visiting South Bound Brook he was able to show documents that prove Patriarch Filaret is not the heir to the patriarchal throne of the late Patriarch Mstyslav, whose death in 1993 took

(Continued on page 18)

INTERVIEW: Patriarch Dymytrii on developments in the UAOC

by Roman Woronowycz

October 14, 1998, marked five years since the installation of Volodymyr Yarema as Patriarch Dymytrii of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The years of his reign have been turbulent ones for the UAOC, marked by the defection of several bishops to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, along with parishes and Church property, and the bankruptcy of the Christian Bank, a financial institution closely linked to the UAOC.

Patriarch Dymytrii was born in 1915 in what is today the Krosnienske Voievodstvo of western Poland. He belonged to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church until it was banned by the Soviet regime in 1946, and completed seminary studies at a Greek-Catholic seminary before being drafted into the Soviet Army during World War II. In 1947, with no legally existing Greek-Catholic Church, he opted to join the Russian Orthodox Church to work to "defend the traditions of the Ukrainian Church against Russification," according to a biographical sketch released by the UAOC. He was ordained a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1947.

He served in various parishes in western Ukraine until 1989, when he led his parish out of the Russian Church and into the reborn Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church headed by Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk. He was an initiator of the June 1990 Sobor at which Metropolitan Mstyslav was named patriarch of the UAOC.

With the death of Patriarch Mstyslav in 1993 and the defection of many bishops to the UOC-KP, Patriarch Dymytrii was first appointed bishop of the UAOC and then declared UAOC patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine following a UAOC Sobor.

In the following edited interview, Patriarch Dymytrii comments on rumors of union with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, and about relations with the other major confessions in Ukraine.

Your Holiness, Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Kyiv

Patriarchate told us earlier this year that the process of unification of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church has begun, that there have been talks with you and with other representatives of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Could you please comment?

It is difficult to say that the process has begun. Mr. [Mykola] Kravets [director of the Foundation for Spiritual Union of Ukraine] came to me and said that a fund for the unification of the Churches is being established. I agreed to take part as a founding member. Right away a problem developed because they did not want to give us the statutes [of incorporation].

Second, we have not had any contact

rule, and so I must first get agreement from others.

But that is not all, I had not yet turned to my people when they (UOC-KP) had already announced that I had not simply agreed, but that unification was already taking place. It was a call to rebellion and, predictably, people were upset. They asked, "How could you do this, how could you sign such a thing?"

Naturally, I halted the process. When I was presented with a ready memorandum, I said that I cannot sign the document. [Mr. Kravets] said, "You are upsetting everything." To which I replied that as I had understood there would be discussions, negotiations, ideas presented from both

conditions will look; in one word, about moving closer.

It looks to me, however, that what concerns Patriarch Filaret most is how to get us in; and to then do by force with each one of us as he pleases. We are well-acquainted with his system.

You have also said that a question that must be decided is whether the leader of the Kyiv Patriarchate was canonically elected.

At the Sobor of June 25, 1992, or rather before it began, Filaret came up to me and asked, "Father Volodymyr, why have you come out against me?" I answered that I am supporting the purity of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He replied, "I know, you wrote me of that."

He knew well from my letter, which he should have received by February 1989, and in which I wrote that with perebudova we can now begin talking about reorganization, about the problems with the Greek-Catholics in Halychyna, with Orthodox autocephaly. We could no longer say that we have no problems. We must begin the rehabilitation process as the state had already begun. He, as the exarch, must begin the rehabilitation process using new language, not the language of the state as had been done until then in the Soviet Union.

He never replied to that letter. But then he mentioned that he read that letter and replied to it. I know that at a meeting of bishops in Lviv, of his bishops, when he was asked what he thought of my letter, he replied, "There is no need to divide the nation."

At the Sobor I asked him another thing. I said, "You are gathering a Sobor, but the patriarch (Mstyslav) is not in attendance. We have 12 bishops in the Church besides the patriarch, but only five are present. The bishops should have the blessing of the patriarch, but they do not."

What you have is several bishops, yourself and some priests. The rest are laymen. The Sobor has not been called according to

(Continued on page 16)

... people keep returning to us [the UAOC] ... They realize that we are a true Church, a Christian Church, not some party affiliation, or one that cares only about fame and fortune.

with Patriarch Filaret, only with Mr. Kravets. [Also], I cannot make any decisions on my own because we are synodally run. If the synod rules, then I cannot make decisions independently.

After our initial discussions, [Mr. Kravets] brought me a ready plan [for unification]; specifically how it would take place. I did not agree to such a plan. First of all, I told him, I had not spoken to my people about such a plan. Second, I told him, "You have developed a plan that clearly would put the Church under Filaret."

Our Church would not have any voice there because a Sobor for voting is entailed, and Filaret assigned 26 or so of his own bishops [to that Sobor]. We have not been in a hurry to consecrate bishops — we want good bishops — so we have few bishops.

Now, we all well know how Filaret calls a Sobor, that his advantage is built-in. I can never agree to this. Also, we have synodal

sides, but you have given us one side of the situation and expect us to agree. This I cannot sign.

He was very unhappy. I then suggested that I would sign, but that I would have to add my own words first. He agreed.

I wrote in the following: "Everything must proceed according to canonical principles." And it ended with that.

Later, he visited Archbishop Ihor, who is the director of the chancery here, and Archbishop Ihor explained to him that we cannot do it [in the way proposed by the UOC-KP]. Our people do not agree with doing it in that way. Our people want it done in a different way.

First we need to improve relations among the bishops; we need to bring the parishes closer together; we need to think about publishing books together; about a common effort in religious education; about how our common religious celebra-

Ukrainian American's case...

(Continued from page 1)

ther one of them was in Budapest at the time the agreement was supposed to have been made, and can prove it. In addition Mrs. Helbig alleges that documents that are part of the case were fabricated in Ukraine, and signed at times during which she and Ms. Bonacorsa could not have been there. She told The Weekly that it is ridiculous that Ukrainian courts have refused to accept the evidence she has presented.

"I was at my daughter's debutante ball in New Jersey on the date marked on Popadiuk's documents," explained Mrs. Helbig. "I was on the organizing committee. Furthermore, my passport shows no visa that I entered Hungary during that time."

Rebuffed by procurator

Mrs. Helbig has been rebuffed several times by Ukraine's court system and the Procurator General's Office in Kyiv in her attempt to retain control of her business, which includes two Roksolana Hotels in Ivano-Frankivsk, one completed in 1993 and the other a \$5 million project still under construction.

Ms. Helbig said in an interview with The Weekly on January 12 that she is a victim of cronyism and organized rackets. She explained that Mr. Popadiuk has political connections with highly placed government officials and Ukrainian national deputies, and has used his influence to have her petitions to the local procurator's office and the Procurator General's Office in Kyiv rejected on dubious grounds.

The second rejection by the Procurator General's Office came days after a new head procurator had been appointed. Coincidentally or not, he hails from Ivano-Frankivsk and is a friend of Mr. Popadiuk, according to Mrs. Helbig.

She charges that Procurator General Oleh Lytvak, who has since been replaced,

had her case thrown out as a political favor to Mr. Popadiuk after the previous head procurator had decided that the case had merit. Mr. Popadiuk is president of the Association of Ivano-Frankivsk Businessmen and wields considerable political clout in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

According to Mrs. Helbig's attorney, Nestor Hnativ, two issues lie at the center of the case.

First, Mrs. Helbig has absolute proof that she was in the United States, and not in Budapest or Ukraine, where the signing of the documents allegedly took place, which means that she could have not signed them and thus they must be forgeries.

Second, Mr. Popadiuk has not been able to produce the original documents he says were signed in Budapest, which he asserts made him a partner in Auscoprut.

"The point is that neither the procurators nor the court have made a demand that he produce the original," explained Mr. Hnativ. "They look at the photocopies with the attached notary seals, and take them to be authentic at face value. They then reject the petitions with the explanation that the allegations are groundless."

Ms. Helbig began her investment in Ukraine after she was contacted by representatives of the Austrian firm Auktions und Handelsgesellschaft GmbH, who were looking for partners for a Ukrainian joint venture that would develop a travel agency and a series of hotels in Ukraine.

She contacted the Ivano-Frankivsk-based Agrofirma Prut, whose director she had known through her U.S. travel agency. Ms. Helbig's company specializes in tours to Ukraine.

JV formed in 1991

In October 1991 the three sides signed an agreement forming the joint venture Auscoprut, which was registered by Ukrainian authorities in November.

Three months later, in January 1992, the Ukrainian partner, Agrofirma Prut, withdrew

from the joint venture after its director was thwarted in his attempt to bring in another Ukrainian partner and was bought out by the two remaining sides. Mr. Popadiuk, who had been assistant general director of Agrofirma Prut, was retained by Auscoprut as its general director and resigned his position in the Ukrainian firm.

Although the joint venture began operating and even finished restoring the Roksolana Hotel and opened it for business, Mrs. Helbig did not see any profit. She simply kept sending money, which she said she later discovered was not always used for the purposes intended.

In 1993-1994 she began receiving information that Mr. Popadiuk was purchasing automobiles from the Austrian partner and selling them in Ukraine. "I saw that it had become a money-laundering operation," claimed Mrs. Helbig, "I told him that I wanted no part of illegal activities." She added that she also had obtained evidence that Mr. Popadiuk was embezzling Auscoprut money.

But when she approached her Austrian colleagues to fire their general director, they told her that without Mr. Popadiuk the business would fail. She did not know at the time that Mr. Popadiuk, as she now alleges, was shuffling money to the directors of Auktions und Handelsgesellschaft, and that the firm was not properly registered in Austria and undergoing bankruptcy proceedings there.

By late 1994 Ms. Helbig decided that she wanted out of the joint venture. She approached Gennadii Genschaft, the owner of the Grand Hotel in Lviv, who she had heard was looking to buy more hotels in Ukraine, only to be told after a meeting with Mr. Popadiuk and Mr. Lytvak that he was not interested in working with Mrs. Helbig.

"Mr. Genschaft told me that Mr. Popadiuk's documents showed him to be the owner. They told him that I was not a partner because I had made no investment in the company," said Mrs. Helbig.

She knew she needed hard evidence before she could begin any legal action, so in 1995 she hired Ukraine's largest law firm, the Kyiv-based Ukrinjurkolegia, to investigate the matter. The law firm obtained copies of the documents that Mrs. Helbig alleges Mr. Popadiuk forged.

The Kyiv law firm, along with Lviv-based lawyers, also investigated what happened to the \$900,000 that she and her U.S.-based investors had sunk into Auscoprut, because Mr. Popadiuk had denied her access to the firm's financial accounts.

Legal actions initiated

With evidence in hand, Mrs. Helbig initiated a civil action on April 18, 1997, against Mr. Popadiuk, asking the Ivano-Frankivsk municipal court to rule that the agreement presented by Mr. Popadiuk was invalid.

Almost simultaneously a petition was filed with the Procurator General's Office requesting that it begin a criminal investigation against Mr. Popadiuk on charges of forgery. That petition never made it to the required office. To this day no one can say what happened to it - whether it was misplaced, trashed or stolen.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Helbig filed a second petition with the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast procurator, which coincidentally or not, also turned up missing.

She also wrote letters to the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, to the Ukrainian Consulate General in Chicago and to Ukrainian government officials in Kyiv, including the director of the organized crime committee, detailing her situation and asking for help.

Little was forthcoming. On June 2, 1997, the Ivano-Frankivsk procurator rejected Mrs. Helbig's criminal petition without explanation. Mrs. Helbig then filed an appeal with the Procurator General's



Marijka Helbig

Office in Kyiv, which three weeks later remanded the case back to the Ivano-Frankivsk procurator's office. A month later it was rejected a second time - this time with the most unusual of reasons.

According to the newspaper Vechirnia Kyiv, the Ivano-Frankivsk procurator's report stated that the accusations are baseless because Mr. Popadiuk had told them that he was innocent of all charges.

"Presented with all the facts as laid out in the complaint of Mrs. Helbig, Popadiuk explained that he did not falsify a single document, nor did he forge any signatures," stated the report according to Vechirnia Kyiv.

Mrs. Helbig then appealed for a second time to the Procurator General's Office, which this time took a different view of the matter. After meeting with the Scope Travel owner on August 1, it decided to withdraw the oblast procurator's decision and open a criminal investigation.

The procurator general's report called the conclusions of the Ivano-Frankivsk office "premature" and stated that "it is necessary to do a signature analysis and several other investigative actions."

It was at this juncture that Mrs. Helbig thought she had finally received a long-awaited break. However, within weeks Mr. Lytvak was appointed acting procurator general of Ukraine, and on September 8, 1997, the Helbig case was again remanded to Ivano-Frankivsk. The official decision was based on a request by the Ivano-Frankivsk procurator to return the case because it had done all the previous investigative work.

In November, while Mrs. Helbig waited for what she knew would not be a finding in her favor by local procurator's investigation, her attorney, Mr. Hnativ, was badly beaten in his Lviv office. As he explained it, three young men entered his office late in the day and proceeded to pummel him. Nothing was taken. The office was not ransacked. Mr. Hnativ ended up with a broken jaw and a lengthy hospital stay.

On Christmas Day 1997 the local procurator handed down the predictable finding: there was insufficient evidence to proceed with the charges.

To this day the incorporating documents of Auscoprut that show Mr. Popadiuk to be a founding owner have not been analyzed to determine their authenticity, nor have the signatures been scrutinized by handwriting experts.

While Mrs. Helbig was experiencing only frustration in trying to make headway with Ukrainian law enforcement officials, Mr. Popadiuk filed documents with the

(Continued on page 17)

New consul general hosts community leaders



Yaroslav Kulynych

Yuri Bohaievskiy, Ukraine's new consul general in New York, and his wife, Olha, took advantage of the occasion provided by the New Year (according to the Julian calendar) to host a reception on January 12 for leading members of the Ukrainian community. The purpose of the consul general's reception was to touch base with leading activists and to introduce the staff at Ukraine's Consulate General in New York. Mr. Bohaievskiy conveyed best wishes for the coming year, and expressed his hope that Ukrainians in Ukraine and throughout the world will work together for the good of Ukraine. As well, he underlined that the doors of Ukraine's Consulate General in New York will always be open to all Ukrainians and that he and his staff will strive to assist compatriots with any problems they may face. Above, as they share a toast for the New Year, Consul General Bohaievskiy is flanked by Askold Lozynskiy (right), president of both the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian World Congress, and Andrew Lastowecky, vice-president/membership director (East) of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Prime Minister Chrétien...

(Continued from page 1)

Sergio Marchi and Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk signed the memorandum of understanding that calls for Ukraine and Canada to work together to destroy the anti-personnel mines still in Ukraine's stockpiles, in return for Ukraine's eventual signature on the Ottawa land mine ban.

The 1994 Ottawa convention, which calls for the banning of anti-personnel land mines and the destruction of stockpiles, has been signed by nearly 130 countries. Ukraine, along with Russia and the United States, has been a major hold-out because it says it cannot afford the cost of eliminating the 7 million devices believed to be in its military arsenal. Canada will now help finance that effort.

Business, as well as politics, was at the center of the flurry of activity that surrounded the Chrétien visit. As part of what was dubbed the "Business Mission to Ukraine," Canadian businessmen signed 18 agreements with Ukrainian partners to start up projects with a total value of \$163 million (Canadian). A press spokesman for the Canadian delegation explained that the monetary value includes only the Canadian content in the agreements. The deals, which include five contracts, six memoranda of understanding and seven letters of intent, cover the agricultural, energy, construction and manufacturing business sectors.

In the first nine months of 1998 trade between Ukraine and Canada grew by 18 percent over the previous period, mostly in the area of Ukrainian exports, which more than doubled during that time. Ukraine exports steel and metal, locomotive and railroad parts, clothing and general machinery to Canada, while it imports textile machinery, machine parts, telephone components and agricultural machinery.

Canadian businessmen have invested more than \$47 million (U.S.) of a total of \$2.46 billion in foreign investment into Ukraine as of mid-1998.

International Trade Minister Marchi said that although Canada would continue to invest in Ukraine, Kyiv needs to continue reforms. "The number and value of the agreements signed today send a strong message that Canada and Ukraine can do business," said Mr. Marchi. "It is only through a determined path of political and economic reform, however, that Ukraine can realize its full potential as an economic partner with Canada and other nations."

At a meeting with some 300 students and faculty of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Prime Minister Chrétien echoed Mr. Marchi's remarks and urged the Ukrainian government to make Ukraine a business-friendly country. "Without a strong sense of entrepreneurship, a country cannot prosper," said the prime minister.

He exhorted Ukraine to work to minimize graft, corruption and to make laws to protect investors and their investments. "There is such a thing as the security of investment," explained Mr. Chrétien. "You have to be sure that you will not lose your investment because there is no protection by the law."

Commenting on a student's question on how Ukraine can develop strong democratic traditions, Mr. Chrétien said, "It is the responsibility of every citizen to be preoccupied with the political process."

The prime minister also addressed a remark by a student on the need for the Chrétien government to apologize to Canadian Ukrainians for the incarceration of some of its community in internment camps during World War I by stating that he does not believe a government must apologize for every mistake it or its predecessors have made in history. "Yes, I am

sorry, but we can't formally apologize for everything," said Mr. Chrétien.

He also lauded the more than 1-million-strong Ukrainian Canadian community for its major contributions to the building of the Canadian nation. He recognized the many Ukrainian Canadians who have served in Parliament, two of whom, Walt Lastewka and Lou Sekora, were with Mr. Chrétien during his visit, as well as the numerous judges and provincial governors of Ukrainian origin, and two governor generals, the latest of which, Ray Hnatyshyn, recently completed his term of service.

At an evening reception at the Canadian Embassy for businessmen from both countries, Minister Marchi continued the theme when he dedicated a room at the Embassy in honor of a longtime Canadian foreign diplomat of Ukrainian origin, Roman Lishchynsky, who died in Ukraine in an automobile accident in early 1998. The late foreign service officer worked in the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv for six years. "He not only believed in the Canadian-Ukrainian partnership, but his work came to epitomize the emotion of that partnership," said Mr. Marchi.

Mr. Chrétien and his entourage, which arrived in Ukraine after a visit to Poland and Auschwitz, site of a Nazi concentration camp, traveled to Switzerland after their Kyiv stay for the annual World Economic Forum in Davos.

Interfax-Ukraine reported on January 28 that Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and President Kuchma, who will also attend the forum, would meet again with the Canadian prime minister in Davos for tripartite discussions on mutual matters and projects.

Advance coverage...

(Continued from page 1)

times of the Great Famine, which was erected in 1994 to commemorate the millions of Ukrainians who died in the Soviet-engineered artificial famine in 1932-1933. Though intended to be a preview to Mr. Chrétien's European visit, Mr. Sallot's January 22 story has been criticized as being more of an editorial. The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association took exception to the journalist's references to Canada's controversial approach in handling suspected war criminals.

"Tensions between the Jewish and Ukrainian communities date back to the persecution and murder of Jews in Ukraine during the war and the post-war influx of European refugees to Canada," Mr. Sallot wrote. "There were a number of Ukrainian war criminals, former soldiers and police officers in Hitler's service, who slipped into Canada in the refugee stream." He added that while Jewish groups "urge the prosecution of suspected war criminals, many in the Ukrainian community see this as the needless hounding of a small handful of very old men."

In a letter sent to The Globe and Mail, a copy of which this publication received, a spokesperson for the UCCLA accused Mr. Sallot of repeating the "canard" about Ukrainian war criminals entering Canada. UCCLA Special Projects Director Borys Sydoruk also took exception to the reporter's take on the Ukrainian Canadian community's view of dealing with suspected war criminals.

"That statement is what we call a red herring," wrote Mr. Sydoruk. "The organized Ukrainian Canadian community's position remains that all war criminals found in Canada, regardless of their ethnic, religious or racial origin, or the period or place where a crime against humanity or war crime was committed, should be brought to trial in Canada under Canadian criminal law."

Those who oppose such a position and support denaturalization and deportation



Efrem Lukatsky

Aline Chrétien, wife of the Canadian prime minister, lays a wreath at the monument to the 1932-1933 Ukraine Famine victims in front of St. Michael's Golden-Domed Sobor on January 27.

"do so, as they freely admit, because they haven't got serious evidence of the sort required to successfully prosecute these very old Canadians in criminal courts," he added.

In another letter sent to the Globe, Volodymyr Halchuk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Council in Sudbury, Ontario, wrote: "Small groups of zealots in each community have aggravated the relationships between Jews and Ukrainians since before the turn of the first millennium" and "focusing on the 'tensions' is irresponsible." Mr. Halchuk told The Weekly that Mr. Sallot only "added to the misunderstandings rather than the understandings between the two communities."

Meanwhile, UCCLA Chairman John Gregorovich called on Prime Minister Chrétien to take advantage of his visit to the national Famine memorial in Kyiv to announce the development of a "Canadian Museum of Genocides" in Ottawa.

"A genocide museum would be inclusive, recalling not only the horrors that befell many Europeans during the Nazi Holocaust but also the other genocides suffered by many different nations in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America in the 20th century," said Mr. Gregorovich, who is also heading up a multi-ethnic group called Canadians for a Genocide Museum, in a January 23 statement.

Making such an announcement in Kyiv, instead of Auschwitz, however, could indeed prove to become a political misstep for the Canadian government considering that Canadian Jewish groups have lobbied for a Holocaust memorial. And the UCCLA seemed to recognize that, issuing another statement. It stated that "... we are certain that the prime minister is very much aware of the fact that millions of non-Jews perished during the Holocaust. We believe that his tour of the infamous Auschwitz camp will remind him of that fact and ensure that, if and when the issue of a Genocide Museum or Holocaust Museum in Ottawa is raised again, he will ensure that any such federally funded museum is inclusive,

recalling the sufferings and losses of all of the nations victimized by Nazi tyranny."

The prime minister has already felt the sting of overlooking multicultural sensibilities back home.

Polish Canadian leaders have chastised Mr. Chrétien for failing to include representatives from their 400,000-member community - including Nazi victims - in his visit to Auschwitz, where he was accompanied by a Jewish death camp survivor from Toronto and members of the Canadian Jewish community. According to the Prime Minister's Office, the Polish Canadian Congress declined an invitation to meet with trade officials in Poland.

And, while the UCCLA welcomed Mr. Chrétien's visit to Auschwitz, it also expressed concern "about the lack of any official representation from the Ukrainian Canadian community."

"Few appreciate that Ukraine lost more of its people during the second world war than any other nation in Nazi-occupied Europe," said Mr. Gregorovich. He added that one of the association's members, death camp survivor Stefan Petelycky, "offered to pay his own way to attend the commemorative service" but the PMO "never took him up on that offer."

Mr. Chrétien's visit to Ukraine, which was slated to include meetings with President Leonid Kuchma and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, was meant to highlight other issues however.

"In terms of the objectives with respect to Ukraine, the key is promoting the political economic reform agenda," said Jim Wright, director-general of the Central, East and South Europe Bureau of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. "Ukraine, of course, is key to a stable Central and Eastern Europe, and Canada has been a very strong backer of an independent Ukraine."

He said the prime minister's visit was meant to "reinforce Canada's strategic partnership with Ukraine and our commitment

(Continued on page 20)

UNWLA coordinates actions to help Zakarpattia flood victims

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian National Women's League of America's Social Welfare Committee, chaired by Lidia Czernyk, sprang into action as soon as the news of severe flooding in Carpathian Ukraine reached the United States on November 5, 1998. Contact was made immediately with Atena Pashko, president of Soyuz Ukrainok (Associated of Ukrainian Women) in Ukraine, and with Dr. Oksana Hanych, president of the Soyuz Ukrainok branch in Uzhhorod.

Upon learning of the dire need for medicine for the flood victims, \$5,000 from the UNWLA Welfare Fund was sent on November 7, 1998. In letters sent to the UNWLA membership, an appeal was made for collecting children's clothing and household items for shipment to Uzhhorod through Meest Inc. The first container was scheduled to arrive in Uzhhorod on January 11, with a second one to follow shortly.

The UNWLA expressed thanks to the consul general of Ukraine in New York, Yuriy Bohaievskiy, for assistance with arranging the shipments.

The UNWLA headquarters also thanked all its regional councils, branches and members and all those who supported the UNWLA's appeal, in particular the Self Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York City for its immediate donation of \$5,000 to pay for the shipment of the first container.

The latest news from Uzhhorod is hor-



UNWLA New York Regional Social Welfare Chair Oksana Lopatynsky, UNWLA (National) Social Welfare Chair Lidia Czernyk and UNWLA Social Welfare Treasurer Anna Rak with some of the aid packages that were sent to Zakarpattia.

rifying: mud slides, lost villages and evacuation of people from affected regions. The full damage will not be known until the spring, when all the snow has melted. The UNWLA headquarters emphasized that relief efforts must be continued, and its committees continue to

appeal for tax-deductible donations to help the flood victims in Transcarpathian Ukraine.

Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to: UNWLA Inc. Welfare Fund, 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; Att'n: Lidia Czernyk, UNWLA Social

Welfare Chair.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Inc. is a non-profit tax-exempt organization under IRS Code Section 501(c)(3) - GIN 1874. (The UNWLA's e-mail address is: unwla@worldnet.att.net.)

Two donations from Kindrachuks continue their support of CIUS

EDMONTON – The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) recently received two donations totaling \$65,500 from Pauline Kindrachuk and the estate of her late husband, Peter, bringing the family's total gift to CIUS to \$100,000 since June 1990.

Pauline Kindrachuk and the late Peter Kindrachuk have a long record of Ukrainian community work in Canada. They have also donated generously to many religious, educational, community and other causes associated with Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada.

Together with the late John Kolasky and William and Justine Fedeyko, Peter and Pauline Kindrachuk co-founded the Ukraine Exchange Fellowship Endowment Fund at CIUS in 1990, which was renamed the John Kolasky

Memorial Endowment Fund in early 1998. The most recent donations from Mrs. Kindrachuk and her late husband are earmarked for this fund, income from which finances fellowships for scholars and professionals from Ukraine to study and conduct research in Canada.

Among the many other organizations and institutions the Kindrachuks have supported financially are the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, St. Andrew's College, the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center in Toronto and the Ukrainian World Congress. They also contributed toward the purchase of the building that houses Ukraine's Embassy in Canada.



Pauline and Peter Kindrachuk

The Washington Group seeks candidates for Embassy interns

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, is seeking candidates to participate in a two-month summer internship at the Embassy.

The purpose of the project, which is being conducted under the auspices of the TWG Fellowship Committee, is to provide the Ukrainian Embassy with an intern who could serve as a research assistant to the Embassy staff. In turn, the intern would gain valuable experience in learning how a foreign embassy in Washington works and how the embassy interacts with various individuals and institutions in the U.S. capital.

TWG has previously funded three internships at the Embassy of Ukraine. Helena Zyblikewycz, a student at Georgetown University, served as a summer intern in 1996. Alexandra Richardson, a student at Marquette University, worked in the Ukrainian Embassy in 1997. Most recently, Taras Seryy, a student at John Carroll University in Cleveland, completed the two-month internship in the summer of 1998.

Candidates for the 1999 internship should: 1) have completed at least two years of undergraduate studies; 2) be proficient in English and Ukrainian (an excellent command of English) is especially important; 3) possess excellent oral and written communication skills; 4) be able to demonstrate excellent computer skills, including the Internet; 5) anticipate assisting the embassy with whatever issues and needs should arise, including general office work; 6) submit a one-page essay explaining their interest in the internship, when they would be available to participate in the project, and how their work, educational and personal experience would help meet the goals of the project; 7) submit copies of academic transcripts and one letter of recommendation, and provide two references

To be considered for this internship, candidates must submit this information

to TWG no later than April 21, 1999. The Washington Group Fellowship Committee will provide the successful candidate with a stipend of \$1,500.

Application materials should be addressed to: The Washington Group Fellowship Committee, Ukrainian Embassy Internship Project, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C. 20008

For more information call Adrian Karmazyn, (301) 460-9755, or Orest Deychakiwsky, (301) 937-0492 (evenings). For more information about The Washington Group, visit <http://www.TheWashingtonGroup.org/>

The Fellowship Fund relies on contributions from individual donors. Tax-free contributions to the fund may be sent to the above address. Checks should be made out to The Washington Group.

Copies of The Ukrainian Weekly's annual special issue covering the major events and noteworthy people of the year are still available.

The issue, "1998: The Year in Review" – at 44 pages the largest Weekly ever printed – may be purchased for \$2 per copy (postage included)

*by sending a check to:
The Ukrainian Weekly,
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280,
Parsippany, NJ 07054.*

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Volodymyr Skyba, who turns 1 on February 4, is the son of Andriy and Lilia Skyba of Harwood Heights, Ill. He was enrolled into UNA Branch 399 by his parents. His father is a UNA advisor.



Sophia Larysa Hayda, daughter of Marko and Rokhsana Hayda, is a new member of UNA Branch 59 in Bridgeport, Conn. She was enrolled by her grandparents Roma and Ihor Hayda.



Ariana Ksenia Shevchuk, daughter of Walter Shevchuk and Sophia Bilinsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 287 in Jersey City, N.J. She was enrolled by her grandparents Maria and Iliia Shevchuk.

Northern New Jersey District Committee hosts "Yalynka"



Children – both performers and guests – at the Northern New Jersey District Committee's first "Yalynka."

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association sponsored its first "Yalynka" (a Christmastime holiday gathering) for area children on Saturday, January 16, here at UNA Corporate Headquarters. The event was deemed a success by organizers and participants alike, and, in all likelihood will now become an annual tradition here in Northern New Jersey as a special treat for children.

Nearly 60 children, students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School of Newark, N.J., and the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies of Morris County, as well as other local youngsters attended the event along with their parents, siblings and grandparents. The program featured caroling by students of St. John's, led by their choir director, Mykhailo Stashchyshyn, refreshments and sweets, and holiday "goody bags" that included UNA T-shirts for all the children in attendance.

The program was opened by Eugene Oscislawski, chairman of the Northern New Jersey District Committee, who welcomed all performers and guests, including Sister Chrysostom, principal of St. John's School, Sister Bernarda and the Rev. Leonid Malkov of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark. He then turned the program over to mistress of ceremonies Oksana Trytjak.

Students of St. John's School presented a concert of Christmas carols, some of them performed to the accompaniment of "sopilky," and a brief poetry recitation.

A surprise presentation was prepared by a group of children from the Morris County "Ridna Shkola" under the direction of their singing instructor, Oksana Telepko. The students, ranging from second- to ninth-graders, sang carols and delivered traditional Christmas and New Year's greetings, or "vinshuvannia."

At the conclusion of the program, Ms. Trytjak asked all children to come up to the microphone and introduce themselves to the audience – a request that all the youngsters very obviously enjoyed to the

delight of all the adults present.

Also addressing the audience was UNA President Ulana Diachuk, who thanked the young performers and the organizers of the event, the Northern New Jersey District Committee of the UNA.

The organizing committee for the event was chaired by Ms. Trytjak, while Maria Oscislawski acted as coordinator. Other

committee members included: Mr. Oscislawski, Andre Worobec, Daria Semegen, Stephan Welhasch, Maria Haluszczak and Roma Hadzewycz.

Among other guests whose presence at the event was acknowledged were: UNA Advisors Worobec and Oscislawski, and Honorary Member of the General Assembly Walter Sochan.



Some of the carolers from Morris County's School of Ukrainian Studies.



A group of children from St. John's School as they appeared at the special event.

Roma Hadzewycz

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Globe and Mail's clumsy dance of divisiveness

With all the grace of a rampaging rhinoceros, The Globe and Mail's editors and its parliamentary correspondent, Jeff Sallot, put a divisive sheen on the diplomatic tasks facing Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien on his trip to Ukraine and Poland. The Toronto-based daily's January 22 edition carried an item titled "PM must dance carefully in Europe," subtitled "Itinerary in Ukraine and Auschwitz designed to defer to ethnic sensibilities," and illustrated with a photo of the Mr. Chrétien captioned: "Prime minister heads today for a region of Europe rife with possibilities for missteps."

In this case, the headline writer beat the PM to the punch. It is nothing short of an egregious insult to refer to decisions to commemorate victims of the Holocaust and the Famine of 1932-1933 as "defer[ence] to ethnic sensibilities."

It got outrageously worse.

In the article's first column, Mr. Sallot wrote: "In Kiev [sic], [Mr. Chrétien] will lay a wreath at a new memorial to victims of what Ukrainians call their own genocide, the Soviet-engineered famine during the winter [sic] of 1932-1933." Since one can only speculate about what Mr. Sallot meant, perhaps he should be asked the following: 1) Did he mean that because the erstwhile Soviet regime and its apologists denied the famine was genocidal (engineered purely for "class purposes," one assumes) that the jury is still out? 2) Did he mean that Ukrainians "call it their own genocide" because they're locked into a grotesque game of one-upmanship with Jews? 3) Did he mean that Ukrainians "call it their own genocide" because genocide seems to be a macabre determinant of minority "ethnic" status for "others" such as Jews, the Irish, Armenians, Cambodians, Kurds, Bosnians, Rwandans, etc., etc.?

Perhaps it needs to be spelled out for the correspondent, and The Globe and Mail: genocides don't belong to the people on whom they were inflicted. They are history's burden of responsibility placed on humanity's shoulders, which asks: Why wasn't it stopped? What have you done to ensure that it never happens again?

Mr. Sallot chose to ignore the record of cooperation between the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) and the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) on Canadian unity issues. To be sure, the reporter allowed the country's Ukrainians and Jews one, soured, note of agreement. In an odd choice of words, he averred that "both [Jewish and Ukrainian] communities ... are equally delighted that [Mr. Chrétien] will solemnly commemorate heart-breaking tragedies in their history." The rest of Mr. Sallot's article seems to have been written in the key of "divide and cackle."

"Perhaps it's only coincidental," The Globe report reads, "but [the PM's] itinerary has been arranged in such a way as to keep the representatives of the two groups largely apart." Readers are regaled with ill-conceived descriptions of "the tensions between the Jewish and Ukrainian communities" over the war crimes issue. Although the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) has consistently expressed its support for the prosecution of war criminals, Mr. Sallot chose to write that "many in the Ukrainian community see this as the needless hounding of a small handful of very old men." Mr. Sallot also slips into group libel, reviving the category of "Ukrainian war criminals," of whom he asserts "a number ... slipped into Canada in the refugee stream."

The article's insidious carelessness (one can only hope) also suggests that the tribe at The Globe should take another hard look at the concept so frequently disparaged on the newspaper's pages — multiculturalism. Multiculturalism seeks to harmonize the civic playing field, in part by urging people to restrain themselves from applying tags such as "ethnic" to members of society not part of the dominant group. Sheila Finestone, a parliamentarian accompanying Mr. Chrétien to Poland, in part to attend ceremonies at the site of the Auschwitz extermination camp, was identified as "a prominent figure in the Montreal Jewish community." Had Mr. Sallot also noted that Ms. Finestone once served as secretary of state for multiculturalism, perhaps he would have trammelled his urge to spice up a news story with "ethnic conflict."

Mr. Chrétien has recently proven to be prone to gaffes (he made "pepper spray" a household word in the aftermath of the Asia-Pacific summit in Vancouver and was criticized for statements at the outset of the recent provincial elections in Québec). It seems the folks at The Globe were so keen to make the East European dance floor slippery for him they decided to use any means necessary. In the item's third paragraph, Mr. Sallot wrote "Mr. Chrétien will not only have to be mindful of the sensitivities of these two [Jewish and Ukrainian] pieces in the Canadian mosaic, but also of the enmities between the groups."

The reporter should have followed his own advice before riding roughshod over the sensitivities he mentions. In the meantime, the CJC and the UCC should issue a joint condemnation of The Globe and Mail's irresponsible journalism.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian American organizations meet with officials at Polish Consulate

by Bozhena Olshaniwsky

NEW YORK — Representatives of several Ukrainian American non-governmental organizations met with representatives of the Polish government at the Consulate of Poland here in October 1998. The purpose of the meeting, requested by the Ukrainian American organizations was to discuss the matter of the possible deportation from Poland of married priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, in compliance with a directive from the Vatican to Roman Catholic hierarchs in Poland.

Present at the meeting were Yakov Wolsky, political counselor to Poland's ambassador in Washington; Richard Klemm, Poland's consul general in New York; Walter Bodnar of the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN); Walter Kikta of the Lemko Research Foundation; Bozhena Olshaniwsky of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU); and Lev Kolensky, a member of the Ukrainian American delegation.

Mr. Wolsky thanked the representatives of AHRU and UNCHAIN for their letters to the government of Poland and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland expressing concern about the deportation of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests. He stated that the subject was of grave concern to the Polish government, which is striving to improve relations between Poland and Ukraine.

Mr. Wolsky stated that the government of Poland does not wish to get involved in any Church imbroglios and that the Catholic Church has complete autonomy from the Polish state. The Polish government will not deport Ukrainian Catholic priests under any circumstances as the matter stands now, and ultimately the approval for deportation lies with the government. Approximately a dozen married priests came from Ukraine to help temporarily alleviate the shortage of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests in Poland. Of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests in Poland who are Polish citizens, only 10 percent are married. Cardinal Kowalczyk, the papal nuncio in Poland, has not appealed to the Polish government to intervene in this matter. To emphasize the cooperative nature of relations between Ukraine, Poland and the U.S., Mr. Wolsky outlined several successful bilateral and trilateral agreements and treaties between the countries.

He noted that a summit is planned for Presidents Leonid Kuchma, Kwasniewski and Bill Clinton in April 1999 in

Washington. He also highlighted the ongoing military cooperation and peacekeeping support within the framework of NATO: an American-Ukrainian-Polish battalion will be sent to the Balkans.

Mr. Kikta, who witnessed the desecration of the St. John Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Peremyshl, noted that he has photographs of walls of that church that are defaced with a depiction of a pre-war map of Poland in the form of an eagle that is choking an upside-down trident on one side and a swastika on the other, as well as graffiti that states: "For the innocent people of the Republic of Poland who were bestially murdered by the UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army] bandits on the eastern borderlands of Poland in 1942-1946." He asked if the government of Poland could intervene with the Polish Roman Catholic Church and their prejudicial and inflammatory behavior toward Ukrainians in Poland. Mr. Wolsky responded that the Polish government does not want to interfere in Catholic Church affairs and suggested that complaints be made to the Vatican.

Mr. Kolensky noted that demands about married priests should be reviewed in the context of the Poland-Vatican concordat that specifically outlines all the points and responsibilities of the agreement.

When asked if there is a law in Poland that prohibits fomenting of interreligious or interethnic hatred between groups, the Polish representations replied that no such law exists in Poland, but that there is freedom of speech in the written and printed word.

Mr. Wolsky made the appeal that cooperation between Ukraine and Poland and their diasporas be furthered in the U.S. on a variety of levels: cultural, political, historical, social. He suggested that a beginning could be small projects with attainable goals and then progress to more challenging ones. He mentioned the Batory Foundation project "Know-How" which has \$20 million for such development.

Mr. Wolsky cited Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski as performing monumental work. It was Dr. Brzezinski who organized a U.S. European Polish Action Commission that will serve as a forum for commercial activities and the monitoring of Poland in NATO. Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, will serve as an observer in this commission. Mr. Wolsky noted that a similar commission should be formed by Ukraine. He also mentioned that Dr. Brzezinski was recently honored as an "Honorary Citizen of Lviv."

When the Soviets took power in 1920 he became deputy head of the Ethnographic Section at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts Science (VUAN), founded VUAN's Cabinet of Musical Ethnography in 1922 and served as the latter's director until 1933. In 1924, he established a pioneering program for studying the way of life of Ukraine's professional folk bards and musicians.

In the "Ukrainization" period prior to 1930 he published an important collection of 743 Ukrainian folk melodies — 685 of which he collected and transcribed himself — and over 40 ethnomusicological studies. He also annotated the seven-volume edition of his wife's works that was published in 1923-1924.

In 1933, as Stalin's terror raged in Ukraine, Kvitka managed to elude the dire fate that met many of his compatriots, but was first forced to move to Moscow and then was exiled to Karaganda and Alma-Ata (today's Almaty) in Kazakstan. In 1936 he was permitted to return to Moscow. In 1937 he founded the Cabinet for the Study of Musical Creativity at the Moscow Conservatory (also serving as its director). In 1940 he became a member of the conservatory's Chair of Musical Folklore, but his work was severely curtailed.

Kvitka managed to outlive Stalin, dying in Moscow on September 19, 1953. He left behind an archive of almost 6,000 transcribed folk songs and 74 scholarly works. Some are housed in Moscow, at the cabinet he founded, the rest at the Institute of Fine Art, Folklore and Ethnography in Kyiv.

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

February

4

1880

Turning the pages back...

Without a doubt, far more people have heard of Klyment Kvitka's spouse, writer Lesia Ukrainka, than have heard of him.

Born on February 4, 1880, in Khmeliv, about 40 miles south of Konotop (then in the Poltava gubernia), Kvitka studied law at

Kyiv University in 1897-1902, practicing in Tiflis (the Georgian capital), Kyiv and elsewhere in Ukraine. In 1906, through a printing house in the Russian imperial capital, he published a two-volume study on electoral rights. He married Larysa Kosach (known as Lesia Ukrainka, her nom de plume) the following year.

Among the many members of the intelligentsia of the turn of the century who busied themselves with ethnography, Kvitka collected, transcribed and published countless songs and music during the course of his travels around Ukraine. In fact, he founded the sociological approach in the study of Ukrainian music.

In September 1917, he became a member of the Music Division of the Arts Administration that functioned under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Republic's Secretariat of Education. The following year he was appointed professor at the Lysenko Music and Drama Institute in Kyiv.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disappointed in advice of columnist Kuropas

Dear Editor:

I was very disappointed after reading Myron Kuropas' article in The Ukrainian Weekly, dated December 13, 1998, titled "Time to cut bait" criticizing the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) and calling for its dissolution. Since Dr. Kuropas has been the UACC's first vice president it seems that he suddenly "switched horses." In his article he enumerates several details about the division of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) at the 13th convention of the UCCA, but conceals the fact that division has been carefully planned in advance by the political party, which is currently at the helm of the UCCA, without regard for unity or democracy.

Lack of equal and democratic representation was the only reason for the division of Ukrainian community in the United States. It caused 27 Ukrainian American organizations to walk out of the 13th convention of the UCCA, and form alternative representation that eventually became Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Yes, Dr. Kuropas, the division of Ukrainian community in the U.S. was caused by the people who put their own ego and the interests of their political party ahead of unity and good for Ukraine. Unfortunately this trend continues as far as unification of our representation in the U.S. Our community does not wish to be under orders and rules of one political party. Its disadvantages have been proven by the present leadership of the UCCA, by the events that happened with United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and others, and most likely may happen under the presently elected slate at the Ukrainian World Congress.

I hope, that you know by now that neither the UCCA or UACC represents the entire Ukrainian community in the U.S. In the meantime such beautiful organizations like the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Coordinating Council to Aid Ukraine, the Children of Chernobyl Foundation and many others are working quietly without much fanfare for the good of Ukraine, without intrusion of any political interests or dictatorship.

No, Dr. Kuropas, the UACC did not harm the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Fraternal Organization or any other organization. The Ukrainian Aid Association was not a member of the UACC, and went out of business. As a person raised in a democratic society, you should be more objective and fair, and pay less attention to vocal but empty demagoguery. Please pay more attention to reality.

As far as Askold Lozynskyj is concerned, I agree with you that he is an aggressive, super vocal and ambitious "young" man, but it takes more to become a true leader. A true leader does not claim to represent all people, especially when his governing body does not represent equally all people. A true leader should be more objective rather than egoistic, and be able to compromise for the benefit of the cause.

During Mr. Lozynskyj's term of office at the helm of the UCCA, he was not able to come to reconciliation with the UACC on an equal basis. A true leader should display more community ethics, should not offend or threaten anybody or an organization if they do not comply with his wishes or orders, and act more

like a leader rather than dictator. Unfortunately we all know the results of previous elections in Ukraine when so-called leaders with autocratic traits did not manage to pull the minimum of required votes to be elected. Disunity in Ukraine resulted in communist gains.

Dr. Kuropas, your unsolicited advice does not go along with a truly democratic process. I think that possibly because the UACC is less vocal and does not claim to be representative of the entire community, as does, without justification other umbrella organization, the UACC is not more moribund than the UCCA, the UUARC, the UWC under present leadership, as well as other organizations. Dr. Kuropas, it is not easy for me to respond to your "unsolicited suggestions" and attempts to be a "grave digger" of a fine truly democratic umbrella organization.

I am surprised that you, as a person raised in truly democratic, free society does not see the fact that the vast majority of the younger generation, younger than you and I, with few exceptions, stay away from older generations "politics." They can more likely help more by joining and supporting such organizations like Americans for Democracy in Ukraine; the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, Ukraine 2000, or try to go enter American political life by running for different offices. It is very important that they preserve their ethnic identity by attending Ukrainian schools and be members of Ukrainian Catholic or Orthodox Churches. They are our future, and we should support their endeavors rather than poison their minds with petty boring politics.

Let us set an example that the united efforts of all of us can be the best thing that Ukraine can expect from us.

Zenon Wasylkevych
Warren, Mich.

Congratulations on UWC coverage

Dear Editor:

I am writing to congratulate Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj on his excellent coverage of the World Congress of Ukrainians in Toronto. The story was written with intelligence and wit, but, most of all, with a probing honesty that stands in sharp contrast to the increasingly Aesopian language to which the press in Ukraine is forced to resort. Mr. Wynnyckyj captured the helter-skelter atmosphere of the congress perfectly. As a long-time reader of The Ukrainian Weekly, I am convinced that the quality of the reporting and writing has never been better than it is today.

Olga Andriewsky
Toronto

Needed: participation by more readers

Dear Editor:

I am a reader of your paper and I like it. However, it could be better if more people participate in the creation of The Weekly. I mean, if more readers would express their thoughts through your paper.

You have almost nothing about the fourth wave of immigrants from Ukraine, and I would like to see more articles about Ukrainians around the world.

Y. Furtak
Clifton, N.J.

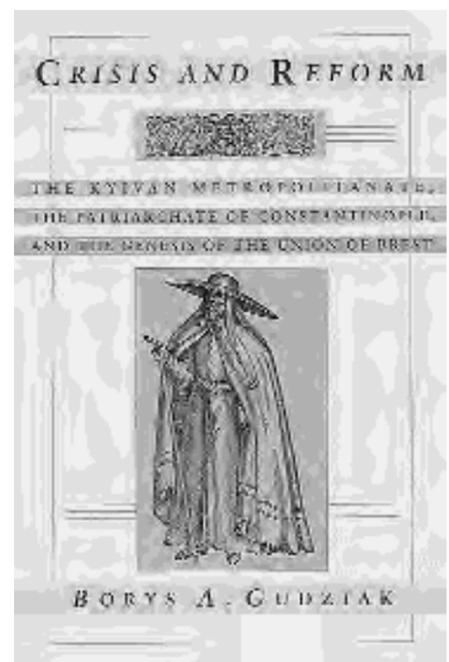
BOOK NOTE: Crisis and reform in Ukrainian Church history

Crisis and Reform: The Kyivan Metropolitanate, The Patriarchate of Constantinople, and the Genesis of the Union of Brest by Borys A. Gudziak; *Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies*. 516 pp., 25 illus. and maps (4 in color), ISBN-0916458-74-1. Hardcover: \$34.95.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – "Crisis and Reform" explains and reevaluates one of the most controversial events in Slavic church history, the Union of Brest (1596), through which the majority of the Ruthenian hierarchy recognized the supremacy of the pope in Rome while retaining its Slavonic-Byzantine liturgical tradition and ethos. Dr. Gudziak analyzes the movement of spiritual and cultural reform in the Kyivan Metropolitanate in light of its traditional relationship with the Great Church in Constantinople and in the face of the vibrant challenges presented by the Protestant Reformation and Catholic Reform movements flourishing in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and in the broader European context. He demonstrates how the dilemmas within Ruthenian society, coupled with the consequences of the journey to Russia of Patriarch Jeremiah of Constantinople (1588-89) – during which he was forced to create the Patriarchate of Moscow and then instituted far-reaching reforms in the Kyivan metropolitanate – led to the initiative of the Ruthenian hierarchy to move away from the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. The book provides an excellent overview of ecclesiastical structures in Eastern Slavic lands from their Christianization to the late sixteenth century and surveys interconfessional relations in Poland and Lithuania before and during the age of Reforms. It also presents an original and nuanced analysis of the relationship of the Slavic East with the Greek Orthodox world after the fall of Byzantium to the Ottomans (1453). Finally, the volume investigates how faith, culture, and politics were intertwined in the decisions that faced the lay and clerical leadership in Ukraine and Belarus' in the period before the Union. With its insight into early-modern mores,

psychological portraits of leading protagonists, illustrations of Church figures, polemicists, and sites important to the Union and guide maps, *Crisis and Reform* will be of interest to specialists in East European cultural and religious history and to all interested in understanding the religious landscape of Eastern Europe today. Available from: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138; tel., 1-800-448-2242; fax, 1-800-962-4983.

Borys Gudziak received his Ph.D in Slavic and Byzantine Cultural and Ecclesiastical History at Harvard University in 1992. He is the vice-rector of the Lviv Theological Academy and director of its Institute of Church History. He recently has edited six volumes of conference proceedings on the Union of Brest and is the co-editor of *Kovcheh*, a journal of Church history.



ACTION ITEM

Last year's foreign aid bill (for Fiscal Year 1999) included a provision of assistance to Ukraine that stipulates that one-half of U.S. foreign assistance would be withheld "until the secretary of state reports to the committees on appropriations that Ukraine has undertaken significant economic reforms additional to those achieved in fiscal year 1998 and include: 1) reform and effective enforcement of commercial and tax code; and 2) continued progress on resolution of complaints by United States investors."

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) and The Washington Group (TWG) request that the Ukrainian American community write, fax or call their senators or representatives to express the importance of sustained U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine for 1999. Failure to certify for Ukraine would have negative ramifications for Ukraine's present economic and political transition. A sample letter is attached for your reference.

The Honorable (name)
United States Senate (or) House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510 (or) 20515

Dear Senator (or) Representative (name):

I am concerned about the certification process for Ukraine, as stipulated in the FY 1999 Foreign Aid Act. As the Ukrainian government continues economic reforms, U.S. foreign assistance is vital to that process. Having established a strategic partnership with Ukraine, it is important for the United States to demonstrate, through sustained foreign assistance, its support for the reform efforts in Ukraine and continued peace and stability within the region.

Failure by the United States to grant certification for Ukraine would signal a weakening of U.S. strategic, political and economic interests in that country in light of growing evidence within the region of a resurgence, or a reconstitution, of Russian imperialism. Certification is necessary for Ukraine as a vote for continued reform, democracy, and the rule of law and in further encouraging Ukraine's efforts to forge even closer relations with the West.

I urgently request that you convey the importance of certification for Ukraine to Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright prior to February 18. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
(your name)

Ostrih Academy students comment on their stay in Ontario

A group of eight students from Ostrih Academy in Ukraine spent three months in Brockville, Ontario, on an exchange program organized by Canada World Youth, a non-profit organization supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). About 1,000 students from Canada and various countries around the globe participate annually in this program whose purpose is to promote inter-cultural understanding by immersing young people in ways of life that differ from their own.

Small groups of foreign students are assigned to communities throughout Canada, where they live with host families and work with Canadian students – their partners – in local businesses and community organizations. After three months they return with their Canadian partners to their own countries and spend three months working in a small community.

Represented by Ostrih Academy, Ukraine participated in this exchange program for the first time in 1998. Founded only four years ago, Ostrih Academy has established itself as an innovative and attractive small university. Cooperating closely with the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, it is introducing academic curricula and degrees based on Western models. Its five faculties have a total enrollment of 700 this year.

On the eve of their return to Ukraine with their Canadian partners, the Ostrih students were interviewed in Toronto on December 5, 1998, by Taras Zakydalsky. The group was supervised by Svitlana Novoseletska, lecturer in English at Ostrih Academy, and comprised Lesia Kotsiuk (beginning lecturer in English), Vladyslava Mandrykina (law sophomore), Natalia Khmylevska (economics

senior), Oksana Ryzhuk (culturology senior), Pavlo Mikula (economics senior), Andrii Yanushevsky (economics sophomore), Anton Matiuk (culturology senior) and Ihor Naumets (economics senior).

Tell me something about Brockville, where you spent the last three months.

IHOR: It's a small, peaceful town with a population of 21,000 about 335 kilometers east of Toronto, on the St. Lawrence River. It has several high schools and St. Lawrence College, several companies like Proctor and Gamble, and Black and Decker. The area is picturesque and has a well-developed tourist industry. The nearest Ukrainian community is in Kingston.

How did you get along? Could you describe your daily routine?

NATALIA: We lived with families like their own children. The families varied in economic status. Only one of them was French, the rest were English. Some had children, some didn't. Each family supported two students – one from Ukraine and one, our partner – from Canada. I was very lucky.

Did you notice any differences between typically Canadian and Ukrainian families?

OKSANA: Of course, there are significant differences because of the different cultures. What strikes one immediately is that family relations are not as close as in our families. Here everyone is independent; that is each member has his or her work, activities and interests, and the means to pursue them.

IHOR: In general, relations among members of Canadian families are more

reserved, not as emotional as in Ukrainian families. This was unexpected, particularly for me, but after three months we realized that parents here love their children no less than our parents, they merely express this differently. Here people are individualists. Even children are more independent than in Ukraine: they have their own activities, interests and even income.

Yes, here students often work during summer to pay for their education or other expenses. How do students in Ukraine pay for their studies?

IHOR: My partner, Louis, from Montreal can earn enough in the summer to support himself for the rest of the year. Under the present conditions in Ukraine, I can't earn enough in three months to cover my schooling for a year. I am completely dependent on my parents.

MRS. NOVOSELETSKA: We began to employ students at our academy. Many students who cannot cover the minimal fees for educational services can work them off. They work a given number of hours in the library, department offices or the dean's office. We have a Saturday school in which children of different ages are taught English. Most of the teachers there are students.

Tell me about your main occupations during the week. What kinds of jobs did you select?

LESIA: We worked three days a week in various social institutions and Brockville businesses: TV-Cable 10, Sherwyn Park Nursing Home, the Heart and Lung Association, the Business and Employment Journal, VN Instruments, the YMCA and the Brockville Theatre. Each one in a different firm. On Thursday and Friday we met and prepared different activities in subgroups: visited a maple syrup, egg and dairy farm; did volunteer work in community organizations, for example, organized a tree festival, a fall fair, fright night on Halloween; visited patients of a nursing home; helped the United Church send parcels for the children of Chornobyl in Belarus, and met a representative of the local Indians. On Saturday and Sunday we came together to discuss things. We spent our days off with our host families, who invited the whole group to their home.

What did you learn from your work in the various companies and organizations? Do people here work differently than in Ukraine?

NATALIA: Our main purpose was not to gain professional knowledge, but we did acquire some habits. We learned to get along with others and improved our English. We loved volunteer work, which is lacking in Ukraine. The main thing is to help people who need help.

ANTON: Here is an interesting fact: in Canada the day is organized quite differently from that in Ukraine; for example, in Ukraine the lunch period has no definite limit. Here, you can take your lunch break whenever you wish, but for a maximum of one hour. Here punctuality and personal responsibility for one's job are a matter of course.

LESIA: I did volunteer work at the YMCA, and what I liked very much was that everyone was encouraged to evaluate the work. Even if you are not a permanent employee, your suggestions are taken into consideration and changes are introduced. You feel that your work is appreciated by someone.

ANTON: I worked in the theater.

During the winter season there were no performances, but we were busy mailing information about the coming season and invitations to the coming performances. We should do something like this in Ukraine.

ANDRII: I worked for VN Instruments and learned a lot of valuable things. I was a member of a small team, only three people – like a small family, tightly knit. Each of us felt responsible for the firm. I learned to work as a team, accept responsibility and realize my potential. Of course, I also learned to work on a computer, to measure physical parameters and to choose various attachments to computers.

VLADYSLAVA: I worked at the office of a business journal. I picked up some habits such as never to give up. I edited the advertisements and attended a trade show in Kingston. I learned a lot.

OKSANA: I worked at the local Heart and Lung Association. With my Canadian partner I helped prepare the Tree Festival before Christmas, solved various problems, prepared presents for the children, and decorated the Christmas tree. I was very impressed by the work atmosphere – everyone was always gentle, no bad moods. Although we were volunteers, we were treated as members of the office staff and were consulted. Recently we heard that this association raised \$30,000.

NATALIA: We did all kinds of jobs at the local TV station: planned programs, conducted interviews, and made a videofilm of our jobs and families. I worked in various capacities: as a video operator, editor and scriptwriter.

MRS. NOVOSELETSKA: This will prove to be very useful. Our academy is planning to set up a small studio and its own TV channel.

IHOR: I worked at the Sherwyn Park Nursing Home. At first I was down; the average age is 89, almost all residents are invalids and mentally deficient. But with time my attitude changed. I visited and talked with the residents, some of whom were perfectly reasonable and told me a lot of interesting things. When we were saying good-bye I realized how fond I had become of them. There are similar homes in Ukraine, but not as many.

LESIA: A large sports complex like the YMCA was something new for me. I organized and conducted activities like arts and crafts. This experience will be very useful for me in my work as an English instructor.

In your opinion, what are the benefits of volunteer work? Is it necessary for society?

NATALIA: For some people it's a way of gaining professional knowledge and skills, for others it's an opportunity to associate with people and to feel useful.

OKSANA: First of all it benefits the community and the needy. I helped organize the Tree Festival. With the help of volunteers, mostly senior citizens who worked into the night, two professional staff in three days raised \$30,000 for a social cause. This kind of work is quite necessary for society, even a rich society like Canada one, because it unites people.

NATALIA: Volunteers put in more energy and fresh ideas.

ANTON: Volunteers relate to each

(Continued on page 11)

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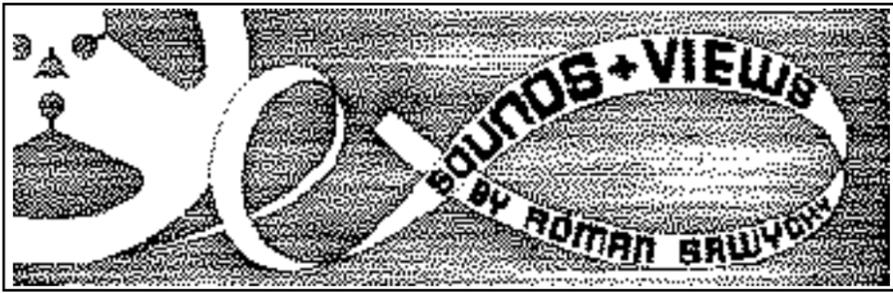
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“Strings of the soul”

A new cassette, “Strings of the Soul” produced and distributed by the Yevshan Corp. of Canada (issue CYFP-1148, Dolby processing), features composer-vocalist-bandura player Oksana Herasymenko of Lviv. This well-traveled featured artist is the daughter and student of Prof. Vasyl Herasymenko, longtime lecturer at the Lysenko State Music Institute in Lviv, himself an eminent performer and recognized builder of a new, augmented concert bandura.

After graduating from the Lviv Conservatory, Ms. Herasymenko showed the bandura to best advantage at the International Guitar Festival in Havana, where she performed at the invitation of Ichiro Suzuki, with whom she toured festivals in Spain, France and Japan. A winner of several international competitions, Ms. Herasymenko now teaches at the Lysenko Music Institute.

The first part of her new recording explores the intimate chamber music atmosphere of voice and strings in such

compositions as “Bez Tebe Den” (A Day Without You), lyrics by Oles Babiy.

“Stoyit Hora Vysokaia” (There Stands a High Mountain) features melancholy variations, and “Strong Winds” (text by Ye. Cherednychenko) is a lament on lovers’ separation. In the latter instance one is tempted to compare Ms. Herasymenko – a prolific, gifted, melancholy songstress – to the legendary Marusia Churai.

The second part of the recording focuses on the bandura as solo instrument and as performed with flute, played by Kateryna Nemesh. Conceived independently of any folk influences, the abstract music conveys a wide range of feelings marked by an impressionistic mode; this is conveyed in such works as “Fall Dreams” and “On Wings of Daydreams.”

“Paris Portrait” is an evocation of the legendary bandura virtuoso Vasyl Yemetz, who once shone in the City of Light. His instrument is heard no more in

the great salons along the Seine, but it still speaks to those who want to hear the strings of national inspiration.

All in all, the music on “Strings of the Soul” is of a lyrical persuasion, expressed in melancholy musings tinged with impressionism. This style relates somewhat to that of early 20th century composers of Lviv but with an added twist: gentle jazz harmony.

The performance, including duets with flute, are entirely convincing. This heartfelt effort can provide a relaxing pause at the end of a long day. It should be noted that the new, augmented concert bandura projects further than the old folk prototype.

(Contemporary composer Yuriy Oliynyk has produced four concertos for just such an instrument with symphony orchestra. When professionally presented, the concert bandura can perform the music of many lands and eras – and thus can serve as an excellent public relations medium between Ukraine and the West. If music speaks all languages, why not communicate the best we have to offer to the rest of the world? Koshetz and Yemetz showed the way to such success 80 years ago.)

Ms. Herasymenko has some 60 bandura works to her credit; hers is a strong commitment to the Ukrainian folk idiom. On this cassette she is assisted by folk musician Myron Bloschychak.

The recording has a technical finesse captured with closely miked sound coming out of perfect silence (unfortunately Yemetz and Hryhoriy Kytasty were not



recorded with the Dolby system), setting a standard for other Lviv bandurists, such as Taras Lazurkevych and Oleh Sozansky. The song titles and notes appear in Ukrainian only with exact timings given for each selection.

“Strings of the Soul” is available by mail order from: Yuriy and Ola Oliynyk, 5253 Glancy Drive, Carmichael, CA 95608. Cost: \$10, plus \$1.50 for shipping.

It is also available from Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8; 1-800-265-9858.

Ostrih Academy...

(Continued from page 10)

other differently – they are more independent and work of their own free will.

IHOR: Here any criticism is accepted and put to good use, while in our country it is often seen as an accusation.

Besides working, did you do any studying? Did you attend any lectures?

NATALIA: The only formal lectures we had were two full days of lectures at Queen’s University about the political system, history and economy of Canada. We had eight lectures on psychology at the Academy of Learning in Brockville and we learned a lot: how to determine our interests and abilities, find a job, write a resume and prepare for an interview. This is a new field for us. Then we learned how to start up one’s own business, advertise it, find a partner, etc.

MRS. NOVOSELETSKA: The Academy of Learning trains businessmen how to run a small business. We received a lot of instructional materials from it and will maintain contacts with it.

IHOR: At City Hall we listened to lectures on the economy and history of Brockville and attended a session of the City Council. In Ottawa we heard the prime minister speak in Parliament about the student demonstration in British Columbia.

And what did you teach your Canadian hosts?

IHOR: For six weeks on Tuesdays we held Ukrainian classes for our partners and the residents of Brockville. They were attended mostly by our host families, co-workers and a few older people of Ukrainian descent. Each one of us talked on a different subject: Anton and I taught Ukrainian, Natalia and Pavlo – on Ukraine’s economy and politics, Oksana and Lesia – on culture and our traditions and they taught songs, carols, and how to prepare Ukrainian dishes, Vladyslava

– on the history of Ukrainian cities, Andrii – on Ukrainian literature.

LESIA: There were always a lot of questions. At first few people had heard of Ukraine. Of course, they all thought it was Russia, but now they know that Ukraine is different. Our Canadian partners now know how to greet people in proper Ukrainian and can sing Ukrainian songs.

Were there any problems, conflicts, or misunderstandings?

OXSANA: No, we came as guests and behaved appropriately and we were treated well. Everyone tried to help us.

MRS. NOVOSELETSKA: I was very pleased that all the people we met regarded Ukraine much more positively than Russia.

IHOR: Many people in Ukraine are a bit ashamed to be Ukrainians, to be citizens of such an impoverished country, and want to emigrate. In Canada I became more aware of myself as a Ukrainian and felt proud to be Ukrainian. I want to return home and to tell everyone what I did here and what I accomplished and to build a better life in Ukraine.

MRS. NOVOSELETSKA: The most important result is that we learned to love and be proud of Ukraine even more than before. In encountering a different culture and way of life, we became more aware of what distinguishes us from other people and we saw that people respect the things that distinguish Ukrainians.

To support the development of the Ostrih Academy, a special Ostrih Academy Fund has been set up under the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation. Checks may be made out to PJEF-Ostrih Academy Fund and mailed to: Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation, 1260 Eglinton Ave. E., Mississauga, Ontario L4W 1K8. Contributors will receive receipts for income tax purposes.

The Ukrainian Museum schedules series of workshops

NEW YORK – A sure sign that spring is not far away is the beginning of a very popular cycle of traditional Ukrainian folk crafts courses and workshops at The Ukrainian Museum located at 203 Second Ave. The herald of spring in this grouping of educational offerings is a series of workshops where participants are introduced to the uniquely Ukrainian, time-honored art of creating the quintessential representative of Ukrainian folk art: the pysanka, the Ukrainian Easter egg. For those who wish to see how experienced artisans create a pysanka from start to finish, the demonstration scheduled for April 3 will satisfy their desire.

Although the pysanka workshops will not begin until March, the embroidery course, a delightful journey with needle and thread through myriad exquisite designs and techniques from various regions of Ukraine, begins on January 30. Shortly afterwards comes another favorite course, bead-stringing, during which one can learn to make the and delicate “gerdany,” traditional Ukrainian bead-strung necklaces.

Very close to the Easter holidays the museum will offer Ukrainian Easter traditions, a workshop that instructs, educates and tempts the palate. Here, through hands-on experience, participants will be taught how to bake traditional Ukrainian Easter breads such as paska, babka and other mouth-watering baked goods that grace the holiday table.

Following is a short description of each workshop and course, as well as the dates, times and fees pertaining to each.

• Embroidery course: The eight-session course will teach beginners the rudiments of embroidery, as well as expand the skills of those proficient in

the craft. Date: January 30 – March 27, and April 17-June 5; time: Saturdays, 1-3 p.m.; fee: adults, \$60; seniors and students over 16, \$50; children age 10-16, \$30.

• Bead-stringing course: This is a three-session course in the art of making gerdany. Date: February 6, 13, 20; time: Saturdays, 1-3 p.m.; fee: adults, \$30; seniors and students over 16, \$25; children age 12-16, \$10.

• Ukrainian Easter traditions: This is a workshop with hands-on participation in the baking of traditional Ukrainian Easter breads. Date: March 27; time: Saturdays, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; fee: adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$12.50.

• Pysanky workshops: Adults, as well as children over age 12 have the opportunity to learn the art of making traditional Ukrainian pysanky. Date: March 20, 21, 27, 28; time: 2-4 p.m.; fee for each session: adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$10; children age 12-16, \$3.

Museum members receive a 15 percent discount on the fees for the above courses and workshops.

• Demonstration in the making of pysanky – Ukrainian Easter eggs: Experienced artisans will demonstrate this beautiful craft. The award-winning film “Pysanka” by Slavko Nowytski will be shown. This program is scheduled to run continuously during museum hours. Date: April 3; time: 2-5 p.m.; fee: adults, \$4.50; members, seniors and students, \$3; children under 12, free.

To register or to receive a calendar of events, call the museum at (212) 228-0110 or use its e-mail: UkrMus@aol.com. The museum also invites everyone to view its webpage on the Internet: http://www.brama.com/ukrainian_museum/

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Two dance troupes perform at St. Nicholas Day program

CARTERET, N.J. – On December 20, 1998, the dancers of St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, along with the Troyanda Ukrainian Dancers of Montreal, performed at the parish's St. Nicholas Day program. Following the dancers' presentation, St. Nicholas welcomed the dancers, children and parents of the parish.

The 20 members of St. Demetrius Dancers range in age from 4 through 16. The dances are directed and choreographed by Walter Yurcheniuk. The group has performed at Ukrainian and international festivals, church holiday brunches and at their annual September Festival. The group has also performed at the Ukrainian Festival at the PNC Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J.

The Troyanda Ukrainian Dance

Ensemble was founded in 1989 by two enthusiastic Ukrainian dancers and artistic choreographers, Tanya Harasymowycz-Kutash and Bohdan Klymchuk, who wanted to create an ensemble that would strive to reach a high level of artistic achievement. Some noted past Troyanda performances include an appearance at the Place Des Arts (Montreal Arts Center), the Drummondville Folk Festival (the largest international folk festival in Canada), Soyuzivka and many international festivals, as well as Ukrainian festivals and weddings.

Following the gift-giving, the Rt. Rev. Taras Chubenko of St. Demetrius thanked the participants of the program and extended a special thanks to the visiting group from Canada.



Members of the Troyanda Ensemble perform a traditional "vinok" (wreath) dance.

Belarus opposition...

(Continued from page 2)

difference between the current agreement and that of 1997 is the proposal to establish the Russian ruble as the common currency by the year 2000. Many oppositionists maintain that the merger will enable Mr. Lukashenka to make a bid for the Russian presidency and in this way to avoid the question of the 1999 presidential elections in Belarus. President Lukashenka has made common cause with some prominent provincial governors of Russia, while the merger is popular both among the Russian Communists and the maverick Krasnoyarsk governor, Aleksandr Lebed.

While Mr. Lukashenka has stressed the benefits of the merger for Belarusian security, the opposition clearly believes that the Belarusian public does not wish to relinquish the independence gained in 1991. Several states, including Ukraine and Georgia, have declared that they would not give up their independence in this way. Of the former Soviet republics, only Belarus is likely to rejoin Russia. But Belarus, with its population of 10.1

million, within Russia would be a border province with little clout because it lacks the natural resources of the Asian territories of Russia. Merger with Russia would lead to the assimilation and possible extinction of the Belarusian language and culture, an area that has not yet been the target of the pro-Soviet president.

The merger makes little economic sense for the Russians. The Belarusian currency is worthless, and Belarus requires increasing quantities of cheap oil and gas from Russia. Thus, the financially bankrupt would be hitched to the financially destitute.

The likelihood is that this new merger will be restricted to foreign policy and security issues. President Lukashenka will maintain Russia as a firm ally in the face of mounting opposition at home. In the past virtually all his major decisions have been directed toward the enhancement of his personal authority. The announced merger is an indication that he fears that very shortly he will face a major constitutional crisis. "People shouldn't be in a hurry to drive me out of Belarus," he commented.

They may not yet be ready for such a step, but they are becoming disgruntled.

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Ukrainian Flying Club promotes Ukrainian aircraft technology

by Olena Welhasch

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario – The promotion of Ukrainian aircraft technology in North America has been made possible in part through the efforts of the Ukrainian Flying Club (LUK – Letunskyi Ukrainyskyi Klub) of Mississauga, Ontario.

The club was established in 1977 and was accepted as an affiliated flying member of the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association (later known as the Aero Club of Canada).

In 1988 LUK contacted the Ukrainian members of the USSR Space Modeling Team who were participating in the USA/USSR Meet at NASA's Wallops Island Research Facility in the U.S., establishing a close network of contacts and information.

In August 1991, LUK members attended the All Soviet Rocketry Championships held in Ukraine, where Taras Tataryn of Canada was the first (and last) Westerner to serve as a judge since the championships were interrupted by the coup in Moscow. This course of events marked the beginning of the independent Ukrainian Rocket Modeling Federation, plans for which were finalized in September 1991; the organization subsequently gained international recognition.

LUK members Michajlo Bien and Mr. Tataryn helped organize the first Ukrainian Air Force (UkrAF) MiG-29 Demonstration Team, the Tridents, and flew with them during their 17-city tour of North America in 1992. That September the Ukrainian Space Modeling Team competed at the World Space Modeling Championships in Florida, where it won a first place and placed an overall fourth as the first team of sovereign Ukraine to com-

pete in a world championship.

LUK sponsored a display booth at the International Conference of Air Shows in Las Vegas with representatives from Ukraine in 1995. That year, LUK also became a co-founder of Nebo Ukrainy in Kharkiv, the first non-profit sport aviation club incorporated following Ukraine's independence.

A six-plane UkrAF MiG-29 Demonstration Team, the Ukrainian Falcons, was formed in 1996 for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force the following year. A U.S. sponsor covered all of the team's costs. The club was the first to initiate new crests for the Ukrainian Air Force, "which became the foundation for the design of a system of crests for the entire Air Force," according to the Vice Minister of Defense V. Antonets.

LUK is currently trying to bring the Ukrainian Falcons for an appearance in North America, marking a record flight for distance and the fact that no UkrAF aircraft have ever attempted to fly over the Atlantic. The plan was approved by the Ukrainian government two years ago, but the task has been arduous because the cost is high and the amount of commitment required on the part of the Falcons is great. A projected American air show for the year 2000, featuring the Falcons in California, Texas, New York and possibly Chicago has a 60 percent confirmation from North American sponsors.

A special aircraft, the "Everest D-3M", was being designed in a joint project with micro-light designers from Kharkiv to fly up Mount Everest to recover 160 bodies of mountain climbers who perished in attempts to reach its peak. The Ukrainian Flying Club donated \$7,000 (U.S.) to the



Gennady Zaplatinkov, LUK Ukraine

A Ukrainian Falcons training flight over Crimea in 1997.

cause. According to Mr. Tataryn, "The plans were approved by the Nepal government, but unfortunately the plane's designers from Kharkiv disappeared along with LUK's contribution. The last LUK heard of them, they were making plans with a Russian company."

Because LUK's roots were in general aviation and flight training, the club purchased two ultra-light planes from Ukraine for use by members and to give Ukrainian aircraft exposure in air shows.

In May 1998, Mr. Tataryn, the general manager of Uk-Air Inc., a Canadian company, and Oleksander Dashyvets, the chief designer of the Ukrainian company General Aviation Design Bureau, signed an agreement for the promotion and sales of GADB aircraft and aircraft related products in

North America. GADB has been selling its planes to German and British companies, and since the agreement 5 T-2M Maverick Ultra-lights have been sold in Canada and the U.S.

The Ukrainian Flying Club is planning to publish a book on the history of North American aviation and is searching for any information on Ukrainian North American pilots and former flying schools or clubs of the 1930s and 1940s (for example, such as the aviation school established in 1934 in New York by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine). LUK publishes a journal, Orel Syzyi, and a collection of aviation-related materials from Ukraine are on exhibit at their headquarters. LUK's address is: 4196 Dixie Road, Second Floor, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 1M6.



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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

clear exactly what caused the resignations, but there were signs of trouble within the party as far back as the June 1998 party congress, which Mr. Lazarenko used to attack sections of the party. He criticized a recent sharp increase in Hromada Party membership and called for a re-registration of members to ascertain who is truly committed to the cause, implying that many were just attracted to the Hromada name. More recently Mr. Lazarenko attempted, without success, to abolish the Shadow Cabinet. The Hromada Party has long been the most vocal opposition force in Ukraine, campaigning against the Kuchma administration. Its Shadow Cabinet, the first in Ukraine, was formed in November 1997, with Ms. Tymoshenko justifying the move by saying, "Political opposition is one of the most important components of a democratic society." During the March 1998 parliamentary elections, Hromada received 4.68 percent of the vote and won 16 seats in the Verkhovna Rada. (Eastern Economist)

Patriotic Party registered in Ukraine

KYIV - The head of the newly created Patriotic Party of Ukraine, Mykola Haber, declared on January 20 that the party intends to target serving military men and those who have been transferred to the reserve. He said the party, which was registered with the Justice Ministry on December 31, 1998, to become the 65th party to be registered in Ukraine, claims support in 19 oblast centers. Mr. Haber also said that the Patriotic Party of Ukraine is one of the few parties that acknowledged in their statute the status of "supporters," whose rights are close to those of party members. He said the party could count among its members both peasants and members of the intelligentsia, and expressed certainty that membership would soon be swelled by the arrival of celebrities. Mr. Haber said his party is ready to cooperate with all parties, but categorized it as a "centrist" party seeking to "unite people who are driven by common sense." (Eastern Economist)

Influenza reaches epidemic proportions

DONETSK - Influenza infection has crossed the epidemic threshold in the cities of Donetsk, Mariupol, Kramatorsk, Khartzysk, Volodarsk and a number of oblast regions. In the last week more than 27,000 people visited doctors - 70 percent more than the previous week. More than 400 people infected with the flu were hospitalized. Two Donetsk pharmacies on January 20 began to sell flu vaccines. The price for one vaccination is 16 hrv. (Eastern Economist)

Health insurance mandated for visitors

KYIV - The Cabinet of Ministers is to impose mandatory medical insurance for non-residents entering Ukraine for a short stay. Medical insurance may be bought by non-residents from the state-owned insurance company when applying for entry visas or when crossing Ukraine's border. The resolution is not binding for diplomats, consular officials or their family members; members of official delegations invited by the president, the government, Parliament or the Constitutional Court of Ukraine; for crews of foreign military ships; or for persons who had been granted political refugee status or are applying for such. (Eastern Economist)

Luhansk miners launch new protest

LUHANSK - Miners in Luhansk Oblast have begun a protest action over unpaid wages, Ukrainian Television reported on January 21. The protest action, according to Ukrainian Television, is not as large as those that had lasted for five

months in 1998, but it involves miners from various mines in the region. Some 200 miners are picketing a coal mining company building in Anratsyt to demand wage arrears for March through August 1998. Twenty miners in Krasnodon have launched an underground strike, while eight female workers laid off by a coal mining company in Stakhanov have gone on a hunger strike. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Unemployment at 3.7 percent

KYIV - As of January 1 the State Employment Service registered 1.04 million officially unemployed in Ukraine. The official unemployment level currently stands at 3.7 percent, which is 1.4 percent greater than at the beginning of 1998. (Eastern Economist)

Miner set himself afire over wages

LUHANSK - Anatolii Konarev, 37, a miner from Luhansk, set himself afire on January 22 after the director of the local mine had refused to discuss with him his wage arrears. Mr. Konarev died in the hospital several hours later. The mine owed him 600 hrv (\$175 U.S.). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's foreign minister in Tallinn

TALLINN - Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk was in the Estonian capital on January 21 to discuss bilateral relations, which he described as "good," ETA reported. In talks with Estonian officials, particular attention was paid to Kyiv's introduction of quotas on meat imports from Estonia, which ETA described as the main problem in Estonian-Ukrainian relations. Over the past three years, Estonian meat imports to Ukraine have increased fivefold. The two countries recently set up a joint committee to determine whether the 1995 free trade agreement between the two countries is being properly implemented. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prime minister in Kazakstan

ASTANA - Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko met with his Kazak counterpart, Nurlan Balghymbayev, in Astana on January 20, after attending the inauguration of President Nursultan Nazarbaiev, RFE/RL correspondents reported the following day. The two prime ministers signed a joint communiqué on trade and economic cooperation and discussed bilateral trade prospects, including the possible participation of Kazak companies in tenders for the privatization of the Lysychansk and Kherson oil refineries and the transportation of Kazak crude to the West via Ukraine. Possible purchases by Kazakstan of Ukrainian agricultural machinery were also discussed. Mr. Pustovoitenko told journalists after the talks that his country will import up to 5 million tons of oil from Kazakstan this year, Interfax reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

10-year plan promises homes for Odesans

ODESA - Representatives of Yugsel building company jointly with the Odesa Oblast administration have worked out a program via which all who need housing will be able to buy it through a 10-year credit. The majority of the population of Odesa, particularly young couples with children, share small flats with their parents and often with other families. Such conditions are viewed as a cause of social tensions. Under the new program anyone wanting to buy a flat has to pay a certain sum of money to the company's bank account. Then construction work will begin. The Odesa administration will act as a monitor over the allocation of money by the Yugsel building company. (Eastern Economist)

Repercussions feared over death penalty

KYIV - Oleksander Martynenko, President Leonid Kuchma's spokesman,

(Continued on page 15)

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Zerebniaks celebrate 50th wedding anniversary

by Gene Woloshyn

CANAL FULTON, Ohio – Genevieve and Harry Zerebniak's children, Harry Michael, John and Ann, and their grandchildren, Michael, Kimberly and Matthew, were planning a party to celebrate their parents' golden wedding anniversary with relatives and friends.

Unfortunately, prior to the party, Mr. Zerebniak had an accident and broke his hip. Since he could not take care of his wife, who also has had some health problems, they both became residents of the Chapel Hill Community.

Not to be deterred, their children moved the celebration to the Chapel Hill party room. On November 21, 1998, friends and family applauded as Mr. and Mrs. Zerebniak entered the room. A large photograph of the couple – taken on their wedding day, November 25, 1948 – was the centerpiece of the decorations.

As their wedding had taken place 50 years ago at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Akron, Ohio, the current priest of the parish blessed the couple as they repeated their vows on the occa-

sion of their anniversary.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Zerebniak have been very active in the Ukrainian community.

Mrs. Zerebniak was the secretary of UNA Branch 180 and a UNA supreme advisor in 1946-1950. She has the distinction of being the first supreme vice-presidentess of the Ukrainian National Association, having served in that capacity in 1950-1958. She has been an honorary member of the UNA General Assembly since 1978.

She was also very active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America and served as the organization's vice-president. She also served in that position with the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Zerebniak has also been an active member of the Akron Ukrainian community, serving for many years as the cantor of Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church.

His love of music was especially appreciated when he served as the director of the Goodyear Choir, which gave annual concerts in Akron.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Zerebniak are recuperating nicely and looking forward to returning to their home in the near future. In the meantime, friends can extend their congratulations by writing to them c/o The Chapel Hill Community, 12200 Strausser Road NW, Canal Fulton, Ohio 44614.



Genevieve and Harry Zerebniak at their 50th wedding anniversary party. In the background is their wedding photo from 1948.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 14)

said on January 10 that Mr. Kuchma fears the Verkhovna Rada's refusal to abolish the death penalty in Ukraine will force the Council of Europe to suspend Ukraine's membership, Interfax and Reuters reported. President Kuchma had introduced a moratorium on executions in 1997. However, citing public support for the death penalty, the Parliament has rejected legislation abolishing the death penalty. Ukrainian courts sentenced 146 people to death in 1998 and 129 the previous year. Mr. Martynenko said President Kuchma thinks the suspension of Ukraine's membership in the Council of Europe would threaten "Ukraine's status as a new European, democratic state." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet trims pension, wage debts

KYIV – According to the State Statistics Committee, the Ukrainian government has slightly reduced wage and pension arrears. Overdue pensions and other social security payments amounted to 2.01 billion hrv (\$587 million U.S.) on January 1, down by 207 million hrv since December 1, 1998. Wage arrears amounted to 960 million hrv,

down by 37 million hrv over the same period. Last month President Leonid Kuchma had ordered the government to pay its entire debts to the population by July 1. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lukashenka: union counterweight to U.S.

MIENSK – Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, addressing a session of the Belarusian-Russian Union Parliamentary Assembly in Minsk on January 21, said the union must become "a real counterbalance to the currently established unipolar world and a powerful engine for breaking up aggressive trans-Atlantic monopolism," Belarusian Television reported. Mr. Lukashenka warned against the U.S.'s growing influence in global politics, saying that the U.S. "has appropriated the right of substituting international organizations." He added that the strengthening of the Belarusian-Russian union offers a "historic chance for the survival of an integral Slavic civilization." The session granted Yugoslavia permanent observer status in the Belarusian-Russian legislative body. Serbian Deputy Premier Vojislav Seselj called that decision a "major event for the whole Serbian nation" and hailed President Lukashenka as "the pride of all Slavic people." (RFE/RL Newsline)

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Rules and regulations:

1. Art work or poetry must be original. Black/white or colored art is acceptable. Artwork must be submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 paper, which will be reproduced at approximately one-third that size. Poems should be no longer than 20 lines.
2. Entries must have a theme appropriate for mothers.
3. Each entry must have the following on the reverse side:
 - date;
 - name, address and telephone number of the entrant – typed or printed;
 - age of participant and name of school or pre-school he/she attends.
4. Entries will be returned if requested.
5. Entries may be exhibited by the UNA.
6. All entries must be postmarked no later than April 9, 1999, and mailed to:

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For information please call Oksana Trytjak, UNA Special Projects Coordinator, at 973-292-9800 (ext. 3067).

Patriarch Dymytrii...

(Continued from page 3)

canon law. It is, therefore, not a Sobor.

He replied that the Sobor had to be called to protect Church property. In reality he was not protecting Church property, just the opposite, he took our churches, and keeps them today. He had only his single Cathedral of St. Volodymyr.

I asked him one more thing: "You stuck with the Russian Church to the very end; you did not look for any way out. The Russian Church had the right to do with you as it saw fit because you belonged to it. It excommunicated you. So, under whose jurisdiction are you today?"

But in the last months, as you yourself just said, you were ready for discussions on unifying your Church with the same Patriarch Filaret.

I told Mr. Kravets that the figure of Filaret as patriarch is not acceptable because no one will recognize him. Because he was removed by the Moscow patriarch, and there exists canon law on this, no other patriarch will recognize him. He cannot recognize himself. If he still had "san" (authority) he could declare autocephaly, but he declared his authority [over the Kyiv Patriarchate] without it. For us he is not acceptable.

Then there was a discussion with a Mr. [Mykola] Plaviuk [former president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and former head of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile] who asked me to convince the patriarch (Mstyslav) to bless the decision of the Sobor (in 1993).

Our patriarch said, "You did something here without me, did not inform me. Now you put me before a fait accompli and want me to approve it. I must first review the situation. I have to contact America and Constantinople. Meanwhile, you should lie patiently, lower than the grass and quieter than the water. You should do nothing, consecrate no one, so as not to worsen the situation.

The next day [Filaret] was already consecrating bishops. When Patriarch Mstyslav heard this he said that he would no longer have anything to do with him.

So Moscow's patriarch took his authority, the Constantinople patriarch said it would review his situation but told him to cease his activities. He did not listen to those holy bishops, and he did not listen to our holy bishop, Patriarch Mstyslav.

You see, the only thing on [Filaret's] mind is power – not the truth, or canon law, or the Church.

You also said earlier that you had a discussion with Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, in which he suggested to you that he might support an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church, but that powers he represents would never allow for that. What did Metropolitan Volodymyr tell you, and why do you think that he would look positively on an independent, united Ukrainian Orthodox Church?

Yes, I did say that. First of all, he was very positively disposed to Patriarch Mstyslav. He would greet him as a bishop and bow, and even kiss his hand. Secondly, he is very friendly with me.

We were at a conference with the president, and he took me by the arm as we were exiting down the stairs. I said, "Vladyko,

Ukraine has all the canonical foundations to declare a 'pomisna' Ukrainian Church."

He replied, "Do you think it is that easy to do?" I said that for me to do it with my people would not be difficult, but I have a small Church. For him, with his larger Church, it would be easier. "It is large, but so what?" is how he answered me.

Is there any official contact or relations with the Moscow Patriarchate?

No, there are none with the Moscow Patriarchate. We left the Church, informed them of that via telegram, and that was the end of it.

What is your view on what occurred within the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., specifically its subordination to Constantinople, and secondly, what are your relations with it today?

We have no contact with it. [This interview was conducted before Patriarch Dymytrii's visit to the U.S. – ed.] The last contact was with Archbishop Antony, who asked me when he last traveled here, how I would look upon them going to Constantinople to seek liturgical union with it. I told him that Patriarch Mstyslav had visited Constantinople in the spring of 1992 to make that attempt. The Constantinople patriarch said that at the next synod the issue would be discussed. As a matter of fact, Archbishop Antony was a witness, he was part of that delegation. There even was an official photograph taken with the [Constantinople] patriarch.

At the time [Archbishop Antony] was going again to seek such liturgical union, I told him that I would be pleased if such a union took place, but I explained to him that Patriarch Mstyslav had attempted it already.

As to the idea that they would come under complete jurisdiction [of Constantinople], we had no such discussions. Since [union] took place we have had no contacts whatsoever. That visit occurred in 1993, maybe 1994.

What is the current situation in the UAOC today; the number of parishes, churches, your financial situation?

Financially, we are very weak. For example, we can't afford the cost of renovation of this building, which we were finally given after a lengthy court battle. Another example, we have trouble paying our workers. But we have hope.

As for our numbers, we have six bishops, including myself. Two more are being prepared. We aren't going to expand the numbers until we have a need for that. As for parishes, it is difficult to pin down the exact number we hold. In Ivano-Frankivsk we have about 100 parishes – this is after Filaret took half of them.

In Ukraine, we have the Cherkasy Eparchy, where today we are almost the largest, nearly larger than the Russian Church. We are expanding there. We are preparing to appoint a bishop there. Currently, 14 parishes exist and new ones are organizing. There are also two parishes in the Kirovohrad Oblast that belong to the Cherkasy Eparchy.

In the last few years, how many parishes have left the UAOC for Patriarch Filaret's UOC-KP?

Parishes have not been leaving voluntarily, they are being forced to go to Filaret. I would say at least half, perhaps more.

(Continued on page 17)

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Patriarch Dymytrii...

(Continued from page 16)

We once had 1,500 parishes, now I would say we have about 700.

[Archbishop Ihor interjects here: I believe it is currently closer to 500. But after the split in 1992 we were left with one-tenth (of 1,500). Today people are returning en masse.]

Your Holiness, you said that parishes were forced to leave your Church.

The actions were spurred by the president, the KGB [sic], the OMON [special forces], the militia, all the directors of collective farms and the heads of village councils. They all were involved, as well as Verkhovna Rada national deputies who were aligned with the president.

You are saying that government officials forced people to leave your Church?

In reality they organized the [June 1992] Sobor. Their voices were heard – not ours. That Sobor was not a spiritual sobor but a political one.

Although you say that the situation is improving, the fact remains that the existence of the UAOC is at a critical juncture. What are you, as head of the Church, doing to improve the state of the Church?

We had a Church whose hierarchy belonged to the state nomenklatura — communistic and atheistic. We have tried to keep a great distance from that nomenklatura. Filaret, along with [former] President [Leonid] Kravchuk formed a second, ostensibly Ukrainian, but still nomenklaturical Church.

People of the Soviet Union learned to believe that you must fear, and do as the leadership says. Many priests became accustomed to doing as they were told, because if you did not listen, you were

exiled. This is why many moved to Filaret. But today they are returning. And they are returning precisely because we are not associated with Filaret.

Has the matter of the bankruptcy of the Christian Bank, which was so closely tied to the UAOC, finally been resolved?

Today the bank does not exist. Its director loaned money from other banks and then fled to Moscow with the money. It was a planned action to force bankruptcy.

The director's surname was Lubun, I forget his first name, and the assistant director was Oleh Zastavsky. We kept the premises that once belonged to the bank until a bishop, Ivan Boichuk, took the premises with him when he went [over to Filaret].

Do you have any relations with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and Bishop Lubomyr Husar?

We talk, but where as I open up to him completely, I notice that he does not reciprocate. It seems he keeps much to himself.

Another thing, I don't understand why he keeps contact with [Patriarch Filaret] knowing that he does not have "san." Bishop Husar told me: "All the same, he has a lot of people and a lot of churches. The only problem with him is that he is non-yielding."

What is your prognosis, how will the UAOC look in the year 2000, and then five years from now?

It is tough for me to answer that question because we are the most persecuted Church. We are persecuted by the Greek-Catholics — they are attempting to take our churches — and the Moscow Church, and Filaret. We are under attack from three strong sides.

However, people keep returning to us, nonetheless. They realize that we are a true Church, a Christian Church, not some party affiliation, or one that cares only about fame and fortune.

We have hope that things will improve.

Ukrainian American's case...

(Continued from page 4)

International Arbitration Court of the Ukrainian Center of Commerce and Industry in May 1997 in which he demanded \$145,000 from Scope Travel, money he alleges the firm owes his Auscoprut as part of the investment agreement signed in 1991.

The Arbitration Court was to look at the suit on January 5 of this year but delayed the hearing, at the request of U.S. Ambassador Pifer, and rescheduled it for January 27. The president of the court, Yurii Pobirchenko, has indicated that he will throw the suit out, according to Mrs. Helbig.

Meanwhile, the civil suit brought by Mrs. Helbig back in April 1997 was decided against her on February 10, 1998. No one was present from her side; her attorney was still recuperating from the injuries he sustained in the attack against him, and Mrs. Helbig was in the United States suffering from an illness. Mrs. Helbig said that the court ignored her request to reschedule the court date.

As a result of the decision, Mrs. Helbig lost her interest in Auscoprut and the firm was re-registered with only the Austrians and Mr. Popadiuk as partners.

In August 1998 the Procurator General's Office, with a new head procurator in charge after the Verkhovna Rada failed to confirm Mr. Lytvak in that position, again became involved in the Auscoprut affair when it requested that the municipal court re-examine its decision in the civil suit. The court refused to do so.

As a result, the Procurator General's Office turned to the Supreme Court of Ukraine with an appeal that it review the finding of its lower court. Mrs. Helbig would also like the case to be moved to a venue outside of Ivano-Frankivsk.

With Mrs. Helbig increasingly stymied in her efforts to find justice, she requested help from U.S. Commercial Attaché Andrew Bihun and the new ambassador to Ukraine, Steven Pifer.

Their help has been indispensable in keeping the matter alive, said Mrs. Helbig. "What Ambassador Pifer and Mr. Bihun are doing is incredible," she said.

The U.S. officially has placed the Auscoprut matter on its list of U.S. business claims that need to be resolved with the Ukrainian government before Ukraine receives further foreign aid. Letters from Ambassador Pifer and Mr. Bihun have raised the matter to the highest levels of the Ukrainian government.

The Kuchma-Gore Commission has sought to resolve the matter by bringing Mr. Popadiuk and Mrs. Helbig together to work out a settlement. A U.S. delegation of the commission spent several days in Kyiv the week of January 17 reviewing the situation of the nine outstanding claims of U.S. investors in Ukraine, including the Auscoprut case.

On January 22 both parties to the Auscoprut disagreement were asked to present their sides before the representatives of the Kuchma-Gore Commission, which included Jan Kalicki, head of the Committee for Trade and Investment from the U.S. side. The meeting did not produce a settlement. Mr. Bihun of the U.S. Embassy's Commercial Service would not comment on the meeting nor on any aspect of the case.

The U.S. Embassy has set a loose deadline of February 2 for finding a solution to the Auscoprut affair.

Mrs. Helbig said that although she is willing to talk with Mr. Popadiuk, her demands are firm and non-negotiable. "He can either step down as general director, or return my investment with interest," she stated.

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Patriarch Dymytrii's visit...

(Continued from page 3)

much of the vigor out of the UAOC. "We told them about the illegal attempt to unite the UAOC with the newly formed UOC-KP during the June 1992 UOC-KP Sobor. I think they understood this, all the more so because [Yurii] Kryvolap turned over all the documents, a huge archive, on the basis of which they should be convinced that this is the truth, that we did not utter a single untruth."

Patriarch Dymytrii said he was pleased with the renewed dialogue with the UOC-U.S.A. and Metropolitan Constantine and

Archbishop Antony, which he said had greatly diminished in the years. "For a long time, since the death of Patriarch Mstyslav, the two hierarchs — and not only the two, but also the other — had turned their backs on each other. The situation of the UAOC is very serious. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church is under pressure from the state apparatus," said Patriarch Dymytrii. "The fact began to fraternize with Filaret. Now they have come to understand that what would lead."

The UAOC leader admitted that his Church had failed to keep the Ukrainian diaspora informed of the fact regarding its battle for survival in Ukraine.

Patriarch Dymytrii said he and the UAOC

now hopes that, through renewed contacts with the UOC-U.S.A., it can begin the process of achieving eucharistic union with Constantinople and eventually uniting the various Orthodox Churches of Ukraine into a single entity.

"The one thing we need is for Constantinople to remove the viewpoint that has been foisted on us, on Ukrainians, that we are an uncanonical Church," explained Patriarch Dymytrii.

He said the hope is that the UOC-U.S.A. can act as a mediator between Kyiv and Constantinople in the UAOC's bid for recognition as the historic seat of Orthodox Christianity. "We asked personally and hope that they help us in that matter; that we achieve Eucharistic rela-

tions with Constantinople." The six-day visit by Patriarch Dymytrii, who was accompanied by the administrative head of the UAOC, Archbishop Ihor Isichenko, also included a trip to New York, during which the patriarch prayed at St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, viewed exhibits at The Ukrainian Museum and met with officials of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union at their respective headquarters.

The UAOC leader also held discussions with Metropolitan Iziaslav of the Belarusian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the U.S.

Thank you for donations for the flood victims suffering in Zakarpattia.

In November the Ukrainian diaspora learned that Zakarpattia, Ukraine, was devastated by torrential floods that affected over 400,000 people.

Many organizations and individuals instantly stepped in to help the victims of this disaster. Containers filled with clothing, first aid items, medicines and household goods were immediately sent to the area.

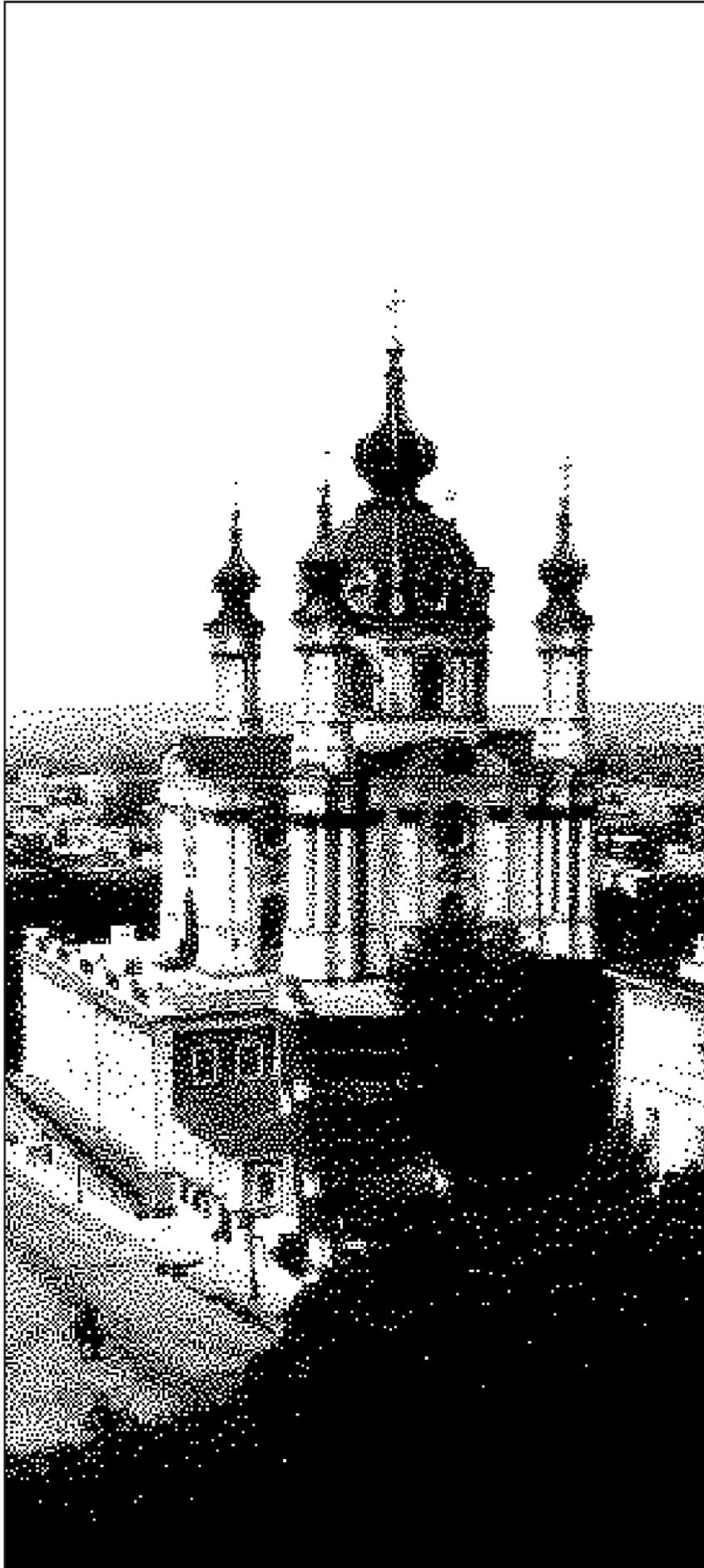
ous organizations collected donations earmarked for assistance to the victims. The Ukrainian National Association was one of the first organizations to lead a campaign among its members and the readers of its publications requesting donations for the flood victims. The community immediately and generously reacted. Printed below is our first list of donors. On behalf of the victims of this disaster, the UNIA thanks each and every donor for his/her generous aid.

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Lysko, Martha	50.00	Bilchuk, Nina	10.00
Melinyshyn, John & Helen	50.00	Boshko, Walter	10.00
Okrepky, Stefan & Anna	50.00	Chasto, Petro	10.00
Pachniuk, Trofim & Emilia	50.00	Chmelnovsky, Lev	10.00
Paschuk, Larisa	50.00	Chudio, Irena	10.00
Petri, Christine	50.00	Ciapka, Lydia	10.00
Pochodenko, John	50.00	Ferenchewych, Chrystyna	10.00
Poletz, Alexander & Valentina	50.00	Fox, Ida	10.00
Pozniak, Julian & Daria	50.00	Gebuza, Stefan	10.00
Pysariw, MD Jacob	50.00	Haluszczak, Marijka	10.00
Rackiewycz, Michael	50.00	Honcharyk, Wolodymyr	10.00
Romaniw, Mykola & Halyna	50.00	Husak, John	10.00
Samchyshyn, Miroslaw	50.00	Jarosewich, Irena	10.00
Savyckyj, MD. Jurij	50.00	Kaploun, Valentina	10.00
Semchyshyn Stefan MD & Helena	50.00	Kozak, Christine	10.00
Stroicz, Dmytro & Stefania	50.00	Kuzmowych, Olha	10.00
Tymchyshyn, Marian & Romana	50.00	Malynovsky, Anna	10.00
Welhasch, Stephan	50.00	Malynovsky, Dara	10.00
Yurchyshyn, Irene	50.00	Oscislawski, Maria & Eugene	10.00
Yradko, Joseph, & Kostiw, Luba	40.00	Polehenkey, Donna	10.00
Onyszkewycz, Elias	40.00	Romanation, John	10.00
Leskiw, Jaroslaw & Stefania	35.00	Salabay, Nadia	10.00
Bundnyj, Daria	30.00	Semegen, Daria	10.00
Harwas, Roman & Martha	30.00	Sheparowycz, Maria	10.00
Lahola, Peter	30.00	Shevchuk, Wasyl	10.00
Sawyckyj, Zynowij & Teodozia	30.00	Spiak, Pawlo	10.00
Stecyszyn, Wolodymyr & Zenovia	30.00	Spiak, Petro	10.00
Krup, Anna	26.00	Staruch, Longin	10.00
Artymyshyn, Luba	25.00	Stokotelnyy, Pavlo	10.00
Bobelak, Nicholas	25.00	Tarnowsky, Petro	10.00
Bodnar, Wasyl & Alexandra	25.00	Trytjak, Oksana	10.00
Chomyn, Michael & Helen	25.00	Udych, John	10.00
Fil, Nicholas & Mary	25.00	Urban, Aksenty	10.00
Geletknaycz, Andrij & Osypa	25.00	Worobec, Andrij	10.00
Gerun, Simon, & Maria	25.00	Zavijska, Maria	10.00
Jedynak, Stefan	25.00	Zendran Zachary	10.00
Karabin, John	25.00	Zendran, John	10.00
Kocan, Dmytro	25.00		
Kocan, Roman & Margaret	25.00		
Korotko, Julia & Oleh	25.00		
Kostiw, William & Pauline	25.00		
Matkowsky, Eudokia	25.00		
Mokey, Wasyl	25.00		
Solanyk, Victor & Claudia	25.00		
Smith, Zena	25.00		
Bajko, Petro & Olha	20.00		
Czechowycz, Zenon	20.00		
Demchar, Andrij	20.00		
Demczar, John	20.00		
Hucul, Katherine	20.00		
Karabin Bohdan	20.00		
Klem Wolodymyr	20.00		
Ksenich, Petro	20.00		
Ksenych, Sam	20.00		
Kulyk, Dmytro	20.00		
Miahky, Zenon & Natalie	20.00		
Mochulsky, Stanley	20.00		
Pokladok, Orest	20.00		
Shevchuk, Maria	20.00		
Shewchuk, Paul	20.00		
Chorwat Katherine	15.00		
Soroka, Wasyl & Josephine	15.00		
Pochtar, Jerome	13.00		
Bachynska, Barbara	10.00		
Bilchuk, Nina	10.00		
Boshko, Walter	10.00		
Chasto, Petro	10.00		
Chmelnovsky, Lev	10.00		
Chudio, Irena	10.00		
Ciapka, Lydia	10.00		
Ferenchewych, Chrystyna	10.00		
Fox, Ida	10.00		
Gebuza, Stefan	10.00		
Haluszczak, Marijka	10.00		
Honcharyk, Wolodymyr	10.00		
Husak, John	10.00		
Jarosewich, Irena	10.00		
Kaploun, Valentina	10.00		
Kozak, Christine	10.00		
Kuzmowych, Olha	10.00		
Malynovsky, Anna	10.00		
Malynovsky, Dara	10.00		
Oscislawski, Maria & Eugene	10.00		
Polehenkey, Donna	10.00		
Romanation, John	10.00		
Salabay, Nadia	10.00		
Semegen, Daria	10.00		
Sheparowycz, Maria	10.00		
Shevchuk, Wasyl	10.00		
Spiak, Pawlo	10.00		
Spiak, Petro	10.00		
Staruch, Longin	10.00		
Stokotelnyy, Pavlo	10.00		
Tarnowsky, Petro	10.00		
Trytjak, Oksana	10.00		
Udych, John	10.00		
Urban, Aksenty	10.00		
Worobec, Andrij	10.00		
Zavijska, Maria	10.00		
Zendran Zachary	10.00		
Zendran, John	10.00		

Total: \$17,346.00

Remember the victims who are homeless, hungry, cold and in need of medical treatment. The shortages in Zakarpattia are overwhelming. So, if you can, please give generously. The Ukrainian National Association con-

tinues to accept donations on behalf of the victims. Please make your checks payable to The Ukrainian National Foundation, Inc., 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. All donations are tax-deductible.



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 проголошує конкурс
 на твори з україністики за 1998 рік**

Літературний Фонд ім. Волянників - Швабанських при Фундації Українського Вільного Університету в Америці продуманий і призначений на винагороду авторам за найкращі твори з україністики (белетристика, історія, філософія) в українській мові, а також і в інших мовах, а зокрема в англійській, з прихильною Україні тематикою.

Твори у трьох примірниках слід надсилати на адреси:

Philosophische Fakultät	або	Ukrainian Free University
Ukrainische Freie Universität		Foundation
Pienzenauerstr. 15		P.O. Box 1028
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Germany		U.S.A.

Жюрі у складі професорів: Степан Воляник, Петро Гой, Леонід Рудницький, Тарас Салига, Володимир Стойко і Євген Федоренко подадуть кінцеве рішення щодо нагород.

Перша нагорода: \$2.500.00

Друга нагорода: \$1.500.00

Третя нагорода: \$1.000.00

Остаточний термін - 1 липня 1999 року. Імена переможців будуть проголошені 1 листопада 1999 року. Рішення жюрі апеляції не підлягає.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, January 30

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The Postava Ukrainian Youth Group is sponsoring its traditional Malanka to be held at St. George's Church Hall, 301 W. Main St. Music will be by Zolota Bulava of Montreal. Admission: \$20, adults; \$15, youths under 18. For directions and to reserve tables call Chris Iwanik, (860) 665-9317, or Bohdan Platosz, (860) 225-9700.

Saturday, February 6

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Vladyslav Verstiuk, Institute of East European Studies, National Academy of Sciences, Kyiv, who will speak on the topic "Post-Soviet Tendencies in Historical Studies in Ukraine." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Monday, February 8

WASHINGTON: The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies is holding a noon discussion titled "Women in Contemporary Ukraine: The Political Potential of Community Organizations," with Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak, senior program officer, division of preservation and access, National Endowment for the Humanities, and professorial lecturer, department of history, George Washington University. The discussion will be held at the institute auditorium (sixth floor) of the Woodrow Wilson Center, 1 Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave. For more information call (202) 691-4100, or visit the Kennan Institute home page: <http://www.wics.si.edu/PROGRAMS/REGION/KENNAN/KENMAIN.HTM>

Saturday, February 13

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents Daniel Phillips, violin; Vagram Saradjian, cello; and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano; in a program of works by Schumann, Stankovych, Skoryk, de Falla and Rachmaninoff. The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. It is sponsored by Self Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union. Mr. Phillips is a founding member of the Orion String Quartet, which in addition to international touring, is the quartet-in-residence at the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center. Since his triumphs in 1975 at the International Cello Competition in Geneva and the International Tchaikovsky Competition, Mr. Saradjian has performed throughout the world and has played with leading orchestras and conductors such as Gergiev, Khachaturian, Rostropovich, Shostakovich and Temirkanov. A laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Piano Competition in Paris (1983), Mr. Vynnytsky has established himself as a distinctive and captivating musical personality, appearing as soloist in Europe and the U.S. In 1994, Messrs. Saradjian and Vynnytsky, performing as a duo, won the Distinguished Artists Award in New York and then went on to make a critically acclaimed debut at Carnegie Hall.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group (TWG) will hold a Valentine's Day Party starting at 7:30 p.m. at the Old Europe restaurant in Upper Georgetown, 2434 Wisconsin Ave. NW. Dinner buffet and cash bar. Admission: \$20. Street parking available. For more information call Tanya Stasiuk, (703) 875-8036; e-mail tanya1s@aol.com; or view TWG website: <http://www.TheWashingtonGroup.org/>

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

Advance coverage...

(Continued from page 5)

to assist it in its difficult transition."

How difficult that transition is was perhaps best highlighted in the media itinerary for Mr. Chrétien's four-state visit which noted that U.S. dollars "are recommended" in Ukraine.

Michael Kergin, assistant Cabinet secretary in foreign and defense policy at the Canadian Privy Council Office, explained that Prime Minister Chrétien would tell President Kuchma and Prime Minister Pustovoitenko "to stay the course on reform" and underline "the importance of undertaking banking and opening market reforms in order to continue to receive [International Monetary Fund] support."

Others issues to be raised included Ukraine's concerns, which Canada shares, about its peacekeeping mission in Bosnia "given the investment that we've all made in terms of peace and stability in the Balkans [and] not to see it undone because of Kosovo," said a Canadian government spokesperson during a press briefing on January 21.

It is believed that during his January 28 morning meeting with Prime Minister Pustovoitenko, Prime Minister Chrétien would discuss the case of a 6-year-old Montreal boy abducted by his mother last June and taken to Kyiv. The child's father in 38-year-old cancer researcher Dr. Yury

Monczak of Montreal.

Accompanying Mr. Chrétien on his visit to Ukraine is a group of Canadian businesspeople, primarily from the agricultural, construction and energy sectors - the latter of which has been a prime focus for the Canadian government as part of its Chernobyl-related assistance.

Originally, the commercial component of the trip was intended to be more significant as it was to be a "Team Canada" trade mission involving Canadian premiers and business leaders. But that idea got shelved when the Canadian government postponed the Russian leg of the trip to later in 1999 in light of that country's economic woes.

Also included in the Canadian delegation to Ukraine are two members of Parliament of Ukrainian descent: Walt Lastewka of St. Catharines, Ontario (who also serves as parliamentary secretary to the federal Industry Minister John Manley), and Lou Sekora of the Vancouver riding of Port Moody-Coquitlam-Port Coquitlam, as well as Oleh Romaniw, a Winnipeg lawyer and former president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Also during his Kyiv visit Prime Minister Chrétien was to answer questions from some 150 Ukrainian students enrolled at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy in Kyiv on January 27. As one Canadian government spokesperson said, it would give the prime minister the opportunity "to show his personality."

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