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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXVII

No. 15

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1999

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

**ХРИСТОС
ВОСКРЕС!**



**CHRIST
IS RISEN!**

Ukraine increases involvement in CIS

Rada Chairman Tkachenko advocates common currency and defense system

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's involvement in the Commonwealth of Independent States deepened on April 1-2, as Ukraine officially entered the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (IPA) as its newest member during a plenary session held in St. Petersburg.

The session was one of two CIS gatherings in Russia during the weekend — the other being the first CIS summit of heads of state in more than a year, held in Moscow — which leaders hoped would reinvigorate the commonwealth and set it on a new path.

The Ukrainian delegation to the IPA, a largely consultative body that represents the national assemblies of 10 of the commonwealth's 12 member-states, made its voice heard even before it officially took its seat. Oleksander Tkachenko, Verkhovna Rada chairman and leader of Ukraine's delegation, called for a single currency and defense system among the members.

"We must consider developing a common currency and a single defense system. The events that surround us show that we must unite to be strong," said Mr. Tkachenko upon arriving in St. Petersburg at Pulkovo Airport, according to Ukrainian Television News.

Mr. Tkachenko has called for a Slavic union comprising Ukraine, Russia and Belarus on more than one occasion, but this was the first time the Verkhovna Rada leader had announced he was for much tighter relations among all the states of the commonwealth.

Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada had repeatedly rejected membership in the IPA, which is heavily dominated by Communists, until Mr. Tkachenko all but ramrodded a proposal for membership through his Parliament on March 3.

Mr. Tkachenko, a member of the Peasants' Party who was elected chairman of the Verkhovna Rada because of his perceived pragmatism, has only expounded on the need for a return to the Moscow fold since assuming that post.

At Polkovo Airport the leader of the Ukrainian parliamentary delegation also said Ukraine must consider giving Yugoslavia military support. "It is our duty and paramount objective to unhesitatingly render humanitarian aid, in the form of food and medical supplies, and, first and foremost, military aid to the people of Yugoslavia," said Mr. Tkachenko, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

His proposal was nipped in the bud by President Leonid Kuchma, who "categorically denied" that any aid would be offered.

"Only politicians with neither soul nor heart are capable of calling for military aid to Yugoslavia," said Mr. Kuchma, who has led a Ukrainian effort to mediate the Kosovo conflict.

"I would counsel those politicians who are proposing this to send their own children and grandchildren, and not to throw Ukraine into

that mix," said the president.

President Kuchma also was in Russia on April 2 on CIS business, although several thousand miles to the east in Moscow, where he attended the first CIS Council of Heads of State summit held in more than a year. After the summit's conclusion he expressed satisfaction that he and the 12 other leaders of countries that once were a part of the Soviet Union had revived the organization.

"Today I can say that the CIS does exist," Mr. Kuchma told Interfax-Ukraine after the conclusion of the one-day meeting.

It was a notable change in attitude from just a month earlier, when he had told journalists during a visit to Kyiv by Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka that "the CIS barely exists."

With President Boris Yeltsin of Russia ailing and his hold on the reins of power in

Moscow tenuous at best, the CIS — which for all practical purposes is run by Russia, whose president controls the chair — has lain nearly dormant. In fact, the CIS has never established a practical purpose or program and has yet to find a definitive reason for its existence.

President Kuchma declared the revival of the commonwealth chiefly on the basis of a series of administrative reforms that were adopted to streamline the heavily bureaucratic organization.

Other than that, the summit attendees did not conclude any striking resolutions or announce any major changes in the mandate of the organization.

The 12 leaders could not agree on how to address the military and civil conflict in the rump Yugoslavia. The presidents did not sup-

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Udoenko elected acting chairman of Rukh

Justice Ministry rules that Chornovil group is legitimate Rukh

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Central Leadership of the Rukh Party that had remained loyal to Vyacheslav Chornovil, who recently was killed in an auto accident, elected Hennadii Udoenko acting party chairman on March 31.

Mr. Udoenko's election came on the heels of a decision made the same day by Ukraine's Ministry of Justice to accept the statutes and by-laws of the Rukh Party now headed by Mr. Udoenko and to reject those of the splinter party organization of the same name.

The Ministry of Justice stated in its ruling that only the March 7 party congress organized by supporters of Mr. Chornovil was held according to the party's statutes and by-laws.

The Rukh Party split in mid-February after a group of Rukh national deputies removed Mr. Chornovil as parliamentary faction head and as chairman of the party for his alleged authoritarian ways. Two party congresses were convened soon thereafter: an extraordinary congress on February 28, which elected National Deputy Yuri Kostenko its new chairman; and a previously scheduled session on March 7, which retained Mr. Chornovil.

The Justice Ministry ruling supported an appeal from Mr. Chornovil to reject the February 28 congress as illegitimate.

One of Mr. Udoenko's new assistant chairmen, Yuri Klychkovskiy, said the Justice Ministry decision validates his party's assertion that there is only one legitimate Rukh.

"By approving the statutes submitted by the ninth congress's second session, the Ministry of Justice in effect rejected the 10th congress (held by the splinter Rukh group)," said Mr. Klychkovskiy. "The head of our congress was Chornovil and our group is, therefore, the only one that can carry the name Rukh."

Mr. Udoenko, Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs until he resigned after his election to Ukraine's Parliament, had recently become



Efrem Lukatsky

Hennadii Udoenko

a close political ally of Mr. Chornovil. He had finally taken party membership before his election as party chairman. The Central Leadership's election of Mr. Udoenko must still be ratified by the Rukh Congress scheduled for May.

The new leader of Rukh explained that his first task will be to consolidate the party's forces and to prepare for the upcoming presidential elections. He announced that he remains a presidential candidate and that the political coalition of Rukh, the Reform and Order Party and the Republican Christian Party would continue.

The Rukh group headed by Mr. Kostenko,

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ANALYSIS

CIS: the jackals and the lion

by Paul Goble

As the Commonwealth of Independent States was preparing for a summit in Moscow on April 2, one of Russia's leading foreign-policy commentators argued that Moscow should stop trying to integrate the former Soviet space on the basis of the CIS and instead deal one-on-one with each of the former Soviet republics.

Appearing at a roundtable discussion organized by the Russian foreign-policy journal *International Affairs*, Sergei Karaganov suggested that the CIS today "is a rare example of a retrograde movement in history" and that overcoming "illusions" about it will serve Moscow's interests as it attempts to expand its influence in the countries that now belong to the commonwealth.

Mr. Karaganov, who is chairman of the prestigious Russian Council for Foreign and Defense Policy and deputy director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Europe, has frequently been a bellwether for Russian policy toward the former Soviet republics. And as a result, his argument now is likely to affect how Moscow approaches the CIS.

According to Mr. Karaganov, the CIS "has long been moving increasingly in the direction of its own disintegration." He suggested it crossed that Rubicon five or six years ago, when it failed to serve as the basis for creating an integrated economic space on the territory of the former Soviet Union. It has been retained, Mr. Karaganov insisted, largely because current Russian leaders bear some responsibility for the demise of the USSR.

Because that opportunity was missed, Mr. Karaganov continued, the increasing differences among these countries have

now made it impossible to create such an integrated economic space. The more than 1,000 CIS agreements that some of the commonwealth's members have signed have had the effect of discrediting the very idea of future cooperation.

Mr. Karaganov went on to argue that the non-Russian countries made "a major strategic mistake" in not agreeing to a tight political arrangement five years ago, one that would have restricted Russia's freedom of action even more than their own. Indeed, he suggested that this mistake was "a paragon of foreign-policy idiocy."

In fact, several CIS leaders, particularly Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev, did push at that time for a more precisely defined arrangement among the commonwealth countries, while Russian leaders routinely refused to agree, a reflection of their recognition at the time of what Mr. Karaganov is suggesting now.

Mr. Karaganov also suggested that the non-Russian leaders now recognize their "mistake" and are forming various coalitions and alliances — such as GUAM, which unites Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova and may expand to include others — to gang up on Russia as Mr. Karaganov said they did at the CIS summit in Chisinau in October 1997.

In describing these moves, Mr. Karaganov offered the following metaphor. He suggested that the non-Russian leaders now recognize that "only a pack of jackals can tear a lion to pieces." He asked rhetorically what policy the lion, even if he is "sick and wounded," should adopt. And he suggested that "more likely than not" there is only one answer: "to crush the jackals one by one."

Unfortunately, as Mr. Karaganov

(Continued on page 15)

Paul Goble is the publisher of RFE/RL Newsline.

Belarus holds local elections ... Soviet-style

RFE/RL Newsline

MIENSK — Belarus held local elections on April 4, with 26,883 candidates running for 24,524 seats on city and village councils. The elections were boycotted by major opposition parties whose leading activists have been de facto barred from taking part in the race by a decree issued by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka.

"Some 90 percent of constituencies have only one candidate, like in Soviet times," Yury Khadyka of the opposition Belarusian Popular Front told Reuters. According to preliminary data provided by the Central Election Commission on April 5, the election turnout was 66.3 percent.

Hans-Georg Wieck, head of the OSCE mission in Minsk, said on April 5 that the local election law in Belarus "cannot provide for a free and fair election process." According to Mr. Wieck, President Lukashenka has "changed the character of elections from a democratically organized, competitive event ... to an event characterized by the interest of the state in organizing political support for its institutions and leaders."

Mr. Wieck denied that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe sent its official observers to watch the elections, saying that his mission had monitored the vote as part of its regular work in studying human rights in Belarus.

IMF mission arrives to check EFF progress

Eastern Economist

KYIV — An IMF mission headed by Mohammed Shadman-Valavi arrived in Ukraine on March 30. Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov said the mission "is a standard inspection of progress made in programs jointly prepared by the government and the IMF."

Mr. Mitiukov said that the mission would examine figures from the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program, which was resumed on March 26, and outline actions for the next two months. Mr. Mitiukov added, however, that

renewal of IMF loans to Ukraine within the EFF program, "Will not change anything." He explained, "Money from the EFF program will not be enough to compensate the expenses Ukraine incurred as a result of the five-month freeze on IMF financing to Ukraine."

Mr. Shadman-Valavi, for his part, commented, "IMF directors have noted the indecisive approach adopted by Ukraine toward energy and agricultural sector restructuring and administrative reform implementation." He was critical also of the government's tax-exemption policies.

NEWSBRIEFS**Kuchma and Yeltsin meet in Moscow**

(Eastern Economist, RFE/RL Newsline)

MOSCOW — Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Boris Yeltsin met at the Russian president's Moscow residence on April 1, where the two personally handed over ratification papers on the two nations' treaty on friendship, partnership and cooperation. Mr. Yeltsin commented that the number of misunderstandings between Russia and Ukraine had been steadily decreasing recently. Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk called the signing of the document, which now comes into force, "a historic event for Ukraine and Russia," adding, "the treaty will form the juridical base for all future documents regulating relations between the two countries." The treaty, which formally took effect with the document exchange, is valid for 10 years. Under the treaty, each country agreed to respect the other's territorial integrity and to not use force against the other. The Kosovo crisis was high on the presidents' agenda. NTV quoted President Yeltsin as saying that this "makes the task of such a partnership even more vital." President Kuchma commented, "Ukraine and Russia ought to combine their diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the Kosovo crisis."

Ukraine notified about ship movements

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Committee for National Security and Defense Chair Heorhii Kriuchkov announced on April 5 that Ukraine was informed prior to the event of Russia's plans to send ships to the Yugoslavian war zone. Mr. Kriuchkov added, however, "I cannot predict NATO actions against the Russian Black Sea Fleet base in Sevastopol, should Russia become embroiled in the Yugoslavian conflict." The U.S. State Department announced, "This move by Moscow could give the wrong signals to Yugoslavia and the Balkans as a whole." Meanwhile, Rukh leaders issued a statement on April 5 protesting against the departure from Sevastopol of Russian BSF warships for the Yugoslavian war zone. The statement, signed by Yurii Kostenko, argued that, via the move, "Russian generals have shown the whole world who is really in control in Sevastopol and in Crimea." The statement continued, "Ukraine, against its will, has become entangled in the Kosovo conflict, thus Ukraine itself has become a potential target for a possible military strike." (Eastern Economist)

(Continued on page 4)

Onoprienko receives death sentence

Eastern Economist

ZHYTOMYR — The Zhytomyr Regional Court on April 1 passed sentence on Anatolii Onoprienko, who murdered 52 people, handing down the expected death sentence. Mr. Onoprienko, a 39-year-old

former sailor, will remain in solitary confinement at a Zhytomyr prison while President Leonid Kuchma considers his appeal. It is unlikely that Mr. Onoprienko will face execution in the foreseeable future due to Ukraine's current moratorium on capital punishment.



In his prison cell in Zhytomyr on March 30, Anatolii Onoprienko shows his hands as he comments on the number of people he has killed.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
Yearly subscription rate: \$50; for UNA members — \$40.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$50; \$40 for UNA members).

The Weekly and *Svoboda*: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, April 11, 1999, No. 15, Vol. LXVII

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Ukraine increases...

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port a statement condemning the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia – which was strongly advocated by Russia – and instead issued a bland declaration on the need for a peaceful resolution to the Kosovo crisis.

The 12 leaders also failed to show any movement in the settlement of geopolitical disputes in the Moldovan Transdnister region, Georgian Abkhazia and the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Mr. Kuchma announced, however, that in Kyiv on April 9 he would meet with Moldovan President Petru Lucinschi and Ihor Smirnov, the leader of the breakaway Transdnister Republic, along with Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov, to work out a settlement between the two sides.

In Moscow the summit leaders agreed only on a tighter organizational structure for the CIS and on a new executive director. They elected Yuri Yarov, a longtime Russian and Soviet bureaucrat, who had been Russia's vice minister of foreign affairs. Only Russians have led the CIS since its inception in 1992.

President Kuchma gave tepid support to the newly elected executive secretary of the CIS, who seems to have been a compromise choice "He is a well-known and established figure, who is the most acceptable at the present time," said Mr. Kuchma.

The president explained that Ukraine did not present its own nominee because "at the moment there was no candidate that would satisfy everyone."

The summit decided on Mr. Yarov after the wealthy and controversial Russian Boris Berezovsky, who had served as CIS executive secretary for the last year and whom Mr. Kuchma had supported, fell into disfavor with the government of Prime Minister Primakov and stood little chance of getting re-elected. The presence of Mr. Berezovsky

at the summit was barred, for all practical purposes, after his private plane was not given landing clearances as he was returning to Moscow from Paris.

Mr. Kuchma spoke highly of the ex-CIS head and his accomplishments while at the helm of the CIS – most notably of his efforts to reform the heavily bureaucratic institution. "In the last year he accomplished much," said Mr. Kuchma.

The summit concentrated much of its energy on pushing forward administrative reforms. The attendees agreed to a new CIS structure that will cut the number of CIS subunits from 55 to between 22 and 24 and decrease the number of personnel working in the various departments from 2,340 to 710.

The Council of Heads of State also agreed to examine a Ukrainian proposal that the CIS declare itself a free-trade zone to stimulate its ailing economies. The Ukrainian proposal to do away with customs tariffs would take effect on January 1, 2000.

"This is a necessity for all of us," said President Kuchma, while lobbying for the establishment of the free-trade zone.

Russian President Yeltsin, who also is a proponent of this idea, called the proposal "the key that will start the free trade engine and accelerate economic cooperation in the CIS as a whole."

Mr. Yeltsin – also sensitive to allegations that the CIS is merely a vehicle for the reintegration of the former Soviet republics into a new Moscow-centered empire, which have led some member-countries, among them Ukraine, to keep an arm's-length distance from the organization – once again sought to assure the leaders that Moscow no longer holds ambitions of empire.

"There are neither little nor big brothers among us. Russia is against the creation of supranational structures in the CIS. The level of integration does not call for that," said President Yeltsin.

Udoenko elected...

(Continued from page 1)

which had maintained a nine-day period of mourning and silence after the death of Mr. Chornovil, held a press conference on April 6 to criticize what it called the Justice Ministry's political decision that had no legal basis and to answer charges of betrayal leveled by the Rukh Party.

Mr. Kostenko elaborated on a press release that his Rukh had issued on the day of the Justice Ministry decision. The release noted that the government was out to destroy Rukh for its own political benefit.

"The decision of the Justice Ministry puts every obstacle in the way of organizing a third, unifying convention. The decision, in effect, legally splits Rukh," he said.

The Kostenko-led Rukh is maintaining that the Ministry of Justice improperly recognized the validity of the second session of the ninth congress. It says that it has the signatures of 339 elected delegates who say they did not attend the Chornovil-led congress, which is 42 percent of the total delegate count, according to Mr. Kostenko. That is proof that there could not have been a two-thirds quorum needed for the congress to be declared legitimate.

Many in the Kostenko camp have said that a split Rukh would strengthen the re-election hopes of President Leonid Kuchma because a portion of disaffected Rukh sympathizers could decide that, due to the split, the only way to avoid the election of a leftist would be to re-elect the current president.

Mr. Kostenko said that, although the possibility of a Rukh reunion still exists, the government ruling makes the possibility more remote. He explained that because the Central Leadership is required to call a congress in accordance with the by-laws of either Rukh, the question arises: which

Rukh Central Leadership will do this?

"If one Rukh Central Leadership calls the congress, then the other one is joining that party if it sends delegates," explained Mr. Kostenko. He said that such details would make reunion talks even more sticky.

However, the other party leaders who were present with Mr. Kostenko at the press conference did not sound as if they were in any mood for reunion or return.

Ivan Zayets, who today is Mr. Kostenko's assistant, said he was offended by the words coming from the camp of the other Rukh. "They call on us to repent and return to the flock, as if we have done a terrible thing," said Mr. Zayets.

Mr. Zayets also emphasized that this is not a matter of lambs having gone astray, but a long-developing and natural process that took place as differing strategies and ideas began to separate Rukh.

Ihor Yuhnovskiy, the well-respected national deputy and academic who also went with the Kostenko group, explained that the new Rukh led by Mr. Kostenko is a much more vibrant organization filled with ideas and energy.

"The faction's morning meetings had become terrible affairs. There was constant bickering and by the beginning of the morning Verkhovna Rada session we already were spent," said Mr. Yuhnovskiy. "Now it is a pleasure to work with bright, young people with definite ideas and goals."

While not rejecting the notion that his Rukh would support Mr. Udoenko in the presidential elections, Mr. Kostenko announced that his party would attempt to organize a political forum of all the "democratic-patriotic political forces," to find consensus on a single presidential candidate. He said the candidate field would not be limited, and that his group would abide by the decision of the forum, "whether it decides upon Mr. Udoenko, Mr. [Yevhen] Marchuk, or President Kuchma."

Ukraine's statement on NATO air strikes

On March 25 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine issued the following statement.

"It is with deep anxiety and concern that reports about NATO air strikes on targets located on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been received in Ukraine.

"Ukraine, adhering to the norms and principles fixed in the United Nations Charter, believes that the use of military force against a sovereign state is unacceptable without the sanction of the Security Council of the United Nations – the only body authorized to make decisions directed at maintaining international peace and security.

"However, the refusal by Belgrade to sign agreements worked out under the mediation of the Contact Group resulted in the failure of the negotiation process.

That is why the requirements of U.S. Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998) and 1199 (1998) were not fulfilled in full, which led to the use of force.

"Ukraine urges the sides in conflict and the international community to make immediate additional efforts in order to stop any further escalation of the conflict. It is necessary to return as soon as possible to a peaceful settlement by political means on the basis of maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and providing wide autonomy to Kosovo."

Ukraine once again confirms its readiness to take part in measures aimed at renewal of peace, providing stability and maintaining human rights, including the rights of ethnic minorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

UWC comments on events in Yugoslavia

Following is the text of a statement issued by the Ukrainian World Congress on March 29.

Events in Yugoslavia, and Kosovo in particular, have aroused concern in the entire world and thus in the Ukrainian diaspora as well. The Yugoslav government's treatment of the Albanian population in Kosovo, a state action against its own people, has been ruthless, inhumane and immoral. The duty of each state is to guarantee the human rights and respect the heritage of the minorities who are its citizens, not only that of its core ethnic group.

The question of whether Kosovo belongs to the Albanians or to Yugoslavia is secondary. The rights of Albanians living in Yugoslavia must be secured. The "ethnic cleansing" that is being conducted by the Yugoslavian government on its own state territory merits the condemnation of the world community.

The Ukrainian World Congress extends praise to the international community, and particularly to the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for their efforts in standing in defense of the innocent Albanian population of Kosovo.

We welcome all of the measures taken by these countries, as well as by the United Nations to resolve by diplomatic means the conflicts that have arisen between the Serbian and Albanian peoples.

We understand that, unfortunately,

diplomatic efforts have thus far proven to be unsuccessful and thus the NATO allies decided to apply force to compel the government of Yugoslavia to return to the negotiating table and resolve the matter.

We are, nevertheless, disturbed by the precedent this NATO action might set in terms of the sovereignty of independent states, and which, in fact, violates the Helsinki Accords. We further believe that the use of force by NATO should be subject to approval by the U.N. Security Council.

We are also concerned about the fate of innocent civilians in Yugoslavia, including the fate of the Ukrainian minority residing there.

We call upon both sides to leave off their armed conflict and initiate renewed diplomatic negotiations.

We applaud the initiative of President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine to serve as a mediator in this conflict.

We believe that the human rights and rights of national heritage of the Albanian people of Kosovo are compatible with the state sovereignty of Yugoslavia.

We are convinced that all conflicts should be resolved through diplomatic channels, in good will and with the Lord's assistance.

Askold Lozynskiy
President

Victor Pedenko
General Secretary

Factions call for inquiry into Chornovil's death

KYIV – Both Rukh factions in the Verkhovna Rada on April 6 issued a joint statement calling for a parliamentary commission to be set up to investigate the circumstances of Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil's death. Rukh faction member Yuri Klichukovskiy said, "The death of Chornovil raised a lot of questions that remain unanswered." (Eastern Economist)

Rukh leadership doubts "accident"

KYIV – "The Rukh Central Leadership thinks that Vyacheslav Chornovil's death was not an accident," said a member of the party's leadership, Viacheslav Koval, on April 2. There remain at least five unanswered questions, including the identity of a car that was following the cars of Mr. Chornovil and National Deputy Hennadii Udoenko for some time before the accident, he added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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Kyiv Dynamo squanders lead tying Munich 3-3

TORONTO – Kyiv Dynamo squandered 2-0 and 3-1 leads in the first leg of the European Champions League semifinal against München (Munich) Bayern played before a home crowd of 80,000 at the Olympic Stadium on April 7.

Dynamo had dominated the match, but now must swallow a bitter 3-3 tie. At the very last minute of regulation time, Carsten Jancker received a header from Alexander Zickler and bulled his way past Kyiv defender Oleksander Holovko. Jancker turned and poked the ball past the diving Ukrainian goalkeeper Oleksander Shovkovskiy.

Kyiv seemed to be first to have mastered the treacherous surface, rendered very slick by a torrential downpour.

At the 16th minute, a classic counter-attacking Dynamo play: Valiantsin Bialkevich's long pass found striker Andriy Shevchenko wide open; he steadied himself along the left side of the penalty area, then calmly slotted the

(Continued on page 20)



Efrem Lukatsky

Bayern Munich's goalkeeper Oliver Kahn prevents Dynamo Kyiv forward Serhiy Rebrov from scoring a goal during the European Champions Cup semifinal at Olympic Stadium in Kyiv on April 7.

SPORTSLINE

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

SOCCER

Kyiv Dynamo prepares for semifinal

On April 7, preparing for a fateful semifinal on home turf, Ukraine's capital-based team was in a position to accomplish something it never managed while within the USSR's sports system: reaching the finals of the European Federation's League Champions Cup.

Kyiv Dynamo won the Cup Winners' Cup in 1975 and 1986. Its opponents in the 1975 finals, as historical irony would have it, stand in its way this year: fellow semifinalist Bayern München (Munich), which currently sits atop the European rankings.

As of April 4, Kyiv Dynamo had leapt to its highest position in these rankings in years, to perch at the No. 4 spot. Kyiv Dynamo's record in this championship is seven victories, three ties, two losses, having scored 25 and surrendered 10.

A day before the game, Reuters carried a report in which Munich Manager Uli Hoeness conceded: "Of all semifinalists, Kyiv have performed best in the Champions League." The item also quoted a more partisan assertion: FC Bayern München President and German World Cup hero Franz Beckenbauer claimed that his current team was better than the one that won a European Champions Cup title hat trick 1974-1976.

"I have fond memories of Bayern," Dynamo coach Valeriy Lobanovsky countered. He has good reason. Under Mr. Lobanovsky, Kyiv defeated Munich in the 1975 European Super Cup game and two years later in 1977 ended Bayern's winning Champions Cup run in the quarterfinals.

Kyiv Dynamo striker Andriy Shevchenko, who is likely to play for the Italian Inter Milan club next year, said he hoped the match will be another step towards a place in the May 29 final in Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium. "It would be great to play there again in the final," he told Reuters, reminiscing about a 4-0 shellacking of the home team earlier in this season's championship.

For the April 7 match, the Dynamists are in luck because of Munich's injury and yellow card situation. Brazilian striker Giovane Elber is out with severe ligament damage in his knee, playmaker

Mario Basler is still recovering from knee surgery, French defender Bixente Lizarazu will probably sit out the rest of the season after suffering a cruciate ligament injury in his knee playing against Ukraine in Paris on March 27.

Stefan Effenberg, the other principal goal scorer for the German team, has a yellow card against him in the books. He faces ejection if he commits another infraction.

Nevertheless, Bayern remains the favorite going into the contest. Its balanced attack, which includes Carsten Jancker, Hasan Salihamidzic and Alexander Zickler, and their incredibly stingy defense (only seven goals against in Cup play) are strong reasons for their No. 1 European ranking.

On the Kyiv side, Serhiy Dmytrulin is said to have recovered from a knee injury, while Vladyslav Vashchuk is the lone player to have been disciplined with a yellow card.

Shevchenko currently leads all scorers in European Cup competition with nine goals. Teammate Serhiy Rebrov, who so often feeds the superstar striker, has scored eight goals himself, placing him in a tied for second with Sean Bartlett (Zurich) and Tomasz Kulawik (Wisla Krakow). Illia Tymbalar, a Ukrainian who plays for Spartak Moscow and the Russian national team, has scored five goals.

Byshovets joins Shakhtar Donetsk

Anatoliy Byshovets, sacked as coach of the Russian national team after a string of humiliations there, and having served briefly as the coach of Turkish team Besiktas, has returned to Ukraine to assume the post of head coach of Shakhtar Donetsk – Kyiv Dynamo's main rival in the country's premier league.

In an interview quoted on the Ukrainian football (soccer) website (see below), Mr. Byshovets relates that he received a telephone call from Shakhtar Club President Rinat Akhmetov on March 30, and was in Donetsk on March 31 to accept the post.

Mr. Akhmetov also told his new coach that he wants Shakhtar to win the league championship this year – a tall order.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine to store Yugoslav planes

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry on April 5 approved a decision to store seven passenger planes belonging to the Yugoslavian AirTransport company at Kyiv, Lviv and Odesa airports. The planes do not contain weapons, cargo or passengers, and will only be carrying a total crew of 30 persons. Vitalii Moskalenko, a representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, stated that Ukraine will not be violating any international agreements or regulations. The planes will not conduct any flights and a service fee will be charged. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine to take in refugee children

KYIV – During an April 6 conference at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, a decision was reached to give help to Yugoslavian citizens fleeing the country's borders in the wake of the Kosovo crisis. It was announced that Ukraine is ready to welcome refugee children to rest and recuperate at health resorts across the country. According to U.N. data, there are currently 1.6 million refugees from Kosovo, 490,000 of whom have fled to Macedonia and Albania. An April 6 Cabinet of Ministers resolution allocated 1.4 million hrivnia worth of goods in humanitarian aid to Macedonia in response to the increasing flood of refugees from Kosovo. The Cabinet press service announced that the aid consists of nutritional and medical products, to be financed from the Cabinet's reserve fund. The Ministry of Transport will take responsibility for transporting the aid. Meanwhile, the head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Department for Political Analysis and Planning, Andrii Veselovskyi, said on April 6 that Ukraine is counting the cost of losses caused by a break in steamship traffic on the Danube. The river is blocked following destruction of a number of bridges across the river during NATO air strikes. Ukrainian companies are suffering daily losses of \$300,000 (U.S.), he said. (Eastern Economist)

SDPU supports Moroz for president

KYIV – Yurii Bezduhan, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, announced on April 5 that the SDPU will be backing Socialist Party leader and former Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz in the forthcoming presidential elections. Mr. Bezduhan predicted that Mr. Moroz would beat President Leonid

Kuchma in the second round of elections. (Eastern Economist)

Turkmenistan continues supplying gas

ASHGABAT – Berdymurad Redzhepov, head of the Turkmenneftegaz state company, told ITAR-TASS on April 1 that Turkmenistan will continue gas deliveries to Ukraine, despite the latter's growing debt. Mr. Redzhepov was speaking in response to Ukrainian Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko's announcement that Ukraine may suspend its Turkmen gas imports because it cannot afford them. In December Ukraine and Turkmenistan had signed a \$720 million deal for deliveries in 1999 of 20 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Mr. Pustovoitenko said Kyiv currently owes Turkmenistan some \$100 million for gas already received. Ukraine is also reported to owe Russian giant Gazprom some \$1.4 billion for gas supplies. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Palestinian leader Arafat in Kyiv

KYIV – Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat arrived in Ukraine on April 6, hoping to discuss with President Leonid Kuchma how Ukraine can assist the Palestinian independence movement. Mr. Arafat is currently touring European and Arab countries to discuss the future of the Middle East peace talks. Mr. Arafat stated that a Palestinian Independence Day celebration is planned for May 4. (Eastern Economist)

Georgian foreign minister in Ukraine

KYIV – During his three-day state visit to Kyiv on March 30-April 1, Georgian Foreign Affairs Minister Irakli Menagharishvili met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Borys Tarasyuk, President Leonid Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, ITAR-TASS and Caucasus Press reported. Topics discussed included implementation of previously signed agreements on expanding bilateral relations, the TRACECA transport corridor and the transportation of Caspian oil to international markets via the Odesa-Brody pipeline. Ukrainian Television reported on March 31 that Mr. Menagharishvili described the Ukrainian export route for Caspian oil as the most realistic one. Special focus was also given to expanding cooperation within the GUAM alignment (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova). Caucasus Press reported on March 30 that Georgia has advocated developing a free trade agreement and economic security system among the four GUAM countries. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian World Congress holds its first post-congress meeting

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – Ukrainian World Congress President Askold Lozynskyj returned to North America from Ukraine only three days prior to the first meeting of the new Presidium of the Ukrainian World Congress, which took place at the world umbrella body's headquarters here on February 19-20.

Stepping into his role as chief of the Ukrainian diaspora's umbrella body, Mr. Lozynskyj, an attorney based in New York, said he would spearhead a drive to secure non-governmental organization (NGO) observer status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Mr. Lozynskyj said a thoroughgoing overhaul of the UWC's by-laws is necessary, and expressed his wish that the positions on the Presidium and the status of the UWC's various commissions be formalized.

The UWC president said he intends to continue the practice of his predecessor, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, in traveling to Ukrainian communities around the world. Mr. Lozynskyj said he hopes to travel to Russia, Kazakstan and Central Europe (Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) this year.

Mr. Lozynskyj averred that he had been unsuccessful in securing a meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. He added it was difficult to tell whether Ukraine's administration had snubbed him or whether he had left things too late in his monthlong sojourn in Ukraine, primarily devoted to personal concerns.

Mr. Lozynskyj said he would redouble efforts to secure a meeting when he returns to Ukraine in May. He reported that he had conferred with various Ukrainian officials concerning the proposed Law on Ukrainians Abroad. Mr. Lozynskyj related that since left-wing factions balk at the mere possibility the Ukrainian government would pay pensions to elderly arrivals and provide free education as afforded to citizens by birth, the controversial legislation has almost no chance of being adopted by the Verkhovna Rada.

Adding his voice to that of many activists in the diaspora opposed to the draft law both in principle and in its present form, Mr. Lozynskyj contended that this was a good thing, since its current provisions would require visiting "Ukrainians from abroad" to register their whereabouts with local authorities.

"Even so-called democratic faction members can't be convinced to eliminate Soviet methods of control of movement," Mr. Lozynskyj commented.

He expressed concern over allegations that the government of Slovakia is discriminating against the Ukrainian minority in that country, but added that the matter require additional study before the UWC adopts a formal position.

The UWC president outlined his contacts with the U.S. State Department concerning the use of slave labor by German companies during World War II. Mr. Lozynskyj said he had been offered assistance in pursuing the issue with a view to secure compensation for individuals victimized.

Ukrainian World Coordinating Council

The UWC's relations with the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (UWCC) had been in suspended animation since a resolution limiting them was passed in February 1998.

At the presidium meeting this year, Mr. Lozynskyj stated that the concerns set forth by the previous UWC administration had been sufficiently addressed and urged the Presidium to delegate three

UWC representatives to the UWCC general meeting in May.

In particular, he expressed satisfaction with the name changes to the Ukraina Society (now known as the Ukraine-World Society) and the newspaper News from Ukraine (now known as Ukrainian Forum), as he had argued both institutions were tainted by their activity conducted under those names during the Soviet era.

Mr. Lozynskyj played down the significance of confusion engendered by the multiple versions of UWCC by-laws in existence, asserting that disparities between them are minimal.

The UWC president said the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) should also reconsider its stance about avoiding direct membership and paying dues to the UWCC. UCC President Eugene Czolij resisted, asserting that "the UCC trusts the UWC to elect delegates who will appropriately represent the diaspora," adding that the present consensus in his organization precluded direct membership in the UWCC.

Mr. Czolij also said he could not agree that UWCC by-law confusions are insignificant, and insisted that they be clarified, particularly with regard to the UWCC's mandate. He also expressed continued dissatisfaction with the complete absence of financial accountability in an organization that is so insistent about collecting dues.

Dr. Oleh Romanyshyn, speaking as a UCC representative, reminded the UWC Presidium that the previous administration had mandated the preparation of a position paper according to which relations with the UWCC would be maintained.

Mr. Lozynskyj then relented and asked the UCC president to resubmit a summary of his organization's demands.

The Presidium agreed to send Mr. Lozynskyj, General Secretary Viktor Pedenko and Vice-President Maria Szkambara to the UWCC's general meetings on May 19-20 in Kyiv.

Commission redefined?

One aspect of the UWC's functioning appeared headed for a substantial change, namely the relation of the Commission on Human and Civil Rights (CHCR) to the Presidium.

Formerly constituted as an ad hoc executive arm of the UWC's presidium and entirely funded by the world umbrella organization, over the years it garnered the resentment of various officials among other commissions and committees who were not afforded a similar financial base or special status.

At the February meeting of the presidium, Mr. Lozynskyj appeared to favor changing the CHCR to a commission on the same footing as others, supported in particular by Mr. Czolij and by his successor as chair of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, Oksana Horikh.

Veteran activist Christina Isajiw, who agreed to serve as CHCR chair at the UWC congress in December, was asked by Mr. Lozynskyj to prepare a summary of issues the CHCR would address.

Ms. Isajiw pointed out that this is a reversal of precedent, according to which the Presidium gave the CHCR a mandate to mobilize the Ukrainian community and diaspora community institutions on particular issues.

However, she agreed to prepare an overview of matters of concern for the plenary meetings scheduled for May 14-15.

In the interim, however, following a meeting of the UWC's executive on March 28-29, a press release was issued which mentioned "the need for the CHCR to act in the matter of Slovakia, Zakerzonnia

(Continued on page 10)

First lady to receive CCRF award

NEW YORK – First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton will accept a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) in recognition of her longstanding efforts to improve children's health in Ukraine and around the world. The award will be presented on Monday, April 19, at the Ukrainian Institute of America, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and East 79th Street in Manhattan.

Mrs. Clinton has been very supportive of efforts to aid the children of Chernobyl. In 1996, she and Vice-President Al Gore hosted a White House ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

On three separate good will missions, Mrs. Clinton visited children's hospitals in Ukraine to observe first-hand the health impact of the 1986 nuclear accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station in Ukraine.

The New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has been cited by many authorities, including Ukraine's former ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri Scherbak, the U.S. State Department, and members of Congress as one of the most effective and cost-efficient medical missions serving Ukraine.

The CCRF has partner hospitals in Kyiv, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Vinnytsia, Lutsk and other cities. The fund has established model neonatal intensive care units that have sharply reduced infant mortality. The fund has also established the most advanced blood-testing labora-

tory in all of Eastern Europe, at the Lviv Regional Specialized Pediatric Clinic, to help combat children's leukemia and non-Hodgkins lymphoma.

Together with the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the CCRF installed the first magnetic resonance imaging system at the Kyiv Emergency Hospital and Trauma Center. Since 1994, the MRI has provided diagnostic tests for 9,500 patients, in many cases enabling doctors to perform life-saving surgeries on malignant tumors and traumatic brain injuries afflicting Chernobyl survivors.

The CCRF has chosen to honor Mrs. Clinton for her personal commitment to children's health and humanitarian efforts in Eastern Europe. Throughout her professional life, the first lady has devoted herself to improving the lives of mothers and children, both in the United States and throughout the world. Mrs. Clinton has frequently spoken out about the need for increased aid to hospitals and non-governmental organizations that are implementing innovative, high-impact approaches to international aid.

In its first 10 years the CCRF has completed 20 major airlifts and seven sea shipments to Ukraine, delivering over 1,200 tons of aid valued at \$40 million.

For more information on the reception, contact the CCRF at (973) 376-5140 or consult the homepage at <http://www.childrenofchornobyl.org> or at <http://www.ccrf-iccf.org>. E-mail messages may be sent to info@ccrf-iccf.org.

A Ukrainian Summer

Appears May 2 in *The Ukrainian Weekly*

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Unity for Rukh

For all the vitriolic language, for all the bitter accusations of betrayal, for all the bad blood that is developing, the possibility of a reunion between the two estranged Rukhs still exists.

Since a group of young turks headed by National Deputies Yurii Kostenko and Bohdan Boiko decided that Rukh would be better off without Vyacheslav Chornovil at the helm, little love has been lost between the groups.

However, neither the Rukh Party now led by Hennadii Udovenko (elected after the death of Mr. Chornovil) nor the one chaired by Mr. Kostenko has gone so far as to state that the split is irreconcilable.

To a large extent, the two groups merely have exchanged vocal volleys to discredit one another or to substantiate the legitimacy of their democratic movement – all of which seems aimed at gaining the sympathy of the general public and Rukh supporters. What is truly disconcerting, however, is the emotion and rhetoric that have engulfed the debate, especially the words being hurled by the Rukh Party that stuck with Mr. Chornovil before his untimely and tragic death.

What do some members of the Udovenko Rukh hope to accomplish by accusing the Kostenko Rukh of being “pimps of the idea of a Ukrainian national identity?”

Sure, the split between longtime political partners is as emotional as a disintegrating marriage – especially when it involves people who have fought together for so long in the trenches of the difficult political battle to build a united, democratic country called Ukraine.

There should have been no room, however, for politics at the burial ceremony for Mr. Chornovil at the Baikove Cemetery.

It was a time to remember the great Ukrainian patriot and democratic leader, and an opportunity to promote the position that now is the time to unite – with the death of the long-time Rukh leader acting as the propelling force to continue the idea for which he persistently and unwaveringly fought: that Ukraine must be free of its Communist past and must move toward an open and democratic society aligned with Europe.

That opportunity was lost when some eulogizers took the low road and decided that, for some reason, the funeral of the Rukh leader was the time to belittle others.

Mr. Chornovil's press secretary, Dmytro Ponomarchuk, who was traveling with Mr. Chornovil in the ill-fated automobile at the time of the accident and who is currently hospitalized, first suggested that the death of Mr. Chornovil should be the catalyst for reunion from his hospital bed. “Rukh should unite in honor of the memory of Vyacheslav Chornovil,” said Mr. Ponomarchuk, who had recently named his newborn son, Viacheslav, in honor of the late Rukh leader.

Indeed, it is an idea that the Kostenko-led Rukh has not rejected. Although the new party had its problems with Mr. Chornovil, a portrait of the man they removed as head of their parliamentary faction and party chairman still hangs in a prominent place in the party's new headquarters.

And though Ivan Zayets, a leading member of the Kostenko Rukh, has said that the split in the party had developed over time as new political ideas and strategies divided the party, Mr. Kostenko has said that political reunion is not out of the question.

Yes, the Ministry of Justice recently certified the Udovenko-led Rukh as the only legitimate Rukh. But the reunion of Rukh is not dependant upon a political decision by the government, more so because some observers say the decision looks like a political move to keep Rukh divided in order to draw voters away from a Rukh candidate and towards President Leonid Kuchma.

The first thing that both parties need to do is stop the senseless emotional rhetoric and begin a constructive dialogue, which also means that the Udovenko Rukh must stop degrading its counterpart by calling on the other side to repent or recant and return to the flock.

Emotional rhetoric accomplishes little in the political arena. Successful politics is played coldly and calculatedly, and with compromise.

The Rukh Party, one or the other, has nothing to gain by maintaining the split. Both however, could lose a large following that might opt to move to the far right or to President Kuchma's “party of power” as its distaste for the infighting grows. That would make both Rukh groups irrelevant in the next presidential elections, and a sideline player for years to come. Rukh has battled for too long and has come too far for that.

April
13
1767

Turning the pages back...

Artem Vedel, one of the greatest Ukrainian musical talents and composers of liturgical works, was cursed with a tragic end. His life began auspiciously enough. Born on April 13, 1767, in Kyiv to a carpenter, Lukian Vedelsky, he was sent to

the Kyivan Academy to study in 1776.

From an early age he was renowned for his beautiful voice, which matured into a tenor, and musical skill, which included aptitude on the violin and an ability to conduct choirs. He served as the conductor of the academy's cappella from the age of 16.

He also began trying his hand at composing chants and choral arrangements of psalms, and was influenced by a fashion, introduced by visiting Italian musicians, for liturgical oratorios and concertos. The results are prime examples of the Kozak Baroque style in Ukrainian music, which he was to perfect in the course of his career.

In 1787, the recently appointed governor general of Moscow, Piotr Yeropkin, asked Kyivan Metropolitan Samiilo Myslavskyi to send him someone to conduct his choir. Myslavskyi sent Vedel. When Yeropkin was dismissed in 1790, Vedel remained at his post as conductor of the gubernial choir under Aleksandr Prozorovskyi.

However, Vedel tired of the Russian city, and asked to be allowed to return to Kyiv.

(Continued on page 15)

EASTER PASTORAL

The Pascha of the Lord challenges us to be faithful

To the people of God of the Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church beyond the borders of Ukraine:

May the peace and grace of our risen Lord Jesus Christ be with you! Christ is Risen! Indeed He is Risen!

Throughout the world in this year of the Ukrainian Orthodox Family – the second prior to the beginning of the new millennium of God's love – in lands where those who have been baptized and clothed in Christ dwell, the joyful good news, which is the cornerstone of our faith, resounds from fervent lips and depth of heart: “Christ is risen from the dead, trampling down death by death, and to those in the tombs, He granted life!”

Pascha – the Great Day – arrives yearly and brings new and fresh grace to the believers. With its arrival, we are elevated to new heights and endowed with courage in time of testing and given access to new possibilities. This Feast of Feasts assures us, as people of faith and prayer, that physical death is not a finality, that the casket and grave are not our final resting place. This feast convinces us that, just as Christ rose after His physical death for our salvation, we shall also rise to a new life.

This feast reminds us who have been enlightened that we bear upon ourselves the seal of the Holy Spirit. Thus, despite the problems that exist and test our steadfastness of faith, we are united by that same faith in Christ which united the apostles of Christ and those who came to Christ as a result of the graceful preaching of the Gospel in Ukraine by Andrew the First-Called Apostle.

Convinced by this, we are obliged before our Heavenly Father and history to strive for that perfection which the Savior, the Son of God, requires of His closest friends. (Matthew 5-48).

The Pascha of the Lord, in its spiritual beauty, reminds us of Him Who voluntarily ascended the cross and underwent unspeakable torments out of love for all humanity. The Pascha of the Lord reminds us that in the Church entrusted by Christ to our care, we all fulfill our mission in a variety of ministries undertaken for the salvation and sanctification of ourselves and our fellow man, all of whom reflect the image and likeness of God.

The Pascha of the Lord focuses on our Christian calling and challenges us to be faithful to our extraordinary vocation, to be the apostles of this and the coming millennium. In this feast we behold Christ, resplendent in the radiant light of the Resurrection, and are challenged to be bearers of that light of Christ. We are challenged to hold fast to the Gospel of life and to bear witness to Him as Orthodox Ukrainians in a spiritually apathetic world and we “stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the Gospel” (Phillipians 1:27).

On this solemn day we, the archpastors of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church beyond Ukraine – a nation filled with the light of Christ's Gospel, proclaim to you the joyful message of Christ's Resurrection – a reality that cannot be erased. We remind you that the sanctification which comes through that Resurrection thrives. This sanctification must be manifest in our words and deeds so as to sanctify others. The Pascha of the Lord guarantees to us that Christ the Lord, to Whom this world pays so little attention, accepts our sincere repentance and grants us forgiveness of sins. The Pascha of the Lord assures us that Christ the Lord – the foundation of our hope – implants in us a sense of dignity, confirms our sanctity, and grants us genuine peace and unity with our Heavenly Father and one another.

In celebrating the Lord's Pascha, which sanctifies all, we embrace in the love of the risen Lord, the archpastors, pastors and sons and daughters of Christ's Church in Ukraine, and assure them of our love and prayers.

We greet you, the clergy, monastic and people of God of the eparchies of the Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with the joyful and encouraging words of the Paschal hymn ascribed to a father of the Church, St. John of Damascus: “Shine in splendor ... for the glory of the Lord is upon you ...!” As we celebrate this day, let us exemplify faithfulness to our holy calling. All of us, in Ukraine and beyond its borders, like the Apostles and first Christians, since we understand Whom we serve, must abandon our personal ambition and pretension. Enlightened by the grace of the Lord's Pascha, we must

(Continued on page 18)

Easter greeting and appeal of the UUARC

Dear Friends and Benefactors of the UUARC!

Greetings from the executive committee and board of directors of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee during this most holy Easter Season!

We would like to express our deepest gratitude for your past generosity, while simultaneously appealing to you for help for those who need it most – the orphans and the elderly of Ukraine.

During 1998 the UUARC sent eight containers of humanitarian goods to Ukraine. The aid reached the Kyiv, Lviv, Mykohaiv and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts in Ukraine, as well as ethnic Ukrainians in Kazakstan and Romania. When floods ravaged the Transcarpatian region of Ukraine and Romania, we almost immediately sent a container to Mukachiv with your

donations and cash gifts.

During the Christmas holidays, thanks to your generous response to our St. Nicholas campaign, 1,709 orphaned children in Odesa, Mykolaiv, Dnipropetrovsk and western regions of Ukraine received a visit and gifts from St. Nicholas – some for the first time ever. In an effort to introduce other orphans from the eastern oblasts to our suppressed age-old Christmas traditions, 168 children from orphanages and group homes were sent to western Ukrainian families to share their “Rizdvo.”

We sincerely thank you for making all of this possible, and hope that, in counting your blessings, you will remember those so much less fortunate!

Christ has Risen!

Truly He has Risen!

UUARC Executive Board

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Great Famine was genocide

Dear Editor:

David Marples is, in relative terms, acquainted with matters concerning Ukraine, so you can imagine my astonishment reading his "The Great Famine: a reassessment" (December 27, 1998).

In his discussion of the reason for the Famine, Dr. Marples searches vainly for the "exact cause" of the Famine, for "what caused it precisely." It's almost as if only one thing will do: that stark document, black and white, signed in triplicate by Stalin and detailing that he intends to starve Ukrainians to death. (Parallels to the Nazi murder of Jews come to mind. That that was Nazi policy is unquestioned, though no document has been required to establish it.)

The most glaringly obvious reason – that millions of innocent souls were killed because someone wanted them dead – gets lost in a maze of ethereal speculation.

Thus, the rather shocking component of Dr. Marples' piece: surveying the "scholarly debate," he poses "whether Stalin had turned on Ukrainians specifically, peasants in general, or whether he decided to sacrifice the villages in order to feed the cities." Saying at the outset that "no definitive answer has emerged thus far," Dr. Marples nonetheless himself concludes that "there was no long-term plan against Ukraine as a region of the USSR." Among his reasons are "excessive grain requisitions," "failure to pay farmers" and shortage of farm machinery. Genocide – the conclusion of the U.S. Famine Commission – is rejected.

Were all this but a function of an over-emphasized state grain requisition program, where lies the motivation for leaving grain-producing in Russia (with the exceptions noted below) untouched, but decimating the population of such non-grain (sugar beet) producing regions in Ukraine as Vinnytsia Oblast? How do you explain the forced removal from tens of thousands of households of every last shred of food on the table, rotten cabbage buried under the floor boards, a crust of grain in the cupboard; children's mouths being pried open and half-chewed bread removed; the destruction of ovens to prevent the baking of bread if any cup of flour is inadvertently overlooked in the assault on Ukrainians; party "activists" sent in from Russia to probe in yards with steel rods to find hidden food?

Dr. Marples' second reason, the fact that farmers were not paid, is simply tragicomic. How can anyone who is familiar with what was going on at the time even conceive of the remotest possibility of that? It's like saying that the reason the farmers starved is because they didn't get food.

And his third reason, that there weren't enough tractors, begs the question. What would be their purpose? More grain production? But it was forcibly removed!

Dr. Marples thus moves imperceptibly

What is genocide?

The Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, defines genocide as:

"...any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, such as: a) killing members of the group; b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

(but one hopes, unwittingly) from "cause" and slips into inert "explanations" for the Famine. He merely discusses mechanisms for its implementation, but the true "cause," the purpose, of the Famine was to kill. Thus, by saying that "Stalin was nonetheless prepared to sacrifice Ukrainian farmers in order to fulfill his quotas of grain," Dr. Marples moves dangerously close to the excuses we have become used to from apologists when the fact of the Famine can no longer be dodged. Simply give a reason for it. Any reason will do – as long as it's not that Stalin intended to kill. Disinfect the motivation. Divert the focus by giving another reason, and you forever entangle the discussion.

For the uninitiated, the subliminal message of Dr. Marples' overview comes close to: Ukrainian deaths were simply the unfortunate, but unintended, by-product of other state activity – in this case, collecting grain to fuel the economic plan, to export for hard currency, etc., etc.

The undisputed facts are: The Russian-Ukrainian border was closed and viciously enforced. The Kharkiv area starved to death. Belgorod, a few thousand meters across the Russian border, did not. Dr. Marples passes ever so lightly over the internal passport system, introduced on the eve of the Famine's onset, intending to guarantee human filler for a vast graveyard.

And he should know better than to cite the existence of Famine outside of Ukraine, in the North Caucasus and the Kuban and Don regions, as supportive of his view that the Famine wasn't focused on Ukraine. In a sense he is accurate – but misleading.

The Famine was not so much focused on Ukraine as it was focused on Ukrainians, whose ethnographic territory extended precisely to those regions outside of the borders of Ukraine cited by Dr. Marples. And that is also why not all parts of Ukraine suffered the same. Large urban centers, inhabited largely by Russians and Jews, were largely spared the devastation; thoroughly Ukrainian villages were obliterated.

Ironically, in his "conclusion" Dr. Marples finally does seem to come around a bit, writing: "Those who fed the country were not permitted to feed themselves. Grain could rot in barns rather than be used to make bread to feed ravenous families." So, then, simply fulfilling grain quotas was not the point of the "requisition program," after all. Stripping the countryside bare of anything edible so that people would starve and then keeping them away from the food, that was the point. When that happens, and when 3 million children die in agony, and additionally their parents with them, we call it murder. And murder does not occur by accident. "We will turn the bony hand of famine against the kulak," was the party's clarion call.

The very fact that today there is still a "scholarly debate" about the "causes" of the Famine says a lot about the wretched persistence of selective morality toward the cataclysms of this century. And it is precisely the introduction – and breeding – of that kind of selectivity, of "several schools of thought" about the Famine, that guarantees the extirpation of morality. There's always the "other side" of the story, "let's not be biased, now," etc.

Thus, it's not Dr. Marples' overview of the fraudulent "debate" that disappoints. The disappointment is his contributing to the life-support system for that debate by articulating his own view that there are any number of "explanations" other than one. And the fact that it all rises to the level of "scholarly" debate as opposed to easily dismissed rantings of acknowledged crazies, is what makes Dr. Marples' piece so pernicious. This time, his writing does him no credit.

Victor Rud
Ridgewood, N.J.

Let's encourage learning Ukrainian

Dear Editor:

In essence, I agree with Myron Kuropas' article, "The language question, all over again" (March 7). However, I question the general tone and ultimately the message that the article conveys to our younger generation – our children.

It stands to reason that any Ukrainian (speaking or non-speaking) willing to contribute to any Ukrainian-related cause is an integral, vital member of our community. It would be ludicrous and absolutely counterproductive to exclude any Ukrainian from community life or to demand proficiency in Ukrainian when the situation obviously does not require it. Speaking the language of your forefathers is not an all-inclusive definition of your heritage and your ancestral belonging.

In his wisdom, much to his credit, Dr. Kuropas does present a disclaimer (probably to prevent letters such as this) stating his belief that language most definitely is important. To summarize the solution to this "language question," however, by saying that in order "to reach the younger generation we have to speak their language" is really to minimize the time, energy and effort of Ukrainian school students.

Worst yet, it is a lowering of standards

for our children, an expression of our belief in their diminished capabilities to master another language. Instead of conveying to our children that learning Ukrainian shows love and respect for their parents, grandparents and ancestors, not to mention enriches the individual, we are saying that: It's OK. We are a kinder, gentler community; no need to exert yourself; we love you anyway; let's just all take the path of least resistance, the easy road.

All the "colorama" of our culture is fairly easily attainable in a Ukrainian community setting, but mastering another language inarguably requires the most time, effort, diligence and discipline. Don't underestimate our youth. Don't set the bar too low. Celebrate their capabilities, encourage them to strive for the higher goals in life. Someday they will thank you for your efforts and guidance!

Everyone speaks English – use it to your advantage! But let's encourage our youths to enrich themselves and help us survive as a people in the politics of the world – unified by our language!

Julia Kashuba
Kildeer, Ill.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Buchanan cites Great Famine

On CNN's "Crossfire" on April 6 during a discussion on NATO's use of force in Yugoslavia, Patrick Buchanan was asked whether, if the U.S. had learned in 1939 that the Germans were rounding up Jews and planning to exterminate them, President Franklin D. Roosevelt could have sent U.S. troops into Germany to do something about it. After noting that the president could not have acted on his own, and the situation would not have permitted it, Mr. Buchanan cited a previ-

ous precedent when the U.S. did nothing:

"Let me say that in 1933 when Stalin was doing exactly that – the murder of 5 million Ukrainians being starved to death – FDR reached out and recognized the Soviet Union, brought the foreign minister into the White House – one of the greatest holocausts of the century."

– submitted by Dr. George Bohatiuk, Bear, Del.

ACTION ITEM

Re: New bill introduced in the U.S. Senate on International Trafficking of Women and children.

In order to help fight international sex trafficking, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate that is aimed at providing protection and temporary asylum for the immigrant victims and holding foreign governments accountable for certain trafficking activities within their countries.

Because sex trafficking is a growing problem in the United States, Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.), the principal sponsor of the bill, and co-sponsor Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), felt it was necessary to protect the women and children who are in this country as a result of trafficking. A spokesman for Sen. Wellstone said that New York and Chicago have developed into key destinations for women smuggled from Russia and Ukraine.

This new bill, introduced on March 16, calls for giving the sex workers three months to decide whether to take legal action against the traffickers involved and the right to request asylum because of the risk of reprisals if they are returned to their countries. The three-month period can be extended if necessary.

S 600 would also amend the U.S. law on "involuntary servitude" to include abuses suffered by trafficked individuals who are forced to work through non-physical coercion like blackmail, debt bondage, psychological pressures and fraud, tactics commonly used by traffickers against women and children.

This new bill is S 600 – the "International Trafficking of Women and Children Victim Protection Act of 1999." The full text of the bill is available at <http://www.thomas.loc.gov>.

Please join in the fight against international trafficking of women and children.

The bill is currently in the Foreign Relations Committee, which is chaired by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.). Write to him at: 403 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-3301; call (202) 224-6342; or fax (202) 228-1339.

Please call the senators on the committee, as well as your state's senators to support this bill. Thank you for your support.

– submitted by Olga Stawnychy, public relations chair of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, NGO Representative to the United Nations. (For further information contact Ms. Stawnychy at yvsdds@viconet.com.)

FOR THE RECORD: Kyiv conference on "NATO at 50"

Remarks by Ross L. Wilson

Following is a text of remarks by Ross L. Wilson, principal deputy special advisor to the secretary of state for the new independent states delivered at the conference on "NATO at 50: Prelude to the Washington Summit" held in Kyiv on March 18. The conference was co-sponsored by the U.S. Embassy, the Atlantic Council of Ukraine, and the NATO Information and Documentation Center.

Secretary [Volodymyr] Horbulin, Ambassador [Steven] Pifer, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased and honored to represent the United States here today at the opening of this conference. This meeting could not be more timely. Last week, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic formally joined the North Atlantic Alliance. In five weeks President [Leonid] Kuchma will meet with the 19 leaders of the alliance for the first ever NATO-Ukraine Summit. That meeting, the NATO Summit itself, and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council Summit will lay critically important foundation stones of European security for the 21st century. As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of NATO, we will also lay the groundwork for the next 50 years of peace in Europe.

Ukraine enjoys a special relationship – a distinctive partnership – with NATO. It has developed this partnership through the NATO-Ukraine Commission and engagement in the Partnership for Peace (PFP). It has hosted several successful international joint military exercises. A NATO Liaison Office will open this spring here in Kyiv, expanding NATO's direct involvement here based on the ongoing work of the NATO Information and Documentation Center. Ukraine has offered Yavoriv, a modern military training and exercise center, for use in PFP exercises.

Who in this room, who in Ukraine and, indeed, who in NATO would have dreamed 10 years ago that this would be possible? Who would have imagined that a free Ukraine, sovereign and independent, would celebrate with NATO 50 years of success in safeguarding freedom and democracy in Europe?

Ukraine has good reason to be proud of what it has achieved. Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk spoke last week about Ukraine's "European choice" – its vital interest in making this country an inseparable part of the European family to which it belongs. For us Americans, there is equally one fundamental and enduring truth: the well-being of the United States depends in large measure on what happens in Europe. The United States will not prosper without an economically vibrant Europe; it will not be safe without a secure and peaceful Europe. These ideas are what join the alliance, our partners and, I think, our two countries together.

NATO, Ukraine and our partners are creating a framework of stability and security that is consolidating the integration of market democracies of Europe across the whole Euro-Atlantic area. The NATO-Ukraine Summit will offer

an opportunity to review the distinctive partnership that was established with the NATO-Ukraine Charter signed in 1997. This partnership already has borne fruit. In Washington, NATO leaders will applaud this positive record and look ahead. They will discuss with President Kuchma Ukraine's future NATO policy and our mutual goals for working together to strengthen peace and security.

Ukraine has developed and proposed an ambitious Program of Cooperation with NATO up to 2001 – the first and only state of the former Soviet Union to do so. This program will provide for Ukraine to make a permanent contribution to Euro-Atlantic security. NATO members are committed to helping Ukraine to implement this program and, more broadly, to pursue the economic and political reforms that will bring the prosperity and stability it needs to be a full and reliable partner.

The NATO Summit will lay the groundwork for, and express NATO's vision of, a more integrated Europe and a stronger trans-Atlantic link. Our central summit goal is to adapt NATO to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

This 21st century NATO will be a larger, more flexible

As we celebrate the 50th anniversary of NATO, we will also lay the groundwork for the next 50 years of peace in Europe.

alliance. It will reaffirm its Article V commitment, that an attack on one is an attack on all. This remains the core mission of the alliance. ... The new NATO will also be capable of working in partnership with other nations and organizations to advance security, prosperity and democracy for the entire trans-Atlantic area. It will remain the primary means for Europeans and North Americans to act together – politically and militarily. ...

Some observers, including here in Ukraine, are skeptical. They criticize NATO and its opening to the East as some provocative thing aimed at them. These feelings are not justified. The growing number of Ukrainian officers and soldiers who work in NATO headquarters and keep the peace in the former Yugoslavia are emblematic of a new order. NATO is, and will remain, a defensive alliance, not aimed against any country, but targeted at peace. This is a reality that Ukrainians can testify to based on their own experience.

We can make an interesting historical parallel. At its birth, NATO incorporated countries that had fought a brutal war and tied them together in a commitment to mutual defense. Now, at its rebirth at the dawn of a new century, NATO seeks to do the same thing: bring together former

Ukraine's neighbors, or Europe as a whole – that Ukraine feel trapped in a gray zone of insecurity. We understood that a stable, democratic Ukraine, secure and confident and maintaining good relations with all its neighbors, could play a critical role in shaping a more stable and secure Europe for the 21st century.

Helping Ukraine achieve that status became a key aim of American security policy for Europe. As we sought to enlarge NATO and expand the alliance's outreach to the countries to NATO's east, we worked to do that in a way that built bridges to Ukraine and gave Kyiv greater confidence in its security position.

Part of the answer to Mr. Tarasyuk's question lay in strengthening the bilateral U.S.-Ukrainian relationship. Those links grew throughout 1994 and 1995, culminating in 1996 in the announcement of a strategic partnership and the launch of the Gore-Kuchma Binational Commission.

Another part of the answer lay in crafting a web of links between Ukraine and key Euro-Atlantic institutions like NATO. Ukraine became the first former Soviet republic to join the Partnership for Peace, and Kyiv's relations with the alliance thickened. In July 1997, President Kuchma joined 16 NATO leaders in Madrid to conclude the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership.

Four and a half years after that conversation between the deputy foreign minister and the deputy secretary, I think we can look back and say that we have done a pretty good job of answering Mr. Tarasyuk's question. Ukraine is not caught in a gray zone. Instead, it has strong and growing links with the West and is increasingly thought of as a Central European state rather than a "former something."

Ukraine at the same time has stable and friendly relations with Russia. That is good for European security. Indeed, as we in the United States sought to strengthen ties between

Cold War adversaries in a new, mutually beneficial commitment to peace and stability, and to a Europe genuinely whole and free.

We can think about NATO's adaptation in terms of three key policy areas: new missions, new members and stronger partnerships.

First, new missions: NATO needs to remain prepared to defend the territorial integrity of NATO member-states and to prevent, deter and, if necessary, respond to a broader spectrum of possible threats to alliance interests. These include the proliferation of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, regional conflicts beyond NATO's territory – as in Bosnia and Kosovo – and transnational threats such as terrorism.

Second, new members: NATO is now welcoming as allies the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. The opening of the alliance is a natural consequence of a peaceful, undivided and democratic Europe growing together. The alliance will reaffirm that the door to new members remains open, an act designed to encourage integration among states that have suffered too much from division and isolation. The alliance will act to strengthen the candidacies of those who seek membership by enhancing practical military cooperation and political dialogue with NATO.

Third, stronger partnerships: The alliance will intensify its work with all partner nations, regardless of possible aspirations to membership, to extend security and stability throughout this broader community.

It will do this through a new political-military framework and a NATO-partner coalitions initiative to facilitate joint crisis response and to provide for a more operational partnership; through continued strengthening of the NATO-Ukraine distinctive partnership; and through further development of NATO-Russia relations under the Founding Act.

The NATO-Ukraine Summit is a centerpiece of this effort. Ukraine's bilateral cooperation with Poland in the Polish-Ukrainian Battalion serves as an example of the type of regional cooperation we hope will grow. Ukraine's offer of Yavoriv as a training facility for NATO and partner exercises is another example of Ukrainian leadership in reinforcing regional peace and security.

NATO's initiatives toward its partners will be a major step toward a 21st century NATO that is able to cope with the real security challenges that we are likely to face. ...

Ladies and gentlemen, the Washington summit will be one of the last summits of the 20th century, but should also be considered the first summit of the 21st century. Ukraine will have a prominent place at the creation of the new NATO. The summit provides a chance for North Americans and other members of the Euro-Atlantic community to prove, politically and in practice, that we do indeed have common interests and values, that we are capable of defending them together, and that we will have a Europe genuinely whole and free. That gives Americans, and I hope Ukrainians, great optimism for the future.

Remarks by Steven Pifer

Below is the text of opening remarks by Ambassador Steven Pifer.

... Europe has witnessed striking changes over the last 10 years: the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet Union, countries in transition, building democratic market economies. This has meant change in how European countries relate to one another and in key Euro-Atlantic institutions.

In the fall of 1994, then-Deputy Foreign Minister [Borys] Tarasyuk and Deputy Secretary [of State Strobe] Talbott discussed European security issues at the State Department in Washington. To Ukraine's west, NATO had announced the beginning of a process to take in new members, and several Central European states, including neighbors of Ukraine, were prime candidates.

Russia was making clear its displeasure at the prospect of NATO enlargement. Some in Moscow were even voicing threats about how Russia would react should enlargement proceed.

Mr. Tarasyuk expressed concern that Ukraine, located between an enlarging NATO and a restive Russia, might become a buffer state between the two. He posed the question: how could this be avoided?

Mr. Talbott agreed that this was a very legitimate question for Kyiv. He conceded that the U.S. government did not have a ready answer, but he felt a solution that would avoid leaving Ukraine in an insecure position could and would be found.

As we thought about this problem in Washington, we concluded that it was in no one's interest – certainly not Ukraine's, but also not in the interest of the United States,

Ukraine and the West, we always tried to avoid putting Kyiv in a position of having to choose between the West and Russia. That is a false choice that Kyiv does not have to make. Ukraine can and should have good relations both to its west and east.

This is the kind of subject that we hope to explore in today's conference, which will cover five themes in panel discussions.

... NATO today is a very different entity from what it was 10 years ago. And this is not always well understood. The alliance has adapted in recognition of Europe's changed security realities. It has new members, enjoys new partnerships, and faces new challenges and missions. Its military structure is hugely different from what it was during the Cold War. ...

Europe's security architecture ... has changed dramatically from the bipolar structure of the Cold War to what is now referred to as "variable geometry." Different organizations – OSCE, NATO, the European Union, the Western European Union, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, each with a unique membership and its own objectives – must find a way to work together, so that each can maximize its contribution to shaping the Europe that we hope to build.

The Washington summit [is] in April ... Actually, I should say summits, as there will be at least three: NATO, meeting for the first time with 19 government heads; NATO-Ukraine; and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, which will bring together more than 40 leaders. A fourth event, involving NATO and Russia, remains to be determined.

... our common goal [is] building a more stable and secure Europe, one in which our children can live in peace and have the freedom to realize their potential and their dreams.

In memoriam: Vyacheslav Chornovil, champion of independent Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

I am one of those people who was lucky enough to know Vyacheslav Chornovil and to call him my friend. Actually, he was more than a friend; he was an inspiration and one of the key reasons I wanted to be in Ukraine.

It was in September 1987 that I met "Pan Slavko," as we called him. It was a serendipitous meeting, one that changed my life.

I had travelled to the Soviet Union as a tour guide for a travel agency. Our first stop was Lviv, where dissident Zinovii Krasivsky greeted me as if I were an old friend. He quickly linked arms with me and we started walking toward St. George Cathedral. On the way we met recently released political prisoner Mykhailo Horyn, who had been a free man for only two months and his wife, Olya. Before I knew it, we crowded into an old Lada and were thumping along the cobblestones of Lviv. I had no idea where I was being taken, but I knew an adventure had begun.

"Let's go to Slavko's," came the enthusiastic suggestion from Mr. Krasivsky. Being in this auspicious company, I knew that I would be taken to some dissident's house; I was only left to wonder which. I went through my list of dissidents, wondering which Slavko he was referring to: Lukianenko, Levko; Hel, Ivan; Marynovych, Myroslav; Sverstiuk, Yevhen; Chornovil, Vyacheslav – Slavko. Yes, we were going to Mr. Chornovil's apartment.

My beginnings at *The Ukrainian Weekly* (1982-1984) had given me the opportunity to learn about scores of Ukrainian political prisoners, to track their underground journals, including *The Ukrainian Herald*, and the activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

We got to the door of a bleak apartment building and climbed up several flights of stairs. We knocked on the door, but no one was home. My heart sank as I thought this was my last chance to see this former political prisoner, this fiery journalist who had spent more than a dozen years in prison. Reluctantly, our foursome turned to leave the building, but it began raining outside and I asked them to wait a few minutes. Then we heard voices in the hallway. Slavko and his wife Atena were returning from a wedding in a village outside of Lviv.

The rest, as they say, is history. I met with Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn three times during my brief stay in Lviv. They were hungry for information from the West. They were well-informed about the diaspora, and asked many questions about the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Churches, youth organizations, war veterans. I had a video camera with me and asked if they wanted to go on tape with their views about the Soviet Union, glasnost and Ukraine's future – will it ever be independent?

We decided that I would come back the next day to do an hourlong interview with them. I was so nervous because I knew it was a great honor to talk to these two Ukrainian patriots: Mykhailo Horyn, the romantic visionary, Vyacheslav Chornovil, the pragmatic idealist. Mr. Chornovil asked why I was stuttering and sweating when I came to record them. I answered that I had never interviewed such "velyki liudy." He joked, saying that he really wasn't very tall.

I knew that Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn had prepared all day for the interview, which I proposed to take back to the

U.S. They outlined the topics they wanted to discuss. They got all dressed up in their best Soviet-made suits, crisp white shirts and dark, solid-colored ties. Mr. Chornovil asked me if I was nervous about taping them and then took me to the balcony to point out the cars surveilling the apartment.

Being naive – and believing in glasnost – I told him I had a top-of-the-line video-camera and cassettes that the Soviets could never decode with their outdated equipment. He laughed; we did the interview.

That interview never did make it out of the Soviet Union. I was strip-searched and the video material was confiscated at Boryspil Airport four days later. Stories were written about us the Soviet press. I was branded a CIA agent, the two dissidents were slandered and libeled. Various Soviet Ukrainian newspapers called them "fame-seekers with an insatiable desire for glory and a lust for power" who could be bought for U.S. dollars and Panasonic tape recorders. The video was played on Lviv, republican and Moscow TV.

The KGB wanted the people to see for themselves that Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn were "enemies of the state."

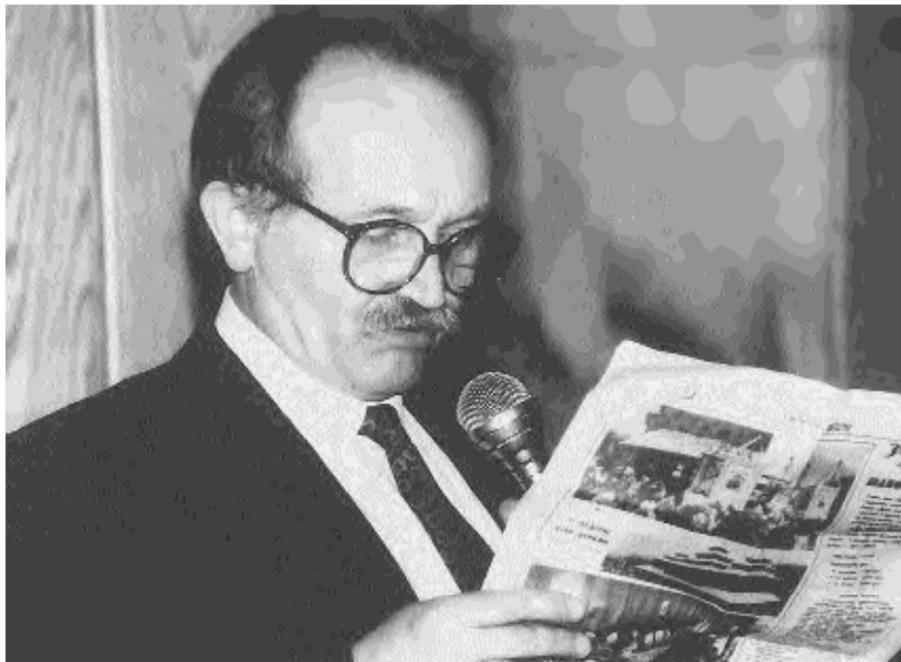
Instead the people saw who they really were: Ukrainian patriots working to make Ukrainian independence a reality.

Mr. Chornovil had spent many years in Soviet labor camps and now, a free man at the time of perestroika (perebudova), he was testing this new environment, writing open letters to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, writing articles and essays about Ukraine's future, meeting with former political prisoners, assiduously planning for the future.

Years later, when I arrived to work as *The Weekly's* correspondent in Ukraine, Mr. Chornovil quipped that I gave him and Mr. Horyn the start of their careers in the public domain.

My colleagues and I at *The Weekly* felt a special connection to our fellow journalist Mr. Chornovil visited *The Weekly* offices in Jersey City in the early 1990s; he observed his pictures on our "wall of fame," and he noticed the picture I always kept on my desk of him and Atena that I took back in 1987. I saw him smile as he realized what a significant role he played in the lives of the women of *The Weekly*. He called us "divchata," the girls, at *The Weekly*.

He noticed everything around him, and



Vyacheslav Chornovil in a 1993 photo.

he was curious about everything. He enjoyed talking to his grandson Vasylko, as much as he loved talking to the old grandmother in the village who reminded him of his mother, or the coal miner, the farmer, the banker or the academic. He liked genuine people – people who believed in an idea and worked to make it a reality. To be sure, he was opinionated, categorical and never, ever, wishy-washy. He liked engaging in dialogue and he always took time out to talk to journalists, his colleagues. There were so many times that I called him to get a comment or a quote, and he would always indulge me.

I remember the day after Ukraine declared sovereignty on July 16, 1990. I was tasked to find him in Kyiv and get some quotes about the day's events. Calling from New York, I found him in his Hotel Kyiv room. It was very early in the morning, but he was up, full of zest and joy. He even mentioned, jokingly that he was wearing his lucky tie. That tie had been a gift from *The Weekly* staff (Roma Hadzewycz, Chrystyna Lapychak and me), presented to him in May of the year after he was first elected to the Verkhovna Rada.

Mr. Chornovil remembered such warm moments. He did not hold personal grudges. He was often criticized brutally in the press; but his anger did not last long. I always thought it was so because he had lived through Soviet labor camps,

and the smear campaign aimed at destroying those accused of "anti-Soviet agit-prop." He was never too concerned about what was said about him; there were always other matters to attend to – and he was certain of his cause.

I often met with him in his office early Sunday mornings in Lviv when he was chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council. I would join him and his wife for coffee or tea. When he moved to the capital, I knew that even after 10 p.m. on a weeknight he could be found in the Kyiv offices of Rukh preparing his next campaign, strategizing about a new idea or plan. In the Parliament, he was always hurrying off to some meeting, but the journalists who hung out in the corridors of power always knew he was good for a "quotable quote."

But, as time went on, he got busier and busier, and there was less time to just sit and talk. He did take out an entire afternoon in 1995, when we began doing an oral history project on "Ukraine during the putsch." He reflected on Ukraine's road to independence; being a pragmatic leader, he realized that it all had happened too quickly and that Ukraine needed more time for its transformation into a truly democratic independent state.

Nonetheless, he relished in the fact that Ukraine was independent. He had one ideal, one principle, and he lived for it. Even in these last few months, when Rukh was

(Continued on page 19)



Vyacheslav Chornovil and fellow deputies in Parliament after the proclamation of Ukraine's independence on August 24, 1991.

Marta Kolomayets worked at The Weekly in 1982-1984 and again in 1988-1996. In 1991-1996, she served several stints in the Kyiv Press Bureau. She is currently the team leader for the Ukraine Market Reform Education Program, a project financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Cyril Genik honored as "father of Ukrainian immigration to Canada"

by Dr. Roman Yereniuk

WINNIPEG – The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the informed and impartial advisory board to Canada's minister of heritage on matters relating to the commemoration of Canada's history, honored Cyril (Kyrylo) Genik (1857-1925) on February 15 in Winnipeg, during the celebration of Canada's Heritage Day and commemorations of Canada's Citizenship and Heritage Week.

The Winnipeg celebration was attended by some 150 people, including many from the Ukrainian Canadian community. All three levels of government were represented at the celebration. Two Ukrainian Churches were represented by their respective metropolitans – Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and Metropolitan Michael Bzdel of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Cyril Genik was one of the foremost leaders of the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada (1891-1914) from western Ukraine, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was the head of only the second group of immigrants to arrive in Canada in 1896. Because of his formal education, knowledge of languages, including English, and excellent diplomatic skills, he was quickly appointed an immigration agent by the government of

Dr. Roman Yereniuk is associate professor at St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, which is affiliated with the University of Manitoba.

Canada. He became the first federal civil servant of Ukrainian ancestry in Canada.

For 18 years, until his retirement in 1914, Mr. Genik worked with Ukrainian immigrants, assisting them in the many tasks of settlement, including land claims and farming practices, employment issues and citizenship matters. He never forgot about the settlers and traveled throughout various Ukrainian settlements in order to inform the Canadian government about their progress, needs and accomplishments.

In so doing, Mr. Genik diligently served Canada's new policy on immigration from Eastern Europe (at a time when many were skeptical of this new direction in immigration in Canada), as well as facilitated Ukrainian Canadian cultural development that saw the birth of many of the early Ukrainian institutions in Canada.

At the time of his death in 1925, some 200,000 Ukrainians had settled in Canada, providing historical continuity for many of today's Ukrainian Canadians, as well as Ukrainian Canadian institutions.

The commemorative program was chaired by Prof. William Neville, a Manitoba member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. Greetings on the occasion were brought by various individuals from local, provincial and federal governments, as well as from the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Lesia Szwaluk, president of the UCC's Manitoba/Winnipeg Council, emphasized Mr. Genik's role as a pioneer leader of the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants.

Winnipeg Mayor Glen Murray under-

lined his own Ukrainian connection while growing up in Montreal, and talked about Mr. Genik's passionate work as the "father of Ukrainian immigration to Canada."

Representing the Manitoba provincial government, Rosemary Vodrey, in her capacity as the minister of culture, heritage and citizenship, honored Mr. Genik as "a great Manitoban and a great Canadian who has finally been recognized."

Remarks on behalf of Canada's secretary of state were delivered by the Sharon Carstairs, deputy leader of the government in the Canadian Senate. She emphasized that Mr. Genik represents Canada's pride in its rich and diverse mosaic of heritage communities and serves as an important role model for the country's youth.

The official unveiling of the plaque honoring Mr. Genik was performed by the Ms. Carstairs along with Jerry Genik from British Columbia, a grandson of the honoree. Also present was another grandson from Winnipeg, Con Genik, and his family.

The historical perspective for the event was presented by Prof. Jaroslaw Petryshyn of Grande Prairie Regional College in Alberta, a prominent scholar of Ukrainian Canadian history. He provided biographical data on Mr. Genik and underlined the relationship he had with Clifford Sifton, Canada's minister of the interior.

Prof. Petryshyn also emphasized Mr. Genik's concern with the plight of the new settlers and his important work as an intermediary between them and the government of Canada. He especially reiterated Mr. Genik's role as the "first leader of the



Cyril Genik

Ukrainian Canadian community" and illustrated this point with several anecdotes from the archives.

The celebration was a fitting tribute to one of Canada's great personalities. For the Ukrainian Canadian community, this event was also an acknowledgement of the role of a native son in developing social cohesion in the Ukrainian community as well as preparing for the interaction of Ukrainians within Canadian society. Mr. Genik's story is one that rejected the assimilationist policies of many Canadians of that time and paved the way for the future development of Canada's multicultural policy.

Ukrainian World...

(Continued from page 5)

[Ukrainian settlements in Poland] and Ukrainian sailors in Nigeria." No further elaboration was offered.

Ms. Isajiw had formerly acted as the paid executive director of the Human Rights Commission (as the CHCR's was known) in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s up to 1993, when the UWC's financial difficulties required severe budget cutbacks. At the request of past UWC President Cipywnyk, she helped revive the body as the CHCR which, she said, "was able to maintain partial activity in 1997-1998."

Ms. Isajiw said that, if it is to function effectively, it is essential for the CHCR to have a paid full-time or at least regular part-time staffer who would provide continuity in the conduct of research; collate material assembled by various other UWC commissions and officials, and obtained externally; handle inquiries; act as liaison with communities under threat; and lobbying.

There were two principal dissenters from the meeting's groundswell for change in the CHCR.

World Ukrainian Coordinating Educational Council Chair Iroida Wynnyckyj said Ms. Isajiw's description of

the CHCR's role is consistent with the UWC's present by-laws. The CHCR and the Sports Commission are the only bodies that are fully funded by the UWC, Mrs. Wynnyckyj said.

Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, chair of the recently revived UWC Scholarly Council concurred with the CHCR chair's assessment of the commission's needs. Prof. Wynar also reported that an executive of the Scholarly Council had been assembled, with himself as chair, Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw as vice-chair, Vasyly Veryha as secretary, Osyly Martyniuk as treasurer, and Jaroslav Trofimenko as legal advisor.

Transcarpathian flood aid

Regarding assistance given to the Transcarpathian regions stricken by flooding in November 1998, World Council of Ukrainian Social Services (WCUSS) Chair Olga Danylak reported that over \$55,000 in donations had been forwarded to aid agencies in Ukraine by the UWC, and about the same amount has passed through the various levels of WCUSS agencies.

She said the International Red Cross was most helpful, while various national agencies either set stipulations for assisting in relief efforts and conveying gathered material, or referred interested par-

ties to the IRC.

Ms. Danylak cautioned against allowing the effort to lapse, since the displacement caused by such natural disasters produces long-term needs. She explained that many former residents of Transcarpathia have been rendered homeless, have migrated from the region and are living in the streets of several major Ukrainian cities.

Mr. Czolij pointed out that UNICEF Kyiv had handled a \$540,000 (U.S.) effort directed at children's health needs in the area. Mr. Lozynskij indicated that the U.S. government (in part through the Peace Corps program, in part through the U.S. Agency for International Development) had provided transport of food and clothing.

The UWC president added that petitions to President Kuchma to lift taxes and tariffs from humanitarian aid had resulted in partial success with a temporary lifting of the levies on goods and funds specifically directed to Transcarpathia.

Sports Commission

The new chair of the UWC's Sports Commission, Laryssa Barabash Temple, is also the head of the U.S. Friends of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of Ukraine.

Ms. Temple outlined her commission's general plan for the coming five years, which includes coordination of diaspora participation in this summer's All-Ukrainian Games; assistance to the Ukrainian Diaspora Olympics in July 2000 in Philadelphia; support for Ukraine's athletes competing at the Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia, in 2000 and the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

Ms. Temple reported on the Ukrainian government's massive expansion of this year's All-Ukrainian Games into an extravaganza that is to last from its opening ceremonies in Kyiv on June 27 at the Olympic Stadium to September 11. Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and the Cabinet of Ministers officially assumed control of the games in September 1998. The games' scope has ballooned to include competitions among professionals, amateurs, the disabled, youth/children and "families."

According to a preliminary schedule, events will be scattered about the country – athletics in Kyiv, handball in Zaporizhia, field hockey in Vinnytsia, baseball in Kirovohrad, badminton and taekwondo in Dnipropetrovsk, basketball in Donetsk, road cycling in Crimea, boxing in Kharkiv, Graeco-Roman wrestling in Ternopil, triathlon in Zhytomyr.

Ms. Temple expressed dismay at the negative reaction directed at the recent agreement signed by the NOCs of Ukraine and Russia. The UWC commissioner offered assurances that this in no way limits the independence of Ukraine's sports effort, and is identical to agreements signed with other countries, such as Italy. She explained that Ukraine's winter athletes are in particular need of this agreement, because Ukraine's facilities (such as ice rinks) have deteriorated substantially and Ukraine's relatively mild climate makes it difficult to train for a sufficient period.

Ms. Temple also mentioned that Ivan Fedorchuk, a man close to Mr. Pustovoitenko and with a strong background in Ukraine's sports bureaucracy, has replaced Valerii Borzov as Ukraine's NOC president. She noted that the new man has considerable work to do to ensure that the endorsement packages secured by Mr. Borzov are maintained.

UWC website

Various members of the Presidium expressed frustration with the UWC's current website (address: <http://www.htplus.net/congress>).

Ms. Horikh, chair of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, addressed the issue of establishing an effective website, noting that once the UWC makes clear decisions, the site can serve many functions, including providing information to the community and its own officers; serving as an archive; gathering information; facilitating the circulation of petitions; acting as a fundraising tool; and serving as a newsletter.

Presidium members agreed that she should head a website committee whose members include UWC Treasurer Chrystia Bidiak, Ms. Szkambara and UWC Chief Financial Officer William Sametz.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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Христос Воскрес!

Vasyl Kaminsky, president

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UNA Advisor



DATELINE NEW YORK: A galaxy of Ukrainian stars

by Helen Smindak

Plishka's milestones

At a time when Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti have just reached the 30-year mark at the Metropolitan Opera, basso Paul Plishka remains a star singer of principal roles after 32 years at America's most important opera house. He made his Met debut in September 1967 in Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and is still going strong.

That feat also makes him the longest-running Ukrainian singer at the Met, surpassing bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky, who put in 25 seasons (from 1969 to 1996), and the Ukrainian-born basso Adam Didur, whose Met career also lasted 25 years, from 1908 to 1933.

According to the Metropolitan Opera archives, Mr. Plishka has given more than 1,000 performances of more than 50 roles. This summer, he will appear in the Met Opera in the Parks series in "Lucia di Lammermoor." He is already on the roster for the turn-of-the-millennium season that will open next fall.

Mr. Plishka is known as a singer's singer — an artist both respected and loved in the business, as well as by audiences. He has appeared with Eve Queler's Opera Orchestra of New York (OONY) more than any other artist (26 times in 27 years), most recently as the Count in "I Masnadieri," a role he sang "with sympathetic authority," according to Paul Griffiths of The New York Times.

Over the years, the basso has captured superlatives from music critics in New York and around the country, including Harold S. Schoenberg of The New York Times, Bill Zakariassen of the New York Daily News and Martin Mayer of Opera News. Count among these the Los Angeles Times' Martin Mayer, who cited his "bigger-than-life performance" in "I Lombardi" at the 1979 San Diego Verdi Festival.

In the mid-80s, Donal Henahan pointed out that OONY's "Nabucco" cast had "a tremendously vital Zaccaria in Paul Plishka, whose arias brought almost as hot a response from the audience as did (Ghena) Dimitrova's."

"Mr. Plishka, always in possession of a rich and supple bass, has developed into a singing actor of great confidence and ardor," Mr. Henahan wrote in The New York Times.

The Met's 1983 performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" in Central Park, before a crowd of 75,000 people, was reviewed by The New York Times' Tim Page, who wrote that "Mr. Plishka's dark, noble voice boomed with effortless power, and his ensembles with John Gilmore and (Brian) Schexnayder were exemplary."

The singer has been lauded frequently by The New York Times' Anthony Tommasini, who recently described him as "a seemingly indestructible bass." Mr. Tommasini noted that Mr. Plishka "brought his booming voice and stylistic know-how to the role of Don Basilio in Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," during last summer's Met in the Parks series.

Following a performance of "Il Trovatore" last February, Mr. Tommasini concluded: "The tireless bass Paul Plishka, who sang Fernando, continues to be a model of vocal, musical and dramatic professionalism."

Mr. Plishka's appearances at the Met have incorpo-

rated many prime roles, including the starring role in Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," described by Mr. Zakariassen as "one of the most impressive and especially convincing Borises the Met has featured."

This season, he began in November with "Aida" and continued with "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Il Trovatore" and "Simon Boccanegra." He will appear again in "Aida" on the 19th and 23rd of this month, singing the role of the High Priest, Ramfis, during the final week of the Met season.

Away from the Met, he has been just as busy, performing in "I Masnadieri" with the Opera Orchestra of New York and in "Ernani" in Marseilles, France. He gave a solo recital last December at Montclair State University in New Jersey, with longtime friend and accompanist Thomas Hrynkiw at the piano, presenting a program that featured arias from Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Verdi operas, as well as music by Rachmaninoff, Sonevitsky, Bowles, Ives, Duke and Hageman.

The concert at Montclair State was a sentimental journey on two counts — a return to his alma mater and to the place where he met his wife, Judy, an attractive, dark-haired woman who has devoted her life to assisting her husband's career.

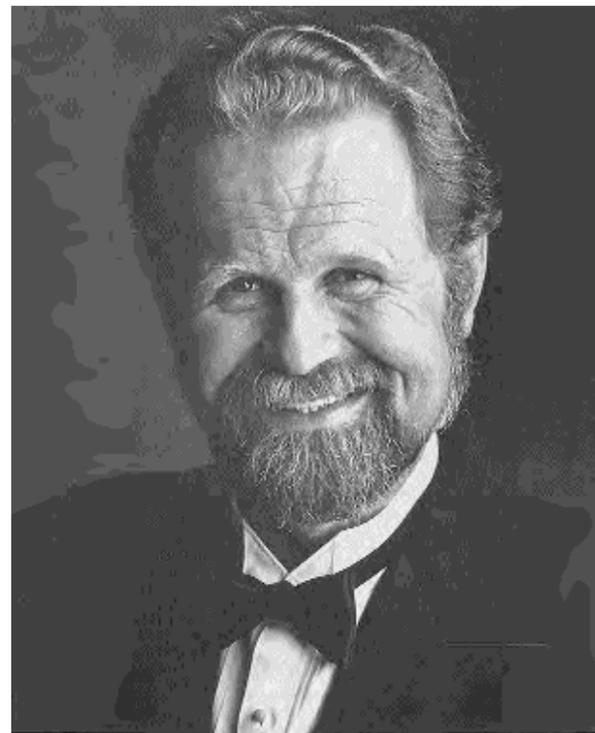
Born in Old Forge, Pa., Mr. Plishka was "discovered" in New Jersey at age 17 by music teacher Armen Boyajian and received his first vocal training in Boyajian's new Paterson Lyric Opera Theater. At 23 he won first place in the Baltimore Opera auditions; shortly thereafter he gained a contract with the newly formed Metropolitan Opera National Company. After a year of cross-country touring with the company, he was invited to join the Metropolitan Opera itself.

His career has taken him around the world: to Covent Garden, La Scala, the Paris Opera, the Bavarian State Opera, the San Francisco Opera and the Houston Grand Opera, among many others. He has appeared in several Met telecasts, has often been heard in Met Opera Saturday matinee radio broadcasts and has also been a guest panelist in Met radio interviews. He has had a distinguished career as a soloist with America's major orchestras, as a recitalist and as a recording artist.

Mr. Plishka has been inducted into the Hall of Fame for Great American Opera Singers at the Academy of Vocal Arts in Philadelphia. In 1992 he received the Pennsylvania Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts. The Ukrainian Institute of America named him "Ukrainian of the Year" in 1985, thereby recognizing his contributions to the Ukrainian community — performances at Soyuzivka and Ukrainian festivals, guest appearances with such Ukrainian groups as the Dumka Chorus of New York, solo recitals that spotlighted Ukrainian music and public affirmation of his family's Ukrainian identification.

His extensive discography encompasses a recording of the Verdi "Requiem" with the Atlanta Symphony and Robert Shaw that won a Grammy Award for the best classical album of 1988. Other recordings include a 1979 release of Ukrainian folk songs, a recital of Russian songs under the title "The Russian Soul" and a Christmas-season CD recorded with the Marble Collegiate Church Choir in 1995, "Christmas With Paul Plishka."

Two recording projects now being created by Mr. Plishka and Mr. Hrynkiw are "Plishka Sings American



Paul Plishka

Songs" and "Plishka Sings Arias and Scenes from Ukrainian Operas," the latter embracing the music of Bortniansky, Hulak-Artemovsky, Lysenko, Dankevych, Maiboroda, Maitus and Liatoshynsky. Much of the music from these upcoming releases will be heard this coming Saturday, April 17, when Mr. Plishka and Mr. Hrynkiw present an evening of operatic arias and American and Ukrainian music during a benefit concert at the Ukrainian Institute.

Also at the Met

- Baritone Vassily Gerello, who made his Met Opera debut in 1997 as Alfio in "Cavalleria Rusticana," returned to the Met last month as Yeletsky in Tchaikovsky's "The Queen of Spades." A member of the Kirov Opera since 1990, the Chernivtsi native spent February in Houston, where he sang Germont in a new production of Verdi's "La Traviata" at the Houston Grand Opera.

- Singing Rodolfo in "La Bohème" this past February was "the Ukrainian tenor Vladimir Grishko," as he was accurately identified in The New York Times Classical Music and Dance Guide. It's the role in which he made his Met debut in 1996. Mr. Grishko also appeared at the Met in March, in Mussorgsky's sprawling masterpiece "Khovanschina."

- Soprano Maria Guleghina, who wowed the critics last fall with her performance of the title role in "Aida" and appeared in "Tosca" as well, made a spring visit to the Met for three more performances of "Aida." First heard at the Met in 1991 as Maddalena in "Andrea Chénier," the Odesa-born soprano has also appeared at the Met in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "The Queen of Spades." In February she sang Lady Macbeth in a new production of Verdi's "Macbeth" at the Paris Opera.

(Continued on page 15)



Maria Guleghina in the title role of Verdi's "Aida."



Sergei Koptchak as the Water-Gnome in Dvorak's "Rusalka."



Elena Zarembo



Alexandra Hrabova

THE VYDUBYTSKYI MONASTERY: A KYIV LANDMARK

by Titus D. Hewryk

"The Vydubyskyi Monastery pleads for any kind of financial or material assistance. Help us in the development and restoration of the Vydubyskyi Monastery in Kyiv."

— *Ihumen Sevastian, Vydubyskyi Monastery, Vydubyska 40, Kyiv. (Published in Svoboda, February 5).*

The Vydubyskyi Monastery is one of the oldest and most important monastic communities in Kyiv, second only to the Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves). Its spectacular architectural ensemble, graceful Baroque cupolas, steeples and spires soaring out of the lush greenery of the surrounding sloped terrain, rivals the Monastery of the Caves in beauty. The Vydubyskyi Monastery of St. Michael is off the familiar tourist track, but it deserves the visitor's attention and our community's support.

The hilly plateau high above the Dnipro River above the Vydubyskyi Monastery, some three kilometers to the south of the Monastery of the Caves, is known as Zvirynets or "menagerie." During the Middle Ages it was the favorite hunting ground of Kyivan rulers. Due to the hill's strategic position, Prince Vsevolod, son of Prince Yaroslav the Wise and father of Prince Volodymyr Monomakh, in 1069 built his residence, which came to be known as Krasnyi Dvir, atop the hill. Located on the site of the present-day Botanical Gardens, this castle-like royal residence defended the southern flank of Kyiv and commanded access to a fort and ferry where the road from Kyiv to the city of Pereiaslav crossed the Dnipro River.

The slope between the Zvirynets plateau and the present-day riverside highway (Nadnyprianske Chaussée) is known as Vydubychi. According to the medieval chronicle, the origin of the name Vydubychi is the Ukrainian word "to emerge." Medieval chroniclers recorded that after Christianity was accepted in Kyivan-Rus', a wooden idol of the pagan god Perun, which was thrown into the Dnipro further upstream, emerged from the river and washed up on the river bank at the base of the slope.

At the foot of Krasnyi Dvir, nestled in a natural amphitheater formed by hills above the Dnipro River,

Prince Vsevolod founded St. Michael's monastic community, now popularly known as the Vydubyskyi Monastery, and had a large masonry church constructed.

The monastery and the neighboring royal residence are associated with a number of historical figures. Prince Volodymyr Monomakh funded the development of a library in the Vydubyskyi Monastery and transferred the compilation work of the Kyiv Chronicles from the Monastery of the Caves to the Vydubyskyi Monastery. This is where Abbott Sylvester re-edited the renowned Kyivan Chronicle and incorporated into it Prince Volodymyr Monomakh's famous tract "Advice to My Children" (Pouchennia Ditiam).

Prince Vasylko of Terebovlia visited the monastery on the eve of his tragic blinding. After the Mongol attack on Eastern Europe, the future King Danylo of Halych and Volhyn rested in the thriving monastery on his way to meet with the Mongol khan.

From the time of the 1596 Union of Brest the Vydubyskyi Monastery was the official seat of the first three metropolitans of the Catholic Church in Ukraine — Mykhailo Rohozha, Ipatii Potii and Yosyf Rutskyi. In 1635 the monastery was returned to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. From these years of Catholic jurisdiction a bell with the inscription AKHLT was preserved in the monastery's bell tower until its destruction in the 1930s.

The monastery was under the continuous protection of Ukraine's hetmans and aristocratic families. In 1695 Hetman Ivan Mazepa forbade the Vydubyskyi Monastery's neighbors to "do injustice to the monastery" and placed it under the protection of Starodub Regiment Col. Mykhailo Myklashevskiy, who constructed the monastery's Baroque-style Church of St. George and new masonry Transfiguration Refectory. Hetman Danylo Apostol funded construction of the monastery's masonry bell tower. In the middle of the 18th century, thanks to Hetman Kyrylo Rozumovskiy's intervention, the Vydubyskyi Monastery received numerous properties.

Collegiate church of St. Michael

Included in the monastery complex is the Mykhailivskiy Sobor or the Collegiate Church of St. Michael. The church was constructed in phases. In 1070-1073, the church proper was constructed and in 1080-1088 the narthex and the choir above it were added. The building's Byzantine three-nave basilican plan is comparable to the one in the existing Church of the Savior in Chernihiv. St. Michael's architectural composition was embellished with three apses and one dome, and its architectural details reflected the considerable Romanesque influences of the period.

In medieval times, the site of the Church of St. Michael, a high terrace above the Dnipro River, was slowly sliding into the river. Therefore, sometime in 1199 or 1200, under the patronage of Prince Riuryk Rostyslavych, whom a medieval chronicler described as one who "doted on construction," the Kyiv architect Petro Mylonih constructed an ingenious system of huge retaining walls that protected the church from the waters of the river. The high and wide retaining walls, from which opened a wide panorama of the river and the eastern bank, were widely admired by contemporaries and lauded by the medieval chronicler.

Three centuries later, however, the retaining walls gave in and part of the medieval church fell into the river. Traces of its ruins may still be seen. Of the original church, almost half was preserved. After the landslide a much smaller wooden replacement of the lost portion of the building was constructed. In subsequent years the river bed moved and is now at some distance from the Church of St. Michael.

In the 17th century Metropolitan Petro Mohyla built a new masonry apse on the eastern end of the surviving portion of the medieval structure. The resulting Baroque church was about half the size of the original medieval structure. In 1767-1769 a new Baroque cupola was constructed on the remaining portion of the medieval church building. The present-day visitor can easily discern the original medieval portion of the building with its exposed brick and rubble stone walls, while the later brick addition is covered by white painted stucco. The interior's preserved fragment of the 11th-12th century fresco, "The Last Judgment," conveys an idea of the building's original decor.

Church of St. George

The magnificent Church of St. George (1696-1701) is the focal point of the existing monastery's architectural ensemble. The portrait of its patron, Col. Mykhailo Myklashevskiy of the Starodub Regiment, that once hung on the interior wall of the church, is now exhibited in the Museum of Ukrainian Art on Hrushevskiy Street. The name of the designer of the Church of St. George is unknown, but he probably designed two similar buildings — Hetman Ivan Mazepa's Church of All Saints located in the Percherska Lavra complex (1696-1698) and the Church of St. Catherine in Chernihiv (1715). Of these three similar structures, the Church of St. George is the most elegant — one of the finest examples of Ukrainian Baroque of the end of the 17th century.

Inspired by the Ukrainian vernacular wooden architecture, the Church of St. George has an equilateral cruciform plan surmounted by five tower-like Baroque cupolas. A student of architecture will be interested to note that the size and proportions of the Church of St. George in the Vydubyskyi Monastery are similar to those of the renowned Petro Kalnyshevskiy's wooden Church of the Intercession in the town of Romny, which was destroyed by Soviet artillery fire during the second world war.

The composition of the Church of St. George underlines the vertical character of its design, the harmony of its forms and details. Relatively sparse and elegant exterior decor incorporates on four sides of the building the founder's coat of arms. The spectacularly high and well illuminated interior once contained a five-tier carved and gilded wooden iconostasis built under the patronage of Hetman Danylo Apostol's wife. This work of art, remarkable for its workmanship, height and composition, reflected centuries of Ukraine's wood-carving traditions. Of all the altar screens of the Baroque period, St. George's iconostasis stood out as a masterpiece.

The magnificent iconostasis covered the entire width of the church and admirably complemented the building's lofty interior space. Its rhythm of gilded wooden columns, fields of rich ornamentation and icons dominated the interior. Five tiers of icons whimsically bent and rose to the vertical axis of the central dome of the church. The unique altar screen was destroyed by the Soviets in the 1930s.

Transfiguration Refectory

The monumentality of the Church of St. George building is underscored by the small scale of the neighboring Preobrazhenska Trapezna or Transfiguration Refectory, which has the appearance of a 17th century Ukrainian aristocratic residence. At the time it was built it accommodated a chapel, dining hall, pantry and kitchen. The main ornamental motif of the refectory's portal and the facade's frieze is the periwinkle flower.

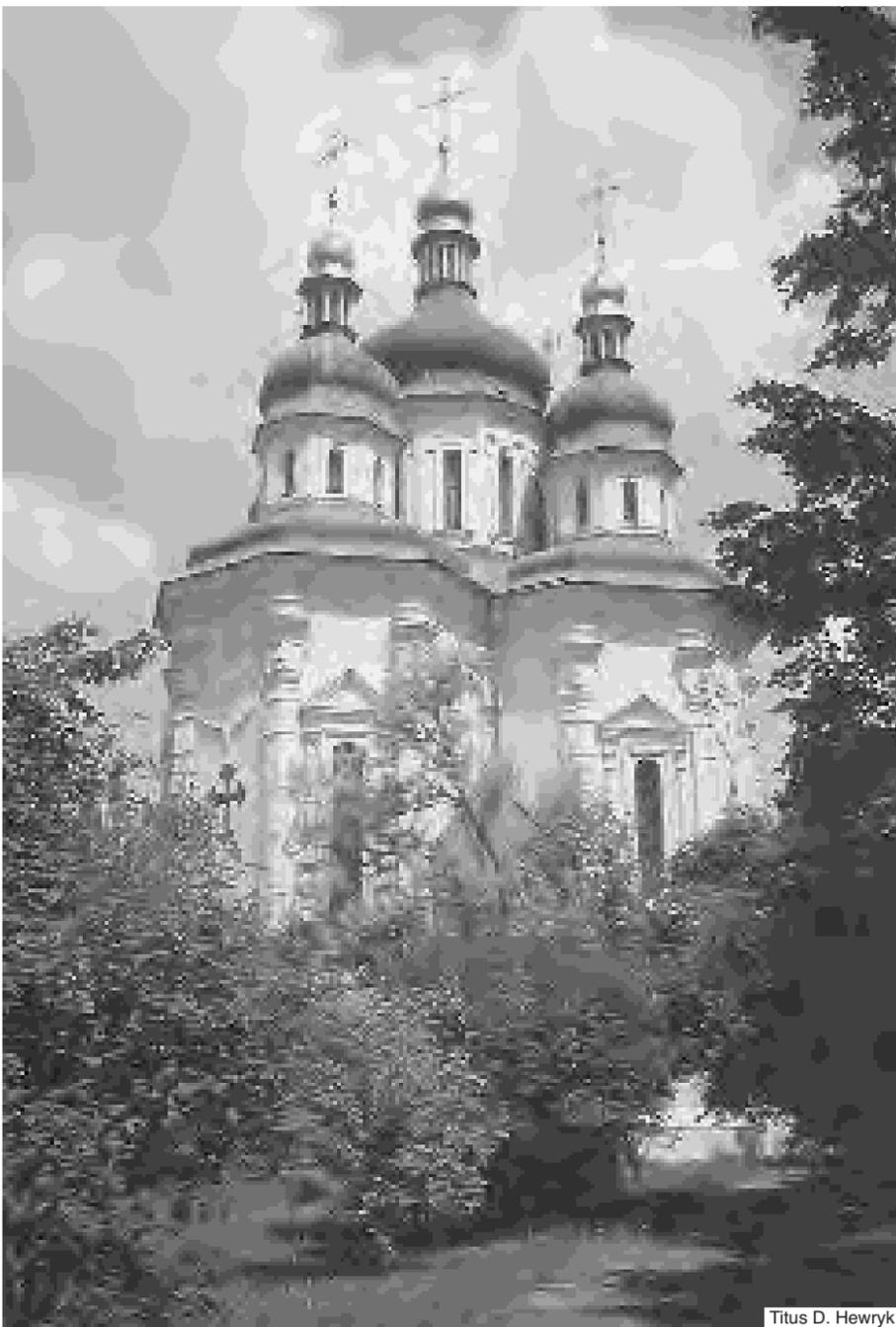
The refectory's construction (1696-1701) was funded by Col. Myklashevskiy. Above the entrance to the refectory the visitor may still see Myklashevskiy's once colorful coat of arms — a bow and two arrows. In 1888 an awkward addition to the refectory building was constructed by the diocesan architect Volodymyr Nikolaiev.

In the mid-1920s the refectory was converted by the Soviets into a carpenters' club. During this crude adaptation, most of its interiors, including the chapel's very fine old iconostasis, were destroyed. Later the building was used as a warehouse and more recently as offices by the Institute of Archaeology.

Bell tower

In the eastern end of the monastic compound, at the main entrance to the monastery, is a four-level bell tower. It was built in 1727-1733 under the patronage of Hetman Danylo Apostol. In comparison to the dynamic forms of the Church of St. George, this belfry is relatively small. It is one of the few bell towers of that period that has survived the Soviet campaign of destruction in the 1930s.

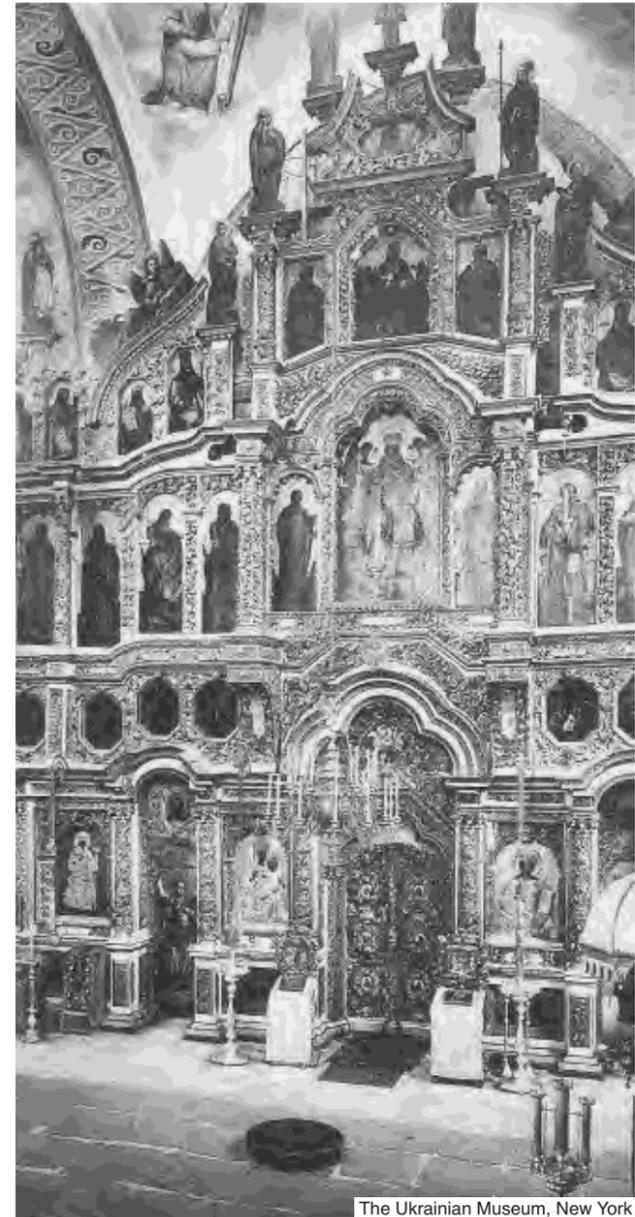
The original building had three levels; in 1823-1833 the architect Andriy Melenskiy added a fourth level, which is crowned by a Neoclassical style peak. On the bell tower's ground level there was once a passageway to the



Titus D. Hewryk

The Church of St. George, part of the Vydubyskyi Monastery complex.

MARK WORTHY OF ATTENTION



The Ukrainian Museum, New York

The iconostasis of the Church of St. George.

monastery's walled compound. The Chapel of St. Daniel – Hetman Apostol's patron saint – was originally on the second level. Later the chapel was converted into a library and archive. The Vydubyskyi Monastery's library, containing primarily publications from 17th-18th centuries, boasted two copies of the 1581 Ostrih Bible. Bell chambers, now without their original bells, are on the third and fourth levels.

Of the belfry's original 10 bells, four were antique. According to an inscription on one of them, the bell was donated "during Hetman Ivan Mazepa's rule" by Col. Hryhorii Hertsyk of Poltava and was cast by the well-known Kyiv master, Opanas Petrovych. Another bell that once belonged to the monastery was presented to it in 1699 by the legendary Zaporozhian Kozak Taras Zaliznyi Hrish.

In 1902, to accommodate the monastic library's needs, the diocesan architect Yevhen Yermakov constructed an unattractive addition to the bell tower. At that time the passage on the ground floor of the bell tower was walled up and a separate gateway next to the belfry was constructed.

Cemetery

During the 19th century, large areas of the monastic compound were transformed into a cemetery. On the territory of the picturesque cemetery members of some prominent Ukrainian aristocratic families as Kaptsevych, Kapnist, Doroshenko and Dunin-Borkovskiy were buried. The cemetery also became a popular burial ground for Kyiv's intellectual elite, cultural and historical figures such as the famous art collectors Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko, educator Konstantyn Ushytskyi and his wife, Nadia, and Kyiv University professor of anatomy Volodymyr Bets.

Of all the city's cemeteries, the Vydubyskyi Monastery's cemetery had the largest number of old monuments. Several of them were executed by renowned Chernihiv-born sculptor Ivan Martos. By the late 1920s, many of the monuments had been wantonly damaged, demolished or carted away.

Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko's grave

To the right of the entrance to the Church of St. Michael are the graves of Chernihiv-born Bohdan Khanenko (1848-1917), a descendent of Hetman Mykhailo Khanenko, and his wife, Varvara née Tereschenko (1857-1922), daughter of millionaire philanthropist Mykola Tereschenko. Khanenko was a lawyer, art collector, archaeologist and philanthropist. He was also the moving force behind the

design and construction of Kyiv's first municipal museum and present-day Museum of Ukrainian Art.

For some 40 years he and his wife collected works of art that eventually were donated to the city. Khanenko's erudition and support of professional consultants enabled him to assemble a magnificent collection. In their acquisitions the Khanenkos were often in competition with the wealthy Moscow businessman and noted patron of art, Pavel Tretiakov.

In April of 1917, Bohdan Khanenko wrote a will granting all his wealth to the municipal museum and his art collection and magnificent residence on Tereschenko Street to the city of Kyiv. Khanenko's only condition was that the residence-museum building and its collection be named after Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko and that the collection be kept intact. On December 18, 1918, Varvara Khanenko conveyed the museum building and its collection to the recently established Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The Khanenko Museum's founders, however, did not receive the same treatment as Tretiakov, who in 1892 founded the Tretiakov Gallery in Moscow. The Khanenko museum is presently known as the "Museum of Western and Eastern Art." Many of the museum's best works were lost. Some of them are now in Leningrad or Moscow, some were stolen by the Germans during the occupation of Kyiv in the second world war.

After Varvara Khanenko's death, her former servant had a wooden cross mounted over the grave of Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko. The cross disappeared a long time ago. Only after the Soviet Union fell apart was a marker, with incorrect dates, installed over the final resting place of this remarkable couple.

Recent history

The Vydubyskyi Monastery was one of the more attractive Kyiv landmarks. In the late 19th century the monastery and the surrounding area of the present-day Botanical Gardens became a site of the popular annual April 23 St. George's Feast celebrations. In the beginning of the 20th century the picturesque area surrounding the Vydubyskyi Monastery was incorporated into the city limits.

After the Soviet victory in Ukraine, the Bolshevik regime designated most of the monastery's facilities for the use of the workers of the nearby sawmill. After the liquidation of the neighboring Monastery of the Caves some of its monks moved to the Vydubyskyi Monastery. In 1936, however, the Vydubyskyi Monastery also was closed to religious worship, the monks were expelled, and the Church of St. George and the adjoining medieval Church of St. Michael were converted into military warehouses. The monastic belfry's bells were confiscated and melted down.

The brunt of the Soviet anti-Ukrainian campaign in Kyiv took place in the mid-1930s, after Soviet Ukraine's capital was transferred from Kharkiv to Kyiv. At that time the Vydubyskyi Monastery, the neighboring Holy Trinity Monastery in Zvirynets, the Zvirynets Cemetery and the adjoining slopes above the Dnipro River were designated as territory of the new Central Republican Botanical Gardens of Soviet Ukraine's Academy of Sciences.

Though the new institution was founded in 1936, its development commenced only in 1944. The construction work on the Botanical Gardens was carried out by German POWs and many of its plants were brought in from Germany. The Botanical Garden's first director was Academician Mykola Hryshko, a talented administrator and a Botanical Gardens enthusiast.

When in 1950, a decision was made to liquidate the Vydubyskyi Cemetery, the tombstones from the destroyed cemetery were used by Academician Hryshko to construct the Botanical Gardens' cactus garden. As a result, of the hundreds of tombstones that marked the graves of the people buried in the cemetery, only 13 survived. The Botanical Gardens' opening took place only in 1964.

After World War II, the Vydubyskyi Monastery's medieval Church of St. Michael, the Baroque Church of St. George and the refectory were used as book storage facilities by the Academy of Sciences. Monks' dormitories at that time continued to serve as workers' housing. In 1968-1969, four separate suspicious fires broke out in the monastery. They destroyed Ukrainian and Hebrew book collections that had been saved from an earlier fire of similar suspicious origin at the National Library in the center of the city. The fire also destroyed all the wooden Baroque cupolas of the Church of St. George.

In 1970-1973, the cupolas of the Church of St. George were rebuilt and its exterior walls were rehabilitated. Subsequently the church was used as sculpture studios and later as a storage facility of the Institute of Archaeology.

(Continued on page 18)

Our Easter traditions: "Drenching Monday"

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

From the prehistoric, to the ancient, to the traditional, to the modern, to the virtual! Except for the last, if you were a young eligible woman, you would be drenched on Easter Monday – Oblyvanyi Ponedilok (Drenching Monday).

In Ukrainian tradition, we have progressed from pushing people into the river or lake to get them soaking wet, to drenching them with buckets of water, to water pistols (memories of St. John the Baptist in Newark, N.J., more than a few decades ago), to "SuperSoakers" (Plast youths in Winnipeg). And now, the latest: the virtual splash sent out into cyberspace by G. L. (Hryts') Naciuk of Calgary.

Water and fire are two forces that have been used in rituals since time immemorial. The blessing with holy water and candles in church are two reminders of how important these have always been in all kinds of rituals. Water symbolizes many things: the fountain of life, for humans, animals and all aspects of nature; a force of nature to be both worshiped and feared; cleansing, purity and truth; health and strength ("Bud zdorovyi yak voda" – Be as healthy as the water); the force of motion; danger (fast water); time ("Vchorashnoyi vody ne dozhnesh" – You cannot catch up to yesterday's water); persistence ("Tykha voda berehy lomyt" – Quiet water breaks down the riverbanks).

But most importantly, especially for Easter Monday, water symbolizes love, courting, marriage and a young woman.

The day after Easter Sunday is called Oblyvanyi (drenching) or Volochebnyi or Volochevnyi (Wandering) Monday. This is the day when the young men pour water on the young women, especially on their sweethearts. Some "divchata" or "divky" (young eligible women) were even drenched through the windows of their house. No one slept late that morning, for fear that the bed also would be drenched. As noted by Hryhory Luzhnytsky, even in the cities this custom was popular, to the extent that people emptied their rooms of furniture, in order to avoid water damage.

And, this was an equal opportunity tradition, because on Easter Tuesday, "Oblyvanyi Vivtorok," the young women drenched the young men. Luzhnytsky observed that the ritual should have been called "bathing" instead of drenching, because originally, beginning in the early morning, young people dragged each other into the streams, ponds and rivers in the village. Any water vessel would do, whether being thrown into a trough, or drenched by any means (with buckets, etc.). One indication that this was a courting ritual is that married women were not drenched. In addition to the romantic connotation, the water drenching was to bring health and happiness, and to encourage rainfall.

The Hutsuly (Carpathian mountaineers) did not drench each other because, as Volodymyr Shukhevych observed in his work "Hutsulshchyna," Hutsul clothing is very fine and expensive, and would truly suffer from a soaking.

Their Easter Monday was called Volochevnyi Ponedilok because the "leginy" (young men) went house to house collecting pysanky. They received these from girls with whom they danced at the vechornytsi (dance parties) during the year. Each girl was obligated to give her dancing partner a pysanka when he came to the door. She then invited him in for food and drink.

In some areas, only a young woman who did not give a pysanka could be drenched. On the village streets, the young men exchanged pysanky among themselves, wishing each other, "Pomozhy nam, Hospody, abykh si vydily tak na tim sviti, yak si tut vydymo" (Help us, Lord, that we may see each other in the next world, the way we see each other here).

When enough people gathered in a house, partying began, with music. In the afternoon, the young people gathered outdoors, with girls bringing food and the boys something stronger to drink. This was the day when the young men started seriously observing the home (obzoryny) where a young woman lived, to see if she was a good homemaker (hospodynia).

This soaking is one tradition teenagers enjoy, especially with modern paraphernalia such as the monster SuperSoakers and hoses. In Winnipeg, at the Plast headquarters, this is an eagerly awaited day – not many other traditions are as eagerly observed as this one.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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"Soviet and Post-Soviet Ukraine: A Century in Perspective" to be topic of international conference at Yale University

NEW HAVEN, Conn. - The Yale Center for International and Area Studies and its Yale-Ukraine Initiative will host a two-day conference, April 23 and 24, that will offer a fresh perspective on Ukraine of the last 100 years. The conference will be held 8:30 a.m. - 6 p.m. at the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, Luce Hall Auditorium, 34 Hillhouse Ave.

By examining evolutionary trends in Ukrainian history, economics, politics and culture, the conference will explore the opportunities and challenges that Ukraine faces in the next century. Conference topics include: national identity and nation-building; the legacy of the Soviet past and its implications for post-Soviet Ukraine; the political and economic history of Ukraine in the 20th century; the development of a distinctive Ukrainian society within the confines of larger political, economic and cultural entities; current economic and social issues; and cultural conflicts and language questions.

Academic experts, as well as prominent representatives of Ukrainian and international institutions will participate in the conference. Among them will be: Yuri Shapoval, director of the Center for the History of Political Science, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Yaroslav Hrytsak, director of the Institute for Historical Research, Lviv University; Taras Kuzio, research fellow at the Ukraine Center, University of North London, and former head of mission, NATO Information Center in Kyiv; Charles Clover, correspondent for Ukraine, Financial Times; Joel Hellman, senior counselor, Office of the Chief Economist, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Bohdan Rubchak, professor of Ukrainian literature, University of Illinois; Solomea Pavlychko, senior research scholar, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; and Mykola Riabchuk, research fellow, Center for European Studies, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and deputy editor of Krytyka. Economic history will be presented by Profs. Ivan Koropecykyj and Volodymyr Bandera of Temple University.

George G. Grabowicz, the Dmytro Cyzevskyi Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard, will deliver the keynote address. Gustav Ranis, Frank Altschul Professor of International Economics and director of the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, will open the conference.

Serhii Holovaty, president of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation and former justice minister of Ukraine, also will participate. It was exactly a year ago, while Mr. Holovaty was attending the Yale Conference on Institutional Reform in Ukraine, that his election to the Ukrainian Parliament was arbitrarily invalidated by the Pechersk District Court. Mr. Holovaty now sits as the Ukrainian delegate to the European Commission for Democracy through Law. He will address the conference banquet, which will be held at The Graduate Club, 155 Elm St., on Friday, April 23, at 7 p.m.

Support for the conference is provided not only by the Chopivsky Family Foundation, which funds the Yale-Ukraine Initiative, but also by Yale's Edward J. and Dorothy Clarke Kempf Fund, Yale's Council on Russian and East European Studies, and the Yale Center for International and Area Studies.

The upcoming conference is the

largest of the Yale Ukrainian initiative's efforts this year, but the initiative extends far beyond just an annual conference. Now in its fifth year of existence, the Yale-Ukraine Initiative provides an increasing number and variety of opportunities for Yale students and faculty to study and learn about Ukraine.

The Yale-Ukraine Initiative Committee, under the leadership of Prof. Harvey Goldblatt, chair of Slavic languages and literatures and master of Yale's Pierson College, guides all initiative activities, oversees the academic program, and provides oversight and administrative consistency.

The executive director of the program, Halyna Hryn, a lecturer in Slavic languages and literatures, not only provides direct academic guidance to the students in the Ukrainian language and culture classes, but also organizes and coordinates the program activities beyond the classroom.

The initiative also brings talented young Ukrainian scholars to Yale through the fellowship program, an opportunity that is now well-known within academic circles in Ukraine. Three students passed the rigorous admissions process and matriculated into the International and Development Economics Program in the fall of 1997, and two Yale students used initiative funds to undertake research in Ukraine.

This year the recipients of Chopivsky Fellowships are Olena Maslyukivska of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (enrolled in the School of Forestry and Environmental Science) and Vitaly Voytovych of the Ternopil Economic Academy (enrolled in the International and Development Economics Program). Medical internships in urology at the world-famous Yale-New Haven Hospital have been arranged for Ukrainian doctors by Dr. Bernard Lytton, the organizer of Yale's medical internship program. The Yale-Ukraine Initiative is in its second year of collaboration with the Open Society Institute in hosting economics professor Yury Bilenko of Lviv University as part of the Faculty Incentive Fellowships Program.

Neither do academic exchanges exhaust the Yale-Ukraine Initiative's efforts. Ms. Hryn offers students of Ukrainian language and culture a variety of learning opportunities both inside and outside the classroom with an emphasis on 20th century Ukraine. Working with her throughout the academic year is a group of energetic students who assist with program development and conference organization. The 1998 conference, "Institutional Reform in Ukraine: Implications for Emerging Markets," was the most successful conference so far, attracting a quality audience that exceeded 100.

The Slavic Collections of Yale's Sterling Memorial Library uses both its own and the initiative's funds to acquire and process materials for the Ukrainian Collection and recently hosted a Ukrainian intern for three months. The initiative also lent support so that the Slavic curator could attend a national conference of librarians from Ukraine and Russia.

Since its inception five years ago, the activities of the Yale-Ukraine Initiative have improved in quality and increased in scope, making the study of Ukraine an increasingly important part of the international program at Yale.

For more information please contact the Yale-Ukraine Initiative by telephone, (203) 432-3107; fax, (203) 432-5963; or e-mail, rees/yale.edu; or consult the website, <http://www.yale.edu/rees/yui.html>.

A galaxy...

(Continued from page 11)

• Baritone Sergei Koptchak, who hails from the ethnically Ukrainian Presov region in northeastern Slovakia, appeared in Janacek's "Katya Kabanova" in January. James R. Oestreich of The New York Times found that Mr. Koptchak "revealed in the role of the dyspeptic uncle" in the Met's revived and acclaimed "Kabanova" production. Mr. Koptchak sang the role of the Priest in February performances of Schoenberg's "Moses und Aron."

• In her Met debut season, mezzo Elena Zaremba sang Azucena in February and March performances of Verdi's "Il Trovatore." Her deep, strong voice was heard during the "Live from the Met" radio broadcast of the March 6 matinee performance. Though born in Moscow, she is known to have revealed to a London journalist that her mother is Ukrainian.

The New York City Opera

• Soprano Oksana Kroyvtska, whose compelling portrayal of the title role in "Madama Butterfly" at the New York City Opera last year made critics sit up and take notice, appeared in the same role last month in a new production that featured vividly abstract sets. With February appearances in Monaco in "The Bartered Bride" and the NYCO performances of "Butterfly" now behind her, Ms. Kroyvtska is preparing for a concert at the Ukrainian Institute of America on April 24, together with Pennsylvania mezzo Charlene Marcinko, Yaroslav Hnatiuk of Ukraine and accompanist Thomas Hrynkiw.

• According to The New York Times critic Anthony Tommasini, bass Stefan Szkafarowsky gave "a confident performance" as the Commendatore in the NYCO production of "Don Giovanni," which opened on March 30 and runs for

nine performances, to April 25. Fresh from a stint of singing the roles of Varlaam and Pimen in "Boris Godunov" at the Kennedy Center in Washington, Mr. Szkafarowsky is also appearing this month in a new NYCO production, Richard Strauss' "Intermezzo" (April 13, 16, 18, 21 and 24).

DiCapo Opera Hit

Alexandra Hrabova's personal manager, Bohdanna Wolansky, says that the coloratura soprano "scored a tremendous hit with critics" when she appeared in the DiCapo Opera performances of "La Traviata" in February. Although Ms. Hrabova was cast in four of the eight performances, The New York Times declared that she was "really the star of the show." Winner of nine of 11 competitions she entered recently, Ms. Hrabova is getting set to perform with the New York Vocal Artists at Weill Hall on April 30 and June 11. In mid-May she leaves for

CIS: the jackals...

(Continued from page 2)

noted, Russia lacks "the political and economic resources" needed to do so and therefore should remain calm, recognizing that at present "there is no need to crush anyone."

While some observers may see this comment as vitiating his metaphor, many of the leaders of the CIS member-states are likely to perceive it as something else: an effort to pressure them into following Moscow's line lest Moscow deal with them one by one in the future, as Mr. Karaganov's wounded "lion" might deal with individual "jackals."

While some of these leaders may be impressed by Mr. Karaganov's logic, others certainly will not be, thus setting the stage for a possibly contentious set of relationships between Russia and its neighbors.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

His wish was granted in 1792, and for a brief two-year stint he rejoined the academy as choir conductor.

Russian Gen. Andrei Levanidov, commander of the so-called "Ukrainian" Infantry Corps in Kyiv in 1790-1794, visited the city's various churches in search of the best singers for his choir. In 1794 he happened upon Vedel and hired him to serve as conductor. Their association ushered in the happiest period in Vedel's life and certainly the most prolific. In March 1796, when General Levanidov was appointed Governor Gen. of Slobidska Ukraine and moved to the regional capital, Kharkiv, Vedel followed, taking Kyiv's best choristers with him.

Unfortunately, this good fortune didn't last. The accession of Paul I to the Russian imperial throne spelled demotion for Levanidov, who was removed from his post in 1798, leaving Vedel without a patron.

Since Paul also had notions of "foreign [Italian] elements" that had crept into Russian music (issuing a decree on the matter in May 1797), this subjected Vedel to additional pressures. He narrowly escaped mobilization in the army, returned to Kyiv to work in his father's atelier and compose music. All the while, he sought another appointment as a choir conductor, and even considered joining a monastic order at the Kyiv Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves).

This was to prove a fateful decision. Paul was paranoid about "free-thinkers" and set in motion all manner of police investigations to root them out. In turn, this engendered a contagion of suspicion in various religious orders. In 1799, Vedel fled from the Lavra and set out on a Skovoroda-like journey in the Kharkiv region.

In 1780, based on the testimony of students at the Lavra, who alleged they found "irreverent notes" written in his hand, Vedel was arrested in the village of Okhtyrka, and brought to Kyiv for interrogation. He was ordered imprisoned in a "house for the insane" by Tsar Paul himself, who also issued an edict to that issued against Shevchenko years later) banning him from the use of pen and ink.

The autocrat's death at the hand of disgruntled nobles in March 1801 provided no relief, as his successor, Alexander, was no more lenient nor less suspicious. Vedel died in the asylum on July 26, 1808, leaving a legacy of over 80 works, including various sacred concertos, a liturgy, vespers, music for psalms and paschal hours.

Sources: "Vedel, Artem," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Ihor Sonevtsky, "Artem Vedel: His Life and Legacy" (New York: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 1966); "Nyni Znaiemo Tse: Deshcho Nove do Biohrafii Artema Vedelia," *Kultura i Zhyttia*, No. 42, 1988.

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It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death, on March 25, 1999, in a tragic auto accident, in Trenton, NJ, of

VALENTINA KULISH-CHUBEY

at the age of 59.

A Panakhyda service was held on Monday, March 29

at the Koshek Funeral Home in Trenton, N.J.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, March 30, 1999

at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.

with burial at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery

in South Bound Brook, N.J.

In deep sorrow:

husband – JOHN CHUBEY

daughter – HALIA JURCZAK-LODYNSKY and husband ADRIAN

son – JAROSLAW JURCZAK

grandchildren – ALEXANDRA TATIANA LODYNSKY, ANDRÉ MATTHEW LODYNSKY

sister-in-law – ARIADNA KULISH

niece – ANDREA KULISH

relatives in Ukraine

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Twenty-one Ukrainians in ECHL action

Will 1998-1999 be the year the Louisiana IceGators finally break through and win the Kelly Cup? Or are the Hampton Roads Admirals poised to repeat as East Coast League champions? These two squads were leading their respective conferences past the midway point of the current hockey season. Here's our annual sneak peak at the East Coast Hockey League, minor league hockey's top second-tier talent pool ahead of the United, Central, Western Pro and other leagues, one notch below the AHL and IHL. Players of Ukrainian descent are highlighted with latest scoring stats.

Darren Schwartz, one of league's old-timers, became franchise's all-time leading scorer. Sergei Radchenko (23-2-3-5-88) adds Ukrainian presence here.

Johnstown Chiefs - Despite promising start, Chiefs were looking like tail-enders again, though still had lots of games to go.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Louisiana IceGators - Fined some \$60,000 for salary-cap violations, but still on course for another regular season title.

Pee Dee Pride - Top goaltender and stingy defense were main reasons Pride were runaway leaders. Right wing Ryan Pisiak (21-0-1-1-174) a resident tough guy and pugilist.

Mississippi Sea Wolves - Coach Bruce Boudreau led club on 22-3-2 tear, after poor 3-6-1 start, and back into contention.

South Carolina Stingrays - Center Dave Seitz was leading the league in game-winning goals with eight, keeping his team in the hunt.

New Orleans Brass - Shootout kings of the ECHL, having been involved in 13 of them thus far. They've come up short in eight of them. Ex-Canadiens' farm hand Steve Cheredaryk (41-6-7-13-109) captains the blueline and mans the power-play point.

Jacksonville Lizard Kings - 35-game suspension of Justin McPolin for punching a linesman overshadowed team's comeback. Two Ukes have laced 'em up here: right wing Brad Federenko (50-19-24-43-26) and Jay Pylypuik (3-0-0-0-0).

Augusta Lynx - Due to expert coaching were actually in first place for a while, despite being picked for dead last. Defender Jaroslav Obsut played in 16 games with five goals and 16 points (he's definitely a scorer from the backline) prior to his promotion to Worcester of the American Hockey League. Promising future.

Florida Everblades - Despite opening the season with 13 straight road games, coach Bob Ferguson has kept his club above .500. Young goalie Randy Petruk (16-930-8-7-1-2.45-.905) is a bonafide keeper and has proven it in his first year of pro hockey.

Greenville Grrrowl - In their beautiful new home, the BI-LO Center, the Grrrowl

NORTHERN CONFERENCE

Hampton Roads Admirals - Coach John Brophy at 900 career victory plateau. Boris Zelenko (4G-7A-11PTS-14PIM) has suited up for 15 matches this season.

Toledo Storm - Club has new investors in attempt to expand current arena. Veteran defenseman Aaron Boh has amassed 167 penalty minutes, while tallying six goals and 16 assists in 41 games.

Roanoke Express - Strong goaltending duo accounts for league's lowest goals against. Brad Schust (46GP-9G-15A-24PTS-16PIM) a centerman.

Peoria Rivermen - French-Canadian winger J.F. Boutin exploded for five goals in a win over Dayton.

Chesapeake Icebreakers - Coach Chris Nilan has turned team around after another poor start.

Huntington Blizzard - Rebounded nicely after injury to top netminder. Defenseman Jamie Sokolsky (43-7-20-27-56) solid on blueline.

Columbus Chill - In their final season due to incoming NHL expansion club to same city. Jeff Salajko (35GP-1938MINS-19W-11L-3T-3.06GAA-.903PCT) mans the nets for the Chill.

Dayton Bombers - Center Jamie Ling (not Uke) enjoyed seven-point night vs. Roanoke with five goals and two helpers.

Richmond Renegades - Don't even want to think about where they'd be without standout 5-foot-6 goaltender Maxime (he's French) Gingras.

Wheeling Nailers - Right-winger

(Continued on page 17)



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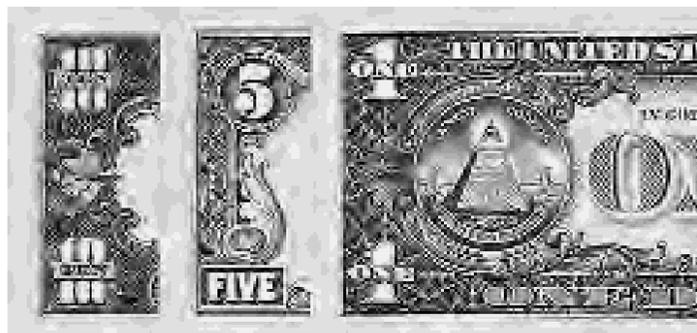
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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 16)

have averaged over 9,300 fans per game and are challenging for top attendance in the league.

Birmingham Bulls – Center Jamie Hicks at the top with 50-something assists, but team struggling at home. Ukrainian Chad Wilchynski began 1998-1999 with Bulls, but played only three early games.

Tallahassee Tiger Sharks – This year have become much more of a physical team under new coaching philosophy. Problem: can't score.

Baton Rouge Kingfish – Lost center Trevor Jobe, league's all-time leading scorer, and started winning more games. Go figure. Defenseman Scott Humeniuk (47-8-24-32-86) has shown some pop in scoring totals.

Miami Matadors – Despite decent first half, the Matadors were having attendance woes. Another pair of Ukes: right-winger Jack Kowal (47-9-23-32-34) joined Jeff Kostuch (16-5-4-9-6) for a while in Miami.

Mobile Mysticks – Any chances here were hurt by one win on the road in each of November and December. Defender Dale Craievich (I'd like to buy a vowel...) chips in nicely with seven goals, 24 assists and 31 points, while sitting in the sin bin for some 86 minutes.

Charlotte Checkers – eighth place in their division with some consolation gained when Darryl Noren became second ever player in ECHL history to exceed 600 points. Forward Steve Basaraba (43-10-15-25-23) and goaltender Taras Lendzyk (19-1088-8-8-1-3.31-.913) are the next-to-last Uke duo in this minor league circuit.

Pensacola Ice Pilots – Things going so bad for coach Al Pedersen he wrote the

Other minor league Ukrainian scoring leaders

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
UNITED LEAGUE						
W. Strachan	Thunder Bay	68	51	65	116	85
B. Gretzky	Asheville	32	28	42	70	29
K. Osborne	Saginaw	54	17	40	57	38
<i>Goaltenders</i>						
K. Simchuk	Port Huron	8	405MINS	2.22GAA	.928PCT	.928PCT
D. Kochan	Broom County	40	2,321	2.97	.907.	.907.
WEST COAST LEAGUE						
S. Dowhy	Bakersfield	59	30	49	79	93
S. Kulak	Tucson	18	7	11	18	16
<i>Goaltenders</i>						
E. Skazyk	Bakersfield	9	320	2.99	.893.	.893.
S. Tkachenko	Anchorage	53	2,976	3.37	.899.	.899.
WESTERN PRO LEAGUE						
R. Pawluk	Arkansas	67	41	55	96	20
CENTRAL LEAGUE						
J. Antonovich	Tulsa	58	34	52	86	54
J. Duda	Wichita	23	12	20	32	14

* Known to have started the 1998-1999 hockey season in the United League with no known statistics thus far: Peter Ambroziak, Flint; Gary Gulash, Quad City; Mark Kotary, Mohawk Valley; Mikhail Nemirovsky, Flint.

name of a player who hadn't played for him in two years on a line-up card one night. One more pair of Ukrainians: right-winger Dave Ivaska (50-2-5-7-59) is a checker, while center Mark Polak (51-5-14-19-50) anchors the team's second or third forward line.

MINOR UTTERINGS: Bob McCammon, the IHL's vice-president of hockey operations, showed he reacts swiftly to stick incidents when he gave the Detroit Vipers' Darren Banks a 10-

game suspension for high-sticking Ukrainian puckster BRAD LUKOWICH of the Michigan K-Wings late last October. Lukowich and Banks were jostling coming up the ice when Banks turned and chopped Lukowich up high with his stick. He was given a match penalty for high-sticking. ... Cleveland became the fifth IHL team to retire a player's number when it raised former left-winger DAVE MICHAYLUK's No. 27 to the rafters on February 21 at Gund Arena. Michayluk is the franchise's all-time leader in games (976), goals (521)

and points (1,185). In his IHL career, he ranked second on the all-time goal-scoring list with 594, third in points with 1,298 and fourth in assists with 704. He holds the league record for most consecutive 100-point seasons, running up nine between 1985 and 1993. He was a first-team all-star five times and was named both regular season and playoff MVP. ... Other Ukrainian players' numbers retired by IHL teams include No. 30 (CLINT MALARCHUK) by Las Vegas and No. 22 (MIKE WANCHUK) by the Michigan K-Wings ...

DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES
of
MONTREAL, Quebec, Canada
announces that its
ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING
will be held on
SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1999 at 3:00 PM
at the **Ukrainian Canadian Congress Hall**
3244 Beaubien E., Montreal, Quebec, Canada

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

434, 465, 471, 473, 492

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:
Stefan Kaczaraj, Treasurer
Tekla Moroz, Advisor

District Committee:
Tekla Moroz, Chairman
Yaroslawa Bachynsky, Secretary
Dania Dubas, Treasurer
Alexandra Dolnycky, Organizing

Schedule of Ukrainian Tennis Tournaments 1999

May 1-2 — Tryzubivka

July 3-4 — USCAK-East, Soyuzivka

July 31-August 1 — Doubles, Soyuzivka

September 4-6 — USCAK Championships, Soyuzivka

September 18-19 — KLK, Soyuzivka

October 2-3 — Tryzubivka



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Please submit your application by May 1st 1999

For applications - please call or fax Soyuzivka at the numbers listed above.

The Vydubyskyi...

(Continued from page 13)

During the final months of Soviet rule in Ukraine, the historic Monastery of the Caves was turned over to the Russian Orthodox Church and its xenophobic Moscow Patriarchate. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Vydubyskyi Monastery's medieval Collegiate Church of St. Michael was returned to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate.

The Collegiate Church of St. Michael is now open to worshipers. The monastic community also is growing. In 1997 the academy's Institute of Archeology commenced a slow and phased evacuation of the historic monastery's buildings to new quarters on the city's Left Bank.

The venerable Vydubyskyi Monastery of St. Michael, under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate, is entering a slow and painfully difficult rehabilitation and restoration process. Rehabilitation of St. George's interior awaits the time when the Institute of Archeology will vacate its premises. Restoration of the monastery's architectural landmarks is only beginning. Some of the old desecrated burials were marked again by simple new tombstones. Among restored markers is the one of Gen.-Maj. Yakiv Mandziuk (1874-1918), commanding officer of the

1st Ukrainian Corps.

The monastery's physical surroundings are among the most bucolic and peaceful, a truly relaxing place in a modern urban metropolis. Visitors can see monks building beehives, piling hay into old-fashioned haystacks or tending vegetable gardens.

While in Kyiv, go and visit the monastery. The monastic brother in the book kiosk will certainly tell you about the growing monastic community or about their Russian visitors who are appalled and disgusted that the liturgy in the Collegiate Church of St. Michael is celebrated in Ukrainian. And take a look at the religious books that are being sold by the monks - published in Kyiv and Lviv.

You may choose to worship within the walls of the historic Collegiate Church of St. Michael, pray at the gravesite of Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko, watch art students draw the majestic Church of St. George, listen to a monk talk about his bee colony, or just relax and admire the picturesque landscape.

The Pascha...

(Continued from page 6)

concentrate all our efforts on spreading the Holy Gospel among all people.

Receive once more this joyful news of Christ's Resurrection. Having beheld Christ the King - the Source of all good things - rejoice, celebrate and pray for us. May the blessing of the risen Christ, the Son of God, abide in and with you.

Christ is risen! Indeed He is risen!

†Wasyly
 Metropolitan
 Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

†Constantine
 Metropolitan
 Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.
 and Diaspora

†John
 Archbishop
 Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

†Antony
 Archbishop
 Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.
 Ruling Bishop of Australia
 and New Zealand

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 496

As of April 1, 1999, the secretary's duties of Branch 496 were assumed by Mr. Myron Pylypiak.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the

New York School of Ukrainian Studies plans "reunion of all reunions"

by Anisa Sawyckyj Mycak

NEW YORK – Imagine reaching back over the decades to meet once again with former classmates, friends and teachers from your Ukrainian Saturday school. Just such an event is now being organized to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the School of Ukrainian Studies in New York City.

This school, whose sponsor is the New York branch of the Self Reliance Association of Ukrainian Americans, is the oldest of the Saturday schools ("Shkoly Ukrainoznavstva") organized by the post-World War II émigrés to the United States. It operates within the framework of the Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), and meets weekly at St. George Ukrainian Catholic School at 215 E. Sixth St. in New York.

After 50 years of existence, the school is still a vibrant institution, with about 120 students, age 5 to 17, coming through its doors to learn about their Ukrainian heritage, and in the process developing close links and friendships that often last a lifetime.

The 50th Anniversary Committee formed at the school to prepare for the celebration is creating an opportunity for students of the past five decades to meet again in a massive get-together, billed as "the reunion of all reunions."

The reunion will be in the form of a Golden Jubilee Banquet and Ball, which will take place on Saturday, October 2, in the heart of New York's Ukrainian community, the Ukrainian National Home at 140 Second Ave. All students, teachers and friends of the school are invited to attend.

Tempo, the popular band that itself has been an important part of the Ukrainian American landscape over these same decades will perform. Special parking will

be designated to accommodate out-of-town guests.

The anniversary committee consists largely of parents of current students, teachers and former students. Honorary members are Olha Kekish, the school's director for the past 14 years, and Natalia Duma, president of the Self Reliance Association, New York branch. The committee is chaired by Luba Labunka, who is also president of the Parents' Committee at the school.

Organizers are also publishing a 50th jubilee book that will highlight the history of the school, profile its students and faculty, and include photos and documents from the school's archives. The editor of the book is Anisa Sawyckyj Mycak.

Former students and faculty are being asked to send in biographical information and brief memoirs of their school years, as well as photos, so these can be added to the school's archives and be included in the jubilee book, as space allows.

A third vital part of the school's 50th anniversary celebration is the creation of a computerized database of all current and former students and faculty. It will serve as the basis for a biographical index and an address directory for the school's records, as well as for the jubilee book. A website for the school is under construction.

The database, developed on the basis of existing school records, still has gaps, especially for the 1950s and 1960s. Former students and teachers who do not receive a mailing from the committee in April should send in their addresses in order to be included in the database, and receive important mailings about upcoming events. Contact the committee's database manager, Ivan Durbak, at 16 Fawn Hill Court, Ramsey, NJ 07446; e-mail, idurbak@netmail.hscbklyn.edu.

"The October 2 reunion will be more than just a great way to meet again with



Reunion committee members: (seated, from left) Anisa Sawyckyj Mycak, Luba Labunka, Tania Tershakovec, (standing) Marusia Durbak, Irka Zaverucha, Serhij Hoshowsky, Emilia Liteplo, Vera Krup, Ivan Durbak and Oksana Andersen.

friends and colleagues. It will also be a fitting way for two generations of Ukrainian American students to honor the memory of the school's visionary founders and to say a collective 'thank you' to all their dedicated teachers and parents," said Ms. Labunka, committee chair.

"Former students can also get involved by making donations to the 50th Anniversary Fund, by buying a congratulatory ad or business ad in the jubilee book, or by making an additional financial contribution to the Jubilee Book Fund to help defray publication costs," Ms. Labunka added.

Donations, which are tax-deductible, may be made to "Self Reliance Association Parents' Committee" with a memo "50th Anniversary Fund" or "Jubilee Book" and

mailed to: 50th Anniversary Committee, c/o O. Andersen, 66-46 Gray St., Middle Village, NY 11379.

In addition to Ms. Labunka, Ms. Kekish, and Ms. Duma, the other members of the 50th Anniversary Committee are: Oksana Chomut-Andersen, Natalia Danysh, Mr. Durbak, Marusia Durbak, George Gajecy, Irene Halatyn, Mira Hankewycz, Serhij Hoshowsky, Slawko Konowalskyj, Vera Kosovych, Vera Krup, Christine Kuzmowycz-Sawicki, Emilia Liteplo, Ms. Mycak, Olya Stasiuk and Tania Tershakovec.

For further information, or to volunteer, contact Ms. Chomut-Andersen, (718) 326-4319, or Mr. Durbak, idurbak@netmail.hscbklyn.edu.

Vyacheslav Chornovil...

(Continued from page 9)

splintered, he believed that in the end all would unite for a principle that was greater than that of clashing personalities: a united, democratic Ukraine.

Few people see their dreams come true. Vyacheslav Chornovil, the political prisoner, the human rights activist, the journalist, the politician, the statesman, the presidential candidate, the beacon of the democratic movement, the spirit of Ukrainian nationalism, the Ukrainian patriot saw his dream become reality. He acknowledged that it was not yet the perfect Ukraine not the kind of Ukraine he wanted to see, but it was a start ...

And, he was willing to fight. When Chornovil was in battle, he was exhilarated, energized, a charismatic leader. He could never sit still; as a matter of fact, when asked a few years back how he would like to die he said, without skipping a beat: "unexpectedly, quickly and while in motion" (nespodivano, shvydko i na khody).

In an interview taped two months ago, Vyacheslav Chornovil was asked if he had any regrets in his life and what he would change if he could live it over again. He told his interviewer that he would live his life the same way all over again, except for a few little corrections, minor ones at that.

He had no regrets.

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Kyiv Dynamo squanders lead...

(Continued from page 4)



Efrem Lukatsky

Dynamo Kyiv forward Andriy Shevchenko scores a goal as Bayern Munich's goalkeeper Oliver Kahn falls during the European Champions Cup semifinal.

ball past Munich goalie Oliver Kahn.

At the 43rd minute, a long free kick by Shevchenko found the net, with the German keeper seemingly mesmerized by a succession of Kyivans failing to make contact with the ball, although Kakha Kaladze was later credited with a touch, and thus, the goal.

Injury time in the first half allowed Bayern to get back in the match, thanks to a goal from Michael Tarnat (substituting for the injured French defender Lizarazu), which, in turn, seemed to cuff the Ukrainian goalie.

A solo goal by Vitaliy Kossovskyi at the 53rd minute (resulting from a poor attempted clearance) seemingly put the

German side in fatal disarray, down 3-1.

But they recovered, and a powerful blast from Bayern's top-scoring striker Stefan Effenberg from a free kick at the 78th minute, brought Munich to within one goal, setting up the dramatic score by Jancker.

Dynamo now faces the unenviable task of playing Bayern at home on April 14, with the Teutons no doubt convinced they can overcome any deficit. After the game, Kyiv coach Valeriy Lobanovsky was quoted by Reuters as saying: "It's not over. If we were able to score three times here we could do it again in Munich."

The question remains whether that will be enough.

Sportsline

(Continued from page 4)

However, he does have players such as Volodymyr Mykytyn, Serhiy Popov and Serhiy Kovalov who are strong forces on the national team, and pressure is mounting within the league to loosen Kyiv Dynamo's quasi-monopolistic grip on the best players in the country.

National Team

After months of good news, the powerful engine of Ukraine's national team is showing signs of sputter. For two matches in a row, the usually ruthless efficiency of striker Andriy Shevchenko is ending in disappointment.

On March 27, Andriy Shevchenko had missed a glorious opportunity to allow his country to latch a hammerlock on first place in Group 4 of qualifiers for the European Cup 2000, sending a ball at French keeper.

In the end, as reported earlier in The Weekly, the away match at the ultra-modern Stade de France in Paris ended in a satisfying 0-0 tie.

On March 31, Coach Jozsef Szabo's side went into a home match at Kyiv's Olympic Stadium with its huge crowds of supporters against clear underdogs Iceland.

Perhaps not sufficiently wary of the fact that the island nation's footballers had held World Champions France to a 1-1 tie and beaten Russia 1-0 earlier in the European Cup 2000 qualifying campaign, the Ukrainians decided to abandon their hugely effective defensive but counter-attacking strategy in favor of all-out offensive.

According to a report carried by Agence France Presse on April 1, "Ukraine, two points ahead of the French at start of play, were a shadow of their usual selves as passes went astray and Mr. Shevchenko missed several good chances in a dire first half."

Vladyslav Vaschuk, a colleague of Mr. Shevchenko's from Kyiv Dynamo was said to have "finally lost patience with his teammates' inability and broke the deadlock [at the 59th minute], striding through from deep midfield to evade a clutch of defenders and drill home a low right-footed shot past visiting keeper Birkir Kristinsson."

Iceland evened the score on a tally by Larus Orri Sigurdsson in the 66th that shocked the home crowd, then held out despite strong pressure from an increasingly desperate blue-and-yellow side.

Two ties in a row have allowed France, which cruised past Armenia on March 31 by a score of 2-0, to draw even with Ukraine at first place in Group 4 standings. In the same group, Russia exploded out of its doldrums to beat tailenders Andorra 6-1, although it is not likely to be a factor in these championships.

A note of consolation: Ukraine drubbed Iceland 5-1 in the under-21 contest on March 30 in that category's qualifier. A day prior to the senior team's matches, the juniors play a contest mirroring that of their elders.

Goals by Hennadiy Zubov (45th minute), Oleksa Oliynyk (48th), Vitaliy Balytskyi (67th), Anatolii Timoshchuk (71st) and Oleh Yashchuk (88th), allowed Ukraine to continue vying for first place

in the group. They are currently tied with Russia and France at nine points.

This was also a face-saving game after the demolition visited upon them by France on March 27. David Trezeguet a young man who played on his country's World Cup Champion team last year, singlehandedly pulverized the Ukrainians with goals at the fourth, 44th, 58th and 66th minutes.

GROUP FOUR STANDINGS

	W	T	L	F	A	Pts
1. Ukraine	3	2	0	8	3	11
2. France	3	2	0	8	3	11
3. Iceland	2	3	0	5	2	9
4. Russia	2	0	3	13	8	6
5. Armenia	1	1	2	3	6	4
6. Andorra	0	0	4	2	13	0

The schedule of remaining qualifying games (home side first):

June 5

UKRAINE vs. Andorra
France vs. Russia
Iceland vs. Armenia

June 9

Armenia vs. UKRAINE
Andorra vs. France
Russia vs. Iceland

September 4

UKRAINE vs. France
Iceland vs. Andorra
Russia vs. Armenia

September 8

Iceland vs. UKRAINE
Andorra vs. Russia
Armenia vs. France

October 9

France vs. Iceland
Russia vs. UKRAINE
Andorra vs. Armenia

Websites

We'll make another mention of the superlative Ukrainian soccer website at <http://www.physics.rutgers.edu/~myckola/f-ua.html>

Come here to get all the latest news and rumors, archived statistics and histories, as well as an excellent network of links to the official sites of Kyiv Dynamo, Shakhtar Donetsk, Karpaty Lviv, Metalist Kharkiv, Metalurh Mariupol, Metalurh Zaporizhia, plus some fan sites for other teams in the Ukrainian premier league.

The site also has links to daily and weekly sports and football newspapers, as well as the invaluable "Jareky's Hot Pages" (<http://football.wertep.com>) and "Jaroslav Jarmola's Hot Pages" (<http://shrike.depaul.edu/~jjarmola>).

Sportsline is open to Netizens. We can be reached by e-mail: toronto@ukrweekly.com.

If you know of the sportish exploits of a Ukrainian athlete, team, coach, or even management type, please let us know. Please provide evidence of any individual's Ukrainian background or history of having played/coached for Ukraine.

If you know of a website that provides data about the above-mentioned, drop us a line.

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Good Morning, Ukraine—6 a.m. EST, Mon. to Fri. (repeat at noon)
Morning News—11 a.m., Monday to Friday
Panorama UTN—10 p.m., Monday to Friday

SPORT

Wednesdays at 8 p.m.—the best examples of sport from Ukraine

THURSDAY NITE THEATER

Productions of the Kyiv Opera and Ballet Theater
"Giselle"—February 25 at 7 p.m.

HISTORY

Historical films Fridays at 7 p.m.

DOCUMENTARY CINEMA

"Zolote Namysto"—10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., Monday to Friday, visit the historical sites of rural and urban Ukraine

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UKRAINIAN SOCCER

Ukraine vs. Iceland—March 31, 1999

Ukraine vs. Andorra—June 6, 1999

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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Teachers make a world of difference

by Lydia Smyk

I remember those seemingly endless hours of Ukrainian school: sitting in class studying declensions and the geography of Ukraine. It seemed as though the material was antiquated and useless. Students doodled and daydreamed, but somehow retained an incredible amount of knowledge.

Many of those students are now themselves teachers, youth counselors and subscribers of The Weekly. Now they are the ones teaching Shevchenko and Ukrainian history, and are active in our community. Which is where we come in. Our hope is that UKELODEON becomes a tool for them to reach all our children – those who speak the Ukrainian language and those who don't.

Here in the state of New Jersey newspapers have become useful tools in the classroom. I know that throughout various communities in the U.S. local publications have done the same. The newspaper is seen as a tool to enhance basic skills and knowledge. UKELODEON, too, can be used to enhance knowledge of our heritage.

With this thought in mind, I distributed copies of the premiere issue of UKELODEON to my third grade Ukrainian students. The torture of Pani Smyk's Ukrainian reading and vocabulary became fun as the children tackled the Mishanyna. They did it for homework and then begged me for insider information to solve the riddle. No such luck. I encouraged them to talk to their families and help them solve the puzzle.

My fourth graders looked at the publication differently. When I asked one of my pupils whether he will read UKELODEON, he emphatically said: "No!" Why not? I was curious because we are open to suggestions and here was one of our target demographic group rejecting the product. He replied: "I don't plan on reading your paper because I am going to write my own!"

A simple answer, but, to my surprise, my whole class began spending every free minute formulating their own publication.

* * *

Every parent is a teacher, and as teachers we have many diverse roles. Take a few minutes and encourage your children to read UKELODEON. Solve the riddle, solve the Mishanyna. Encourage them to become involved. Those few precious minutes together may teach them more about themselves and their ancestry.

Mishanyna

X	B	H	S	I	D	A	R	E	S	R	O	H	S
Y	X	B	K	R	A	S	H	A	N	K	A	L	K
T	B	A	S	K	E	T	X	R	T	K	R	E	O
I	E	K	V	A	L	W	B	M	N	L	S	S	V
N	E	T	S	R	L	S	W	A	X	O	E	E	B
R	T	S	G	L	R	T	S	H	B	O	I	E	A
E	S	Y	G	G	E	Y	V	U	E	K	V	H	S
T	A	K	S	A	P	G	E	L	D	N	A	C	A
E	E	K	R	E	T	T	U	B	D	Y	E	T	A
N	E	S	I	R	S	I	T	S	I	R	H	C	V

Solve our monthly Mishanyna (hodgepodge) by finding the words below. Good luck! (And Христос Воскрес!)

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| babka | cheese | eternity | kystka |
| basket | Christ is | ham | paska |
| beets | risen | horseradish | pysanka |
| butter | dye | kovbasa | salt |
| candle | egg | krashanka | wax |

Ohio student's science project wins

CLEVELAND – Lev Horodyskyj, 16, a senior at Padua Franciscan High School, brought down the house at the Northeastern Ohio Science and Engineering Fair with his project on earthquakes. His four-year independent research into earthquake-resistant construction was recognized as the best engineering project and also won the grand award in physical science.

Almost 500 students, from grades 7 through 12, participated in this competition.

Lev, together with another student who won a similar award for biological science, will now represent Ohio at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair to be held in Philadelphia on May 2-8.



Lev Horodyskyj with his award-winning project on earthquake-resistant construction.

Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, was selected as this year's site for the prestigious international competition because it was in this city nearly 50 years ago that the first international science and engineering fair was held on May 21, 1950.

This year, about 1,000 students from across the United States and 30 countries will compete for scholarships and other prizes. The competition will take place at the Pennsylvania Convention Center and will be open to the public on Thursday and Friday, May 6-7, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Lev will present his research to those interested on Thursday, May 6, from noon until 3 p.m. All visitors are welcome. Let's support our budding young Ukrainian scientist.

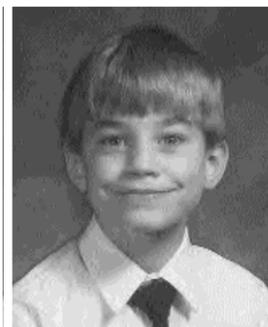
Myshka's mystery

Well, my little *quick* ones, I've decided to give you a riddle that won't cause you to *fall* down in despair. I was a certain kind of *man*. With a surname like mine on April 29, it's amazing that I was selected.



And, the answer to last month's mystery: Mykola Lysenko, a composer (he wrote music), who was born on March 22, 1842.

The correct answer was submitted by 8-year-old Lev Wolansky of New Providence, N.J. (who found the answer with a little bit of help from his musically inclined mom).



Lev Wolansky

(Remember, send in your answer to our April mystery and your picture could appear in UKELODEON.)

Pysanka project hailed as success

Our office looks just great! Thanks to you, readers of UKELODEON.

Our thanks go out to all those who sent us their colorful Ukrainian pysanky: Andrijko Malynovsky, age 3, Jersey City, N.J.; Stepan Woch, 3 ³/₄, and Bohdon Woch, 5, East Hanover, N.J.; Stepan Nesteriwsky, 8, Newark, N.J.; David Demianicz, 7, and Jessica Demianicz, 4, Elizabeth, N.J.; Markian Blazejowski, 5, Bayonne, N.J.; Michelle Bilyj, 12, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; Adam Klapko, 8, Newark, N.J.; Larissa Smyk, 9, and Roxanne Smyk, 9, Orange, N.J.; Christine Sulyk, 6, and Taras Sulyk, 9, Bayonne, N.J.; Andrew Kardach, 9, Newark, N.J. (he decorated two pysanky); Paul Hadzewycz, 7, Morristown, N.J. (he sent in three pysanky); Larissa Stakhiv, 4, Waldwick, N.J.; Andrew Puzyk, 9, Mountainside, N.J.; Chrystyna Lazirko, 9, Clark, N.J.; Stepan Halkowycz, 9, Teaneck, N.J.; Danyla Frazier, 8, Union, N.J.; Tatiana Martynetz, 9 ³/₄, South Orange, N.J.; Vitaly Tsabak, 10, Newark, N.J.; Olena Lyashchenko, 9, Newark, N.J.; Alexandra Burns, 8, Roselle Park, N.J.; Stephanie Borai, 9, Newark, N.J.; Daniel Lesko, 8, South Orange, N.J.; Kristina Rakoczy, 9, Whippany, N.J.; Alex Sydoriak, 9, Upper Montclair, N.J.; Matthew DiLiberti, 8, Hillside, N.J.; and Mira Diakiw, 6, Philadelphia (she sent in her own design).

That's a total of 33 pysanky – 31 of them from New Jersey and two from Pennsylvania. What happened to the other states of the U.S.? And Canada? And the rest of you?

Special thanks also go out to the teachers and youth counselors who facilitated this project: Lydia Smyk and Kathleen Kornas of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, Chrystya Woch and Olenka Halkowycz of the School of Ukrainian Studies in Jersey City, and Dana Kolodij and Ms. Halkowycz of the Jersey City branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM).

Check it out!

For a real treat, check out your pysanky designs in color on our website:

<http://www.ukrweekly.com/UKELODEON.shtml>

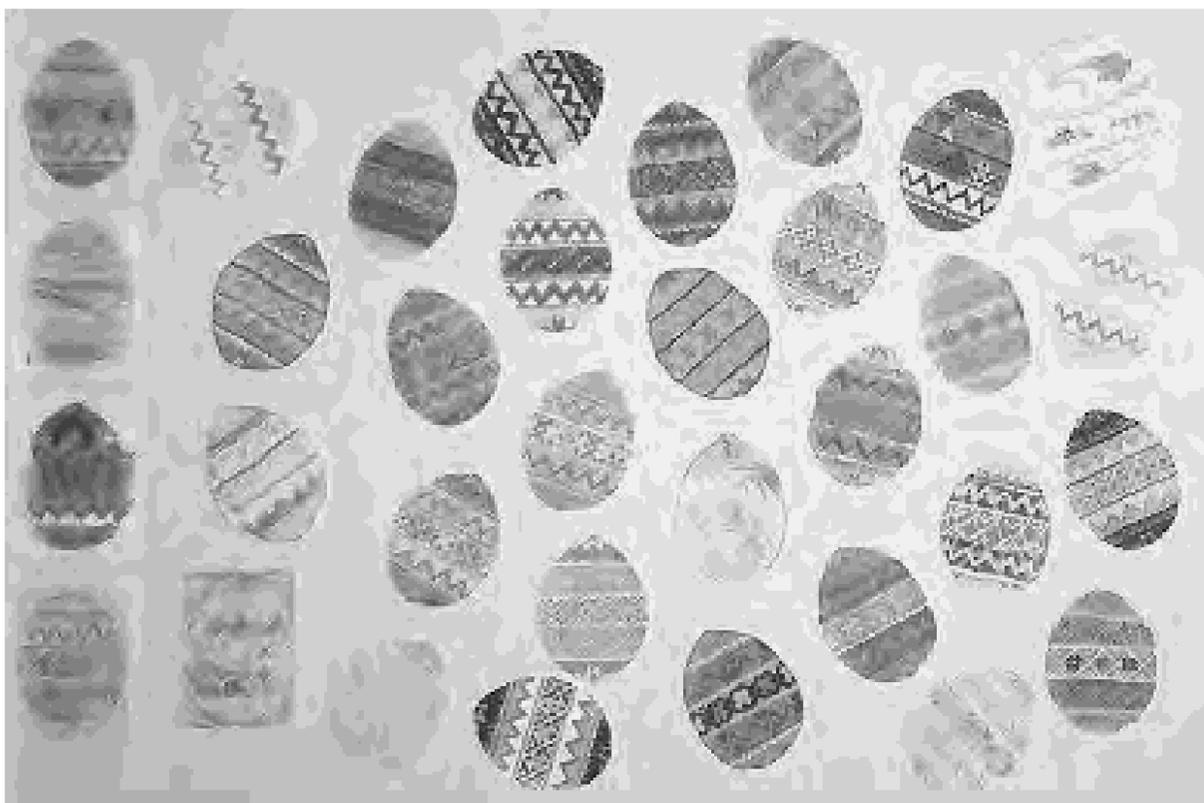
OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated May 9, please send in your materials by April 30.

And, don't forget, your input and ideas are welcome. So, drop us a line:

UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9150; telephone, (973) 292-9800; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that's a kids' network (spelled with a capital "N"), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission. According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the root of the word, "odeon," is from the Greek "oideion," a small building used for public performances of music and poetry. Our UKELODEON is envisioned as a public space where our youth, from kindergartners to teens, can come to learn, to share information, to relate their experiences, and to keep in touch with each other. Its contents will be shaped by the young readers of the next generation.



UKELODEON readers' pysanka project as it is displayed at The Ukrainian Weekly's office.

Let's lace up those skates!

Seems like many in the Northeast had the same idea for a pleasant outing: ice skating.
(Do you recognize any friends?)



MONTCLAIR, N.J. – The Passaic, N.J., chapter of Plast sponsored an ice skating trip on February 21 to the Montclair Clairy Arena. Fifty enthusiastic skaters attended the event. For two and a half hours "ptashata," "novatstvo," "yunatstvo," counselors and their families happily skated around the rink. Some first-time skaters started onto the ice with shaky knees, but, with the assistance of the more experienced, were skating freely in no time.



CROMWELL, Conn. – Over 80 youngsters and parents participated in the first annual ice skating party sponsored by the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM), Hartford Branch, on Saturday, March 20, at the Champions Ice Skating Rink in Cromwell, Conn.

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Chicago WFMT Sat. 4:00 PM

Alberta Access TV Sat. 2:00 PM

Manitoba CKY Sat. 11:00 AM

Vancouver RCC Ch 4 Tues. 8:00 PM

Val d'Or Quebec TVC-9 Sun. 8:00 AM

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, April 14

NEW YORK: The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations is hosting a talk by Oksana Horbunova, representative of La Strada-Ukraine, on the topic "International Trafficking of Ukrainian Women." The talk will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:15 p.m. There will be a showing of the documentary film "Bought and Sold" at 5:30 p.m. prior to the talk.

Saturday, April 17

WASHINGTON: The documentary "Eternal Memory: Voices from the Great Terror" will be shown at 7 p.m. at Georgetown University Law School, 600 New Jersey Ave. (corner of Massachusetts Avenue), Moot Court Auditorium. (The school is two blocks from Union Station.) Immediately following the screening there will be a panel discussion with David Pultz of Wellspring Films Ltd. and other participants to discuss the human rights issues raised at the end of the film. "Eternal Memory" is being screened as part of the Human Rights Watch International Film Festival traveling festival on opening night. For information call Andrea Holley, (202) 544-6070.

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association Parents Committee is holding a Spring Fling Dance-Zabava at the Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., starting at 9 p.m. Music will be by Dunai from Toronto. Tickets at the door: \$18/single, \$35/couples, student under 18, \$10. For advance tickets, at \$15 each, and table reservations call Orest Rusynko, (973) 340-9551.

KENMORE, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Students' Association at the State University of New York in Buffalo is sponsoring the "Echoes of Ukraine" concert program, featuring the Desna dance ensemble of Toronto. The concert will be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 3275 Elmwood Ave., at 4 p.m. Tickets: \$9, adults; \$8, seniors and students. For more information call Erika Cherko, (716) 645-2494.

Saturdays, April 17 and 24, Monday, April 19, and Wednesday, April 21

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute is presenting a four-part workshop on the art of constructing the traditional Ukrainian sorochka (shirt) and serdak (wool jacket). Anna Kulczyka of Chicago, embroiderer and costume specialist, will show how to cut and design a customized shirt and jacket and teach unique embroidery stitches. The week-long workshops will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave. Fee: \$90 for the entire series and \$35 for all kits. For further information or registration call (416) 923-3318.

Monday, April 19

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: The Yale-Ukraine Initiative and the department of history at Yale University are holding a lecture by Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. The lecture, "Grappling with the Hero: Hrushevskyi Confronts Khmelnytskyi," will be held at the Hall of Graduate Studies, 320 York St., Room 401, at 4 p.m. For more information call (203) 432-1300.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Lucan Way, consultant, World Bank, Washington, on the topic "State Building and the Political Economy of Intergovernmental Finance in Post-Soviet Ukraine." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Tuesday, April 20

WASHINGTON: "Treading Water: State-Building and Intergovernmental Finance in Post-Soviet Ukraine" is the title of a seminar to be held at 3:30-5:30 p.m. at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies. Featured speaker is Lucan Way, consultant to the World Bank, Washington. The seminar will be held in the fifth floor conference room at the Woodrow Wilson Center, 1 Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. Please bring photo ID to comply with security requirements for admission. For information call (202) 691-4100.

Thursday, April 22

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute at Columbia University is holding a lecture by Volodymyr Kulyk, Institute of Political and Ethno-National Studies, National Academy of Ukraine, titled "Ukrainian Nation-Building: Between Achieving and Pretending." The lecture will be held in Room 1219 of the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., at 12:15-2 p.m. For more information, call the Harriman Institute, (212) 854-4623, or visit their website: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/HI/home.html>.

Saturday, April 24

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents "Anthologies - Vocal Works of Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912)" with Oksana Krovytska, soprano; Charlene Marcinko, mezzo-soprano; Yaroslav Hnatiuk, baritone; and Thomas Hrynkiw, pianist. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79 St., at 8 p.m. For additional information call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

NEW YORK: The New York Bandura Ensemble, under the direction of Julian Kytasty, musical director, presents "A Spring Concert" featuring performances by all three branches of the NYBE - Astoria, New York City and Yonkers. Solo performers will include: Mr. Kytasty, Alla Kutsevych, NYBE instructor; and special guest artist from Kyiv, Roman Hrynkiw. Mr. Hrynkiw is one of the foremost bandura virtuosos in Ukraine, instructor at the National Academy of Music of Ukraine (formerly the Kyiv Conservatory), composer, Merited Artist of Ukraine since 1997 and associated Artist of the International Menuhin Foundation since 1994. Mr. Hrynkiw is also a designer of experimental new models of banduras, and plays an instrument of his own handiwork. His repertoire includes original compositions, Ukrainian folk music, classical pieces arranged for bandura and his own jazz improvisations. He is currently in the New York area to participate in a recording with legendary jazz guitarist Al Di Meola. The concert will be held at 136 Second Ave. at 5 p.m.

Monday, April 26

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Tomas Rosen, Ph.D. in Slavic philology, University of Uppsala, and visiting scholar, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, on the topic "Problems of Dating and Locating Medieval Slavic Translations." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Friday-Monday, April 30-May 3

CHICAGO: Jacques Hnizdovsky's woodcuts and linocuts will be on exhibition and for sale at William Greenbaum Fine Prints at the Chicago International Antiques and Fine Art Fair, Merchandise Mart. Hours: Friday, 11 a.m.-8 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.-7 p.m.; Sunday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m.; and Monday, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. For more information call (800) 677-6278.