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International Monetary Fund grants Ukraine \$1.96 billion in stand-by credits

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The International Monetary Fund granted the Ukrainian government a stand-by credit totaling \$1.96 billion on Friday, April 7, announced acting Minister of Economics Roman Shepek.

He told Interfax-Ukraine that the IMF board of directors made its decision after the Ukrainian Parliament adopted a 1995 budget on Thursday, April 6.

[For the IMF's official news release about credits for Ukraine, see page 4.]

According to Ukraine's newly adopted budget, the deficit for 1995 is 7.3 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), which meets an IMF requirement necessary for the release of credits.

Ukraine also received the second half of the standard transformation facility (STF) credit, some \$350 million, as agreed upon last year.

Acting Foreign Minister Gennadiy Udovenko said the loan demonstrates that the IMF recognizes President Leonid Kuchma's commitment to economic reform.

He added that the credit received from the IMF will be applied toward the repayment of debts Ukraine has incurred for gas

and oil from Russia and Turkmenistan in the last few years. According to Interfax, Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets said on April 10 that Ukraine would have to pay \$600 million of its IMF credits to Russia for energy supplies.

A top-ranking official from the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers said the IMF credits also qualify Ukraine to receive assistance from countries on a bilateral basis.

"We hope that now Ukraine will gain more trust throughout the world, and private capital will come to us," said acting Minister Udovenko.

According to Ukrainian experts, Ukraine could receive up to \$4 billion in economic aid in 1995.

The Ukrainian Parliament had passed a 1995 draft budget on March 22, providing for a 7.3 percent budget deficit, but the IMF said the draft was not enough to disburse credits and that, therefore, it could not review Ukraine's case in Washington by the end of March.

President Kuchma then sent a letter to the Parliament on April 6 to urge its members to pass the 1995 budget, emphasizing that financial aid from the West depends on whether the legislature passes the budget.

Chaos reigns in Parliament as law on powers is discussed

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The power struggle between Ukraine's Parliament and president heated up again on Wednesday, April 12, as the legislature prepared to discuss the law on power, which had been passed in draft form on December 28, 1994.

The discussions and debates, which are expected to continue throughout the month, underscore the division in Parliament between the left and right, between those forces that would like to see a strong presidential republic and those who see a republic ruled by councils.

President Leonid Kuchma attended the parliamentary session on Wednesday morning, April 12, to argue for support of the bill which increases executive power.

He demonstratively left the hall, followed by members of his government, when Oleksander Steshenko, a Communist Party member from Luhanske and a member of the Committee on State-Building, accused the executive branch of "drifting away from the people, engaging in overly bureaucratic measures and unlimited authoritarianism."

"I am convinced that if the Supreme

Council adopts the "Law on State Power and Local Self-Government" in this proposed form, it will mean the liquidation of the 'rada,' or council system, and limited powers for the Supreme Council," said Mr. Steshenko during a 10-minute monologue.

Deputies of the national-democratic factions stormed the center podium in order to silence Mr. Steshenko.

Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz tried to keep order in the session hall, however, he did not use his authority to ask Mr. Steshenko to step down, nor did he turn off his microphone to forbid him from speaking, a measure he has often utilized.

"This provocation was planned and coordinated with Moroz," charged Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of the Rukh faction in Parliament, reacting to the Steshenko incident.

Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the Reform faction, attacked Mr. Moroz, implying that the Socialist leader knew exactly what he was doing when he asked Mr. Steshenko to deliver his address. Mr. Holovaty demanded that Mr. Moroz apologize to President Kuchma for allowing the session to get out of hand and for insulting the president of Ukraine.

(Continued on page 4)

Ukraine to shut down Chernobyl by 2000

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma told representatives of the European Union and the G-7 during meetings here on April 13 that Chernobyl will be closed down by the year 2000.

"We met with the Ukrainian president and prime minister in order for them to give us a strong gesture regarding Chernobyl. In response, President Kuchma gave us the opportunity to tell you that he has made a decision to shut down the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the end of the century, in order to begin the new age with a closed Chernobyl," said French Environmental Minister Michel Barnier.

"We praise this courageous and very important decision," he added.

However, Volodymyr Horbulin, the president's secretary for national security, said the matter of Chernobyl's shutdown would have to be reviewed within the context of Ukraine's energy problems. He said that a comprehensive plan for decom-

(Continued on page 4)

Morozov discusses Ukraine's national security

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Former Ukrainian Defense Minister Kostiantyn Morozov, a self-described "student" at Harvard University, advocated Ukraine's withdrawal from the Commonwealth of Independent States and integration into a collective European security system as the only guarantor of Ukrainian statehood during a March 26-31 visit to the nation's capital.

The retired air force colonel general, who served as independent Ukraine's first minister of defense in 1991-1993, is currently a visiting scholar at both the Ukrainian Research Institute and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He traveled to Washington under the auspices of his fellowship.

During his meetings here, the former defense minister repeatedly pointed to the imbalance of power on the European continent after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact. He said that Russian attempts to fill the void with the creation of a collective security system under the aegis of the CIS are threatening to the majority of CIS countries.

Mr. Morozov told a March 29 meeting of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee's security issues task force that he views recent Ukrainian-Russian agreements on the creation of a joint air defense system and cooperation in military production as vehicles for drawing

Ukraine into a CIS security system. "A military union with Russia can lead to a political one, which would threaten Ukraine's existence as an independent state," warned the former defense

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Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski greets former Defense Minister Kostiantyn Morozov.

KHRYSTOS VOSKRES — CHRIST IS RISEN

COMMENTARY: The myths of "The Great Patriotic War"

by Dr. David R. Marples

On May 9, Russia will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in what is still known in the former country as "The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945." That date was designated as a national holiday by the Soviet regime and remains the most important day in the Russian calendar.

This year, President Bill Clinton and other world leaders have been invited to Moscow to join in the celebrations. The anniversary, however, is a flawed one, insofar as it pertains to a united and coordinated effort against fascism. Perhaps 50 years after the defeat of Nazi Germany is an appropriate time for a reassessment of the events of the war and post-war period.

In 1939, having purged his army leadership, Joseph Stalin was happy to collaborate with his "arch-enemy," Adolf Hitler. By the agreement reached in the Non-Aggression Pact between Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop (Germany) and Vyacheslav Molotov (Soviet Union), Germany and the USSR carved up between them the short-lived independent Polish state. A year later, Stalin annexed the helpless Baltic republics and forced Romania to give up territory in Bessarabia. These territories would not be relinquished after the war.

After the German attack on the USSR, Stalin was faced with another dilemma: a large number of Soviet citizens in the border regions refused to defend their own state. Had the Germans utilized such support, the course of the war might have been quite different. But the ruthless treatment of the Hitler regime alienated the local population, which had little alternative but to resist the invaders. Even so the Soviet partisan movement failed abjectly in 1941. Only when "regional" partisan leaders had been eliminated by the NKVD did the movement begin to gain a foothold in Belyorussia (now Belarus) and north-western Ukraine.

Though the Germans suffered their first serious defeats on the eastern front in 1942, Soviet victories were achieved at great cost. Even at the Battle of Stalingrad — arguably the greatest Soviet military triumph of the war — almost two Russian soldiers died for every German. The Germans could not afford such attrition. They were driven out of the Soviet Union by relentless Red Army attacks; yet casualty figures on the Soviet side were up to five times higher than those for the enemy. Stalin and Gen. Georgi Zhukov sacrificed people for territory, a contrast with 1812, when Napoleon was forced to abandon his Russian campaign without a decisive battle.

In 1944, Stalin punished those national groups that he suspected of disloyalty to the Kremlin. Six entire nations were deported en masse to the east, including 190,000 Tatars, whose ancestors had lived on the Crimean peninsula for over 600 years; and the unfortunate Chechens, who even 50 years ago were considered of questionable loyalty. The Ukrainians of the western borderlands were a different matter. Too numerous to be deported, they were subjected to punitive raids by the secret police and branded indiscriminately as German collaborators. Vicious conflicts continued there well into the 1950s.

As the Red Army moved westward in 1944, Stalin eliminated all potential

David R. Marples is professor of Russian history at the University of Alberta. The article above was published in the Edmonton Journal on April 1.

democratic leaders in post-war Poland. (Four years earlier the cream of the Polish officer corps had been executed at Katyn.) Polish cities were gutted, national treasures purloined, and the Red Army halted its advance on the Vistula to allow the destruction of the Polish Home Army by the Germans during the Warsaw Uprising. The treatment of the German population in Berlin and other cities, though understandable from the perspective of inflicting revenge upon a merciless enemy, was even worse. Ignoring Anglo-American concerns, Stalin had imposed Communist regimes in Eastern Europe by 1948.

Red Army deserters were considered traitors. The same was true also of those who had secured Soviet victory at such great cost. Upon their return home, almost all found themselves in labor camps; the fact that they had entered "bourgeois" territories was sufficient to cast suspicion on their true allegiances. DPs who were

... the war legends live on, perpetuated by a new Russian state that has yet to find its real identity and encouraged by a Western world that recognizes the sacrifice of the Soviet peoples, but ignores the realities of the Stalin regime, an erstwhile ally that destroyed more innocent citizens than even the Germans.

returned forcibly to the Soviet Union at Stalin's request were also incarcerated. The late 1940s — the time of "celebration of victory over the fascist hordes" (to use Soviet parlance) — was also a period of mass deportations of Soviet citizens, extermination of "kulaks" and a virtual civil war situation in the western regions.

Yet the war legends live on, perpetuated by a new Russian state that has yet to find its real identity and encouraged by a Western world that recognizes the sacrifice of the Soviet peoples, but ignores the realities of the Stalin regime, an erstwhile ally that destroyed more innocent citizens than even the Germans. The Russians and other national groups gave their lives to destroy German National Socialism, but they were brutalized by their own regime in equal measure.

The post-war period, Soviet or non-Soviet, is hardly one that Russian citizens can regard with pride: the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia in 1956 and 1968; the disastrous war in Afghanistan of 1979-1987; and today the destruction of Chechnya and the Chechens, a remote mountain people hardly known outside Russia and the Caucasus.

The arrival of world leaders will prompt Russia to end the Chechen conflict as quickly as possible. The U.S. president can then visit a "peaceful, democratic post-Soviet state" — an epithet that bears as much resemblance to reality as the myths perpetuated for 50 years about the Great Patriotic War.

NEWSBRIEFS

Gaidar to become Kuchma consultant?

KYYIV — Yegor Gaidar, who engineered Russia's economic reforms and earlier served as Russia's deputy prime minister, left a meeting with President Leonid Kuchma on April 7 and told the press that the president had asked him to serve as a consultant on economic strategy. He added, "I doubt that I will be a consultant to the president of Ukraine. But I will help by simply giving advice." The current leader of the Russia's Choice party and member of the Duma said that details needed to be worked out and emphasized that any final decisions would be made only by the president. The President's Office released no information related to Mr. Gaidar's statement. (Respublika)

Kuchma restructures electrical power

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma took a critical initial step to restructure Ukraine's electrical power sector last week with a decree that sets up a national electricity "pool," authorizes the denationalization of four plants and creates 27 local electricity distribution companies, reported the Financial Times on April 11. The moves, resisted by Ukraine's energy establishment, are to be implemented by July 1. The World Bank is expected to approve a \$114 billion loan to aid in the restructuring, which is the first of its kind in Eastern Europe. (Financial Times)

Gazprom denies Moroz allegation

KYYIV — Chairman of Parliament

Oleksander Moroz on April 6 told a session of Parliament, which was discussing Ukraine's 1995 budget, that Russia was preparing to cut off natural gas supplies again. The allegation was quickly denied by Gazprom, Russia's private gas monopoly. It was, however, another round in the match between Russia and Ukraine over natural gas and oil, which Russia has and Ukraine needs. Last month Russia and Ukraine, pressured by the International Monetary Fund, agreed that Ukraine's \$2 billion energy debt to Gazprom could be converted into Ukrainian government bonds. Gazprom wants to swap the bonds for controlling interest in 15 major Ukrainian enterprises, especially for a piece of the pipeline that carries Russian gas to Western Europe. An official of the Ukrainian State Property Fund, Yevheny Filozof, said Gazprom would be limited to 15-20 percent, even though, "they want more." (Respublika, Financial Times)

Iran, Turkmenistan, Ukraine sign accord

KYYIV — Ukraine signed a tripartite agreement with Iran and Turkmenistan on economic and trade relations during Foreign Minister Gennadiy Udovenko's visit to Tehran on April 8-9. The three parties also discussed a deal whereby Ukraine would provide Iran unspecified raw minerals in return for help to develop an Iran-Turkmenistan-Ukraine gas pipeline. They agreed to further meetings and scheduled

(Continued on page 19)

Baltic, Polish leaders cite realities of World War II

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The presidents of the Baltic states will not attend ceremonies scheduled for May 9 in Moscow to mark the 50th anniversary of the Victory in Europe Day, while Poland marked the 55th anniversary of the Katyn massacre and criticized the Allies for keeping silent about Soviet responsibility for the murders.

Lithuanian President Algirdas Brazauskas issued a statement on April 3, noting that he and his Latvian and Estonian counterparts will not travel to the Russian capital for ceremonies observing the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

As reported by OMRI Daily Digest, Mr. Brazauskas noted that "the victory over fascism did not bring the restoration of a democratic and independent Lithuanian state. Of all the pre-war European states, only the three Baltic

states were not put back onto the political map of Europe after the war."

OMRI also reported that, in Poland, President Lech Walesa, speaking at ceremonies marking the 55th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, said his country expects from its eastern neighbors a full disclosure of all circumstances surrounding the murders, "sincere regret" and true justice. The execution of 21,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest was ordered by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The newspaper Rzeczpospolita reported on April 4 that the Polish president said good relations with Russia depend on an honest reckoning with the past.

Cardinal Josef Glemp criticized the Allied powers for maintaining decades of silence about Soviet responsibility for the Katyn murders.

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Morozov discusses...

(Continued from page 1)

minister.

"In the East, attempts are being made to recreate a structure of balance under Russia like the Warsaw Pact. The CIS cannot do this. The CIS was created to facilitate an amicable divorce between the republics of the former Soviet Union, but Russia has not been a guarantor of peaceful dissolution," he said, citing the artificial tensions created by the Russian Army in Moldova in 1992 and Georgia in 1994 as examples.

"The only way Ukraine can guarantee its national security, which in turn insures the development of Ukrainian statehood and Ukraine's existence as a non-nuclear state, is by withdrawing from the ranks of the CIS and integrating into a European system of security, concretely as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization," said the former defense minister.

Mr. Morozov reiterated his belief that Ukraine's future lies with NATO in his meetings on Capitol Hill with the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees, and Sen. William Roth (R-Del.), and at Washington think-tanks — the Woodrow Wilson Center, the Brookings Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Privately, the former defense minister and current director of the Center for the Study of Ukrainian Statehood, an independent think-tank based in Kyiv, discussed Ukrainian security issues with Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor to President Jimmy Carter, counselor to the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and chairman of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee; and Dr. Elizabeth Sherwood, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Russia, Ukraine and Eurasia.

"The nations of Eastern Europe will become members of NATO in 1995, and I believe that Ukraine is in line" to join the military alliance, Mr. Morozov said, but he conceded that his country has not taken full advantage of the opportunities presented to it since signing on to the Partnership for Peace program.

"Ukraine has not made efforts to standardize its military technology like Poland and Hungary have. If Ukraine was pursuing a path of standardization, by its actions it would be demonstrating its commitment to relations with NATO," he said, adding that Ukraine must find an appropriate form of cooperation with the alliance.

"Dr. Brzezinski speaks of 10 to 15 years before Ukraine becomes a member of NATO. I agree that it may be a lengthy

process, but Ukraine must start working towards that goal now," emphasized the former defense minister. "In any case, the problem of Ukrainian security requires resolution in a much shorter time."

A strategist in his own right, Mr. Morozov proposed his vision of a new European security system during a meeting with the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee's task force on security issues.

The future NATO?

The American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, established by the CSIS in 1993, is an unofficial group of 17 prominent Americans and Ukrainians that makes recommendations at the highest level to the two governments regarding needed initiatives to enhance the American-Ukrainian relationship. The committee's membership rolls include Henry A. Kissinger, George Soros and Malcolm Forbes on the American side, and Ukrainians Borys Tarasiuk, Viktor Pynzenyk and Dmytro Pavlychko, among others.

Mr. Morozov, who is a member of the advisory committee, explained that in accepting the nations of the former Warsaw Pact into NATO's ranks, the face of the alliance will irrevocably change and its mission will need to be amended. He proposes that an expanded North Atlantic Treaty Organization should evolve into a military/political alliance based on the military standards of NATO and the political principles of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, "transforming the organization into an all-European membership that could coordinate with other systems."

"Other systems," elaborated the retired general, means Russia. "Russia does not want to be a partner of NATO on the same level as other former republics. It is interested in a 16 plus one scenario," Mr. Morozov said, referring to a proposal put forth by Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev last spring in Germany.

If Russia were to create a separate collective security system under a CIS or Eurasian aegis, Mr. Morozov concluded, then "Russia would not oppose a European security system including Ukraine and other East European states. In meeting Russian interests, Ukraine's interests would be safeguarded as well."

The security issues task force, chaired by retired U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, met on March 29 to prepare for the larger committee's third meeting scheduled for June in New York.

While in Washington, the former defense minister also visited the National Defense University and met with the Ukrainian American community.

Talbott paves way for Clinton visit

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Emphasizing that "Ukraine has come a very long way in four years of independence," U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said his meetings in Kyiv on Monday, April 10, had "strengthened our hopes and our sense of optimism about the future of Ukraine and about U.S.-Ukrainian relations."

Mr. Talbott, together with a U.S. delegation that included James Collins, the State Department's senior coordinator of policy for the NIS; Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs; as well as Defense Department and National Security Council officials, traveled to Ukraine for one day of intensive meetings with Ukrainian government officials to outline plans for U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to Kyiv on May 11. U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William G. Miller joined the U.S. delegation during its full day of meetings.

"Our principal purpose in coming here was to prepare for the visit of President Clinton in a short time, and we were able to preview and underscore the three messages that President Clinton will bring to Ukraine," said Mr. Talbott.

"The first message is that the U.S. supports a stable, secure, independent, democratic and prosperous Ukraine. It does so for reasons rooted in American national interests, for reasons based on our concept of regional peace and stability, and also because a strong Ukraine will advance many global issues taken very seriously in the United States," said Mr. Talbott during a news conference at America House on Monday evening, prior to his departure for Ankara, Turkey.

"The second message concerns the importance of Ukraine staying on a reformist course. We all recognize that the transition to a market economy is never easy, but it offers the best path to economic security and economic growth, the best way of integrating Ukraine into the new Europe," he continued.

"The third message concerns Bill Clinton's personal desire to expand our bilateral relationship, particularly in the area of trade and investment. President Kuchma visited the White House in November. That meeting strengthened the bond between our two nations. Based on the work we did here today, we are confident that President Clinton's visit to Kyiv next month will be just as successful as President Kuchma's visit to Washington," added Mr. Talbott.

Although the final agenda for the May 11 Kyiv visit has not yet been approved, Mr. Talbott did meet with President Kuchma, acting Foreign Minister Gennady Udovenko, acting Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz to discuss various aspects of the visit, as well as U.S.-Ukrainian relations in general.

He said the Clinton administration sees Ukraine "emerging as a linchpin of the new post-Cold War Europe because of its geographical position, its size and its wealth, its human and natural resources."

"Ukraine is positioned to have an exceptionally powerful influence on the economic, political and security landscape of the entire region. We are convinced that this influence can and will be for the better," he continued.

"I can assure you that American policymaking toward Ukraine runs straight from Washington to Kyiv," said Mr. Talbott. When asked why President Clinton never comes to Kyiv first, but via Moscow, Mr. Talbott pointed out that President Clinton's last trip in January of 1994 took him through Boryspil to Moscow.

James Rupert, a reporter from The

Washington Post now based in Kyiv, had asked Mr. Talbott to comment on a CIA report issued in 1993 that predicted Ukraine was a powder keg ready to explode, and asked him to outline the change in the current U.S. attitude toward Ukraine.

"About 15 months ago President Clinton was in Ukraine; he was an optimist then for Ukraine, not only surviving, but prevailing, thriving as a democratic, market-oriented country. It is safe to predict that you will hear him even more optimistic this time," responded Mr. Talbott, refusing to comment on the CIA report.

"The enduring principle of U.S. policy, and we have said it repeatedly, on many occasions, in many places, not just in this capital, but elsewhere as well, is that we unambiguously support the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, in Ukraine's borders," answered Mr. Talbott, responding to questions regarding the Russian Parliament's claims on Sevastopol on the Crimean peninsula.

"There should be no question whatsoever about the sovereignty issue here. Crimea is a part of Ukraine. And we heard precisely that from authoritative representatives in the Russian government on that issue," he added.

Mr. Talbott also said the United States would not meddle in Ukrainian-Russian relations, unless it is asked to help out by both sides.

"The general guiding principle of our policy — and I think it is endorsed by key figures in both Ukraine and Russia — is that the fate of reforms in these two countries is interlocked.

"If Russia stays on its reformist course, despite the difficulties, despite the setbacks, which have been significant, that will be good not only for the people of Russia, but also for the Ukrainian people and vice-versa," he added.

"As for our own role," Mr. Talbott continued, we have good relations with both governments, and are prepared to use our good offices when the governments ask us to, as we did, for example, with the trilateral agreement."

The problem of NATO also was discussed during Mr. Talbott's visit, and Ukrainians were praised for their active role in the Partnership for Peace program.

If it's April 16, then dial 380

NEW YORK — Consumers who call Armenia, Belarus and Ukraine need to use new country codes to reach parties in these countries. The changes for Ukraine and Belarus are effective on Sunday, April 16, at 12:01 a.m. Greenwich Time (April 15, 7:01 p.m. EDT); Armenia's code change is effective May 1.

The changes are being made by the International Telecommunications Union, the organization responsible for assigning country codes.

The new country codes are 374 for Armenia, 375 for Belarus and 380 for Ukraine. In addition to eliminating the "0" in front of all city codes for Ukraine, the new codes replace the "7," Russia's country code, which has been required to call these countries. For example, consumers calling Kyiv would dial 380 (country code) and 44 (city code) instead of 7-044 before the telephone number.

AT & T provides international long-distance direct-dial service to more than 280 countries and areas worldwide.



Retired Gens. Nicholas Krawciw and Kostiantyn Morozov.

Kristina Lew

IMF announcement of credits cites progress in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on April 7 approved credits for Ukraine totaling some \$1.96 billion to support the government's 1995 economic reform program. Of the total, \$1.57 billion is being made available under a one-year stand-by credit, and \$392 million is being disbursed as Ukraine's second drawing under the systemic transformation facility (STF).

The STF is a temporary IMF financing that provides assistance to member countries that face balance of payments difficulties. This assistance is meant to allow severe disruptions in traditional trade and payments arrangements due to a shift from reliance on trading at non-market prices to multilateral market-based trade.

Following is the text of a press release issued by the IMF in Washington on April 7.

Background

The government that took office in Ukraine in the summer of 1994 has acted with increasing resolve under the first STF program to come to grips with the deep economic crisis it inherited. Measures taken in the final quarter of the year — to contain a prospective explosion of the budget deficit, to limit the growth of credit to enterprises, and to begin liberalizing prices and the exchange and trade system — served to forestall a slide into hyperinflation and to prepare the ground for more radical action in 1995.

The record of policy implementation under the first STF program, approved on October 26, 1994, has been generally good, with most of the policy commitments eventually achieved and financial policies tightened that surpassed expectations. However, the persisting difficulties in the areas of inflation, balance of payments, and economic activity, highlight the magnitude of the economy's imbalances and the structural impediments to a recovery in output.

The program for 1995

The Ukrainian government's program for 1995 seeks to build on the earlier measures with a view to achieving a swift and enduring reduction in inflation, liberating the economy's export potential, putting in place meaningful structural reforms and normalizing financial relations with creditors. Bringing inflation down from its current high level is seen as a precondition to re-establishing confidence, reversing capital flight and allowing the system of prices to guide effectively the allocation of resources.

The specific aim is to reduce monthly inflation to low single digits by the middle of the year, and to about 1 percent by the end of 1995. The program also aims to limit the decline in real GDP to 10 percent and to contain the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments to about \$1.3 billion in 1995.

A tight fiscal policy is the key to achieving this objective. The state budget deficit is targeted to decline to 3.3 percent of the GDP in 1995 from 8.6 percent in 1994, entirely on the basis of a reduction in expenditures, partly reflecting the withdrawal of government from operations that can be more efficiently discharged by the non-governmental sector. This includes the government's substantial withdrawal from agricultural financing and the replacement of budget lending. Other measures of expenditure restraint include a strict wage policy in the budgetary sphere, cash limits in certain other areas, and further increases in public utility charges, housing rents, and energy prices to households in order to

contain subsidies.

The monetary projections incorporated in the program support the policy goal of keeping the rate of monetary expansion substantially below the projected rate of increase in nominal activity in the first half of the year. The program envisages a policy of wage restraint to support the adjustment process and to limit the prospective increase in unemployment.

Structural reforms

The program envisages implementation of structural reforms, consisting of the removal of administrative controls and the provision of incentives for enterprises to innovate, enter new markets and reduce costs. To these ends, the government will substantially reduce price controls by the end of the year and will adjust for subsidized goods, continually reducing the level of subsidization.

The program also includes the privatization through vouchers of about 8,000 medium- and large-scale enterprises, as well as the majority of small-scale enterprises, by the end of the year. Sales to foreign investors, both through individually negotiated deals and through tenders of blocks of shares in the auction process, are also contemplated under the privatization program.

The program also foresees further reform of the trade system, with a view to removing all impediments to the promotion of exports. The government has already eliminated most export quotas and streamlined a pre-registration scheme which limited exports, and will remove the export quota on grain in the course of the year.

Addressing social costs

Ukraine's authorities attach paramount importance to protecting the most vulnerable social groups from the impact of the adjustment and liberalization process. The budget provides for an increase in spending on social protection by close to 2.5 percent of GDP. Existing benefits will be indexed to wage increases with, where necessary, a flattening of the pension-benefit structure to allow minimum incomes to keep pace with inflation.

With assistance from the World Bank, a review of all social benefits will begin in 1995, including the design of measures to strengthen the pension and unemployment compensation systems.

The challenge ahead

The program that the Ukrainian authorities have launched represents a clear break with the past, both in its commitment to regroup financial discipline and in the implementation of substantial structural reforms. However, the task of restructuring the Ukrainian economy and restoring the country's external viability goes beyond 1995 and will require continued adjustment measures, as well as external assistance over the medium term.

The program has received pledges of support from the international community in the form of grants, credits and debt rescheduling for a total of \$1.5 billion (U.S.). This support will help Ukraine achieve its ambitious reform program and, at the same time, pave the way towards the normalization of relations with its creditors.

Ukraine joined the IMF on September 3, 1992. Its current quota is about \$1.57 billion, and its outstanding use of IMF credit currently totals about \$391 million. (A member's quota in the IMF determines, in particular, the amount of its subscription, its voting weight, its access to IMF financing, and its share in the allocation of funds.)

Chaos reigns...

(Continued from page 1)

Anton Buteyko, chairman of the Center faction, proposed even more drastic measures placing the blame on Speaker Moroz.

"I propose that lawmakers suspend the chairman of the Supreme Council for two days, in order for him to study rules of procedure in Parliament," he said. Mr. Buteyko threatened that if the legislature does not pass the law on power, the Center faction will review the procedure for dissolving the Parliament, motivated by the fact that it is incapable of normal work.

"This is not just the law on power, it is a decisive moment in our lives," said Gennadiy Samofalov, a member of the Inter-Regional bloc for Reforms faction.

Former President Leonid Kravchuk, an independent, voiced his opinion about the situation, as the session degenerated into chaos with deputies leaving the session, walking around to the podium and loudly talking among themselves.

"The president will not stop; he is openly asking for power, but the Supreme Council is not giving it to him. That means there is only one course to take. The people are the carriers of power; a referendum is one way out of this situation," he stated.

However, Chairman Moroz ruled out a national referendum as a way to resolve the issue, discarding the idea as soon as it was brought up. He told journalists that it would take about a month to adopt the bill on powers, adding that it seemed there would be a third reading.

Despite the fact that Mr. Moroz was verbally attacked by a number of deputies during the morning session on Wednesday, April 12, and accused of disrupting discussion on the power bill, he acknowledged that the power bill must be passed.

"We need to pass the law, but it must be well-thought out, adopted article by article, with due respect to the Constitution," he added.

Mr. Moroz also told reporters that he is ready to apologize to President Kuchma, if the president feels he has been insulted. "We should step over this artificial opposition," he emphasized.

Mr. Moroz also asked President Kuchma to return to the session, but as The Weekly was going to press, President Kuchma was nowhere near the session hall.

Other voices in Parliament

Yevhen Smirnov, a member of the Statehood faction, called for the impeachment of the president, saying that the execu-

tive branch keeps pointing its fingers at the legislative branch for anything and everything that is wrong in Ukraine.

Leftists in Parliament demanded equal time to voice their opinions concerning the law on power, which threatens their power base in Parliament.

"In my opinion, by demonstratively leaving the hall, the president and his team showed their weakness. We feel that the law on power will lead to a strict dictatorship," said Volodymyr Marchenko, a member of the Socialist Party.

His colleague, Ivan Chyzh, added that the way out of the situation is to pass a new Constitution, because, "with the power bill adopted, the Supreme Council may find itself illegitimate."

Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the president's National Security Council, told reporters that Mr. Steshenko's actions were aimed at hindering the adoption of the law on power. "His actions can have very serious repercussions," he added.

Presidential Chief of Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk, who was a member of the special conference committee formed after the bill passed in the first reading, told reporters that the leftists in Parliament continue "to torpedo actions by the executive power."

The draft bill, passed last December, was supposed to be reviewed by a special committee composed of one representative from each faction in Parliament, plus representatives of the Ukrainian president. The committee reviewed the bill, which is made up of 56 articles, with a fine-tooth comb and came up with 902 corrections. Currently, the deputies are reviewing every correction before they can vote on the bill as a whole.

The law, which would delineate the responsibilities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, as well as local government, gives the president more power, such as the authority to form a Cabinet of Ministers without the approval of Parliament, to disband the Parliament if the legislature disagrees twice with a governmental plan of action, and the right to veto legislation passed by the Parliament.

However, some political observers say that the law on powers is not necessary for Mr. Kuchma to be an effective leader, because what is important now is forward movement on a clear, unobstructed path of economic reforms.

Independent deputy Stepan Khmara said he would vote against the law, explaining that, even according to the existing Constitution, "the president is authorized to form his own government and introduce shifts within its structure."

Ukraine to shut down...

(Continued from page 1)

missioning the Chernobyl plant had to be prepared and that conventional energy stations would have to compensate for the resultant loss of power.

Ukraine also must solve a number of other problems regarding spent fuel and nuclear waste disposal.

Ukraine agreed to shut down its Chernobyl nuclear power plant provided that the West supports an alternative plan to build a new thermal power station in the region, said Serhiy Parashin general director of the Chernobyl plant, at an April 13 news conference.

His announcement of the \$4.4 billion program came just hours before a European Union and G-7 delegation arrived in Ukraine to discuss the safety and future of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, located 80 miles north of Kyiv.

Chernobyl was the site in April 1986 of the world's worst nuclear power accident: it has been the focus of much debate between Ukraine and the West.

The Ukrainian government is expected to make a statement that will incorporate Mr. Parashin's proposals within the next

few days, Interfax-Ukraine reported.

"In Ukraine, we do not have a problem with the Chernobyl nuclear power plant," said Mr. Parashin. "The problem is in the West," he explained, adding that if money is not found for the project, or if the proposal is rejected, Chernobyl will keep working.

He told reporters at a news conference at the Cabinet of Ministers Club that he believes funds will be found for the project. The project envisions that 19 countries — including 15 EU members and three G-7 nations that do not belong to the EU — as well as Ukraine, will contribute \$200 million each to close down Chernobyl and open a conventional energy plant that would help fulfill Ukraine's energy needs and employ 6,000 people currently working at the Chernobyl station.

"If the West thinks that the Chernobyl station should be shut down, they should put their money where their mouth is," he added.

Mr. Parashin said decommissioning the Chernobyl plant could begin in as little as 40 months. He said he envisions a gas-fired energy station with three blocs, with each bloc producing up to 1 million

(Continued on page 19)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Washington Office supports funding for international broadcasts

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office has sent letters to all members of the Senate to protest budget cuts that threaten the continued functioning of U.S. radio stations which broadcast to Central and Eastern Europe, namely Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Voice of America.

The letter, dated April 3 and signed by Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office, noted: "A budget cut in international broadcasting is a 'penny wise and pound foolish' policy, which we will come to politically and economically regret since the United States has strategic interests in Central and Eastern Europe."

It went on to urge the senators to oppose any further cuts in the funding for RFE/RL and VOA. "The issue is nothing less than freedom, democracy and U.S. national security interests," it was pointed out.

The UNA letter comes on the heels of a March 5 editorial in The Ukrainian Weekly titled "Silencing the Voice," which argued that the mission of America's international broadcasters continues even after the fall of the Soviet Union, as democracy and free markets are being built in that region formerly dominated by the USSR.

Following is the full text of the letter sent to all senators by the UNA Washington Office.

* * *

While the Berlin Wall has come down and the Soviet Union has collapsed, democracy has not yet triumphed in Central and Eastern Europe. To firmly establish democracy and free markets in

the countries of the region will take more than a token five-year effort.

According to longtime leaders of the democratic movements in virtually every Central and East European country, people such as President Lech Walesa of Poland and President Vaclav Havel of the Czech Republic, Radio Free Europe (RFE), Radio Liberty (RL) and Voice of America (VOA) are playing key roles in the building of democracy in their countries. Unfortunately, it appears that the U.S. Senate, ignoring the pleas of those brave individuals who risked their lives for the cause of freedom, is prepared to destroy these critical tools of democracy-building, all in the name of budgetary savings. A budget cut in international broadcasting is a "penny rise and pound foolish" policy, which we will come to politically and economically regret since the United States has strategic interests in Central and Eastern Europe.

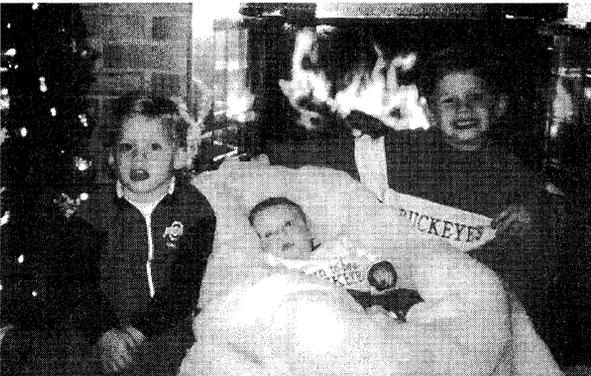
Last year, Congress reorganized our international broadcasting services (consolidating RFE/RL and VOA) with a FY 1995 savings of \$150 million. To cut this program another \$98 million will be nothing less than destruction of the stations, an abandonment of the people in Central and Eastern Europe, and an abdication of our leadership of the free world.

On behalf of the millions of individuals in Central and Eastern Europe who are struggling to institutionalize democracy and whose lives and liberties are in the balance, Ukrainian Americans in (state named) urge you to oppose any further cuts in the accounts of RFE/RL or VOA. The issue is nothing less than freedom, democracy and U.S. national security interests.

Young UNA'ers



Nikolasa, Olenka and Marissa Tysiak (seen above from left) are new members of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. They were insured by their parents, Cynthia and Gerald Tysiak.



Lesia (left) and Zenon Mural are members of UNA Branch 102, while their little brother, Roman Alexander, is a new member of UNA Branch 358 in Cleveland. He was insured by his grandparents Olena and Peter Bojko. The children's parents are Robert and Christine Mural.

OBITUARIES

Michael Karachewski, Branch 221 secretary

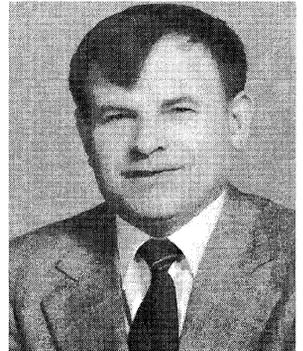
CHICAGO — Michael Karachewski, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 221 in Chicago and an active member of the local community, died on March 24. He was 66.

Mr. Karachewski was born on October 14, 1928, in the village of Zahirechko, Khodoriv county, Ukraine. During World War II he served in the juvenile formation that functioned as an anti-aircraft defense unit within the German army. After emigrating to the U.S., he served with the U.S. Army during the Korean War.

Within the Ukrainian community of Chicago, Mr. Karachewski was actively involved in the UNA, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Youth Association.

The funeral took place on March 28 with a liturgy offered at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and burial at St. Nicholas Cemetery.

Surviving are Mr. Karachewski's wife, Helen; daughter Natalie with her hus-



Michael Karachewski

band, Levko, and their children, Stefania and Ivanko; daughter Anna; and son John with his wife, Suzanna.

Mykola Scheremeta, former branch secretary

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mykola Scheremeta, longtime secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 70, died on March 26 after a prolonged illness. He was 84.

Mr. Scheremeta was born in 1911 in the village of Kinashiv, Rohatyn county, Ukraine. He arrived in the United States after the second world war and became active in local community life.

In 1976 he was elected secretary of UNA Branch 70 and served in that capacity through 1992, when he took ill. His daughter Mary Rooth took over the secretarial duties. Mr. Scheremeta enrolled numerous members into the UNA and was a delegate to several UNA conventions.

He was a founding member of the Self-Reliance Credit Union in Jersey City, and was active in the parents' club of the local School of Ukrainian Studies as well as organizations of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

Surviving are his wife, Paraskewia; daughters, Stephanie Leddy, Mrs. Rooth, Irene Laschuk, Patricia Flass and Oksana Kuzyszyn; brother, Mychajlo; and 12



Mykola Scheremeta

grandchildren.

The funeral liturgy was offered on March 29 at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City; burial was at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

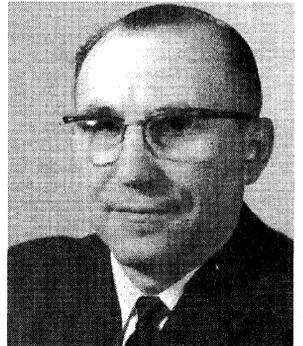
Leon Wowk, secretary of Branch 444

SASKATOON — Leon Wowk, secretary of UNA Branch 444 for 35 years, died here on February 6 at the age of 80.

Mr. Wovk was born on February 14, 1914, in Mlynivtsi, Zboriv county, Ukraine. After emigrating to Canada, where he lived for 65 years of his life, he became involved in many community organizations, including the Ukrainian National Federation, at first in Toronto and later in Saskatoon.

Mr. Wovk was a former executive director of the Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, a supporter of Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and St. Josaphat's Home for the Aged, and a Ukrainian community representative to the Multicultural Council and other organizations.

The funeral liturgy was held on February 9 at St. George Cathedral. At the tryzna (memorial repast) at the Youth Home, eulogies were delivered by, among others, Dr. Stepan Derzhko on behalf of the Ukrainian National Federation and Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian World Congress, on behalf of the Ukrainian community.



Leon Wovk

Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow was present to personally offer his condolences to the family.

The deceased's son, Yaroslav, spoke on behalf of the family, including his mother, Stefania, her brothers and other family members.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Season of renewal

During this holiday season it is good to stop and think about how we celebrate Easter and to consider why we celebrate in a particular manner. Oftentimes, in our fervor to fit into the mainstream society, we lose sight of the significance and beauty of our traditions; our celebrations become mere mechanical reactions — something we do because we've always done it. Thus, it is appropriate to look back, to see who we are and recall how our traditions began.

This Sunday, like millions of other people, many of us will celebrate Easter; many will celebrate next week as they observe the holy days by the Julian calendar. For all Christians worldwide, the significance of this Easter is the same: it marks the resurrection of Christ. But, in our celebrations there will be a difference. In our case, we will be marking this holy day with the blessing of Easter baskets, the exchange of pysanky and the singing of hahilky. But when and where did all this begin?

Elements of our Easter traditions, like most of our holiday traditions, began long before the time of Christ. Originally, the folk rituals in pagan Ukraine were connected with the change of seasons and agricultural work. They were annual holidays celebrated by the entire community. With the introduction of Christianity, these rituals became incorporated into religious life.

The spring cycle of customs, which symbolized the meeting of winter and summer, began during present-day Lent. Originally the observance of these traditions lasted two weeks, but because of new religious beliefs, the observances were shortened to one week.

In the pre-Easter period, everything was taken out of the house and cleaned. The house was white-washed and refuse was burned outside the village. There were prescribed ceremonies that went along with this period, including thrice encircling the village with a plow.

On the Sunday before Easter, that is, Palm Sunday, or Verbna Nedillia, willow boughs would be blessed in church and people would tap each other and repeat the wish "Be tall as the willow, as healthy as the water, and as rich as the earth." The cattle would later be driven to the fields with these willows and then the father or brother would thrust the twig into the earth for luck.

During Easter week, a great effort was made to get all the field work done before Thursday because, from that day on, work was forbidden. A liturgy would be served at night, and people would set off for their homes with lit candles, trying to make it there without having them go out. The significance of these candles was that they were kept to be relit from year to year on the same day. This Thursday, known as Maundy Thursday, was connected with the cult of the dead, who, it was believed, would meet in the church that night for the liturgy. These candles would also be placed in front of icons before a thunderstorm and they were used to light the ritual fire at night.

No work was ever done on Good Friday, or Passion Friday, as it was known, and no bells would ring until Easter (instead, wooden clappers, kalatala, would be used). In some areas, the holy shroud, or plashchanytsia, would be carried solemnly around the village three times.

On Easter, the windows would be opened early in the morning to let the sun "look" into the house. Young girls would eagerly wait for it with a prayer in the orchard, while men would take off their caps as it rose. It was believed that, at that moment, "the doors of paradise are opened and the sinful souls are freed from hell."

Easter time was always a period of happiness with the singing of spring songs, the presentation of hahilky and the blessing of Easter baskets. People would greet each other, exchange pysanky, and then rush off to partake of the blessed food.

The celebration would last three days, as the joyous sounds of bells, and vesnianky and hahilky filled the air, and the spirit of renewal enveloped everyone and everything.

So, as this season of renewal is upon us, let us greet each other joyfully: "Khrystos Voskres — Voistynu Voskres!"

EASTER PASTORAL LETTER:
The annual rebirth of our souls

To the Reverend Clergy, Religious and Our God-loving Faithful: Peace in the Lord and our Archiepiscopal Blessing!

Christ is Risen!

Just as spring revives nature and allows for a new blossoming of life, so too does the glorious Feast of Easter, in springtime, which celebrates the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, annually renews our souls and favors us with the presence of God's grace in our lives. St. Paul reminds us of this most basic belief of our Christian faith, "As Christ was raised from the dead by the glory of the Father, we too might walk in newness of life" (Rom. 6:4) that is, in the life of the children of God. The greatest gift, therefore, that our Risen Savior could grant us on the day of His victory and glory, is the gift of forgiveness of our sins through the institution of the Sacrament of Penance.

It may seem unusual, Beloved in Christ, that on this glorious and joyful celebration, I direct your attention to the holy sacrament of Penance, which of its nature, instills in our hearts sorrow, sadness and anxiety. But I do nothing more than imitate our Divine Savior who, on the very day of His glorious Resurrection, instituted this holy sacrament, as a harbinger of His peace. Our Divine Savior, on the day of His Resurrection appeared to His distraught, overwhelmed and discouraged apostles and greeted them with the messianic salutation, "Peace be with you!" This messianic peace includes the countless blessings and promises that the Lord God promised to give His chosen people with the coming of the Messiah to earth. This divine peace, the peace of our restless hearts with God, "is far beyond human understanding" (Phil. 4:7). No one is able to give us such peace, except the promised Messiah, the son of God, Jesus Christ (John 14:27).

This messianic peace attained its fullest measure for us only after the Passion and glorious Resurrection of the promised Messiah, our Divine Savior. This peace, however, enters into our hearts only when we repent and show sincere sorrow for our sins. Then Christ forgives these sins through His priest, who announces in the name of the Risen Christ, "Go in peace!" To assure us of this divine, messianic peace, which becomes the source of our happiness and consolation, the Risen Savior established this holy sacrament of Penance on the very day of His glorification, saying, "Peace be with you. As the Father has sent me, even so I send you." And when He had said this, He breathed on them, and said to them, "Receive the Holy Spirit. If you forgive the sins of any, they are forgiven; if you retain the sins of any, they are retained" (John 20:21-23).

"As the Father has sent me, even so I send you," our Divine Savior told His apostles. Through them He addresses these words to His Holy Church. From that moment, therefore, the mission of Christ's Church is identified with that given by the Heavenly Father to His Son: to reconcile humanity with God and assure us of eternal life. From that moment, the Church strives to renew the children of God in the life of God's grace and direct them to eternal life through the merits of the Risen Savior.

We read in the Holy Gospels that the Risen Savior, in the course of his many appearances to His disciples, opened their minds so that they could understand the Scriptures, and explained, "Thus it is written, that Christ should suffer and on

the third day rise from the dead, and that repentance and forgiveness of sins should be preached in His name to all nations" (Luke 24:46-47). Thus, the forgiveness of sins, the reconciliation with God, is realized through the merits of Christ's Passion, and His Resurrection is the living pledge of our resurrection from the death of sin to the life of God's grace, the life of the children of God. St. Peter the apostle teaches this same truth when he writes, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ! By His great mercy we have been born anew to a living hope through the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead" (1 Peter 1:3).

The Holy Mother Church, therefore, directs us all, who believe in Christ, to celebrate the Feast of the glorious Resurrection "in spirit and truth" (John 4:23), which calls for a true renewal of God's grace in our souls, achieved through our sincere Easter confession. It is only then, when we are renewed in spirit, that we can sacramentally unite ourselves with the Risen Christ in the Holy Eucharist, with the assurance of our eternal salvation revealed to us in the words of Christ the Lord Himself, "He who eats my flesh and drinks my blood has eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day" (John 6:54).

Regrettably, not all the faithful take to heart this redeeming word of our Divine Savior. They observe the Feast of the glorious Resurrection not "in spirit and truth," but only superficially, by virtue of custom, that is by "words and talk" (1 John 3:8), never realizing a spiritual resurrection with Christ to "live a new life" (Rom. 6:4), the life of God's grace. The Fathers of the Church, nevertheless, did not underestimate the power and mercy of the Risen Savior. They, therefore, extended the time for Easter confession and Holy Communion to the end of the Easter Season, to the Feast of the Ascension, throughout the period of time that we greet one another with the joyous Easter greeting: Christ is Risen!

This Easter greeting serves as a constant reminder to those who neglect their Easter confession, to fulfill this holy obligation, for only then can they sincerely and truly answer with the joyous salutation, "Indeed He is Risen!" In replying to the Easter greeting with the words "Indeed He is Risen," we confirm that Christ is truly risen in our hearts, since through our Easter confession we, too, are resurrected with Christ to a new life of divine grace.

Beloved in Christ! As I greet you on this Great Day, the glorious Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, I extend my heartfelt wishes to you in the hope that you share in the heavenly joy of the Risen Lord. My most cordial greetings include the hope that everyone, by sharing in the grace of Easter confession and Holy Communion, becomes more worthy to share in the future resurrection to eternal life. I joyfully repeat to you the words of St. Gregory the Theologian (+389), from his Canon of the Resurrection Matins, which several centuries later were so poetically and majestically revised by St. John Damascene (+749), "O day of Resurrection! Let us beam with festive joy! O Pascha of the Lord, for from death to life, from earth to heaven Christ our God led us who sing the hymn of victory." Christ is Risen!

† Stephen, Metropolitan-Archbishop
† Walter, Auxiliary Bishop

Given in Philadelphia at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Mother of God on the Third Sunday of the Great Fast, the 19th day of the month of March, 1995 A.D.

April
18
1854

Turning the pages back...

An ethnographer and popularizer of literature, Mykola Sumtsov was born on April 18, 1854. After graduating from Kharkiv University in 1875, he studied in Germany for three

years, and then returned to lecture on Russian literature at his alma mater.

Sumtsov's major area of interest was folklore and myth, and he published studies of carolling, pysanky and rituals. He also wrote articles about Ukrainian literature and philology from the 17th to the early 20th centuries. In 1922, he published an anthology of Ukrainian literature that was widely read and helped to popularize Ukrainian culture.

Following the Revolution of 1905, Sumtsov was the first professor at Kharkiv University to lecture in Ukrainian.

He was active in the Kharkiv Historical-Philological Society, serving as its secretary and president, and was the director of Kharkiv University's ethnography museum in 1904-1918, and was a founder of the Kharkiv Public Library. He was a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society from 1908. Mykola Sumtsov died in Kharkiv in September 1922.

Source: "Sumtsov, Mykola," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

Reaction to V-E Day in Moscow

Central and East European Coalition

Following is the text of a letter sent by the Central and East European Coalition to all members of the U.S. Senate on March 29.

Dear Senator:

We are concerned about the implications of President Clinton's decision to attend the Russian celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe for a number of reasons.

First, the Russian government is acting, in this case, as the successor to the Soviet Union and its wartime leadership. While we fully recognize and admire the heroism of the Russian people in defense of their homeland, we fear that the valor of the peoples of the other Central and East European nations who resisted the tyranny of both the Nazis and the Soviets will be ignored in this commemoration. It must be remembered that it was the attack on Poland by Hitler and Stalin that precipitated World War II, and in the first two critical years of the war, Moscow was far from neutral, destroying Poland, integrating western Ukraine and Belarus into the Soviet Union, and obliterating the independence of Baltic countries.

While this year's commemorations bring to mind the war crimes of the Nazis, it should also be remembered that Moscow was a perpetrator of war crimes. One need only recall the Soviet massacre of Polish officers in Katyn and of civilians throughout the Central and East European region; the massive deportation to the Siberian gulag of innocent civilians from Poland, Ukraine and the Baltic countries; the expulsion of the Tatars and the Chechens; the betrayal of the Warsaw Uprising; the summary executions of forcibly repatriated Russian, Ukrainian and other prisoners of war. To the 130 million people of Central and East Europe, the victory of the Red Army brought not liberation but enslavement, persecution and death — a circumstance that continued for an additional half century after the formal end of World War II.

We fear that the president's participation in the commemoration in Moscow will be tantamount to an endorsement of Soviet propaganda claims — now being revived by the Russian government — that the

Americans and British did not contribute adequately to the Nazi defeat and that the true laurels belong to the successors of Stalin and the Soviet Union. To the nations of Europe that suffered under Nazism, it was London, not Moscow, that was the source of hope and inspiration to resist. It was from London, not Moscow, that the leaders of Poland, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Greece continued to engage in the struggle of their nations against Nazi occupation and oppression.

Secondly, through political threats against the Baltic nations, military intervention in Moldova and Tajikistan, support of insurgents in Georgia, economic pressure on Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the Russian Government has, for the past two years, pursued a policy of intimidation of its neighbors. The Russian Parliament, as recently as March 22, has continued to interfere in the internal matters of Ukraine with regard to the Crimea.

Third, there is sufficient evidence that Russia continues to violate the human and minority rights of its peoples. The Russian government's continuing war against the Chechen people, including innocent women and children, is but the most blatant such example.

For all these reasons, we strongly believe that the presence of the president of the United States in Moscow for the 50th anniversary of the formal end of World War II is a mistake. We fear that his presence will lend legitimacy to Russia's unfounded claims about World War II and to its current foreign and domestic policies. Understanding that the president is now committed to traveling to Moscow for the celebrations, it is vital that he stress that the United States will not tolerate Russian political, economic or military actions which threaten the independence or territorial integrity of any other nation, or the violation of the human or minority rights of any Russian citizen.

Senator, our 16 organizations and the over 20 million ethnic Americans whom we represent appeal to you to urge President Clinton to take these very deep concerns into consideration as he prepares for his trip to Moscow and to raise these very serious issues during his meetings.

Ukrainian National Association

Following is the text of a letter sent by the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office to all U.S. senators on March 31.

Dear Senator:

The membership of the Ukrainian National Association is dismayed by President Clinton's decision to attend the Russian celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe. We fear that his attendance will give credence to Russia's claim of liberating Europe when, in fact, Moscow first precipitated World War II by its attack on Poland, and then proceeded to enslave half of Europe.

Both during and after the war, Moscow pursued a genocidal policy against Ukraine through terrorism and mass arrests, Russification programs, summary executions of forcibly repatriated Ukrainian prisoners of war, and the destruction of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was decimated by Moscow in 1932). These policies continued until just before the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Our greatest concern, however, is that the president's visit will legitimize Moscow's current policy of aggression against its neighbors and human rights violations at home. For over two years, Russia has pursued a policy of intimidation of its neighbors, including Ukraine, through political, economic, and military threats and actions. The Russian Parliament's resolution of March 22 on the Crimea is but the latest example of this policy of intimidation of Ukraine. Moscow's human rights violations have been documented by numerous human rights groups; Moscow's war against the Chechen people is but the most blatant example.

Since the president has already decided to travel to Moscow, it is critical that these issues be raised during the summer. Senator, our members in (state listed) appeal to you to urge President Clinton, in his talks with President Yeltsin, to make it clear that the United States will not tolerate Russia's interference in the internal affairs of any other nation or its continued violation of the human rights of its citizens.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



In Ottawa it's dance vs. opera

OTTAWA — So Edmonton's Shumka Dancers decided to pay their visit to Canada's capital city on April 26. For Ottawa's Ukrainian Canadian community, of course, that's good news, considering that the dance troupe will perform at the city's best venue, the pristine National Arts Center.

The only problem with Shumka's visit, sponsored by the Royal Bank, is that they will force community dance lovers to compete with community opera lovers.

The same night, over at the Ukrainian Orthodox Hall, the National Capital Opera Society will present "Kiev Evening," a \$55-per-person and \$100-per-couple fundraiser for the group's Brian Law Opera Scholarship Fund. Mr. Law, who now makes his home in New Zealand, was major supporter of the arts in Ottawa, having served as conductor of the Ottawa Choral Society. (Previous scholarship winner Mary Anne Swedfeger, in fact, performed at Rose Kennedy's funeral in January.)

Each year, the society presents a fundraising evening to support up-and-coming opera singers, focusing on the traditions of a specific country. In the past, Spain, Austria and Russia have been highlighted. This year, society president Bobbi King chose Ukraine.

Of course, there will be varenyky (or perogies as they're called in these parts), catered by the city's famous Dave Smith, and a dance performance by the city's 26-year-old ensemble, Dnipro — which, they hope, will put the Kozak boots to Shumka at the other end of the city.

But the nice twist to the evening will be two Ukrainian voices, belonging to the husband-and-wife team of Ukrainian-born Alexander Savtchenko, 35, and Ottawa-born Laura Dziubaniuk, 30. Ms. Dziubaniuk, who works as a part-time

vocal teacher in the city, says the duo will perform Ukrainian folk music, poetic selections and, perhaps for the first time in the city, Ukrainian opera.

That should be enough to attract Ukrainian Canadian attention, considering Ottawa's operatic contributions have been limited to "La Bohemes" and "La Traviatas" for so long.

Mr. Savtchenko, a bass who recently completed an engagement in "La Boheme" in Hamilton and will appear in Montreal prior to the April 26 benefit (he will sing two operas, including Mozart's "Requiem"), won a 1992 Pavarotti competition three years ago in Philadelphia.

However, the nice Ukrainian-Ottawa fit to the evening comes with Ms. Dziubaniuk herself, who was the first recipient of the Brian Law prize in 1993. At the time, the scholarship was worth \$1,000; today it is double that amount.

But that wasn't the first time the Ottawa soprano struck gold with her vocal chords. From 1987 to 1989, she studied voice and language at the Conservatory in Kyiv, where, incidentally, she met her basso amour. The two returned to Canada together, where they married.

Ms. Dziubaniuk is looking forward to singing with her husband at the April 26 dinner. "It's a good chance to expose Ukrainian opera to Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike."

And, as the guests munch on holubtsi while listening to the melodic bandura strains of Gene Matyalynsky, they will no doubt think of their friends watching Shumka at the NAC.

But opera fans will have an important ally. Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada, Viktor Batiuk, as patron of the National Capital Operas Society event, will join them for dinner.

NEWS AND VIEWS: Mazepa honored in independent Ukraine

by George Gajecky

For 285 years it was forbidden in Ukraine to show respect for the great leader of the Ukrainian Kozak state, Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709). He was hated and vilified and excommunicated by the Russian imperial government, the Soviet regime and the Russian Orthodox Church. Finally, in an independent Ukraine honoring Mazepa became possible, albeit difficult, due to the chicanery of various local officials who still regard Mazepa with suspicion.

On November 6, 1994, in the village of Mazepynsi, near the town of Bila Tserkva, about 100 kilometers south of Kyiv, a statue of Mazepa, by the sculptor E. Horban was unveiled. On this cold and blustery day, the first president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk cut the ribbon and unveiled the monument to the great hetman.

Metropolitan Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate blessed the statue and repeated words that he expressed in 1992 when he removed the anathema on Mazepa imposed by the Russian Orthodox Church in 1709.

The main address was given by Prof. George Gajecky from the U.S., who pointed out the highlights of Mazepa's



Monument to Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709) located in Mazepynsi, Bila Tserkva region. Sculptor: Yevhen Horban.

(Continued on page 19)

CCRF to honor Sen. Lieberman

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — The Connecticut chapters of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund have announced they will be honoring U.S. Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman and a team of doctors from Yale-New Haven Medical Center at a special banquet to be held on May 7 at the New Haven Lawn Club.

According to Roman Hezzy, co-chairman of the banquet committee, the Yale doctors and Sen. Lieberman are being honored for their "outstanding efforts on behalf of children affected by the world's worst environmental disaster" in Chernobyl.

Sen. Lieberman was instrumental in organizing Senate hearings on the Chernobyl disaster. The hearings led public officials and scientists to revise their original estimates of the disaster's impact, and led to a sharp increase in the level of Western aid to the republics most affected.

The spring of 1995 marks the ninth anniversary of the nuclear accident that released more than 185 million curies of radiation over the countryside of northern Ukraine, southern Belarus and much of Eastern Europe. According to the World Health Organization, the rate of thyroid cancer among children living nearest the Chernobyl site is 80 times higher than normal, and a recent study by Japanese doctors from the University of Hiroshima has shown that the rate of birth defects

has doubled since 1986.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who studied the disaster have calculated that Chernobyl released between 300 and 400 times more radiation than the Hiroshima bomb.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has responded to the 1986 catastrophe with a massive relief effort. Since 1990, the fund has delivered 800 tons of humanitarian aid to the stricken region, at a value of \$30 million. One of the fund's most successful airlifts was staged from Connecticut's Bradley International Airport in 1991.

The airlift brought Marianka Romanych, a young Chernobyl victim from Ukraine, to Yale-New Haven Hospital for leukemia treatment. Ms. Romanych received two years of free treatment in New Haven, until a relapse led to a marrow transplant in 1993. The May 7 banquet will honor Dr. Peter Beardsley and his team of leukemia specialists at Yale-New Haven who helped save Marianka's life.

Dignitaries scheduled to attend the function include Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, guests from the Embassy of Ukraine and Congressional representatives.

For further information contact: Maria Antonyshyn, (203)795-6959, or Orest Dubno at (203) 397-8045. Additional details may be provided by Alex Kuzma at CCRF's national office, (201) 376-5140.

Heritage Defense Committee places paid ads in Times, Post

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee has placed quarter-page paid advertisements in the April 3 editions of The New York Times (on its Op-Ed Page) and The Washington Post (on its Federal Page) to protest the gross inaccuracies and defamation contained in a "60 Minutes" report focusing on alleged anti-Semitism in Ukraine.

In addition, the same ad appeared on a full page in the April 10 issue of the weekly national edition of The Washington Post.

The advertisement, headlined: "Hate-mongering by CBS? The Truth vs. '60 Minutes,'" notes that the "60 Minutes" report misrepresented history, engaged in crude stereotyping and depicted anomalies in present-day Ukraine as if they were representative of mainstream society. CBS also neglected to mention current Ukrainian government policies that guarantee national minority rights for all citizens and residents of the country.

Called "The Ugly Face of Freedom," the report was broadcast on the October 23, 1994, and, according to Nielsen Media Research, it reached more than 17.5 million households.

In conjunction with its advertisement, the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, which functions under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Association, sent a press kit to some 100 major news media outlets.

In a cover letter accompanying that information kit, the UHDC pointed out that both The New York Times and The Washington Post have recently published timely and informative news stories about the revival of Jewish life in Ukraine.

The New York Times story, headlined "Out of Ukraine's Torment, A Jewish Flowering" (January 6, 1995, by Jane Perlez), noted "the lively revival of Judaism since Ukraine declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991."

The Washington Post article, "Ukrainian Jews Glory in Religion's Revival" (March 28, 1995, by James Rupert) carried a sub-head reading: "With Decades of Repression Ended, Synagogues and Schools Flourish." It pointed out that "three years after the Soviet Union's collapse, synagogues and Jewish schools and social programs are sprouting again in Kyiv, Lviv, Odessa and other cities."

"These stories bear witness to the distortions aired by CBS," the Ukrainian Heritage

Defense Committee noted in its letter.

The press kit includes: a copy of the advertisement now being placed in U.S. newspapers; a press release about the Ukrainian American community's efforts to obtain a retraction from CBS; reaction from Jewish and Ukrainian leaders in the U.S. and Ukraine to the report; and an analysis of the allegations made by "60 Minutes" countered by the facts. Also included are supporting documents: statements by President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine regarding Jewish life in his country; and a letter of protest to CBS from the chief rabbi of Ukraine, Yaakov Dov Bleich.

Nestor Olesnycky, chairman of the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, said he has already received much favorable reaction to the advertisement (which appears in this issue as well as last week's issue of The Weekly) from Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. In addition, he said he was interviewed about the ad by a St. Louis radio station. Previously he was interviewed by a reporter for the Knight-Ridder newspaper chain who was working on a TV Guide story about fairness in media.

He told The Ukrainian Weekly that the UHDC had spent 90 percent of the donations it had collected for its campaign to counter the effects of the CBS report. The costs to place the advertisement were: \$18,000 for The Times, \$17,000 for the Post, and \$2,900 for The Post's weekly edition.

The next step, he and Vice-Chairman Leonard Mazur agreed, is to place ads in local newspapers as well as in local Jewish American newspapers. The aim of the latter, he underlined, is to open a dialogue with Jewish American readers and to inform them of the truth about Jewish life in independent Ukraine.

Thus, the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee is continuing its fund-raising efforts. Donations may be sent to the UHDC at the Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

The UHDC has noted that camera-ready copies of the advertisement prepared by its press subcommittee are available to local Ukrainian community groups that would like to place such ads in their local press. For information, contact Oksana Trytyak at the Ukrainian National Association, (201) 451-2200.

Hate-mongering by CBS?

The Truth vs. "60 Minutes"

FICTION: THE "60 MINUTES" VERSION

On Oct. 23, 1994, CBS broadcast "The Ugly Face of Freedom" segment on "60 Minutes," and viewers in 17.5 million households heard Morley Safer suggest that an entire nation is "genetically anti-Semitic," composed of "uneducated peasants, deeply superstitious." They heard Safer allege that this nation is on a "binge of ethnic nationalism" that is forcing Jews to flee for their lives. To manufacture evidence for this hideous slander of the 53-million-strong Ukrainian nation, the producers of "60 Minutes" artfully spliced bits of spurious "proof" with mistranslated phrases, misrepresented a group of Ukrainian boy scouts to be some type of sinister political formation, showed excerpts from a church ceremony falsely given racist overtones, and edited a prominent rabbi's words wholly out of context.

FACT: THE NEW YORK TIMES ON JEWISH LIFE IN UKRAINE

In her informative feature on Jan. 6, 1995, titled "Out of Ukraine's Torment, A Jewish Flowering," The New York Times correspondent Jane Perlez writes: "By any measure, there has been a lively revival of Judaism since Ukraine declared independence from the Soviet Union in 1991." Perlez interviewed Rabbi Yaakov D. Bleich, chief rabbi of Ukraine — the very same rabbi whose words "60 Minutes" took out of context. Perlez and Rabbi Bleich cite numerous indicators attesting to the vigorous growth of Jewish life and institutions in Ukraine — a renaissance unparalleled in the former Soviet Union. Home to 550,000 Jews, Ukraine now boasts the largest Jewish school in Eastern Europe; since independence, the number of synagogues has grown from 12 to 50, and the sale of Passover foods has increased fivefold. The Times reports that the Ukrainian government "has gone out of its way to emphasize reconciliation with Jews."

FACT: STATEMENTS ABOUT THE JEWISH RENAISSANCE IN UKRAINE

- Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, in an address to Jewish-American leaders in New York, Nov. 20, 1994: "Having put an end to state anti-Semitism, having condemned the 'intellectual' anti-Semitism that flourishes in some countries, we are doing everything possible, despite our economic difficulties, to ensure the rebirth of the social, religious and cultural life of the Jewish people in Ukraine."

- Josef Zissels, president, Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities in Ukraine, in a statement on Nov. 22, 1994: "Since independence, 150 Jewish societies have been established, 70 religious societies, 75 functioning Jewish schools, 13 full-time state-supported Jewish schools, and 60 Sunday schools. The only center of Jewish education in the entire former Soviet Union is in Ukraine, and the only law in Eastern Europe protecting the rights of all minorities."

- Rabbi Yaakov D. Bleich, chief rabbi of Ukraine, in a letter to CBS Oct. 31, 1994: "The present government of Ukraine... has an excellent record in human rights, respecting the rights of national minorities in deeds and actions, and not only on paper. It has been noted that Ukraine has the best record on human rights of all former Soviet republics."

- Rabbi David H. Lincoln, Park Avenue Synagogue, New York, in a letter to CBS, Oct. 25, 1994: "It really is time for us to enjoy the resurgence of Jewish life in Ukraine after the horrors of the German occupation and communism, and to appreciate the heroic efforts of the Ukrainian people and government to assist the Jewish community in all its endeavors."

CONCLUSION: THE PUBLIC DESERVES THE TRUTH

Despite detailed evidence of the broadcast's numerous errors and misrepresentations — as presented to CBS in meticulous detail by scholars and analysts — Safer and "60 Minutes" continue, with prideful arrogance, to stand by their story. Despite Rabbi Bleich's face-to-face meeting with CBS officials, at which he repeated his earlier written assertion that "my words were quoted out of the context that they were said," Safer and "60 Minutes," with smug abandon, continue to stand by their story. Despite the self-evident hate-mongering inherent in implying that a people is "genetically anti-Semitic," Safer and "60 Minutes" shamelessly stand by their story.

Americans of Ukrainian ancestry, Christian and Jewish, point with pride to the bloodless Ukrainian revolution by referendum in 1991 that toppled the Soviet Union, brought freedom to Ukraine, and brought freedom to Ukrainian Christians and Jews alike. Independence has brought dramatic improvement in Jewish life in Ukraine — not its deterioration.

By denying these facts, Morley Safer and "60 Minutes" misled the public. They sacrificed the truth for sensationalism. We demand a retraction and an apology. The beautiful face of freedom in Ukraine deserves no less.

For further information, or to support this campaign for truth, contact:

Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, c/o Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302

Ukrainian and Jewish reps meet

by Stephanie Charczenko

NEW YORK — Representatives of the Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations (SUJR) and the leadership of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) met on March 21.

In attendance were: Israel Singer, secretary general, and Elan Steinberg, executive director of the WJC, Rabbi David H. Lincoln of the Park Avenue Synagogue, SUJR President Evhen Stakhiv, Stephanie Charczenko, vice-president of the SUJR, and Andriy Lastowecky, secretary.

The initial discussions centered around the negative impact on Ukrainian-Jewish relations resulting from the CBS "60 Minutes" segment "The Ugly Face of Freedom."

Mr. Singer stated that the leadership of WJC is aware of the gross misrepresentation in the segment and said his organization will make every effort to promote to their constituents a positive image of Ukrainian-Jewish relations.

All present agreed that, while the history of Ukrainian-Jewish relations is complex and frequently misrepresented,

these two nations should work together to bridge the gap that has so often caused animosity and misunderstanding, and concentrate efforts on present and future projects that can enhance a better relationship and develop cooperation.

Among one of the proposals to further common goals was a recommendation to explore the possibility of a cultural exchange program between Ukrainians and Jews in Ukraine and their diasporas.

In addition to contemplating future projects, the Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations informed the World Jewish Congress that it will be organizing a Ukrainian-Jewish evening on May 10, at the Ukrainian National Home in New York. Speakers from the Jewish and Ukrainian communities will share their thoughts and experiences on various aspects of Ukrainian and Jewish relations.

The SUJR also informed the WJC and Rabbi Lincoln that, in conjunction with this event, the organizers will present Rabbi Lincoln a plaque in appreciation for his efforts to improve Jewish-Ukrainian relations.

FOR THE RECORD: Testimony on U.S. aid to Central and Eastern Europe

Below is an excerpt of the testimony delivered on March 30 by Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee. I will be addressing two issues: the amount of assistance allocated to Ukraine and the method by which that foreign assistance is delivered to Ukraine and other nations in Central and East Europe.

I. Economic assistance to Ukraine

For the past three years, the Ukrainian American community has questioned the distribution of foreign assistance to the New Independent States (NIS). We have maintained that there has not been a fair allocation of those funds to Ukraine. As the subcommittee is aware, it has been very difficult to learn exactly how much of the funding has been allocated to any specific NIS nation due to the administration's double and, at times, triple counting of commitments they have made.

While we maintained that Ukraine was not receiving the assistance it deserved based on its size, population, importance, denuclearization programs, and reforms, even we were shocked to learn just how little assistance Ukraine has, in fact, received. That information was provided to the Congress in the Department of State January 1995 report: "U.S. Assistance and Related Programs for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union."

That report reveals that of the \$4.7 billion of assistance already expended by the United States for the NIS, only \$392.1 million was for Ukraine. In other words, while Ukraine's population comprises 18.19 percent of the population of NIS countries, Ukraine has received just 8.3 percent of U.S. assistance during fiscal years 1992-1995.

On a per capita basis Ukraine has received \$7.55, while the NIS average is \$16.47. This places Ukraine in 11th place among the 12 NIS nations in terms of per capita assistance by the United States (see Chart 1 at end of the testimony).

When asked about this during his appearance before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Assistant Administrator Tom Dine responded that per capita is not an accurate way to measure assistance. That statement is surprising since the U.S. government, state governments, international organizations, and even USAID routinely use per capita figures as a basis for measuring all economic activity. At that same hearing, Ambassador Tom Simons of the Department of State used per capita assistance data in his testimony.

The administration then defends this low level of assistance by arguing that Ukraine has pursued a slow pace of reform. This argument also rings hollow for two reasons.

First, the objective of U.S. assistance as specified in the Freedom Support Act is to promote political and economic reform. The administration has focused only on economic reform to the detriment of the establishment of truly democratic institutions throughout the NIS.

In the past three years, Ukraine had made more progress in democratic reform than any other state of the NIS. Disagreements between the executive and legislative branches of government are resolved by democratic processes, not tanks. The Ukrainian government actively protects and promotes the rights of

minorities rather than wage war against them. Officials of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe have stated that Ukraine's minority policy can serve as a model for even Western European nations.

Secondly, while we would strongly disagree with the [U.S.] policy, we would at least understand it if the administration provided assistance based solely on economic reforms, yet that has not been the case. Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, for example, have implemented no political or economic reforms yet have received two and a half and four times, respectively, the assistance provided Ukraine. I do not think that the administration would want to argue that all the NIS countries, except Uzbekistan, have enacted more economic reforms than Ukraine.

The last refuge for the administration has been to state that much of the assistance provided by the United States to many of the NIS countries is humanitarian assistance which is not based on political or economic reforms. That justification also does not hold water.

The world's worst nuclear accident occurred at Chernobyl in Ukraine. Virtually all the victims of that accident are in Ukraine and Belarus. Today, nine years after the disaster, Ukraine is still trying to cope with the aftereffects of that disaster, as well as other environmental and medical crises inherited from the Soviet government. These crises are straining the economic and medical resources of Ukraine. Yet according to the State Department report, Ukraine ranks 11th in U.S. humanitarian assistance and 11th in U.S. food assistance to all the NIS countries.

The fact is, there really is no adequate explanation that the administration can provide for the lack of support it has given Ukraine. Despite congressional direction through report and bill language for the past two years, the administration has conducted what can only be classified an anti-Ukrainian policy, and it is time for Congress to mandate an end to that policy.

Since independence, Ukraine has complied with every obligation placed on it by the United States or the international community. Ukraine unilaterally dismantled all tactical nuclear weapons at its own expense within months of independence. It is ahead of schedule in the dismantling of strategic nuclear weapons. It has ratified START and NPT. For these unprecedented actions, Ukraine has received just \$3.9 million of the \$350 million of Nunn-Lugar assistance promised - \$74 million of which was

committed three years ago.

Under President Leonid Kuchma, Ukraine has embarked on a radical economic reform program that has earned the political and economic support of international financial institutions and members of the G-7. The administration's support has been lukewarm, at best.

What is to be done? Only the Congress can ensure that the United States meets its commitments of assistance to Ukraine. Ukraine deserves and needs that assistance as it locks in the democratic reforms already achieved and continues implementing economic reforms.

Mr. Chairman, we urge the subcommittee to earmark \$300 million of assistance for Ukraine in Fiscal Year 1996. The record of the past two years has demonstrated that the administration will not carry out the will of Congress except when it is enshrined in law. We are not asking that the funding for the NIS be increased; we are seeking a more equitable distribution of that funding. Even though this level of assistance for fiscal year 1996 will fall far short of bringing total U.S. assistance to Ukraine to a fair level, it will go a long way toward assisting Ukraine with its program to establish a free-market economy.

The next 18 months are critical for Ukraine's survival as an independent, democratic nation. These 18 months are also critical for the United States. Foreign policy experts from Zbigniew Brzezinski to Henry Kissinger have argued that the independence of Ukraine is critical to peace and stability throughout Central and East Europe. It is in the United States' national interest that Ukraine survive as an independent state and succeed in the establishment of a democratic and free-market state.

II. Delivery of assistance

For years we have heard horror stories about the delivery of U.S. foreign assistance, especially by USAID. I will not recount these stories today. However, the Ukrainian National Association shares the concern of the chairman that our foreign assistance dollars are not being spent effectively and efficiently.

It is for these reasons that the UNA has worked with the Central and East European Coalition to develop 30 recommendations to substantially increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our foreign assistance.

The focus of these reforms is on requiring that before being awarded a grant, organizations demonstrate a knowledge of the target country, a history of support for democracy, and a long-

term commitment to the target country. Currently, we are paying both financially and diplomatically for organizations to have on-the-job training. The result is wasted resources and adverse reaction from the country we are seeking to help.

We all know that the task of establishing democratic and free-market institutions in Ukraine and throughout Central and East Europe will take many years, longer than the United States is prepared to fund. For that reason, we should be using our assistance as seed money to organizations with a long-term commitment to the region that will continue the programs with private-sector funds. Instead we are funding organizations that will stay in Ukraine or Central and East Europe only as long as there are U.S. government funds available. They will be gone long before the job is complete.

We can no longer afford to provide a welfare program for organizations that do not and cannot raise funds in the private sector and who do not have a long-term commitment to the target country - especially when there are organizations who have demonstrated this ability and commitment. These organizations have not been able to effectively compete for USAID funds because their resources are invested in the expertise of helping people and not in the expertise of winning government grants. These organizations, many of which are in our ethnic communities, have demonstrated the support they enjoy in both the United States and the countries of Central and East Europe by the private-sector financial support they receive. These organizations were working in the countries of Central and East Europe long before the first USAID office opened in the region and will still be working in these countries long after the last USAID office is closed.

The Ukrainian National Association agrees with the Central and East European Coalition that U.S. funds would be better spent by providing assistance to those organizations and programs that already have private-sector support than to continuing to keep existing Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), which rely solely on U.S. government funds, on the welfare roll. If we are requiring individuals receiving welfare in this country to work, then how can we justify keeping huge organizations on the foreign assistance welfare rolls.

Mr. Chairman, I am including the 30 recommendations of the CEEC with my testimony and urge the subcommittee to review them. The implementation of these recommendations will improve the effectiveness of our foreign assistance program and demonstrate our shared commitment to maximize our scarce foreign assistance resources.

Major NIS Assistance Programs - Expenditures¹ as of December 31, 1994²

Countries	Amount ³	% of total assistance	Per Capita ⁴	Rank	% of assistance to Ukraine
NIS-Wide ⁵	89.1	1.89	.31		
Russia	2278.0	48.44	15.23	8	201.7
Armenia	444.7	9.46	130.18	1	1,724.2
Azerbaijan	60.3	1.28	8.09	10	107.2
Georgia	367.1	7.81	65.89	2	872.7
Kazakhstan	184.3	3.92	10.78	9	142.8
Kyrgyzstan	202.7	4.31	44.37	3	587.7
Tajikistan	103.2	2.19	18.17	7	240.7
Turkmenistan	115.5	2.46	30.09	5	398.5
Uzbekistan	43.6	0.93	2.02	12	26.8
Belarus	268.0	5.70	25.83	6	342.1
Moldova	154.9	3.29	34.74	4	460.1
Ukraine	392.1	8.34	7.55	11	100.0
NIS Total/Average	4702.9	100.0	16.47		218.1

¹ Includes Nunn-Lugar funds.

² "U.S. Assistance and Related Programs for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, 1994 Annual Report," U.S. Department of State, January 1995.

³ In millions of U.S. dollars.

⁴ In U.S. dollars.

Author of "What Is Told" addresses issue of cultural identity

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — Askold Melnyczuk addressed issues of cultural and individual identity in speaking on March 21 about the role of fiction and reading passages from his critically acclaimed novel "What Is Told." The event was hosted by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey here at the Ramada Hotel.

Mr. Melnyczuk, who was born in 1954 in New Jersey of Ukrainian parents, wrote "What Is Told" over the course of many years. The novel, published by Faber and Faber in 1994 and released in paperback in March, is a fictionalized account of three generations of Ukrainians, starting with World War I in Ukraine and ending in the 1960s in New Jersey. Throughout the novel, a parallel myth tells of the development of a country.

Alida Becker, in her March 27, 1994, review of the book in The New York Times wrote: "To fall in love with his voice is no trouble at all... Mr. Melnyczuk is concerned with the nature

of history and loyalty, the questionable comforts of religion and sex, the creating of personal and national identities, the solace and loneliness of family responsibilities, the tenacity of the natural world, and the danger of forgetting one's ghosts — or of allowing them to monopolize every conversation."

Mr. Melnyczuk prefaced his reading with a talk in which he expounded on the nature of fiction and reality. The writer said the world of fiction is a reflection in the language of the author, the same way that the physical world is a reflection in a mirror or in the glass of a store window. But, in addition to reflecting the physical world, fiction is capable of reflecting the soul.

The writer is able to probe more deeply and more intimately with his imagination than the journalist with his pen and pad or camera, he continued. Through fiction we are able to explore our secret selves and confirm the humanity that binds us to each other. Mr. Melnyczuk commented on the ironic lack of personal communication in today's "Information Age."

What drove him to write about Ukrainians, Mr. Melnyczuk said, was a frustration evoked by the fact that he didn't see any "reflections" of Ukraine in English-language literature. The Ukrainian diaspora has felt an "empty mirror effect" by going through the world without having experiences reflected back at them. Although writers such as Czeslaw Milosz, Milan Kundera and Aleksander Solzhenitsyn surely knew of Ukrainians, he concluded that they must have been too busy making their own "mirrors" to illustrate any true "reflections" of Ukrainians.

In The Boston Globe's review of "What Is Told," Philip Patrick analyzed the situation perceptively: "James Baldwin once wrote that 'whatever the Europeans may actually think of artists, they have killed enough of them off by now to know they are as real — and as persistent — as rain.'" In Ukraine, the bit about killing "enough of them" is sickeningly true. Through the



Askold Melnyczuk autographs a copy of his novel "What Is Told" for Oksana Trytjak at a literary afternoon hosted by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey.

1930s, 500 Ukrainians writers were murdered for crimes such as 'modernism in art.' It wasn't until Stalin's death in 1953 that Ukrainians experienced a thaw in the ruthless censorship and programs, but even then plenty of ice remained over the deep pool of artistic talent.

"The last decades have seen a re-emergence of Ukrainian writers and an unearthing of work never published under Stalin. Indeed, they have been 'persistent as rain.' By turning his artistic light on one fictional family, Mr. Melnyczuk, who lives in Boston, joins his brothers and sisters in recalling the memory of a nation whose voice was, for some time, muffled."

During the lively discussion that followed the reading, Mr. Melnyczuk answered questions posed by an enthusiastic audience that filled the hall to capacity. It was clear that the audience appreciated the novel's contribution to a cultural and national identity relatively unknown to the general public, and hoped that other writers would join Mr.

Melnyczuk in painting parts of this large and complex picture.

This event, along with the previous two in the UAPBA's cultural series, has provided interpretations of Ukrainian identity through film, experimental theater and fiction.

Mr. Melnyczuk teaches English composition at Boston University and edits Agni, one of the most respected U.S. literary journals, which he founded. His prose and poetry have appeared in The Nation, Partisan Review and The Southwest Review, which awarded him the McGinnis Prize for Fiction in 1992.

In addition to writing a new novel, Mr. Melnyczuk is working as a guest editor along with Mykola Riabchuk (Suchasnist), Ed Hogan (Zephyr Press) and Michael Naydan (Penn State) on compiling an anthology of Ukrainian fiction and poetry to be published in English in March 1996. For more information or to order Glas, issue No. 11, New Writing from Ukraine, contact Zephyr Press, (617) 628-9726.

Alexis Kochan to conduct singing course

CLEVELAND — Singer Alexis Kochan will be in Cleveland on May 5-7 conducting an intensive three day workshop on the Ukrainian folk style of singing for women's voices. Mr. Kochan, a native of Winnipeg, has studied singing with the Verioyka Chorus in Kyiv under the direction of Anatoly Avdievsky and other masters of vocal technique. Since that time, she has conducted many workshops on singing and Ukrainian music, and is currently being considered to lead a similar workshop as part of the Harvard Summer School's Ukrainian studies program.

Her particular interests lie in ancient Ukrainian ritualistic songs and songs for female voices. In 1982, she released an album devoted to ancient Ukrainian ritualistic music titled "Czarivna," currently re-released on compact disc. In 1994, she released a second album titled "Paris to Kiev."

The workshop will begin in the evening on Friday, May 5, and will continue all day Saturday and part of Sunday. All activities will take place on the Case Western Reserve University campus in Cleveland.

The workshop will culminate in a recording of the songs prepared before and during the weekend. All recording will be done in Harkness Chapel, a place known for its fabulous acoustical quality and as a former recording space of the Cleveland Orchestra. Copies of the recording are free to all participants, as the making of the recording is part of the workshop fee. The quality of the recording will determine any future similar projects and a possible public release.

The workshop is open to all women with strong musical skills and the ability to read Ukrainian, which are essential due to the time limit on this project.

The cost of the workshop is \$100 per participant. This fee may be reduced based on the number of applicants. The workshop fee will cover recording and copying costs, the rental of the Harkness Chapel space and any costs generated by producing such a workshop.

For further information about this workshop, and application materials, contact: Nadia Tarnawsky, 11443 Juniper Road #103, Cleveland, OH 44106; (216) 754-2237.

Ethnocultural Council screens internment film

OTTAWA — To mark United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Canadian Ethnocultural Council (CEC) organized a public screening of the internment documentary "Freedom Had a Price" on March 21 at the Ottawa Public Library.

There were two presentations of the film on that day, at noon and in the evening. Following the screening during the evening there was a discussion on past and current policy concerns relating to racial discrimination against immigrants and ethnic groups in Canada. It was led by Anna Chiappa, executive director of CEC, and included Ram Singh of the Ottawa Sikh Society, Yuriy Luhovy, producer-director of "Freedom Had a Price".

Ms. Chiappa praised the documentary and stated that all ethnic groups can easily relate to the tragedy of the internment story, as well as to the discrimination experienced by Ukrainian immigrants in Canada during the early 1900s.

She further noted that "Freedom Had a Price" captures the essence of who is a Canadian and how respect and tolerance to all peoples that build Canada must be fostered.

Mr. Singh added that the mainstream media played a tremendous role in depicting and perpetuating negative stereotypical attitudes toward various immigrant groups. He further stated that the media, a powerful educator, put these immigrants, be they Ukrainians or Asians, at a disadvantage at

that time since they did not have access to the mass communications of the day.

He also referred to the ill treatment of the Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia, quoting a statement from the film by historian Desmond Morton: "They were needed, but not wanted." Mr. Singh concluded that the film had greatly enhanced his understanding of Ukrainian Canadian history.

During the discussion, the film's producer, Mr. Luhovy answered questions regarding the difficulties in making this documentary and stressed the need for government-funded agencies such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and the National Film Board of Canada to financially support such Canadian subjects at the initial proposal stages. The fact that "Freedom Had a

(Continued on page 15)



Lucie Lafrance of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council with filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy.

Ukrainian pysanky: Easter eggs as talismans

by Zenon Elyjiw

The tradition of decorating eggs for Easter was once common across all of Europe, but it was specially prevalent among the Slayic peoples and their neighbors. An example of such eggs are Moravian Easter eggs from Czechia and Sorbian Easter eggs, decorated by the descendants of Slavic tribes in eastern Germany. But perhaps the most familiar Easter egg is the Ukrainian Easter egg. In fact, the term "Ukrainian Easter egg" is often used incorrectly to describe any egg decorated by the batik technique, the way "Xerox copy" is used for any electrostatic copy.

The Ukrainian name for Easter egg is pysanka (pronounced "pi-san-ka"). It is created using the batik technique — applying beeswax to the parts of the egg that are not to be dyed. With a special stylus called kystka and molten beeswax, the artist creates a pattern on the egg. The egg is then dipped in the lightest of the dyes to be used on the egg. The area where the wax was applied resists the color of the dye. An additional pattern is then applied with wax to the dyed area, and the egg is dipped into a darker dye. This process is repeated, drawing on the egg and dipping in into successively darker dyes, until the design on the egg is completed. The last color is the background for the design. The egg is then held over a candle to melt the wax. The molten wax is wiped off with a cloth, and the egg's brilliant colors are exposed.

Gems of folk art

Easter eggs are a remarkable manifestation of Ukrainian culture. These gems of folk art have reached a very high degree of development. The unusual beauty of the pysanka consists of the wealth and diversity of ancient symbols, which are arranged into attractive ornaments that enchant viewers with their composition, color scale, and their fascinating distribution on the curved and closed surface of the egg.

The origin of decorating eggs in spring predates Christian times by thousands of years. This activity stems from sun worship, which was common to practically all peoples of antiquity. Since the egg brings into existence new life, it was considered to be a talisman, a charm that averts misfortune and brings good luck. This property applied especially to the chicken egg, which contains the embryo of the solar bird — the rooster who announces the arrival of the sun every day and chases away evil spirits with his song.

Evil spirits were believed to be afraid of the rooster and of the chicken egg. There is even a riddle in Ukraine: Who was born twice, was not baptized, but frightens the devil? The answer is, of course, the rooster. The Kozaks (Ukrainian warriors) and chumaks (salt and fish merchants) often took with them on their journeys roosters who served both as time clocks and as protectors against evil spirits.

Necessity of talismans

To ancient people, life without talismans was unthinkable. They were surrounded by all kinds of danger, such as thunder and lightning, floods and earthquakes, and terrified by incomprehensible natural phenomena such as comets and solar eclipses. They were also afraid of robbers, fire and disease. Ancient people believed that all those calamities were caused by evil spirits. Therefore talismans, which had the power to protect from evil spirits, were essential and sought-after commodities.

Our ancestors used two kinds of talismans: various objects and different magic, protective symbols — simplified, stylized images of the sun, of certain animals, and spirals, triskelions, swastikas, crosses and the like. Those magic signs were painted on walls and doors of dwellings, embroidered on clothing, and carved or scratched on various tools and weapons with the purpose of protecting the owners of these articles from evil.

In an effort to enhance their protective power, chicken eggs were also decorated with these magic symbols. However, magic symbols are usually combined into very attractive symmetrical ornamental designs that adorn the Easter eggs.

Ornamentation of the pysanka developed over centuries, even millennia. Easter eggs were decorated every year anew as part of a spring ritual. They were either copied from old examples or created from memory. Experienced artists usually had in their memories a certain stock of traditional motifs and used them on their pysankas in various combinations every year. Attempts to introduce new ornamental motifs were probably made since the inception of the pysanka. However, in the past, this was not easy to do because in those times, decorating Easter eggs was not a hobby or a diversion as we know it today, but a very serious activity.

Importance of decorating process

Due to the magic significance of the pysanka, it was improper to modify its traditional ornamentation. A properly decorated egg was considered a universal talisman much like a holy icon, holy medallion, or holy cross. However, this magic, protective power was not a feature that applied to each and every deco-

rated egg. To give the pysanka the magic power of a talisman, it was supposed to be decorated at a proper time, following certain procedures, and using proper ornamental motifs. The introduction of free, non-traditional motifs for purely beautification purposes was not considered appropriate because such a pysanka would lose its power as a talisman. Such action would be analogous to altering the wording of a sacred prayer. The next year nobody would copy such a design and thus it would disappear.

The function of conservatism

This conservatism protected the Easter egg design from corruption. To overcome this resistance to change, the new design had to be of especially high quality. Only artists with a fine perception for tradition and aesthetics were able to pass on new motifs. These nameless artists appeared infrequently among the people, handed down their gift and disappeared unrecorded. Their artistry, however, enriched the design of the pysanka, and over many centuries led this branch of folk art to its unsurpassed development. With the arrival of Christianity, this old pagan spring custom was eventually accepted by the new religion and practiced in connection with the greatest Christian holiday of Easter, the resurrection of Christ, which is also celebrated in the spring.

The talismanic power of the pysanka was enhanced by beeswax and by dyes used in the decorating process. Fragrant beeswax was considered a magical wonder-working substance since ancient times. In Ukraine, it was used in fortunetelling and in folk medicine to make healing ointments and to cure the effects of horror. Beeswax was also used to

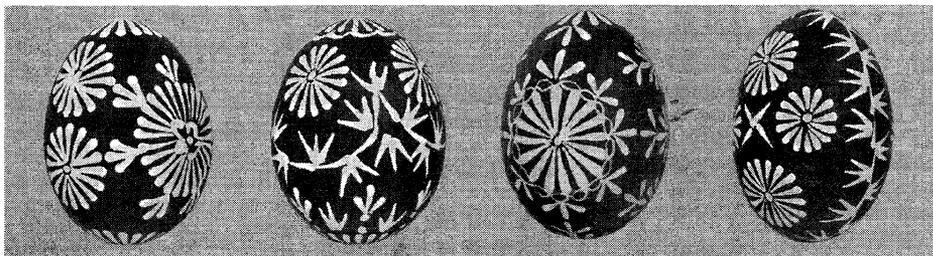
make "thunder candles," which were used during church services on Maundy Thursday (the Thursday before Easter), after which they were believed to protect from lightning, fire and other mishaps.

Dyes for coloring eggs were usually made from various plants. After analyzing the text of some Moravian folksongs, Czech ethnographer Antonin Vaclavik came to the conclusion that, according to folk belief, the plants that were used to prepare dyes were supposed to have supernatural powers. Many of these plants were also used in folk medicine.

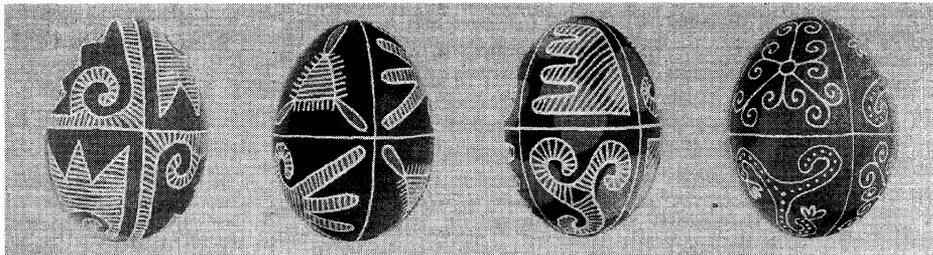
Even water used for cooking dyes contributed to the magic power of the pysanka. In some villages in western Ukraine, water for the pysanka dyes had to be fetched from the creek on Maundy Thursday at daybreak "before the raven had a chance to wet its wing in that water."

All these factors in combination with the chicken egg, which was considered a talisman on its own, contributed to the magic power of the pysanka as a talisman that brings well-being, happiness, health and prosperity, and protects from evil. However, for this talisman to work, the artist creating it had to know when and how to decorate the egg. According to ethnographer S. Klymyuk the suitable season for doing this lasted a short time, once a year, in the spring. The ritual started with certain prayers. It was believed that arguments, bad feelings and even bad thoughts during the decoration process could spoil the magic power of the pysanka.

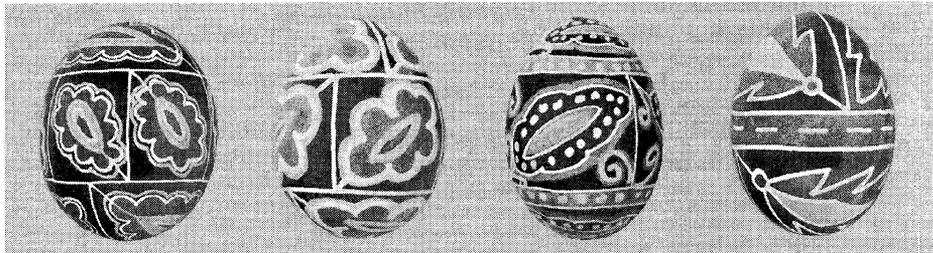
The article above is excerpted from the Foreword of Zenon Elyjiw's recently published book "Sixty Score of Easter Eggs" (1994).



Pysanky from the Lemkivshchyna region...



the Podillia region...



and the Kharkiv region. (Reproduced from "Sixty Score of Easter Eggs.")

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Ukrainian pro hockey update
by Ihor Stelmach

**Thirty-three Ukes
skating in NHL**

The lockout-shortened forty-eight game regular season schedule is already over 60 percent completed. It has been a hectic couple of months, jam-packed with lots of games, lots of action, lots of defense and little scoring.

Since every game really counts in a shortened season, the focus has been on conservative strategy and little offensive risk-taking. As proof, consider that there are three NHL goaltenders with a goals-against-average of below 2.00. Another eight netminders currently boast averages below 2.50. Scoring is down about a goal per game compared to 1993-1994.

But, enough analysis. How have our Ukrainian professional pucksters fared thus far?

An unbelievable 33 (yes, thirty-three!)

Ukrainians have so far seen action in the 1995 National Hockey League regular season: 10 left-wingers, six centermen, five right-wingers, 10 defensemen and two goaltenders.

Four NHL clubs: Los Angeles, Washington, Buffalo and the New York Rangers boast three Ukrainians on their active rosters. Five other teams have had two Ukes in their line-ups this season: Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver, Hartford and Dallas. Eleven others have had a single Ukrainian skating on their 1995 squads. This leaves six Ukrainian-less teams in the league (shame on them!).

Among league scoring leaders are the resurgent "Great One," the up-and-coming Keith Tkachuk and the surprising Peter Bondra. Gretzky has recently regained his nifty scoring touch, sitting

(Continued on page 13)

Around the league: what's happening

Team Rank	W	L	T	Comment
1. Detroit	23	7	3	Wings flying: first on defense, third in scoring.
2. Quebec	24	8	3	Tops offensively with hat-tricker Owen Nolan.
3. Pittsburgh	23	9	2	Penguins endangered due to porous defense.
4. St. Louis	20	10	3	Coach Keenan continues Sinatra plan: "My Way"!
5. Chicago	19	11	3	Loss of top Hawk Roenick could really hurt.
6. Philadelphia	18	13	4	Winnipeg streak zoomed them up; Lindros MVP?
7. Calgary	16	13	5	Flames always ignited: gritty rock-and-sockers.
8. Boston	17	14	2	Blaine "Lach Net Monster" Lacher solid in net.
9. Washington	15	12	7	Jim "Ace Net Detective" Carey top March rookie.
10. New Jersey	15	13	6	Seemingly getting it together for stretch run.
11. Toronto	15	13	7	Goaltending problems+scoring woes=trouble!
12. Buffalo	15	12	5	Hawerchuk+Zhitnik hurt; Hasek! Hasek! Hasek!
13. Vancouver	12	13	8	Holding steady in middle of pack; Babych back.
14. N.Y. Rangers	14	17	3	Losing streak clouds Stanley Cup repeat.
15. Florida	14	16	4	Goaler Vanbiesbrouck is again top Panther.
16. Hartford	13	15	5	Whalers playing better since trading their captain.
17. Montreal	12	16	5	Oh, mon dieu! Very disappointing Canadiens!
18. Dallas	12	16	5	Loss of Wakaluk does not help inconsistent Stars.
19. Los Angeles	12	15	7	New offensive scheme has perked up Gretzky.
20. Tampa Bay	13	18	2	Lightning getting zapped too often.
21. San Jose	12	18	2	Shark attack not scaring foes in 1995 waters.
22. Edmonton	12	19	3	Oilers currently in deep crude slick.
23. N.Y. Isles	10	19	4	Brett Lindros not worth big No. 1 pick bucks.
24. Winnipeg	9	18	6	Jets and Tkachuk temporarily grounded.
25. Anaheim	10	19	4	All is not Ducky on the Anaheim Pond.
26. Ottawa	4	25	4	Time for coaching change to stir up Senators.

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

sixth in the league in assists and tied for 16 in over-all scoring. Winnipeg's young captain, Tkachuk, has dropped to twentieth in the league in total scoring, due to increased attention from opposing coaches. The rejuvenated Bondra is tied for seventh in the league in goal scoring, having almost reached his entire goal output for last season (24).

The furious final push has begun. Teams are already scrambling for playoff positions and playoff positioning. The final month of this abbreviated regular campaign, together with the ensuing Stanley Cup playoffs, promise to be thrilling, down-to-the-wire surprises. And our 30-something Ukrainian pro hockey stars will undoubtedly play very active roles in the goings-on.

Injury list

Buffalo: Alexei Zhitnik (leg) and Dale Hawerchuk (groin), both day-to-day.

Dallas: Darey Wakaluk (broken hand) out until mid-April.

Detroit: Mike Krushelnyski (knee), day-to-day.

Hartford: Jim Sandlak (heel), out four-to-six weeks.

New Jersey: Ken Daneyko (knee), out until mid-to-late April.

Philadelphia: Brent Fedyk (shoulder), out until early April.

Ukrainian utterings

The Kings recalled RW Gary Shuchuk from a rehabilitation assignment in Phoenix (IHL). ...Vadim Slivchenko promoted from Wheeling (ECHL) to Houston Aeros (IHL) ...Dallas recalled D Richard Matvichuk from conditioning assignment in Kalamazoo (IHL) ...Canucks signed veteran Dave Babych to a contract extension. Wow!!! ... Islanders assigned LW Dave Chyzowski to Kalamazoo (IHL). This could be it for Chyzowski's Islander career ...Brent Gretzky back in Atlanta (IHL) after a game up with Tampa Bay. ...Russ Romaniuk, LW, tallying lots of points with Springfield (AHL) since being demoted by parent Winnipeg. ...Gretzky has overtaken Tkachuk as top Ukrainian scorer in the season standings. ...Sabres called up Peter Ambroziak, LW, from Rochester (AHL) to replace injured Dale Hawerchuk. That translates into Uke for Uke.

Ukrainian Scoring Statistics

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
W. Gretzky	Los Angeles	33	9	26	35	2
K. Tkachuk	Winnipeg	33	14	19	33	124
D. Andreychuk	Toronto	35	16	12	28	20
P. Bondra	Washington	34	21	6	27	10
D. Khristich	Washington	34	9	9	18	31
S. Konowalchuk	Washington	32	8	10	18	34
A. Zhitnik	L.A.-Buffalo	21	4	10	14	47
B. Bellows	Montreal	26	8	6	14	4
D. Babych	Vancouver	26	2	10	12	10
D. Hawerchuk	Buffalo	17	5	6	11	2
C. Leschyshyn	Quebec	35	0	11	11	16
P. Elynuik	Ottawa	31	3	7	10	49
O. Tverdovsky	Anaheim	24	3	6	9	12
B. Fedyk	Philadelphia	19	5	3	8	12
G. Andrusak	Pittsburgh	7	0	4	4	6
M. Krushelnyski	Detroit	10	2	2	4	4
E. Olczyk	N.Y. Rangers	20	2	1	3	4
M. Osborne	N.Y. Rangers	31	1	2	3	19
J. Kocur	N.Y. Rangers	34	1	2	3	67
G. Shuchuk	Los Angeles	7	2	0	2	2
J. Namestnikov	Vancouver	11	0	2	2	4
D. Berehowsky	Toronto	24	0	2	2	15
K. Daneyko	New Jersey	22	0	2	2	52
P. Ambroziak	Buffalo	10	0	1	1	0
D. Chyzowski	N.Y. Islanders	13	0	1	1	11
B. Gretzky	Tampa Bay	1	0	1	1	0
T. Hlushko	Calgary	2	0	1	1	2
R. Matvichuk	Dallas	1	0	0	0	4
A. Godynyuk	Hartford	11	0	0	0	4
J. Sandlak	Hartford	13	0	0	0	0
R. Romaniuk	Winnipeg	5	0	0	0	0

Goaltenders' stats

Players	Team	GP	MINS	GA	W	L	T	SH	AVG.
D. Wakaluk	Dallas	12	609	28	4	6	0	2	2.76
K. Hrudye	Los Angeles	26	1395	75	10	8	5	0	3.23

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With the financial aid of the UNA, "Church Architectures of Ukraine" by Prof. Yuriy Kryvoruchko from the Lviv Technical University and International School of Architecture is being published in Ukraine. The building of churches in Ukraine demands experienced professionals. To have a rebirth of these professionals Ukraine needs to educate them in church architecture, painting and ornamentation.

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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 379
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SPORTSLINE

FIGURE SKATING

The Figure Skating World Championships in Birmingham, England, held March 6-12, brought the U.S.'s young phenom Nicole Bobek to prominence, as she led the field following the short program. Ms. Bobek fell in the free skate, which allowed the gracious Chen Lu of China to claim her first world gold. Ukraine's Olena Liashenko placed a healthy sixth, and Yuliya Lavrenchuk was 10th. In the pairs ice dance event, Iryna Romanova and Ihor Yaroshenko came in eighth as is their wont, while Olena Belousovska and Sergei Potalov plunged to 22nd, after holding 12th spot after the short program.

In the men's competition, Ukraine's skaters continued to arouse the crowd's and commentators' imagination. Although they performed respectably, they were denied a share of the medals. Viacheslav Zahorodniuk finished seventh, Dmytro Dmytrenko, 10th and Vasyli Yeromenko, 12th.

Baiul disappoints

Olympic and former world champion Oksana Baiul was not eligible for these events, as she is registered as a professional. She had until April 1 to reclaim amateur status to be in the field long enough to qualify for the 1998 Winter Games.

According to a Reuters report, Ms. Baiul held a press conference two days after the deadline to announce her intention to remain a professional. She said she preferred the "special artistic freedom" the status offered.

Ms. Baiul's intentions had become increasingly murky since January. With the skating complex built to attract her and Mr. Petrenko in Simsbury, Conn., completed, her appearances there were rare due to continuing back problems.

This makes Ms. Baiul's move doubly puzzling, since negotiations with Ukrainian sports officials had seemingly cleared the way for the 1993 world champion and 1994 Olympic champion to train abroad. Intensive talks with the skater up to the deadline apparently did not sway her.

The International Skating Federation had decided to discontinue the practice of allowing competitors to stay professional until a few months prior to the World and Olympic events, and set the fateful date for pros to reclaim their amateur status and become eligible for them. There is still a chance the ISU will reverse itself once again, at a congress scheduled for 1996 in Jerusalem. Otherwise, Ms. Baiul will have forever lost her chance to compete at the highest levels.

Quoted by Reuters, a hugely disappointed Valeri Borzov, Ukraine's minister of sport, said on April 4, in Kyiv, "I am grateful to her, but saddened. There is no one to take her place on the team." Serhiy Derepa, a TV sports commentator, was more harsh, telling Reuters that money was the main factor in Ms. Baiul's decision.

Somewhat apocalyptically, Mr. Derepa added, "The last European championship showed we have no hope of medals."

SWIMMING

As the anti-doping sanctions tripped up the runaway dominance of China's swim team, Ukraine's Svitlana Bondarenko stepped into the breach and took a gold and silver medal at the World Cup of swimming at Gelsenkirche, Germany, February 17 to 19. She beat the field with a time of 1:09.04 in the 100-meter breaststroke, and came second in the 50-meter

breaststroke, in 32.19 seconds.

Ukraine also enjoyed considerable success in the men's events. Pavlo Khnykin of Sverdlovsk took gold in the 100-meter butterfly with a time of 53.16 seconds, just 0.32 slower than the world record set by Pablo Morales of the U.S. in 1986. The 26-year-old Mr. Khnykin also came in second in the 50-meter butterfly, with a time of 24.36.

Oleksander Dzaburia claimed two silver medals in the breaststroke competition, in the 50- and 100-meter breaststroke events, with times of 27.39 and 59.85 seconds. Denis Silantiev added a silver in the 200-meter butterfly, at 1:58.19.

ATHLETICS

World Championships in Barcelona

At the Track and Field World Championships in Spain on March 11, Serhiy Bubka of Donetsk won his event with a vault of 19' 4.25", a full 10 inches under his world record, but good enough for gold and a full 4 inches higher than the runner-up Igor Potapovich of Kazakhstan. Russian Igor Trandenkov, with whom Mr. Bubka has traded victories in recent meets, did not register a height.

Olympians need volunteer interpreters

The U.S. representation of the Ukrainian Olympic Team is looking for volunteer interpreters for the summer of 1995. According to a letter from Lida Mykytyn, the coordinator for the Ukrainian American Youth Association's Atlanta 96 Preparatory Committee, Ukraine's athletes will be in the Atlanta area from June to October, in order to train and qualify for the 1996 Summer Olympiad. Interpreters can volunteer for a period as short as one week. For further information, contact Lida Mykytyn, 97 Second Ave. New York, NY, 10003; daytime (212) 499-3734, evening (212) 473-5751.

BASEBALL

For many in North America, spring could finally come because of Judge Maria Sotomayor's ruling against the owners of major league baseball's teams, which drove them back to the bargaining table and eventually resulted in ending the longest work stoppage in the history of professional sports.

There has been activity on the Ukrainian front in the sport as well. According to an update provided by the U.S. representative of Ukraine Baseball, Team Ukraine's head coach, Basil Tarasko, was named district administrator for the Little Leagues in Ukraine. Seven leagues are active in the country — four in Kyiv, one each in Kirovohrad, Symferopol and Lviv — and the sport is being played in 15 of Ukraine's 25 oblasts.

Mr. Tarasko has had a busy winter. In February, he moved from City College to John Jay College as head coach, then traveled to Kyiv to establish Ukraine's first pitching and catching school.

On February 22, the president of Ukraine's Baseball Federation, Gen. Chauss, announced that his country would be fielding teams for all European tournaments this summer. This will include the Olympic qualifying Group A seniors' tournament, slated for July 7-17 in Haarlem, the Netherlands; a juveniles' joust in Prague, July 10-16; a cadets' competition in Livorno, Italy, and a juniors' meet in Vienna, both August 6-13.

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Pre-school students to perform in opera

CRANFORD, N.J. — Children of the Pre-School Music program are slated to perform in the State Repertory Opera's (SRO) production of "The Bartered Bride" by Bedrich Smetana, one of the most successful comic operas to emerge from Central Europe. This English-language production of the Czech comedy will be staged on Saturday, April 22, at 7:30 p.m. at the Bergen County Technical School Theater in Hackensack, N.J.

Pre-School Music Director Marta Sawycky will play the roles of the village woman and circus clown. Ms. Sawycky became involved with the SRO in 1988, when her students were asked to perform in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This year, 27 students and graduates of Pre-School Music will perform. "The Bartered Bride" is the fourth SRO production in which Ms. Sawycky's students are featured.

"I am thrilled to have been included once again in SRO's annual production," said Ms. Sawycky, adding that "the children have great fun — and it is truly an enriching experience for them."

Pre-School Music, a music appreciation program, teaches children age 3-5 to listen to music and react to it. This program has garnered enthusiastic notices. Writing in The Star-Ledger about "The Marriage of Figaro," a former SRO production, critic Michael Redmond noted that "in the theater, kids are by definition cute, but the students and graduates of Pre-School Music of Irvington, directed by Marta Sawycky, transformed cuteness into an art form. What an amazing group of little troupers these kids turned out to be!"

SRO has been producing opera in New Jersey under the direction of Dita Delman since 1975. Its mission is to enrich the culture of the community by providing affordable opera sung in English primarily by New Jersey talent. For additional information and tickets call SRO at (201) 763-7969 or (201) 763-4030.

Ethnocultural...

(Continued from page 10)

Price" continues to receive calls for information from the film from all corners of Canada including Swan River, Manitoba, Iroquois Falls, Ontario, and Canora, Saskatchewan, shows that there is a great need to finally address the need for a more all-encompassing interpretation of Canada's history.

The director of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Martin Padgett, praised the documentary for its valuable contribution to the broader understanding of Canadian history, and emphasized the need to have "Freedom Had a Price" enter the curriculum throughout all the provinces in the teaching of the immigrant experience in Canada.

The Ottawa-based Canadian Ethnocultural Council was founded in 1980 and is a coalition of 38 national ethnocultural organizations representing over 2,000 organizations across Canada. Its current president is Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk of Saskatchewan, who also heads the Ukrainian World Congress.

CES representatives thanked Mr. Luhovy for his determination to bring the story of Canada's first internment operations of 1914-1920 to public attention, as knowledge of such past injustices helps eliminate racial and ethnic intolerance.

Inquiries to organize a screening of the documentary "Freedom Had a Price" may be directed to (514) 481-5871.

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Parma church to complete interior

PARMA, Ohio - By an almost unanimous vote at the annual meeting on January 29, parishioners of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here approved the recommendations of the clergy, Parish Board and Restoration Committee to undertake a major project of completing the interior of the Cathedral with iconography and decorative designs.

After contacting over 20 iconographers and reviewing the work of 12 studios, the parish approved the proposal of the Eikona Studio of Cleveland to execute the largest project undertaken by the parish since the building of the cathedral over 25 years ago.

The project is designed to complement the 43-icon baroque iconostasis, following traditional Byzantine iconography. The focus of the beautification will be the ceiling, which will include icons of the Pantocrator, Mother of God, feast days and Ukrainian saints.

On Sunday, March 12 - the first Sunday of Lent and the Sunday of

Orthodoxy, dedicated to the celebration of the return of icons to the Church - a special moleben was served by the Very Rev. Stephen Hankavich, pastor emeritus of St. Vladimir's Cathedral, marking the beginning of the project.

The Rev. Hankavich read special prayers for the health of iconographers Christine Uveges and Nicholas Loya of the Eikona Studio and greeted them on behalf of the Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor of St. Vladimir's (who was in Istanbul, Turkey, with the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church), the parish board of trustees and all parishioners.

It is planned that the major part of the \$225,000 project will be completed in time for the 48th annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention, which will be hosted by St. Vladimir's on July 26-30, with the entire project completed by December.

Maria Turchyn is president of St. Vladimir's Board of Trustees and Dr. Ihor Mahlay is chairman of the Restoration and Iconography Project.



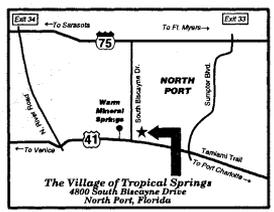
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Ukrainian veterans to participate in Vietnam memorial dedication

by George A. Miziuk

HOLMDEL, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) of the New Jersey State Department will participate in the dedication ceremony of the State Vietnam Veterans' Memorial here at the Garden State Arts Center (Exit 116 on the Garden State Parkway), on Sunday, May 7, starting at 1 p.m.

The State Vietnam Veterans Memorial Commission has been working on the memorial design for nearly a decade. In 1991-1992, UAV New Jersey State Commander George A. Miziuk served as a member of the Veterans' Advisory Committee to the Memorial Commission, appointed by then-State Commissioner of Veteran Affairs Richard J. Bernard.

The commission has compiled a list of 1,522 names of Vietnam casualties who were New Jersey residents at the time of their induction into military service. The name of each will be inscribed on the granite stones of the memorial.

Although it is nearly impossible to compile an accurate list of how many Ukrainian Americans were casualties in Vietnam, the New Jersey list of casualties

has yielded a great number of Slavico-sounding names. Many of them are clearly identifiable as Ukrainian, while others may be of Polish, Russian or other heritage.

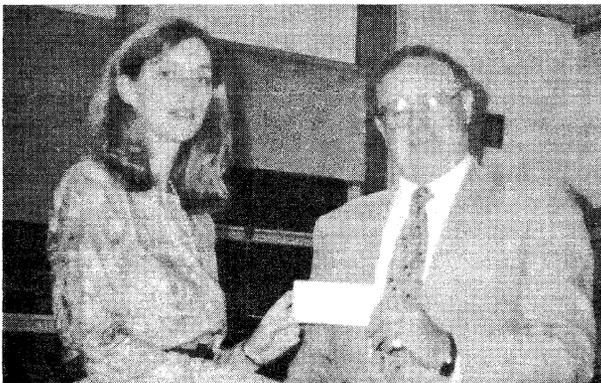
Major Myron Diduryk, a Vietnam casualty, has been positively identified as a Ukrainian. UAV Post 30 of Freehold in Monmouth County, N.J. will bear his name. Post 30 is co-ordinating the participation of UAV members in the program.

Participating in the dedication ceremony on May 7 will be Gov. Christine Todd Whitman and retired Gen. Norman Schwartzkopf. Some 25,000 veterans are expected to attend.

Families of New Jersey Vietnam casualties that wish to participate in the dedication ceremony should contact the State Vietnam Memorial Commission at (609) 695-1854. Any veterans of Ukrainian heritage who wish to participate in the program should contact Bohdan Krawczuk at (908) 739-3207, or write to: Ukrainian American Veterans, 18 Telegraph Hill Road, Holmdel, NJ 07733.

The writer is New Jersey state commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

Professionals support ESL program



On Monday, March 27, Ukrainian Professional Society President Halia Dubil presented a check in the amount of \$1,100 to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center's president, Borys Zacharchuk, fulfilling a pledge by the UPS to contribute to the UECC's English as a Second Language program. The funds, partial proceeds from a carnival hosted by UPS in 1992, are to be used to cover the cost of ESL texts and audio-visual equipment recently purchased by the Philadelphia-area UECC. The ESL programs, established by the UECC in 1990, currently serves approximately 100 students, most of them new immigrants from Ukraine.

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EXCURSION "S" WESTERN UKRAINE 15 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► KYIV (2 days) ► Khamolnysky ► TERNOPIL (3 days) ► Berezhany ► Pochain/Kremenetz ► LIVIV (3 days) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Olesko ► TRUSKAVETS (1 day) ► IV FRANKIVSK (3 days) Ieremcho/Dobosha's Cliff Kosiv/Kolomyia ► KYIV (2 days) 	AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 27 JUNE-11 JULY \$ 1599
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EXCURSION "U" EASTERN UKRAINE 18 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► KYIV/CHERNIHIV (3 days) Nizhyn ► Batuyiv ► POLTAVA (3 days) Opishnya ► Reahyivtsia ► KHARKIV (2 days) Slovyanitsrk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synitsynsky Monastery ► DONETSK (1 day) ► ZAPORIZHA (3 days) Khorysta Melitopol ► DNIPROPETROVSK (2 d.) ► Prypyatva ► KYIV (1 day) 	AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 08 AUGUST-25 AUGUST \$ 1679
EXCURSION "Z" GRAND TOUR 22 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► KYIV/CHERNIHIV (3 days) Nizhyn ► Batuyiv ► POLTAVA (3 days) Opishnya ► KHARKIV (2 days) ► ZAPORIZHA (2 days) Khorysta ► ODESSA (2 days) Uman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► VYNNYTSA (1 day) ► Khamolnysky ► TERNOPIL (2 days) Berezhany ► IV FRANKIVSK (2 days) ► Haliy ► UZHOROD (2 days) ► LIVIV (2 days) Rivne ► KYIV (1 day) 	AIR UKRAINE NY/Kyiv/NY 25 JULY-15 AUGUST \$ 1999

SIGHTSEEING IN EASTERN EUROPE

WARSAW/KYIV 14 DAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► WARSAW (2 days) ► POLTAVA (2 days) ► Jozsa Hora ► RZESZOW (3 days) ► Peremyshyl Syanok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► LIVIV (2 days) ► TERNOPIL (2 days) ► Pochain/Kremenets ► KYIV (2 days) ► KYIV/WARSAW 	LOT - POLISH AIR LINES NY/Warsaw Kyiv/Warsaw NY 06 JULY-19 JULY \$ 1899
PRAGUE/KYIV 15 DAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► PRAGUE (2 days) Hradec Karlova ► LIVIV (2 days) ► BRATISLAVA (2 days) ► PRESHIV (3 days) Mychalovche Chop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► UZHOROD (2 days) Mzhirna ► LIVIV (2 days) Olesko ► KYIV (3 days) ► KYIV/PRAGUE 	CZECH AIR NY/Prague Kyiv/Prague NY 14 AUGUST - 28 AUGUST \$ 1899

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Tennis camp - Sunday, June 18 - Thursday, June 29

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Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak & staff
Limit: 60 participants!!!

Boys' Camp - Saturday, July 1 - Saturday, July 15

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore.
UNA members: \$160.00 per week; non-members \$200.00 per week. Additional counselor fee \$30.00 per child per week.
Limit: 45 Children!!!

Girls' Camp - Saturday, July 1 - Saturday, July 15

Run in conjunction with the boys camp same program, fees and limits apply.

Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop - Saturday, August 5 - Sunday, August 20

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers. Food and lodging: UNA members \$265.00.
Non-members \$315.00. Instructors' fee: \$175.00.
Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky
Limit: 60 students!!!

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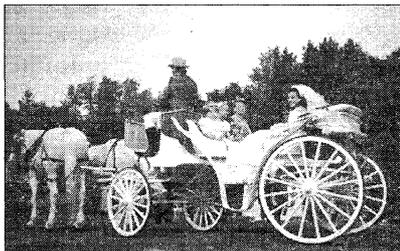
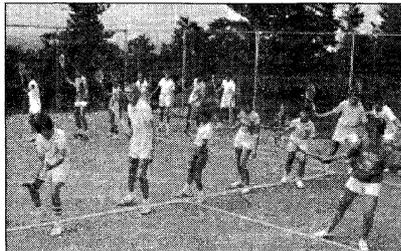
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CAMPS: Pre-schoolers camp "Tabir Ptshat," Boy's Camp, Girl's Camp, Tennis Camp, Dance Camp.



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MEETINGS: "Teaching English in Ukraine '94."

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8-12	50% OF THE ADULT RATE		
13-16	75% OF THE ADULT RATE		

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BUILDINGS	DAILY	DAILY	MIDWEEK SAVINGS PACKAGES				WEEKLY RATE
	MIDWEEK	WEEKEND	SUNDAY TO FRIDAY	2 NIGHT	3 NIGHT	4 NIGHT	
KYIV	\$100	\$105	\$190	\$285	\$380	\$475	\$660
JACUZZI	\$110	\$120	\$210	\$315	\$420	\$525	\$735
KARPATY	\$100	\$105	\$190	\$285	\$380	\$475	\$660
VORZHTA	\$90	\$95	\$170	\$255	\$340	\$425	\$585
PELTAVA	\$85	\$90	\$160	\$240	\$320	\$400	\$560
2 ADJOINING ROOMS	\$85	\$90	\$160	\$240	\$320	\$400	\$560
HALYCH	\$85	\$90	\$160	\$240	\$320	\$400	\$560
CHERNYVSI	\$80	\$85	\$150	\$225	\$300	\$375	\$530
2 ADJOINING ROOMS	\$80	\$85	\$150	\$225	\$300	\$375	\$530
MAINHOUSE	\$75	\$80	\$140	\$210	\$280	\$350	\$495
BALCONY/CORNER	\$80	\$85	\$150	\$225	\$300	\$375	\$530
UZHOROD	\$55	\$60	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$355
CORNER	\$60	\$65	\$110	\$165	\$220	\$275	\$400
ODESSA	\$55	\$60	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$355

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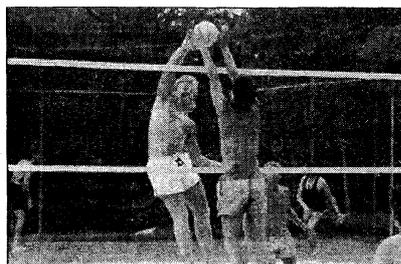
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0-7	FREE	FREE
8-12	FREE	FREE
13-16	FRGE.	FRGE.
17&up	\$56	\$6

NEW MONEY SAVINGS SINGLE RATES

BUILDINGS	DAILY	DAILY	MIDWEEK SAVINGS PACKAGES				WEEKLY RATE
	MIDWEEK	WEEKEND	SUNDAY TO FRIDAY	2 NIGHT	3 NIGHT	4 NIGHT	
KYIV	\$70	\$75	\$130	\$195	\$260	\$325	\$482
VORZHTA	\$65	\$68	\$116	\$174	\$232	\$295	\$417
HALYCH	\$60	\$65	\$110	\$165	\$220	\$275	\$392
MAINHOUSE	\$55	\$58	\$98	\$144	\$192	\$243	\$347
UZHOROD	\$40	\$45	\$70	\$105	\$140	\$175	\$252
UZHOROD CORNER	\$43	\$48	\$76	\$114	\$152	\$190	\$280



SPORTS: Volleyball, tennis, swimming, etc.



FAMILY: we will cater to the young family. Babysitting available. Children under 17 FREE, if rooming with parents. Special events planned for children.

Photos by Roman Iwasiwka and Roma Hadzewycz

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Mazepa honored...

(Continued from page 7)

life and his importance in Ukrainian history." No hetman of Ukraine was more hated and damned in the Russian Empire and subsequent Soviet Russia as Mazepa," stated Prof. Gajecky.

"The Russians hated Mazepa for almost destroying the empire of Peter I through his alliance with Sweden's King Charles XII and raising the banners of revolt in Ukraine. Mazepa's name became synonymous with the struggle for an independent Ukraine in the 18th and 19th centuries, and being called a Mazepist became a one way ticket to Siberia," he continued.

Further speeches by Gen. Volodymyr Multiava, Myhailo Horyn, Laryssa Skoryk, Valentyna Strilko, I. Saliy, U.S. Ambassador William Miller, Swedish Ambassador M. Hallquist, and others stressed the importance of Mazepa to Ukrainian independence, identity and tradition. A musical program followed in

which kobzars (minstrels) sang old Kozak "dumy," including the two composed by Mazepa himself.

Later, at a banquet in the neighboring village of Drozdy, the guests thanked the organizers for their efforts to establish this monument. Special mention was made of Valentyna Strilko and her staff at the Yaroslav Mudryi Fund, who worked hard to order the monument, obtain official permits to erect the statue and to organize this event. Further effort is necessary to place memorial tablets on historical sites associated with Mazepa's life and to organize a museum in his name. It was also suggested that the village of Mazepyntsi establish a sister relationship with the village of Mazepa, Minn.

The erection of the first statue of Hetman Mazepa in Ukraine was long overdue, and it became a fitting end to the "Year of Mazepa". This will provide a further stimulus to continue the study of the life deeds and heritage of this great hero of Ukrainian history.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

the next one for Ashkhabat, Turkmenistan. Mr. Udoenko also invited Iran's president to visit Ukraine. (Respublika)

Attempt to dismiss Presidium fails

KYYIV — Three factions in the Parliament unsuccessfully attempted to dismiss the legislative body's Presidium on April 7. The Rukh, Nationhood, and Reform factions put forth their proposal for a vote of no-confidence after a report from the Parliament's executive body. The motion was easily defeated. Last week the Parliament removed the Cabinet of Ministers, apparently with President Leonid Kuchma's support. (Respublika)

China-Ukraine military pact signed

BEIJING — Ukraine signed a military cooperation agreement with China during a Beijing visit by Ukraine's Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov on April 6, reported Agence France Presse. Already China is Ukraine's largest trade partner after Russia. Ninety percent of the \$837 million that was traded between the two countries in 1994 was exported by Ukraine in the form of chemicals and metals, a trade imbalance that the two countries also discussed. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Duma sets moratorium on Black Sea Fleet

MOSCOW — The State Duma passed a resolution on April 7 that calls for a moratorium on any reduction of the Black Sea Fleet "until problems between Russia and

Ukraine over the fleet are resolved," Interfax reported. The moratorium also applies to coastal defense units, aviation units and shore-based infrastructure. Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets responded that the Black Sea Fleet issue must be settled soon or the poorly maintained fleet will be completely lost within a year or two. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Crimean deputies support Kyiv's moves

SYMFEROPIL — Many Crimean Parliament deputies are now supporting Ukraine's resolution on the status of the Crimea, reported Interfax on April 7. Thirty-five of the 98 members of the body have written Kyiv in support of President Leonid Kuchma's resolutions, some also criticizing the role of the Russia political alliance in the upheaval. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine drops resistance to arms treaty

KYYIV — Ukraine has signaled that it will abide by a key European arms treaty that it has resisted, reported Reuters on April 5. Ukraine has complained that the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, signed by 30 states in 1990, imposes unacceptably harsh restrictions on the deployment of such military hardware as tanks and armored personnel carriers at its borders. "They have in the past argued, but they now say they can accommodate themselves within the treaty," said an unidentified diplomatic source. Russia remains the only one of the signatories still unwilling to accept the imposed limits. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine to shut down...

(Continued from page 4)

kilowatt-hours of energy. These blocs would go on line as Chornobyl's reactors are taken out of commission.

He said the alternate plan was devised after talks with the G-7 countries in Naples last summer reached a dead end in negotiations. The West decided Chornobyl must be closed for safety reasons, but could not provide the \$4.4 billion Ukraine said it needs to close down the station.

"We want to give Ukraine the opportunity to use the funds designated at the summits in Naples and Corfu to raise the safety standards at Chornobyl and help cover the costs of closing the station," said Minister Barnier, who was in Kyiv for one day of meetings, along with EU representative Hans van der Broek and G-7 representative Bill Graham.

Although the delegation did not specify what funds would be available to Ukraine to close down Chornobyl, Mr. Horbulin told Interfax-Ukraine that he

hopes Ukraine could obtain 85 million ECU in aid from the European Union.

The EU/G-7 delegation said it was going to turn to the United States and Japan to ask for additional money for the Chornobyl shutdown. "We did not talk about this; we are going step by step," said the French minister.

Mr. Parashin downplayed safety problems at the station, saying that Chornobyl had the least number of safety violations among the five stations based in Ukraine.

"The events of 1986 cannot recur. More than \$300 million has been invested in safety at Chornobyl," said Mr. Parashin, reacting to a London Observer article that warned of the possibility of another nuclear explosion at Chornobyl.

Two of Chornobyl's reactors are online, with Reactor No. 1 working at 80 percent capacity and Reactor No. 3 working at 100 percent capacity. (Reactor No. 2 was destroyed by a fire in 1991; reactor No. 4 exploded in 1986.) The Chornobyl plant supplies Ukraine with 5 percent of all of its energy needs.



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- ❖ Emergency medical technician

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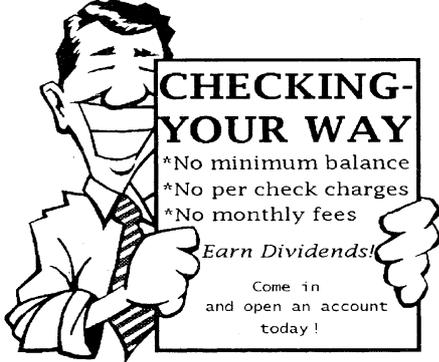
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, April 19
NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Mykhailo V. Kosiv, co-chair of the World Congress of Christians of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, member of Ukraine's Parliament and head of the parliamentary Committee on Cultural and Religious Affairs, writer and former dissident, who will speak on "The Ukrainian Church in the Context of Global and National Church Politics." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, April 22
JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Committee for the Absorption of Soviet Emigres (CASE) Museum of Russian Contemporary Art, 80 Grand St., will exhibit the work of Jersey City residents from the former Soviet bloc countries for a four-week period beginning April 22. After the break-up of the Soviet Union and the subsequent relaxation of restrictions on the content of art, the museum continues its mission of hosting work by artists from the former Soviet Bloc countries.

LAS VEGAS: The annual Las Vegas Folk Festival will be held at Lorenzi Park, W. Washington and Rancho Drive, 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Featured as part of the festival will be a pysanka exhibit and demonstration. Free admission.

Sunday, April 23
NEW YORK: The Leontovych String Quartet, with Yuri Mazurkevich, violin, Yuri Kharenko, violin, Boris Deviatov, viola, and Vladimir Panteleyev, cello, will appear in concert in a program of works by Barber, Quartet in B minor, Op. 11; Shostakovich, Quartet No. 3 in F, Op. 73; and Shubert, Quartet No. 14 in D minor "Death and the Maiden," at Merkin Concert Hall, Abraham Goodman House, 129 W. 67th St., at 3 p.m. Tickets, at \$15, \$10, seniors and students, are available at the box office or by calling (212) 362-8719. The Leontovych String Quartet, one of the former Soviet Union's leading quartets, was founded in 1971 in Kyiv. It made its American debut in 1988 and took up residence in 1991. It has since concertized in major cities throughout the United States and has appeared at the major music festivals of Newport, Houston, Victoria, Canada and Connecticut's Music Mountain Festival where it has performed for the past seven years. The quartet's numerous recordings include two recently released in the U.S. for Greystone Records.

Friday, April 28
NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., is holding an exhibit of art works by Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn. The exhibit opening is April 28, at 6-9 p.m. The exhibit runs through May 7. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 2-6 p.m.; closed Mondays. For information call (212) 628-3062.

SAN DIEGO: House of Pacific Relations, Balboa Park, presents Pavlo Dvorsky, composer and singer, designated national artist of Ukraine, and the Pysanka Folk Duo with Oksana Savchuk and Ivan Kavatchyk who will perform in concert at the Hall of Nations Building, Balboa Park. Tickets: \$10, adults; \$5, students; children under 10, free. For additional information call (619) 582-2554.

Tuesday-Thursday, May 2-4
PARMA, Ohio: The eparchial ministry conference of the eparchy of St. Josaphat in Parma for Ukrainian Catholics, under the aegis of Bishop Robert Moskal, will host Bishop Ken Untener of the Saginaw Diocese, at its biannual spring eparchial ministry conference at the Aurora Woodlands in Aurora, Ohio. For additional information call Sister Anne Laszok OSBM, eparchial ministry office, (412) 481-9778.

Friday-Sunday, May 5-7
SASKATOON: The Ukrainian Canadian Congress Saskatchewan Provincial Council Spring Conference and Triennial General Meeting, which is open to the Ukrainian community, will take place at the Sheraton Cavalier Hotel, 612 Spadina Crescent E. The conference begins Friday, May 5, at 7:30 p.m. with registration and a reception at Martini's Lounge, 16 Floor, Saskatoon Square. Registration will continue on Saturday, May 6, at 8:30 a.m. in the Sheraton Cavalier Hotel. The triennial general meeting and elections will begin at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday, May 7. The conference will be divided into seven sessions: Ukrainian Education is Saskatchewan; Sadochok to University, Language to History; Alternative, Future Directions and a Three-Year Plan of Action; The Next Generation: Priorities for Youth Involvement in a New Saskatchewan Ukrainian Community; Ukraine—The Old Country as a New Business Market: Doing Business in a Fledgling State; Youth and Cultural Organizations: Skills Development Workshop; Coordination and Cooperation of Saskatchewan's Aid-For-Ukraine Programs; Responding to the Community — Discussion of the Government of Saskatchewan's Paper on Cultural Development in Saskatchewan; In Unity Our Strength; The UCC-SPC: Meeting Future Changes as a United Front. Strategic Planning for UCC National Congress, October, 1995. The registration fee for the conference and triennial general meeting and elections is \$50; youth registration fee, \$25 (age 25 and under). For additional information call (306) 652-5850.

Sunday, May 7
SPRING HILL, Fla.: As part of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church groundbreaking ceremonies, there will be a pontifical divine liturgy celebrated by Bishop Robert Moskal at Forest Oaks Civic Association Hall, 8101 Forest Oaks Blvd., at 10 a.m., followed by groundbreaking at noon at the church property, Weeping Willow Road (off State Road 50, near Mariner Blvd. intersection). A luncheon buffet is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. at Glen Lakes Country Club (off Route 19, north of State Road 50). Tickets are available for the full-course buffet at \$15 per person. For tickets or information call Alyce Clark, (904) 688-1839.

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is conducting a bus trip to the annual St. George Ukrainian Street Festival in New York City on May 20. Participants may also choose to visit the 9th Avenue International Food Festival, the Christopher Street/Greenwich Village Fair or spend the day on their own. Departure is set for 10 a.m. from the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, 440 Wyoming Ave., with a 10:30 a.m. pick-up at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, North River St., Wilkes-Barre. The return bus will leave New York City at 10 p.m. Cost: \$20 per person. For reservations or additional information contact Sophia Soniak, (717) 347-5050, or Henry Bolosky, (717) 288-4056.

Thursday-Sunday, May 25-28
YORKTON, Saskatchewan: As part of the 31st annual Yorkton Short Film and Video Festival, organized as part of the festival's downtown Cinerama, there will be a tsymbaly competition. Tsymbaly contestants are asked to contact Jeffrey, (306) 782-2800, for information. For information regarding the film festival call (306) 782-7077.

GENERAL NOTICE
 Ukrainian TV and radio Easter programs will be aired as part of the "Ukrainian Melody Hour," directed and produced by Roman V. Marynowych, in the following cities: New York — Sunday, April 16 and 23 on WNYE-TV, Channel 25 at 5:30 p.m. and on Monday, April 17 and 24 on WNYE, 91.5 FM at 8:30 p.m.; Philadelphia — Sunday, April 16 and 23 on WYBE-TV, Channel 35 at 8:30 p.m.; Chicago — Saturday, April 15 and 22 at noon and on Sunday, April 16 and 23, at 6:30 a.m. on WFBE-TV, Channel 23.