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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIV

No. 10

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1996

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Rift between Constantinople and Moscow may have grave repercussions in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The recent rift between the Constantinople and Moscow patriarchates could have serious repercussions in Ukraine, according to Patriarch Filaret, the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate.

The current conflict between the ecumenical patriarch, Bartholomew, and the Moscow patriarch, Aleksey II, caused by the former's recognition of the Estonian Orthodox Church may indeed mark the beginning of the end of the Russian Orthodox Church's "spiritual empire," added Patriarch Filaret. He told journalists at a Kyiv news conference on March 5 that this feud between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Patriarchate of Constantinople could speed efforts to win recognition for his own Church.

According to Interfax-Ukraine, Patriarch Filaret is ready to dispatch his hierarchs to Greece next week to further study the situation. Then, Patriarch Filaret has said, he will address a request to the ecumenical patriarch exploring the issue of granting the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate autocephalous status.

But this is unlikely to happen, said Victor Yelensky, editor of a monthly magazine called *Luidyna i Svit* (Man and the World), an expert on today's religious situation in Ukraine.

"Back in October 1993, when Ukraine's government officials went to Istanbul to lobby for recognition of the Church by the ecumenical patriarch, he set conditions stating that if your Orthodox Churches unite, I will recognize you," explained Mr. Yelensky.

With three Ukrainian Orthodox Churches vying for territory and parishes in Ukraine since almost the time of Ukraine's declaration of independence in 1991, it is hardly likely that they will unite any time soon.

"I don't really see any chance of Patriarch Filaret and Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate uniting into one Church," noted Mr. Yelensky, implying that this is a power struggle between two leaders.

(Earlier, other religion experts in Ukraine had pointed out that Patriarch Bartholomew is hesitant to recognize the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in order not to offend Moscow Patriarch Aleksey II).

The third Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, gained more parishes after hierarchs split off from Patriarch Filaret in October and joined Patriarch Dymytriy of the UAOC.

However, if Metropolitan Volodymyr, whose jurisdiction encompasses more than 6,000 parishes — more than the Russian Orthodox Church of the UOC-MP has on the territory of Russia — broke

away from Aleksey II, this would truly mark the end of the imperialist Moscow Church. That, in turn, could cause a schism in relations between the Constantinople patriarch — who holds a first-among-equals status of the patriarchs among the Orthodox world — and Moscow's Alexey.

This spring, if the sobor of the UAOC, which has 1,500 parishes, decides to unite with Metropolitan Volodymyr, Patriarch Filaret would be left as the leader of the richest, but also the smallest, of the Orthodox Churches, with about 1,500 parishes.

According to Mr. Yelensky, Metropolitan Volodymyr has considered autocephalous status for his Church, but has not made any moves toward that end. Sources close to his Church administration say he is stifled by some of his hierarchs and brethren, and Moscow's iron grip, which does not allow him to make many appearances outside the walls of the Monastery of the Caves.

"The question is whether Metropolitan Volodymyr has it in him," added Mr. Yelensky.

On the other hand, Patriarch Filaret of the UOC-KP has seized this opportunity to underscore the "essence of the imperi-

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Ukrainian PM: Western assistance a must for shutdown of Chornobyl

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Although Ukrainian government officials remain committed to closing down the Chornobyl nuclear plant as the 10th anniversary of that station's nuclear accident draws near, they have reiterated conditions — primarily substantial Western assistance — if they are to honor their pledge.

Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk, who visited the Chornobyl plant on March 1, suggested to reporters that Ukraine would have to keep the nuclear power station on line unless the West came up with money to shut down the plant, located 135 kilometers north of Kyiv.

"If the G-7 (the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Germany) continues to delay this issue... the time will come when we will no longer be able to listen to anyone but will act according to the laws of physics and safety considerations," said Mr. Marchuk at a press conference in Slavutych, the town built after the tragedy to relocate evacuated Chornobyl employees.

After touring the plant, the Ukrainian government official said safety standards at the plant are so high that the station

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Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk

Freedom survey registers little change in 1995

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — While the early 1990s saw an explosion of political freedom worldwide with the collapse of the Iron Curtain, a 1996 annual survey of freedom registered relatively little change in political rights and civil liberties in the world's 191 countries from the previous year.

This year, the Comparative Survey of Freedom designated 76 countries as free in 1995 (the same number as the previous year), 62 countries as partly free (61 in 1994), and 53 countries as not free (54 last year). Only 10 years ago, in 1986, Freedom House, the human rights organization that has surveyed freedom throughout the world since 1955, rated 56 countries to be free, 56 to be partly free and 55 to be not free.

Adrian Karatnycky, Freedom House president, sees the lack of change from 1995 to 1996 as a positive development. "The good news is that many free societies are showing signs of increasing durability, as years of democratic rule and tolerance are creating a stronger infrastructure of civil society, especially in the post-Communist countries of Central Europe and in Latin America," he wrote in Freedom

Review, the journal that publishes the annual freedom survey.

The freedom survey rates countries based on political rights and civil liberties using a seven-point scale. One to 2.5 represents the most free, 3-5 is partly free, and 5.5- 7, the least free.

In 1995, only one country, Mali, joined the ranks of free countries with a score of 2.5. Eritrea (5), Ethiopia (4.5) and Tanzania (5) jumped from the not free to the partly free category. Bolivia, which underwent six months of emergency presidential rule, lost its free rank and dropped to partly free (3), and two countries, Cambodia (6) and Lebanon (5.5), became not free.

According to the survey, in 1995, 19.5 percent of the world's population lived in free societies and have a broad range of political rights and civil liberties; 41.5 percent lived in partly free societies in which there are some constraints on basic rights due to government practice or insurgencies, political terrorism and rampant corruption; and 39 percent lived in not free societies.

Mr. Karatnycky notes that the number of formal democracies emerging on the world stage in 1995 continued to rise, bringing the total to 117. Freedom

House defines a democracy as a "political system in which the people choose their authoritative leaders freely from among competing groups and individuals who were not chosen by the government."

Last year Moldova and the Kyrgyz Republic became democracies, and the Dominican Republic re-entered the ranks of the world's democracies.

"This represents just over 61 percent of the world's 191 countries," said Mr. Karatnycky. "From the perspective of a decade ago, the gain is all the more impressive. Ten years ago, less than 42 percent of the world's countries were formal democracies."

The organization's president points out, however, that democracy is not synonymous with freedom. Of the world's 117 democracies, 76 are free, 40 are partly free and one — war-torn Bosnia — is not free.

Eastern and Central Europe

Of the countries of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, nine are free (representing 20 percent of the region's population), 13 are partly free (63 percent of the region's population),

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ANALYSIS

Russia's elections and Ukraine

by Volodymyr Zviglyanich

CONCLUSION

Russia's prospects

The advent of "instinctive" rather than charismatic leaders presents Russia with a choice among the prospects of "corrupt stability" (Yeltsin – Chernomyrdin); "moderate reformism" (Yavlinsky and the remnants of the democrats); and "instinctive demagoguery" (Zyuganov – Zhirinovskiy – Lebed).

"Corrupt stability" gave the "party of power" fabulous material wealth. But it lacks the mass support needed to successfully compete for the presidency. The "party of power" could win this support, however, through compensation for savings lost during Gaidar's reforms and increases in pensions, wages, welfare programs, etc. However, it has neither the money nor the desire to do this. Moreover, it lacks an official leader.

Mr. Yeltsin will have to raise his personal rating within three months from 8 percent to at least 30-35 percent – and that looks almost impossible. Mr. Chernomyrdin will need to find an explanation for his decision to run after several public claims to the contrary. Both politicians are associated with those who launched an unprecedented wave of corruption in Russia. Mr. Yeltsin is notorious also as the only active politician who destroyed the USSR and started a war in Chechnya.

Mr. Yavlinsky's "moderate reformism" is not a program of action. So far this is rather a center-right plan for social order with a stress on governmental assistance to the intelligentsia – the major target of economic radicalism. Therefore, Yabloko and its leader could make it to the second round of the presidential races, provided they elaborate a clear version of economic reform with a stress on its ways and means. Mass support for a reform program is crucial both for the proponents of "stability" and "moderate reformism."

"Instinctive demagoguery" needs nei-

Dr. Volodymyr Zviglyanich is adjunct professor of East European area studies at George Washington University.

ther a rational economic program nor an effective bureaucracy for its implementation. The program could be superseded with a modified version of the Bolshevik principle "to take and divide" accompanied by claims of restoration of social justice. The obvious brutality of such a plan could be disguised with recognition of the equality of all forms of property and references to the Chinese model. Bureaucracy could be replaced with the new Communist nomenklatura from Mr. Zyuganov's shadow Cabinet and a special service that will be in charge of battling corruption and export control.

The leaders of this "instinctive demagoguery," such as Messrs. Zyuganov, Zhirinovskiy and Lebed, have a stable and disciplined electorate. Their messages to the people are primitive, done in the aesthetic technique of traditional Russian "lubok" and are free of Western liberal terminology. The participation of Zhirinovskiy and Zyuganov in the second round of the presidential race in Russia, a scenario that appeared unlikely a year ago, now seems rather feasible. This prospect could be undermined either by a fight between these leaders or, as in the case of Zyuganov, a possible split within his party.

Consequences for Ukraine

The results of Russia's elections and the possible advent to the presidency of an "instinctive demagogue" threaten Ukrainian independence. During his visit in May 1994 to the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars in Washington, Mr. Zyuganov told this author that his party has a special department working on Ukraine and that when they come to power, the Ukrainian question will be first on the agenda regarding restoration of the USSR.

The consequences of such a policy for Ukraine could be as follows:

- 1) establishment of cooperation between the leaders of the Russian and Ukrainian Communist parties to coordinate their efforts to curb market reforms and return to a mostly state-controlled version of economic development;
- 2) practical implementation of President

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Crimean Tatars recall Grigorenko

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A memorial service marking the ninth anniversary of the death of human rights activist Gen. Petro Grigorenko was held in Symferopol on March 6, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

The service at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral (Kyiv Patriarchate) was held on the initiative of the Crimean Tatar Culture Fund and the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars.

"Petro Grigorenko was a good friend of the Crimean Tatar people. He spent five years in prison for his participation in the Crimean Tatar national movement and fought for our peoples' rights until his dying hour," Mejlis Chairman Mustafa Jemilev told Interfax-Ukraine. Mr. Jemilev also told Interfax he was surprised that Ukrainian national organizations on the Crimean peninsula seemed indifferent to the memory of Gen. Grigorenko, an ethnic Ukrainian.

Indeed, Gen. Grigorenko, who was born in the Tavria Gubernia on October 16, 1907, rose to the rank of major general in the Soviet Red Army. He was repre-

manded in 1941 for criticizing Stalin's purge of the military organization, but went on to be a division commander on the German front (1943-1945). He later taught at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow and became head of the Faculty of Military Cybernetics.

Advocating the democratization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and criticizing corrupt officials at a Moscow party conference, Gen. Grigorenko was transferred from his post to the Far East.

He publicly championed the right of the Crimean Tatars – deported under Stalin – to return to their homeland. Arrested in 1964, he was committed to psychiatric prisons in 1964-1965 and 1969-1974 as punishment for his human rights defense activities.

Gen. Grigorenko, who died on February 21, 1987, in New York City, was a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and its representative to the Moscow Helsinki Group. In 1977, he left the Soviet Union for medical treatment in the United States and was stripped of his Soviet citizenship in

NEWSBRIEFS

Centrists form Popular-Democratic Party

KYIV – Three centrist political organizations, meeting here on February 24, agreed to merge into a single political party, the Popular-Democratic Party of Ukraine, Ukrainian Radio and UNIAN reported. The new party – composed of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, the Labor Congress of Ukraine and the New Ukraine alliance – is the first serious consolidation of political forces in Ukraine's fragmented party system. Supreme Council Deputy Anatoliy Matviyenko was elected party chairman, and delegates adopted a program backing President Leonid Kuchma's political and economic reforms. Meanwhile, two other parties, the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party and the Ukrainian Solidarity and Justice Party, announced plans to form an alliance. They intend to campaign jointly in elections and to publish a joint newspaper. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Poland, Ukraine to form joint battalion

WARSAW – Poland and Ukraine have agreed to form a joint peacekeeping battalion, Interfax reported on February 29. The unit will be financed by both countries and will consist of Ukrainian units based in Lviv and Polish units in Przemyśl (Peremyshl). The first joint military exercises are to be held in April on the outskirts of Lviv. English will be the battalion's official language. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Government to transfer social services

KYIV – The Ukrainian government has ordered the phased transfer of local social services from state-owned firms to municipal jurisdiction, UNIAN reported on February 27. A government resolution provides that 30 percent of housing and 20 percent of pre-schools and recreational facilities be turned over to city government financing and management this year. The plans call for nearly all social services to be under municipal control by 1998 and is part of a government effort to restructure and streamline the industrial and agricultural sectors. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Kuchma orders support of periodicals

KYIV – "The president's decree is meant for all of us – readers and journalists. It restores the press to its necessary role of stimulator of public thought," said presidential press secretary Dmytro Markov on March 5. The recently signed decree provides for tax relief for all sorts of periodicals, the production costs of which have skyrocketed over the past four years due to scarce and expensive newsprint/paper, polygraphic materials and a lack of previously widespread state

credits to publications. In addition to lowering the tax burden on suppliers of printing supplies and publishers, the decree provides for decentralization of printing operations throughout Ukraine, a move expected to bolster periodicals popular in the various regions of the country. According to Mr. Markov, the decree does not cover periodicals clearly supported by separate commercial entities, nor does it apply to erotic or primarily advertising-oriented publications. (Respublika)

Ukraine bans alcohol, tobacco advertising

KYIV – The Ukrainian Supreme Council banned alcohol and tobacco advertising on March 5, in an effort to head off growing substance abuse in the country, Western agencies reported. The ban was included in a bill regulating advertising, a growing industry with revenues exceeding \$900 million annually. "The chamber voted for a healthy nation. Alcoholism and tobacco use pose a threat to Ukraine," said Socialist deputy Volodymyr Marchenko. "Alcohol production is the only sector of industry that has not fallen into decline. The Ukrainian nation is slipping into intoxication under the stress of economic reforms," he added. The bill passed overwhelmingly and is post-Soviet Ukraine's first attempt at regulating advertising. Another provision of the legislation ordered that feature films be shown on television without commercial breaks. Volodymyr Alexeyev, one of the bill's authors, estimated that tobacco and liquor ads account for 40 percent of over-all advertising revenue last year. The Russian Federation imposed a similar ban last year, but many of the regulations are regularly ignored. (Reuters/OMRI Daily Digest)

Police offer reward to find mass killer

LVIV – Police in western Ukraine have offered a cash reward for help in finding a killer suspected of murdering 35 people, including eight children, over the past two months. "All the murders were committed in an extremely brutal fashion. Entire families were killed, parents and children and then their houses were burned down," militia officer Yuriy Skrypchenko said on March 1. The murder weapon has consistently been a 12-gauge shotgun. Lviv police issued a \$5,300 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killer or killers. This is a large sum in a country where the average monthly income is \$70. The Security Service of Ukraine has joined the investigation. (Reuters)

Snow isolates towns, causes power cuts

KYIV – Unseasonably heavy snowfalls

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.
Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members – \$40.
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.
(ISSN – 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, March 10, 1996, No. 10, Vol. LXIV

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Polish Consulate hosts panel on perspectives for Polish-Ukrainian relations

by Andrij Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Ukraine and Poland and their peoples have long been bitter antagonists, as is typical of many European nations bordering on each other. And yet, it appears they are on the cusp of an enduring period of cooperation.

A panel-discussion on "Poland and Ukraine: Perspectives for the Future," held on February 23 at the palatial Polish Consulate on the western reaches of Toronto's Lakeshore, examined the troubled past and the present comity enjoyed by the two countries, as well as the fascinating and historically unprecedented possibility that these good relations might persist.

The consulates general of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland were co-sponsors of the event, whose headliners were the historians Prof. Orest Subtelny of York University and Prof. Piotr Wrobel of the University of Toronto.

As the host, Polish Consul General Wojciech Tenchinski put the evening in context right from the start. "The relations of Ukraine and Poland are perhaps a distant and abstract topic that is primarily pertinent in Europe, but this topic is equally important in Canada, a multi-ethnic state."

Consul Tenchinski pointed out that Canada's policy toward Eastern Europe "is probably not as active as it should be," but noted that Ukraine's geographical location and its status as an emergent nation ensures that it plays a central role.

"Globalization, technological and economic," Mr. Tenchinski said, "has meant that political and economic developments have an impact on the entire world. In Poland and Ukraine's case, this is doubly so because they form a strategic area between Germany and Russia that is populated by some 90 million people."

Serhiy Borovyk, Mr. Tenchinski's Ukrainian counterpart, led off with a classic understatement — "Our history has been full of drama and excitement" — then shifted to the more recent past.

In underscoring the two countries' special ties, Mr. Borovyk reminded the audience that Poland was the first country in the world to recognize Ukraine. "Our two countries found themselves in a power vacuum in 1991

following the dissolution of the Soviet Union," the Ukrainian consul continued, "now we can take a leading role in forging geopolitics."

Mr. Borovyk said the existence of an independent Ukraine is a guarantor of Polish independence and vice versa, and that their cooperation is an integral component of the new period of European stability.

An era of epochal changes

The Ukrainian academic, Prof. Subtelny, went first. "We are in an epochal era, and we should be grateful that we are witness to this tremendous change," the York historian said, pointing out the seemingly total reversal of 600 years of confrontation in every conceivable sphere; the political, social, cultural and religious.

"Historically, what had been good for Poland was bad for Ukraine, and vice versa, and yet now the opposite obtains," he said. The two countries have a clearly common interest and contend over little.

And yet it could have been quite different, Prof. Subtelny suggested, given the bloody example of the former Yugoslavia and simmering hostilities between Hungary and Romania.

Polish and Ukrainian ethnographic territories overlapped strongly until a wave of brutal deportation policies altered the mix somewhat following World War II. Prof. Subtelny accurately if audaciously stated that "[Soviet dictator Joseph] Stalin clarified the situation somewhat," in extending Ukraine's borders westward and expelling much of the indigenous Polish population.

As it stands, Prof. Subtelny said, the countries face similar problems in terms of transition from communism and attempts to reorient themselves to the West.

He echoed Consul Borovyk in saying "[Poland and Ukraine] loom large between Western Europe and Russia."

"Historically," Prof. Subtelny said, "Central and Eastern Europe have been rife with trouble spots, because the countries were usually poor, weak and at each other's throats. This made them easy pickings for neighboring empires, whether Germanic, Turkish, Russian or what have you."

"It stands to reason," he continued, "that if [Poland and Ukraine] cooperate, this will greatly strengthen the region

and afford the entire continent a measure of stability."

Perhaps carried into boundless optimism by this positivist logic, Prof. Subtelny suggested that Poland can help Ukraine penetrate the European market. However, given that Poland has itself met with considerable resistance, this would be quite a feat.

The York historian went on to assert that Poland and Ukraine will likely play a role as examples of the viability and desirability of the allegedly fading nation-state.

"Poland and Ukraine both lost their political independence as nation-states, and struggled long and hard to get it back," he said. "No matter what the trend is toward continental integration, Poland and Ukraine will likely play a strong role in championing the idea of the nation-state."

Concluding on an upbeat note, Prof. Subtelny said, "The momentum has changed, the focus is no longer on problems, but on common ground."

Intertwined histories

Prof. Wrobel led off with the truism that anyone who has taught Polish history, as he does, knows that it involves teaching the history of Ukraine as well, given that the latter was absorbed for a time into the Polish multi-ethnic state.

Prof. Wrobel also pointed out that since the rise of the Solidarity movement in 1980-1981, considerable attention has been paid to the national minority problem in Poland, and the leading thinkers and scholars of that movement, such as Adam Michnik, laid the foundation for the present good will that exists between the two newly independent states.

He conceded, however, that in terms of inter-ethnic relations in Poland, matters are far from rosy. Since in recent years "the most popular problem has been the Jewish question," Prof. Wrobel noted, it is "no longer acceptable in polite society to say something anti-Semitic, but unfortunately it is still quite acceptable to say things that are anti-Ukrainian, even loudly."

The Polish historian asserted that this is an area that is perhaps a benchmark for his country's transition to full acceptance into the club of Western European nations

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Rift between...

(Continued from page 1)

alist Moscow Church."

"The time has come to restore historical right. An end must be put to Moscow's spiritual empire," he said during a press conference at his residence. He told reporters that, like Estonia, independent Ukraine deserves to have its own Church free of outside control, especially since Orthodoxy in Eastern Europe originated in Kyiv in the year 988.

On February 20, the ecumenical patri-

arch decided — after almost four years of unsuccessful negotiations with Moscow — to take under his jurisdiction the parishes of the Estonian Orthodox Church as they had requested.

The Moscow Patriarchate, to which the Estonian Orthodox Church in Estonia had been subordinated, then decided to break off relations with Constantinople. Patriarch Filaret explained to reporters that the Russian Orthodox Church had forcibly taken the Estonian Orthodox Church under its wing in 1940, when this territory was subjugated by the Soviet Union.

Patriarch Filaret has evaluated the recent developments as a schism in ecumenical Orthodoxy, which he believes is a consequence of the actions by the Moscow Patriarchate, which first split the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, then the Orthodox believers of Estonia and Latvia, and now ecumenical Orthodoxy.

According to a recent report from the Catholic News Service, if the Moscow Patriarchate's position does not change and a permanent schism occurs, many observers say this would be one of the biggest breaks in the Christian world since the East-West schism of 1054. However, CNS reported on a February 26 interview with ITAR-TASS in which Patriarch Aleksey had termed the current rift temporary, hinting that a solution might be found.

"The tragic events surrounding the Orthodox Church in Estonia have dealt a blow to the centuries-old unity in the Orthodox world," said the Moscow Patriarchate in a memorandum issued to explain its break with the Orthodox leadership.

According to Reuters, "the Russian Church clearly fears that independence for the Estonian Church, now under temporary Finnish jurisdiction, could open the floodgates to other Churches no longer wishing to have their affairs run by Moscow."

"This definitely opens up new opportunities for the Orthodox Church in Ukraine," said Mr. Yelensky, as the world's Orthodox Churches are beginning to take sides with either Constantinople or Moscow.

But for Patriarch Aleksey — who omitted the name of Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew from the list of heads of Orthodox Churches during services on February 23 — this rift also marks personal tragedy. Born and raised in Estonia, where his father serves as a parish priest, Patriarch Aleksey served as the vicar of the eparchy of Tallinn and all Estonia before he was elected patriarch.

Freedom survey...

(Continued from page 1)

and seven are rated not free (17 percent of the population). None of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States are rated free.

Nineteen out of 27 states in the post-Communist expanse are formal democracies in which 80 percent of the region's population lives.

Mr. Karatnycky pointed out worrying trends in the region, represented by a deterioration of political rights in Armenia, which was rated partly free with a score of 4; the deterioration of human rights and political freedoms in Belarus (partly free, 5); and by the consolidation of one-party rule in Azerbaijan (not free, 6). Three states of the former Soviet Union, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (all with a score of 7), were among the 18 most repressive countries in the world.

Romania, Russia and Ukraine, each with a score of 3.5, remained partly free. Ukraine's neighbors, Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary (1.5 each) and Slovakia (2.5), are rated free, and Moldova (4) is partly free.

In his analysis of Russia's "near abroad," Freedom House's Central and Eastern Europe specialist George Zarycky noted that "Ukraine has made steady progress toward political and national stability. The Crimea crisis has been temporarily defused. It has managed to avoid ethnic strife and extremist violence."

In addition, Ukraine has "a vibrant independent media, established trade unions and other elements of a burgeoning civil society," but Mr. Zarycky warned that "foot-dragging on reforms could undermine foreign assistance and prompt Russia to use economic means to provoke crisis and unrest."

Kuchma meets the press



President Leonid Kuchma joins Danylo Yanevsky, president of the Ukrainian Media Club, Ukraine's national press club, at the first meeting between the Ukrainian leader and members of the local and foreign press in Ukraine. The 45-minute, off-the-record meeting gave journalists the opportunity to raise concerns about freedom of the press in Ukraine. The Ukrainian leader pledged to regularly meet with journalists in such an informal setting. The national press club, which has branches in various regions of Ukraine, was founded in early 1994 and registered in 1995.

OBITUARY

Msgr. John Beckage, 70, served parishes in Pennsylvania, Ohio

BERWICK, Pa. — Msgr. John Beckage, 70, pastor of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church in Berwick, died on February 16 at Berwick Retirement Village Nursing Home after a lengthy bout with cancer. He was 70.

He was born on September 3, 1925, son of George and Elizabeth Guman Beckage. He attended Olyphant public schools and then entered St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Stamford, Conn., earning a bachelor's degree in philosophy with a minor in psychology in 1960.

After graduation he entered St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary and the Catholic University of America in Washington. He was ordained to the priesthood by the late Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn on March 30, 1964, in the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.

His pastoral assignments included serving as assistant pastor of Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia, 1964-1965; assistant pastor of Christ the King Church in Philadelphia and administrator of Nativity of the BVM Church, Roxborough, Pa., 1965-1966; pastor of St. Michael's Church, Pottstown, Pa., 1966-1967; assistant pastor of St. Andrew's Church in Parma, Ohio, 1967-1970; pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Church, Simpson, Pa., 1970-1972, 1977-1979; pastor of Presentation of Our Lord Church, Lansdale, Pa., 1973-1974; pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Church, Phoenixville, Pa., 1974-1977; and pastor of Ss. Peter and Paul Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1979-1982.

He assumed his present assignment as pastor of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Church in Berwick, on July 1, 1982. During his pastorage in Berwick, he was responsible for building a new parish rectory and redecorating the interior of the parish church. He also served as administrator of St. Nicholas Church, Nanticoke, 1983-1993.

He was appointed papal chaplain on December 1, 1994, with the title the reverend monsignor.

Surviving are a sister, Helen, a brother, Michael, nieces and nephews.

Msgr. Beckage was preceded in death by two brothers, Stephen and William.

Funeral services took place on February 18-20. Transferal services and the office of burial for a priest were held February 18 at Ss. Cyril and Methodius Church in Berwick. On February 19, a pontifical divine liturgy was offered by Bishop Walter Paska at Ss. Cyril and Methodius Church in Berwick in the morning and a parastas service for a priest was offered by priests of the Scranton and Shamokin Deanery at Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Olyphant in the evening.

The next day, Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk officiated at a pontifical divine liturgy in the Olyphant church. Interment followed at Ss. Cyril and Methodius Cemetery in Peckville, Pa.

Memorial contributions may be made to: Msgr. John Beckage Scholarship Fund, c/o Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church, 706 N. Warren St., Berwick, PA 18603.

Msgr. Beckage was a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 409 in Dunmore, Pa.

Arizona audience reacts to "Atentat" screening

by Patience T. Huntwork

PHOENIX, Ariz. — It is important for the recently-released Ukrainian film "Atentat" (Assassination) to be shown in Russia, according to an Arizona State University professor who saw the film during a February 18 screening in Tempe.

Rolf Eckmanis, professor of Slavic and Baltic languages, stated that the Russian people should be shown the truth about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the leader of the Ukrainian resistance, Stepan Bandera to counter decades of Russian propaganda portraying them as terrorists and bandits.

Prof. Eckmanis said Oles Film Studio, headed by Ukrainian film director Oles Yanchuk, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America "are to be commended for making the film," which he praised for revealing "an important episode in the Ukrainian struggle to shake off foreign rule, both German and Soviet."

Prof. Eckmanis said he observed many Ukrainian Americans in the audience who were emotionally affected by the film and understood why. He added that he hopes that the film, currently touring Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada, will "reach a wider

audience of Americans."

His was one of numerous responses from non-Ukrainian viewers in Phoenix, many of whom were drawn to the film by a local press account in the Phoenix New Times which heralded "the long-suppressed story of Stepan Bandera, the leader of the revolutionary anti-Nazi and anti-Soviet Ukrainian Insurgent Army who was assassinated in Munich in 1959." Campus kiosks at Arizona State University were blanketed with flyers for the film, proclaiming: "They fought history's two most savage regimes and paid the ultimate price."

Denise Ritchey, a student of Russian and psychology at Arizona State University, described herself after viewing the film as "in awe that something like that (the Ukrainian Insurgent Army) could happen." She expressed amazement at the members of the audience whom she observed exiting the theater speaking Ukrainian. "It's their story," she said. "It's etched on their faces."

Clay Parker, an ASU student of music and Russian, described himself following "Atentat" as "moved by it emotionally." He termed it "a movie I would like to see again." AU math student Patrick Wilson said "Atentat" was the first foreign film

he had seen. He expressed amazement that "for 30 to 40 years no one knew" about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

The preceeding day, a showing of the film in Tucson thrilled a mostly Ukrainian-speaking audience, many of whom were moved to tears by the film's spare, somber and at times lyrical account of fictional characters' lives intertwined with that of the Ukrainian resistance leader.

Alessandra Nelson, a student at the University of Arizona, when asked to describe her feelings about the film, said, "There is such joy in my heart that I'm Ukrainian." She asked the interviewer to identify her by her mother's Ukrainian surname, Romanenko.

Prof. George Melnykovich of Tucson described the film as "visually moving, really powerful, from an artistic point of view well presented." Olha Halych, outgoing president of the Ukrainian American Society of Tucson, said she loved the film's "gentle, non-violent treatment of a violent subject."

Vitaliy Halych, of Benson, Ariz., praised the film for being "objective and not propagandistic." He predicted it would have more positive impact than a propagandistic treatment of the subject.

Western assistance...

(Continued from page 1)

"poses no threat at all." His sentiments were echoed by personnel at the plant, a work force of 5,000. Some 500 of these workers were employed by the station in April 1986 when the fourth reactor exploded, spewing radioactive particles throughout Europe and contaminating large regions of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

"Why close a site that works and is reliable? Let us get on with the job," Mykola Tkachenko, a deputy officer, told Reuters during Mr. Marchuk's tour of the plant. "I have worked at the station for 15 years, and we have heard talk about closing it down for eight years. I no longer think about this," he added.

Plant works "magnificently"

Serhiy Parashin, director of the Chornobyl plant, confirmed the sentiments of his workers, telling journalists that the plant works "magnificently."

It should be noted, however, that during his visit Mr. Marchuk did not talk about modernizing the plant's two functioning reactors — something that would be needed to keep the plant operating well into the 21st century. (Reactor No. 4 exploded in April 1986, in the worst civil nuclear accident in history, and Reactor No. 2 was damaged by a fire in 1991.)

Dmytro Markov, President Leonid Kuchma's press secretary, told journalists on March 6 that "the Ukrainian leadership's position on the shutdown of the Chornobyl plant remains unchanged."

"The Ukrainian president has made a political decision on the Chornobyl shutdown. The president realizes the degree of responsibility he has toward the Ukrainian people and the international community," said the press secretary at a regular weekly briefing.

President Kuchma pointed out after his return from Washington last month that the international community has forgotten the tragedy that occurred almost 10 years ago.

"And, we, a state that perhaps suffered the most because of this accident, are too indifferent on many issues. We must be more outspoken; we should let the world

know how much we have suffered economically. But more importantly, how the consequences of the accident have affected our health and the health of future generations," he explained.

"The world community is pressuring us to close the station — and it has forgotten about all the other consequences. So, this is the time to speak out," said President Kuchma, explaining that the Ukrainian government had already formed a committee chaired by Prime Minister Marchuk to focus more world attention on the Chornobyl issue.

Indeed, under Western pressure, President Kuchma agreed in early 1995 to close the plant, but, despite promises of aid, no concrete help has been delivered to Ukraine.

During talks in Washington, President Kuchma invited U.S. Vice-President Al Gore to come to Kyiv to commemorate this painful anniversary. The U.S. government is planning an airlift of humanitarian aid to be delivered to Ukraine by the U.S. leader sometime in April.

On March 1, President Kuchma was invited by Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Jacques Chirac of France, the co-chairmen of the G-7 summit scheduled to take place in Moscow on April 19-20, to join the world leaders as they discuss specific issues of nuclear safety and G-7 assistance to Ukraine.

Although the G-7 has promised \$2.3 billion in loans and aid to close down the Chornobyl station, Mr. Marchuk told reporters during his visit to the power station that he is wary of these pledges because money has often been the subject of controversy over Chornobyl.

Memorandum signed last year

Ukraine's minister of environmental protection and nuclear safety, Yuriy Kostenko, who late last year signed a memorandum of understanding with Canada's Vice-Premier and Secretary of the Environment Sheila Copps that provides financial assistance from the G-7 countries to close down Chornobyl by the year 2000, also has been skeptical of aid from the West. He has said on many occasion that the financial aid package is not enough to cover the costs of sealing the nuclear site, disposing of tons of radioactive waste from dumping areas,

completing the clean-up, finding new energy sources for Ukraine, and providing training and new jobs for those workers who will be left unemployed after the plant is decommissioned.

"It really will cost tens of billions of dollars to cover the costs associated with the shutdown of Chornobyl when you take into account the losses Ukraine will carry in the energy sector, the costs of providing social protection, cleaning up the environment, and so on," said Mr. Kostenko.

Prime Minister Marchuk said Ukraine had already spent \$3 billion from its own budget over the past four years to eliminate the aftermath of the Chornobyl accident.

According to the Ukrainian government official, 5 percent of all the tax earnings from the budget are channeled toward dealing with the aftermath of the Chornobyl accident. He added that these expenditures are five times what Ukraine spends on health care, culture and education.

He explained that Ukraine is likely to spend \$10 billion of its own funds on the Chornobyl clean-up over the 10-year period that began with the declaration of Ukraine's independence in 1991. This, he added, does not include the costs of shutting down the station.

"Ukraine has the moral right to pose the issue of aid to the developed nations," he said. "We have already spent and will continue to spend billions of dollars."

Ukraine has suffered most

"Ukraine has suffered more than anyone else and is spending more than anyone else," said the prime minister.

Mr. Marchuk was in the Chornobyl zone to discuss how to restructure Ukraine's energy sector, to confer with the directors of all of Ukraine's nuclear power plants — Rivne, Zaporizhzhia, Southern Ukraine, Khmelnytsky and Chornobyl. He also visited the workers' town of Slavutych in order to acquaint himself with the living conditions of the Chornobyl plant's personnel.

According to Mr. Marchuk's press service, his one-day trip had three objectives: to study the prospects for reorganizing nuclear power engineering, to examine safety conditions at the plant and to look at the personnel's social problems.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA donates books to foreign service library

WASHINGTON – The Ukrainian National Association (UNA) presented the Foreign Service Institute Library a set of books on Ukrainian history, politics and culture in a step to augment the institute's teaching materials on Ukraine.

The institute, part of the U.S. State Department, offers courses on Ukraine to foreign service officers and other government officials who will be serving tours of duty at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv.

The presentation was made by Eugene Iwanciw of the UNA to Michael Osborne, head librarian, on February 6. Mr. Iwanciw, who headed the UNA Washington Office, is president of EMI Associates Ltd., based in Arlington, Va.

Ambassador Roman Popadiuk, the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, instituted the course on Ukrainian history and politics in 1993 and continues to teach it. Currently, Ambassador Popadiuk is the State Department's international affairs advisor at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) in Washington. He has instituted a similar course on Ukraine at ICAF.

Mr. Iwanciw has been a frequent lecturer at FSI on Ukraine.



Roman Popadiuk

OBITUARY: Michael Kolodrub, 104, UNA Branch 137 officer for over 75 years

WILSON BOROUGH, Pa. — Michael Kolodrub, who served UNA Branch 137 for over 75 years, holding such posts as president (five years), secretary (15 years), treasurer (26 years) and auditor, died here on January 23. He was 104.

Mr. Kolodrub was born on September 21, 1891, in the village of Rosokha, Saryi Sambir, Ukraine, the son of Joseph and Rosalia Kolodrub. At the age of 17 he became active in the Prosvita reading room and the cooperative in the Saryi Sambir area.

In August of 1912 he arrived in the United States, getting a job in a factory in Easton, Pa. At age 25 he married Anna Yaworsky, who hailed from his native village. The couple had two sons, Stephen and Joseph, and a daughter, Maria.

Mr. Kolodrub joined the Ukrainian National Association in 1916 and was elected to various branch offices every year since 1917. His sons, too, became active in UNA Branch 137.

As well he was the local community representative to various nationwide Ukrainian organizations, such as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and attended numerous national conventions throughout the U.S.

In the Easton area Mr. Kolodrub became an activist of the Prosvita organization, was initiator of the idea to build a Citizens Club, and was a member of the committee that succeeded in building the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church. He was a founder and the oldest member of Holy Ghost parish.

Mr. Kolodrub died at Eastwood Convalescent Home in Wilson Borough.

Surviving are Mr. Kolodrub's three children, four grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. His wife, Anna, had died earlier.

The funeral was held on January 27, with liturgy at Holy Ghost Church in West Easton, Pa., and burial at the parish cemetery in Wagnersville, Pa.

The UNA and you

Fixed mortgage rates back in vogue

by Stephan Welhasch

Mortgage interest rates dropped in 1995 by more than 2 percent – from more than 9 percent at the start of 1995 to around 7 percent – for the most popular type of mortgage, the fixed-rate mortgage. In fact, some mortgage rate trackers are predicting rates this year may reach those of 1993 (a 25-year low). Fixed rates have already fallen below 7 percent this year.

Not just home buyers are benefiting from this interest rate drop. Homeowners are increasingly going to their lenders to re-finance existing loans, opting for lower monthly payments or shorter terms to save thousands of dollars over the life of the loan.

People who didn't get in on the lower rates in 1993 may decide that now is an advantageous time. As interest rates declined, more consumers again expressed their preference for fixed-rate mortgages.

If you were looking for a mortgage last year at this time, an adjustable-rate mortgage might have been your best bet. In 1996, though, the fixed-rate mortgage is the way to go, and this is especially true for buyers who expect to stay in the home for 15 years or more.

If you have a clean credit record and little or no consumer debt, your chances of getting a mortgage are good. Of course, the lender must be convinced that you will be able to handle the monthly mortgage payments – so you may have to settle for a smaller mortgage and thus a smaller house than you might like, depending on your income.

Lenders generally say that housing expenses (mortgage, insurance, taxes, special assessments) should not exceed 28 percent of your gross monthly income and all of your debt cannot total more than 33 to 36 percent of this monthly income.

If you shop carefully, small differences in rates can result in big differences in payments.

Applying for a mortgage is a major transaction, therefore lenders require background information on all applicants. Typically you are required to furnish:

- a completed application,
- your contract of sale or a copy of your deed if it is a re-finance,
- copies of W-2 forms or signed copies of your income tax returns.

Applying for a mortgage should not have to be a difficult process. Being a member of the Ukrainian National Association entitles you to a special mortgage rate that also includes better insurance coverage for you and your family. If you've been considering looking into a mortgage loan – now is a great time to call the UNA and compare shop. You never know, rates might shoot up again soon, as happened two years ago.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan or Jumbo Loan Programs, refinancing your existing mortgage, or about becoming a member and sharing in many other benefits the UNA has to offer, call 1 (800) 253-9862.

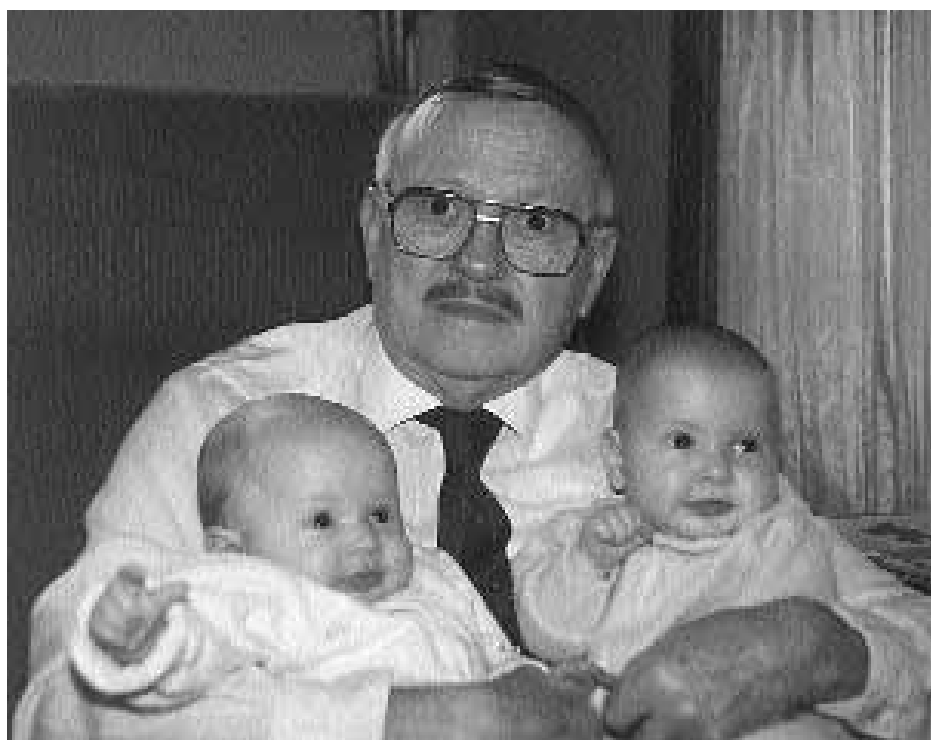
Young UNA'ers



Andrew and Alex Woloshyn, sons of Karen and Eugene Taras Woloshyn, are new members of UNA Branch 348 in Youngstown, Ohio. They were enrolled by their grandmother Estelle Woloshyn.



Larysa A. Switlyk, daughter of Theresa and Stephen Switlyk, is a new member of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. Larysa was enrolled by her parents.



Twins Laura Christine Harrison (left) and Gregory Alexander Harrison, children of Melanie and Edward Harrison, are new members of UNA Branch 372 in Plainfield, N.J. They were enrolled by their grandfather, Prof. Jerry M. Kupchynsky (center).

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Recalling a colleague

March 4 marked a year since the passing into eternity of the dean of Ukrainian journalists, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky. He died at the age of 98, in the midst of a life still full of journalistic endeavor. We all had hoped we would be celebrating his 100th birthday on April 22 of this year.

During his long and active life, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky maintained a freshness of both his journalistic pen and his mind. He devoted 76 years to journalism — 40 of those years he worked for the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper Svoboda (our sister publication), most recently as its editorial writer, even though, officially, he had retired in 1973.

Even as editor emeritus, he came to the newspaper's offices every day, and Svoboda became his second home (particularly after the death of his beloved wife). When he brought his daily editorial to the Svoboda offices, he would always take time to learn about the latest political developments and community news, for he had never lost interest in all facets of our life.

Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky was a publicist without peer, a political analyst and author of several books, most notably his memoirs, "Life — Events — People" (Zhyttia — Podiyi — Liudy, 1976), and a collection of his articles, "Within the Range of Interest" (U Mezkhakh Zatsikavleniia, 1986). In the latter work, he had published his "Farewell" (Slovo na Proshchannia), which seemed to dot the "i" on his existence and his work as a community/political activist and publicist.

Concurrently with his journalistic work, Mr. Kedryn participated in our political and community life. He was an active member and later an honorary member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He served for many years as president of the Ukrainian Journalists' Association, and more recently as its honorary president.

Mr. Kedryn had an especially warm and direct relationship with young Ukrainian journalists, and he truly enjoyed helping them get involved in the Ukrainian press and encouraging them in their work. Such was Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky's bond to all the members of The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial staff to the very end of his hard-working life.

— Guest editorial by Olha Kuzmowycz of Svoboda (translated by Roma Hadzewycz)



Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky with colleagues from Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

March
10
1863

Turning the pages back...

Volodymyr Lypsky, one of the men who helped organize the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was born on March 10, 1863, in Samostrily, near Novhorod-Volynskyi in Volhynia.

A botanist by training, he graduated from Kyiv University in 1886, worked in its gardens, and then was called to St. Petersburg to serve at the Imperial Botanical Garden. He was by no means the stereotypical sedentary puttering gardener, but traveled widely, conducting expeditions to Central Asia, the Far East, Africa and the Americas.

Lypsky identified four new plant families (genera) and over 220 new species, studied the Black Sea's marine vegetation and investigated the radioactive mineral springs of the Zhytomyr region. He published scientific accounts of the flora of Ukraine, Bessarabia, Caucasia (a multi-volume work that appeared over 1899-1902), Central Asia (another large reference work, 1902-1905), Tunisia, Algeria and Indonesia.

Following the revolution of 1917, Lypsky returned to Kyiv, where he helped establish the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Following the Bolshevik consolidation of power, in 1921, the institution was renamed the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and Lypsky served as its vice-president.

In 1922, amidst budget cuts that slashed the number of its associates, Lypsky was appointed the academy's president. From 1924 to 1928, he oversaw the institution's brief efflorescence, as Mykhailo Hrushevsky returned to assume the chair of modern Ukrainian history, and the academy greatly expanded its work and publishing.

In 1928, the regime's control over the academy increased, and a campaign of brutal interference in its organization and scholarship mounted as the aim of transforming it into a Soviet institution imbued with the official ideology. That year, Lypsky quit the presidency to assume directorship of the Odessa Botanical Garden. He died in Odessa on February 24, 1937.

Sources: "Academy of Sciences," "Lypsky, Volodymyr," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1993).



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

What if... musings on the Kuchma visit

Did you ever wonder what would have happened if Abraham Lincoln had not gone to the theater on that fateful April day in 1865? Or if Napoleon Bonaparte had not met Josephine? Or if Bohdan Khmelnytsky had not signed the Treaty of Pereyaslav with Tsar Peter the Great in 1654? Or if there had been no putsch in Moscow in August 1991? Or if Bill Clinton had not won the Democratic presidential nomination in the summer of 1992?

I often wonder what if... And my most recent musings concern President Leonid Kuchma's latest trip to the United States, his meetings with President Bill Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore, Michel Camdessus and James Wolfensohn. And I wonder how much his life has changed now that he has won the 1996 Freedom Award.

Mr. Kuchma received the 1996 Freedom Award, which was created in 1943 and is "bestowed to individuals for outstanding contributions to the cause of human liberty."

Now, don't get me wrong, I like President Kuchma a lot. And, indeed he deserves to be commended for his commitment to reforms, his ability to keep people — even now in the dead of winter — believing that things still will get better, after almost five years of independence. But, to be totally blunt, I was quite surprised that he was named as the recipient of this coveted honor.

In receiving the Freedom Award he joins an illustrious list of past recipients including Winston Churchill, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, Yugoslavian dissident Milovan Djilas, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vaclav Havel, the Dalai Lama, Russian human rights advocate Sergei Kovalyov and a group of Soviet dissidents who won in 1973, including Andrei Sakharov, Anatoly Marchenko and our own Ukrainian dissidents Gen. Petro Grigorenko (co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group) and journalist Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Now, being on the same list as these people — many of whom lived through the Gulag archipelago (by the way, Alexander Solzhenitsyn also is a recipient) — is already, as my British friends would say, "brilliant."

President Kuchma received the Freedom Award with an inscription that read: "Presented to His Excellency Leonid Kuchma, president of Ukraine, for his contributions to world peace, regional security and inter-ethnic cooperation." Thus, the scope of his human rights trophy was limited. Mr. Kuchma accepted with humility, noting that, "in receiving this award, I accept it as a sign of your support for our state, Ukraine, which has lived as an independent coun-

try for just five years, and as a recognition of the importance of its place and role in the European and international community."

"In choosing President Kuchma, Freedom House cited his pledge to maintain Ukraine as a nuclear-free state signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, his promotion of Ukraine's neutrality in close cooperation with international and regional organizations, including NATO, and his safeguarding the rights of Ukraine's large Russian, Crimean Tatar and Jewish minorities, which has allowed Ukraine to avoid the often bloody inter-ethnic conflicts in much of the former Soviet Union," states the organization's press release.

Now bear with me, while I think out loud. What kind of influence can this award have on the Ukrainian leader? Joining the ranks of such prestigious men must affect an individual in some way, shape or form. Time will tell, as President Kuchma chooses Ukraine's course and steers its destiny.

Indeed, over the last year, President Kuchma has shown his commitment to Ukraine's independence. Although his presidential platform was focused on Russia and pointed Ukraine toward a Eurasian course, he now understands that Ukraine is the heart of Europe and is, indeed, a pillar of stability on the geopolitical map of the world.

Ukraine is in an envious position right now. While U.S.-Russian relations have seen better days and the Communist threat looms over Russia once again, Ukraine becomes a crucial strategic partner.

And it seems that both the U.S. and Russia understand this and are courting Ukraine. No sooner did President Kuchma return home from Washington than the Russian Communists came calling for Ukraine's attention. In just a few weeks, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher will be dropping by in Kyiv, and in the first week of April Russian President Boris Yeltsin will be coming to Kyiv on a state visit — his first since Ukraine gained independence, as he hopes to gain the support of his southern neighbor during Russia's turbulent presidential campaign.

The great leader Napoleon Bonaparte said, "A leader is a dealer in hope." And President Kuchma showed during this trip to Washington that he is a dealer in hope to the 52-million-strong state of Ukraine.

I do believe that, as the recipient of the Freedom Award, as the president of an independent and sovereign Ukraine, President Kuchma is committed to the award's lofty ideals. Ending his speech at

(Continued on page 14)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of March 15, the fraternal organization's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 18,786 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$478,497.48**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to:
UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spirit of cooperation was predominant

Dear Editor:

The article in The Ukrainian Weekly about the Ukrainian-Jewish conference held December 3, 1995, sponsored by the Society of Ukrainian Jewish Relations, was slightly misleading and perhaps left the reader with a negative impression of the results of the conference.

The "pessimism" to which Irene Jarosewich refers to at the conclusion of her article for any future hope for Jews and Ukrainians was instigated by only one member of the audience – a young Russian gentleman from St. Petersburg, Russia (now residing in Brooklyn). This young man implied that until Ukrainians readily apologize for the actions of such Ukrainian heroes as Petliura and Khmelnytsky, there will never be any cooperation between our people.

The members of the audience (both Ukrainians and Jews) were appalled at this negativism, as the entire tone of the conference was very positive and uplifting. The purpose of this conference was not to dwell upon the past and the stereotypical images of one another, but to reflect upon the positive influences that Ukrainians and Jews have had upon each other's cultures, and to lay the groundwork for a future free of Ukrainophobia and anti-Semitism. In the conversations that transpired during the intermission most everyone agreed that these goals were indeed being accomplished at this conference.

I would like to add that the Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations has made great strides in the past year with the Jewish community. Evhen Stakhiv and I traveled to Ukraine in October and met

with various influential Jewish leaders, including Rabbi Yaakov Bleich. Rabbi Bleich not only has learned to speak Ukrainian in the three short years that he has been in Kyiv, but teaches the children in Hebrew school Ukrainian – not Russian. And, the children are all required to sing the Ukrainian national anthem each morning. An audience of about 60 Ukrainian Jews in Kyiv warmly welcomed us into their community as we spoke of our organization's goals and promised to continue working very closely within American Jewish communities towards a new awareness and strengthening of the bonds of our two often misunderstood cultures.

Upon my return I was invited to attend a reception sponsored by the Women's Evening Group of the Park Avenue Synagogue honoring Roman Biletskij for saving the lives of 24 Jews during the Nazi occupation of Ukraine. A very receptive and enthusiastic audience of over 200 people participated. The society has received many letters of support from Jewish leaders for its work (including some who have made some disparaging remarks about Ukrainians in the past). We received a personal thank-you letter from Shimon Peres, the new prime minister of Israel, thanking us for our condolences upon the tragic death of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

In view of all of the above, it is quite clear that the general consensus in our organization's experience is that whether due to genuine enthusiasm or curiosity, there is a thirst for knowledge and a sense that a spirit of friendship and cooperation is on the horizon.

Stephanie Charczenko
New York

The writer is vice-president of the Society of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations.

We should assist Ukraine's Embassy

Dear Editor:

Dr. Larissa Fontana in her letter of February 11 addresses important issues for consideration by the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States. Among those is her insistence that the Embassy of Ukraine expand its activity by promoting Ukrainian culture, in addition to being "just a political and business arm of the government of Ukraine." She gives the cultural activities of the Embassy of Korea as a model to follow. Indeed it would be wonderful if the Embassy of Ukraine had the resources and staff to do so, but unfortunately it does not.

The Embassy of Korea has been in Washington since the end of World War II. It has been a close ally of the United States since that time. Its staff, as of August 1995, numbered 68 people. In addition to its Chancery, it owns a Chancery Annex in Arlington, Va., and two additional offices in Washington. It represents a rich and prosperous nation.

On the other hand, the fledgling Embassy of Ukraine, as of August 1995, had a staff of 24 people. (France, a country comparable in size and population to Ukraine, has 63 people at its Embassy). You can find many of the overworked and overextended staff at the Ukrainian Embassy working late most nights and on most weekends. They barely have the personnel and the resources to perform the "political and business" activities required of them.

In spite of these difficulties, the Embassy of Ukraine has not ignored cultural activities. In 1995, for example, it hosted

the "Kyiv-Washington: Two Summits" photo exhibit, art exhibits by Ukrainian artists Natalia Lytovchenko (Kyiv) and Oleksander Pohrebysky, and concerts by the Kyiv Chamber Orchestra, Juliana Osinchuk and Daria Telizhin. It helped to organize the successful U.S. tour of the Vervovka Ensemble. The Embassy has been working closely with The Washington Group's Cultural Fund and the Alla Rogers Art Gallery and has asked other organizations in the Ukrainian American community to assist it in promoting Ukrainian culture in America. I understand that it plans to establish a cultural center at the Embassy in the near future.

Until Ukraine becomes economically strong, we in the diaspora should help the Embassy of Ukraine to find other ways of expanding its activities. Many cultural events sponsored by the Russian Embassy, for example, are underwritten by American foundations and corporations. Ukrainian Americans should use their initiative to find such alternative sources of financing some of the Embassy's activities.

Lastly, I do think that we, Ukrainian Americans, who are continuously lobbying our United States government on behalf of Ukraine, have every right to make suggestions to the Embassy of Ukraine on how it could better showcase Ukrainian culture and deal more effectively with American media. I do not, however, think we have the right to "insist" on anything. After all, the Embassy of Ukraine represents the citizens of Ukraine and not the Ukrainian diaspora.

Ihor Gawdiak
Washington

The writer is director of the Washington Office of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



Survival of the species

One recent evening, while driving along Ottawa's wintry streets, I heard listeners of a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. radio item react to a report on the extinction of a small species of snail. Apparently, the segment was irreverent enough that all the calls from CBC's audience were critical of the network's audacity to make light of the disappearance of one of God's creatures. The outpouring of emotion made me think metaphorically about this newspaper's mandate to prevent a similar fate from befalling Ukrainian culture.

In Canada, major government budget-slashing exercises and massive corporate layoffs have threatened not only jobs, pocketbooks and, ultimately, livelihoods, but have imperiled the very fabric of this society. Such cultural institutions as the CBC are among those facing the chopping block with less public funding. Perhaps, some ponder, the influx of more U.S. programming, with its more guaranteed advertising revenue base, wouldn't be such a bad idea.

In the multicultural arena, such groups as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress also are preparing for fiscal inevitabilities. When Ottawa increasingly hints that the UCC's reliance on government assistance may soon be over, the UCC will soon have to become self-sufficient. Multicultural groups abstaining themselves from fundraising activities may then have to rely on a form of group memory.

In my lifetime, the Ukrainian Canadian community has excelled in remembering events and people from its past. Growing up in Winnipeg, I can recall numerous anniversaries for choirs, priestly ordinations, the Great Famine and even the 1984 death of Cardinal Josyf Slipyj. Now, I realize that sometimes this isn't such a bad thing. Certainly, it gives events and people today context and maybe, with some vision, direction.

This year, my parents, Frank and Ollie (Olya), will mark their 40th wedding anniversary. Naturally, that's my context. But it's more than just their involvement in bringing me to this planet that situates me within the Ukrainian Canadian community.

Though I probably speak better French than Ukrainian these days, my mother tongue, literally, is Ukrainian. My mother taught me to speak Ukrainian before she introduced me to English. In fact, she was

even more multicultural than that – giving me a 45 rpm recording of a Japanese singer that I memorized, undoubtedly to the chagrin of those who visited the Guly household in the early 1960s.

But since both my parents' parents had arrived in Canada as early as 1907, I was born a second-generation Ukrainian Canadian. Dad and mom grew up, as I did, in the North End of Winnipeg. We didn't follow the Julian calendar for religious events, nor did we speak much Ukrainian at home. I never attended Ukrainian dance classes, though I went to a school run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in which Ukrainian language instruction was mandatory.

My maternal grandmother, Agatha Sahan – who was 6 when she arrived in 1907 – mostly spoke English at home, or at least a forum of "Ukrainenglish." She did, as most of us North-Enders did, understand a blend of other tongues, including German, Polish and Yiddish. In fact, it took me a few years to understand the differences with some words.

But since Baba Sahan lived the longest of my grandparents, she offered me a glimpse through the window of her Galician origins. I still remember hearing about the crystal-clear, frog-filled pond near her parents' home in western Ukraine, orchard trees brimming with fruit, her mother, Anastasia, feeding soldiers lunch as they tromped through the Dowhanyk homestead during their training exercises.

Baba never lived to see her homeland again. But she never forgot it. Nor did I.

Today, I wonder what subsequent generations of Ukrainian Canadians have experienced as their babas have replaced their babuhskas with designer hats and look little different from their daughters, as former multicultural ghettos are scattered, or broadened, as in Toronto and Montreal, to include new multicultural dynamics.

Needless to say, these differences come with their own richness. But, as we scramble to stay afloat in our jobs and with our finances, the risk is that the jewels of this experience may be unappreciated – or worse: forgotten.

I became fascinated with remembering and learning about history as a boy. Chubby and an only child, I was never

(Continued on page 14)



Andrew Sikorsky

Ollie and Frank Guly in a photo taken on their 25th wedding anniversary in 1981.

A primer on e-mail lists and newsgroups relating to matters Ukrainian on the Internet

by Bohdan Peter Rekshynskyj

There are two major vehicles for common discussion groups on the Internet. They are newsgroups and e-mail lists.

Newsgroups are easier to find since all basic Internet services include access to them. After determining which program to use on your Macintosh or PC platform in order to read these newsgroups, it is easy to search this list under the topic you are interested in. There are two main Ukrainian groups :

alt.current-events.ukraine – This is a low-volume group that is not necessarily carried by all major Internet service providers. It basically is used for current events pertaining to Ukraine.

soc.culture.ukrainian – This is the main group pertaining to matters Ukrainian. Everything is discussed here: politics, social events, Ukrainian diaspora. Unfortunately, due to the unmoderated status of this list, there is a lot of “noise.” This means irrelevant or offensive posts (a “post” is a message sent by an individual to a particular newsgroup) by persons indisposed to Ukrainians or their heritage.

E-mail lists are like newsgroups to a certain extent. Here’s a basic list of the differences:

- They are not carried internationally as a matter of course by your Internet service providers.
- You have to explicitly subscribe to them. If you don’t, you never will be able to read what is transpiring.
- You need to know which lists exist. There is no easy mechanism for this. Hence this article directing you to these lists. (A future page on the Ukraine FAQ Plus Project, which may be accessed using your web browser at this address: <http://world.std.com/~sabre/UKRAINE.html>, also will tell you where to look)

There are several e-mail lists dedicated to matters Ukrainian. They are:

ukes-news – This is equivalent to alt.current-events.ukraine and then some! Current news pertaining to Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora are listed here. If you

had to subscribe to only one e-mail list, this would be it.

To subscribe, send e-mail to the address:
ukes-news-request@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca

In the subject of your message type “subscribe”.

ukes-social – This is our “gossip” list. There is everything here – be it attempts at humor, thoughtful exchanges on the Ukrainian philosopher Skorovoda, silly diatribes by various writers. Sometimes this list generates over 30 e-mails a day. Be patient and contribute, for lists are only as good as the people who participate. It appears, on most lists, that the ratio of participants to lurkers (those who read, but never participate) is around 9 to 1!

To subscribe send e-mail to:

ukes-social-request@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca

In the subject of your message type “subscribe”

ucpb – this e-mail list basically deals with Canadian-Ukrainian business issues.

To subscribe: send e-mail to:

ucpb-request@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca

In the subject of your message type “subscribe”.

ukes-flame – “Flame” is a term used on Internet to denote “argument” or deliberate taunts resulting in arguments. This is a no-holds barred e-mail list.

To subscribe: send e-mail to the address:

ukes-flame-request@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca

In the subject of your message type “subscribe”.

When you first subscribe to these lists, you will receive a confirmation and sometimes the charter of the list. You’ll also receive instructions on how to unsubscribe and how to post. This holds true for most e-mail lists discussed here.

Dr. Andriy Ukrainec (whose e-mail address is ukrainec@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca) is the moderator and owner of the above lists and has graciously spent a lot of his free time in the support of them.

Another list dealing with issues concerning Ukraine is the “Ukraina” list. This has been around for quite a few years and is relatively low volume.

To subscribe, send e-mail to:

“listserv@ukanaix.cc.ukans.edu”

Insert the following line in the body (not subject) for your e-mail: “SUBSCRIBE UKRAINA yourfirstname yourlastname”.

The next lists are not exclusively dedicated towards matters Ukrainian, but are interesting if you have the time to read them all.

FSU Media – As the sponsor says: “FSUMedia is about media in the NIS. It’s not there for people to ask all sorts of other questions that simply have something vaguely to do with the NIS. When people post non-germane mail, generally revoke their posting privileges fairly quickly.”

To subscribe, send to:

listproc@sovam.com

Type the command: “subscribe fsmedia yourfirstname yourlastname”.

FSU – The charter states: “This English-language list will focus on developments throughout the former Soviet Union. Particular attention will be paid to the common problems faced in the economic and political reform movements in the area. Discussion will also focus on regional issues such as nuclear weapons, regional conflicts and environmental concerns. This list will be broad-based discussion on the post-Soviet period. The discussion group will not be moderated. The list owner reserves the right to approve membership requests to maintain quality discussions with a high signal-to-noise ratio.”

Membership requests should be sent to:

FSU-Request@Sovset.ORG.

To subscribe, your message should have the single line: “subscribe fsu” with any subject heading.

List Coordination and moderation is through the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Support@Sovset.ORG

OMRI – The charter here reads as: “The OMRI Daily Digest offers the latest news from the former Soviet Union and East-Central and Southeastern Europe. It is published Monday through Friday by the Open Media Research Institute. The OMRI Daily Digest is distributed electronically via the OMRI-L list.

To subscribe, send: “SUBSCRIBE OMRI-L YourFirstName YourLastName” to:

LISTSERV@UBVM.CC.BUFFALO.EDU (No subject line or other text should be included.)

Jamestown – The Monitor is a publication of the Jamestown Foundation. According to the foundation, it is “a daily briefing on the post-Soviet states.” However, I have found that most of the coverage is geared towards Russia and corresponding issues. It seems to me that

matters pertaining to Ukraine are an afterthought.

To subscribe send an e-mail message to:
LISTSERV@SERVICES.SURA.NET

In the body of the message type: “SIGNON JF-Monitor”

E-Europe – This e-mail list is dedicated to “General Discussion about Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.”

To subscribe, send the following text in the body of your e-mail: “E-EUROPE firstname lastname” to the address:

listproc@cep.nonprofit.net

EEUROPE-CHANGES – The sponsor declares “EEUROPE-CHANGES is a discussion list only, no commercial advertisements or product plugging are allowed. Discussion is wide open, no holds barred, controversial topics welcomed, political, economic and social matters discussed, all East-European languages and English are considered legal. List was started due to the fact that large part of e-mail users from Eastern Europe have no access to USENET and its groups with similar topics.”

To subscribe to EEUROPE-CHANGES, send command (in the body of text) “SUBSCRIBE EEUROPE-CHANGES” to:

LISTMANAGER@HOOKUP.NET

EEUROPE-BUSINESS – Again, the sponsor states “EEUROPE-BUSINESS is very business-minded list, where business offers, leads, requests for goods and services, and advertisements are published (and welcomed), various government and export information, calls for papers, etc. are published – almost no discussion takes place. All postings must be from / have relation to / be of possible interest to people from Eastern Europe. A must for every businessperson contemplating a business with Eastern Europe.”

To subscribe to EEUROPE-BUSINESS, send command (in the body of text). “SUBSCRIBE EEUROPE-BUSINESS” to:

LISTMANAGER@HOOKUP.NET

In case of any trouble subscribing to the above two groups, send complaints to: naafetee@hookup.net

SEELANGS – This list discusses Slavic and Eastern European languages. It also covers literature.

To subscribe, send e-mail to:

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

Insert the message “Subscribe seelangs yourfirstname yourlastname” in the body of your e-mail.

Policy – It is most interesting to see other viewpoints pertaining to Russian “foreign policy” vis-à-vis Ukraine. Here’s another list which states that “This English-language Russian foreign policy list will focus on the development of Russian foreign policy in the post-Soviet period. The discussion will concentrate on the development of Russian foreign policy in the near abroad, and on Russian-American relations. The discussion group will not be moderated. The list owner reserves the right to approve membership requests to maintain quality discussions with a high signal-to-noise ratio.” Archives for POLICY are also available.

Membership requests should be sent to:

POLICY-Request@Sovset.ORG.

To subscribe, your message should have the single line “SUBSCRIBE POLICY” with any subject heading.

List Coordination and moderation is through the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Support@Sovset.ORG

It is most important to note that in order for you to post, that is, send a message to the e-mail list you have subscribed to, you must read the information returned to you. For example, if you wanted to send some response on a topic to the “ukes-social” list, you would send it to the e-mail address ukes-social@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca – not ukes-social-request@soma.crl.mcmaster.ca. This is easily done by using the “reply” feature of your e-mail package, such as “Eudora,” for example. But this does not work all the time, therefore reading the information returned is essential. (Feel free to e-mail me if you have any questions, though)

* * *

If I wanted the latest news on Ukraine, I would first check the Ukraine FAQ Plus Project “Current Events” section for The Ukrainian Weekly (see The Weekly February 18, for more details). I would then subscribe to OMRI to supplement this. Others lists are fine, but it depends what you are looking for and your time constraints. There are oceans of data out there and finding the isles of information is best served by this little map I have written.

In an upcoming article I will cover newsgroups and e-mail lists coming directly from Ukraine.

Bohdan Peter Rekshynskyj is a vice-president at a major New York investment bank and a consultant on matters pertaining to the Internet. He may be contacted at Bohdan@TRYZUB.com or (212) 475-6097.

French network to air special on Chernobyl

MONTREAL – On April 26, 1986, the lid of reactor No. 4 of the Chernobyl station in Ukraine blew up, releasing tons of radioactive particles. This single event would be the starting point of the largest civil nuclear disaster of all time.

Ten years later, what is the state of health of the victims of this catastrophe? What is the level of danger for those living in still contaminated zones? Last autumn, a team from the television science magazine “Découverte,” producer Pascal Gélinas and journalist Jean-Pierre Rogel, visited Ukraine in the hopes of answering these and other urgent questions.

Working with a Kyiv-based Ukrainian crew, they filmed inside the Chernobyl nuclear station. They also successfully filmed in the forbidden zone, the villages around this zone as well as Kyiv. They returned with troubling answers to their questions. The medical situation of the evacuees and of those responsible for the clean-up will get even worse. The psychological scars of the victims are real and they are profound.

Ukrainians are facing the situation with pride and courage, but international help is desperately needed.

Several Ukrainian scientists, including Dr. Ilia Likhtarev, Dr. Anatoliy Matiyko and Yuri Sayenko are interviewed for this documentary. This special edition of “Découverte” will air coast to coast Sunday, March 24, at 6:15 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Société Radio-Canada, the French network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Poets, plays and prodigies

by Helen Smindak

During the first six weeks of 1996, Ukrainian cultural activity in New York centered on singers and dancers. The Dumka Chorus, giving its annual round of post-Christmas concerts at St. Patrick Cathedral, St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church and St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church, trekked across the Hudson to bring New Year's joy to the parishioners of St. John the Baptist Church in Newark, N.J. Baritone Oleh Chmyr of Lviv, a recent addition to the ranks of New York artists, and Ukrainian American soprano Elena Heimur joined a bevy of artists at Weill Recital Hall in a benefit concert for the New York Grand Opera. The Veryovka Company from Kyiv won plaudits from audiences in Brooklyn and the Bronx, while New York's own Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers performed superbly in a European folk festival at Alice Tully Hall.

Since mid-February, though, a new phenomenon has occurred. Ukrainian poets, actors, pianists and a composer of avant-garde music have been garnering audience attention. They have appeared at a benefit evening for Svitovyd magazine; in workshops and performances given by the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv; during the Carnegie Hall debut of pianist Alex Slobodyanik; in a recital featuring winners of the first international Horowitz piano competition in Kyiv, and during the New York premiere of a recent work by composer Leonid Hrabovsky.

Sonnets for Svitovyd

Ukrainians are ardent lovers of poetry. We take great delight in expressing thoughts and feelings in rhymes, meters and rhythms. We write verses, odes and epics, we recite poetry and quote Ukrainian poets.

It came as no surprise, then, to find the auditorium of the Ukrainian Institute of America brimming with an enthusiastic crowd on February 10, on hand for an evening of poetry readings, plus some music and theater. The event was planned to benefit Svitovyd (Worldview), a quarterly magazine of contemporary Ukrainian literature and the arts, in serious danger of closing down because of the recent dramatic increase of production costs in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian poems of Bohdan Boychuk, Maria Rewakowicz and Yuriy Tarnawsky were read by the authors in Ukrainian and in English translations, their imagery and metaphors casting a

spell over the intent audience.

As a sample, here's a portion of a poem read by Ms. Rewakowicz:

"I climb/ the rotten stairs/ to my happiness/ the boards under my feet/ play an avant-garde tune/ but I'm afraid/ that the least false note/ will make a hole under me/ and I'll tumble through it/ before I reach/ the door."

Oleh Drach, a co-founder and leading member of the Les Kurbas Theater that is here from Lviv to conduct workshops and performances at Columbia University, presented a dynamic monologue from the play, "Games For Faust," a work based on Dostoyevski's famous novel, "Crime and Punishment."

In a musical interlude between poems and play-acting, mezzo-soprano Kalyna Cholhan offered a group of operatic arias and Ukrainian songs, ending with a vivacious performance of the folk song "Tam za Ridnym, za Dunayem." Her accompanist was Jane Steele.

Ms. Rewakowicz, a Polish-born Ukrainian who came to the United States in 1987, is the author of three books of poetry in Ukrainian. Her work has been published in the Ukrainian magazines Suchasnist, Svitovyd, Poezia-90, Ukraina and Literaturna Ukraina and in Agni (in English translation). She is the associate editor of Svitovyd, a translator from English and Polish into Ukrainian, and a contributor on literature and theater to literary magazines.

Mr. Boychuk, the author of seven books of poetry and two plays in Ukrainian, and the translator of many contemporary American poets, is the co-editor (with Bohdan Rubchak) of the major anthology of modern Ukrainian poetry, "Coordinates". His poems have appeared in English journals, including Pequod, Translation, Agni and Partisan Review. His book in English, "Memories of Love," was published by the Sheep Meadow Press.

Mr. Tarnawsky, a faculty member of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University since January 1994 and coordinator of Columbia's Ukrainian Studies Program, has been active on the Ukrainian literary scene since 1959. He has been a member of Svitovyd's editorial board since 1989, and has been associated for years with several Ukrainian and American writers' groups. A prolific author and translator, he has three novels to his credit; collections of his Ukrainian and English-Ukrainian poetry have appeared in a number of publications.

Svitovyd, the only Ukrainian maga-

zine of its kind, was founded in Kyiv by a group of avant-garde Ukrainian writers known as the New York Group (the initiators of the project) and the Kyiv branch of the Writers' Association of Ukraine. The publication strives to present the finest works of writers of Ukraine and the diaspora, and to reflect on the processes at work in contemporary Ukrainian culture.

Poetry in music

Kyiv-born composer Leonid Hrabovsky has been known in the United States since the 1960s, despite the near impossibility of obtaining his music in those days. Since his arrival in the U.S. in 1990, his work has gained greater recognition in this country, much of it through performances by Continuum, the oldest continuously operating contemporary-music ensemble in the United States.

In a gala concert at Merkin Concert Hall on February 24, Continuum featured a 1993 Hrabovsky work for voice and chamber ensemble titled "And It Will Be" (I Tak Bude). It was the New York premier of a work that Continuum premiered in Baltimore in 1993 and presented later the same year at the International Music Festival in Bonn, Germany.

The 10-minute work, built around eight poems by Mykola Vorobyov, was performed by mezzo-soprano Nan Hughes, violinist Renee Jolles, pianist Cheryl Seltzer and clarinetist David Gresham, with Joel Sachs conducting.

The New York Times music critic Allan Kozinn, who noted that "the most fascinatingly, quirky vocal works" in the program were by composers from the former Soviet Union, had this to say about the Hrabovsky work: "Leonid Hrabovsky, a Ukrainian composer who now lives in New York, set his own dark, other-worldly poetry in 'And It Will Be' (1993), matching its weird imagery to a shimmering musical texture."

In 1992, Continuum presented a retrospective at Lincoln Center, which featured premieres of two Hrabovsky compositions written for the occasion. These were "Temnere Mortem" (1991), a cantata on a text by Hryhoriy Skovoroda for a cappella chorus, and "The Omen of Light" (1992), based on poems by Vasyl Barka, for soprano and ensemble.

Mr. Hrabovsky was described in Continuum's 1992 publicity as "a central figure of the Soviet avant-garde who became a thorn in the side of the Establishment through his demands for artistic freedom." Mr. Sachs, co-director and conductor of Continuum, considers Mr. Hrabovsky one of the most important composers of this time, extraordinarily talented and with a musical vision that is unusual.

Since 1962, Mr. Hrabovsky has composed a large body of symphonic, vocal-symphonic, choral, chamber and solo instrument works, as well as music for nine feature films, four science films and nine animated films. His work has been performed in Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Western Europe and the U.S.

Mr. Hrabovsky's career has included activities as a teacher, editor, writer, critic and translator. Now, composer-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America, he is often invited to lecture on Ukrainian contemporary music at international conferences.

A Carnegie Hall debut

Alex Slobodyanik, the son of concert pianist Alexander Slobodyanik, made a very impressive debut at Carnegie Hall



Joe Henson

Alex Slobodyanik

on February 18. Backed by the New York Youth Symphony, which was directed by Miguel Harth-Bedoya, he played Rachmaninoff's emotionally intense and technically brilliant Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor, Op. 18.

A handsome young man of 20, Mr. Slobodyanik created a picture of dignity and complete control as he moved through the concerto's three movements, first the thundering, sweeping Moderato, then the slower, leisurely Adagio Sostenuto, and finally the quicker-paced Allegro Scherzando, whose joyful and playful theme is familiar to many as the melody "Full Moon and Empty Arms."

Soon after arriving in the U.S. five years ago, Mr. Slobodyanik became the youngest pianist ever to win the Young Concert Artists International Auditions. His debut recitals in 1993 at New York's 92nd Street Y and the Kennedy Center in Washington, both under YCA sponsorship, brought rave reviews. In April 1995, he made his concert debut with the New York Chamber Symphony, as recipient of the 1995 Aaron and Irene Diamond Soloist Prize of YCA.

Mr. Slobodyanik took first prize and the Ivo Pogorelich Grand Prize at the 1991 Stravinsky Awards International Piano Competition in Champaign, Ill., and second prize in the 1994 Palm Beach International Piano Competition.

Currently studying at the Cleveland Institute of Music, Mr. Slobodyanik is an active recitalist and soloist on concert stages around the country and the world, and frequently appears in recital with his father. His upcoming engagements include appearances at Seattle's Mooney Hall, the St. Petersburg Museum of Fine Arts in Florida and the Hippodrome in Texas. Overseas, he will give performances with the London Symphony Orchestra, the Kirov Orchestra and the Moscow State Chamber Orchestra.

Piano prodigies

Mighty chords, thundering octaves, rippling glissandos and marvelous trills resounding from music that was at times vigorous or spirited, at others haunting, soft or playful – all of this emanated from the grand piano at the Ukrainian Institute of America last weekend.

The recital sounded like the work of master artists, technically sound, power-

(Continued on page 10)



Posing in front of a painting by Emma Andriyevska of France are (from left): actor Oleh Drach and poets Maria Rewakowicz, Yuriy Tarnawsky and Bohdan Boychuk. Ms. Andriyevska donated several paintings to Svitovyd to aid its fund-raising campaign.

Russia's elections...

(Continued from page 2)

Yeltsin's Edict No. 1040 of September 14, 1995, titled "On the Strategic Course of Russia With Countries-Members of the CIS," whereby Russia's relations with the CIS countries are treated from the position of economic, cultural and political hegemony;

3) abolition of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha Treaty of December 8, 1991, on the dissolution of the USSR (Ukraine was one of the signatories of this treaty);

4) an increase in nationalist rhetoric in the Duma, accompanied by calls for a referendum on reunification of the three Slav nations;

5) activation of efforts aimed at involving Ukraine in supra-national bod-

ies of the CIS;

6) speculation on the problems of regionalism (especially in the Donbas and the Crimea), on the rights of "Russian speakers" and the policy of energy supply.

However, one should exclude the possibility of military clashes between the two states as the Russian army (shown in Chechnya) has nearly lost its combat readiness. Escalation of the policy of non-military pressure and demagogic hysteria regarding Ukraine could compel it to withdraw from the CIS and raise the question of Ukraine's accelerated membership in NATO. This scenario could challenge regional and global security if there is negative reaction on the part of Russia regarding such a move by Ukraine. It also could force the West to re-evaluate the balance of forces in the region.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

in Ukraine cut off dozens of towns, disrupted the shaky national power grid and shut down major roads as the country's harshest winter in decades showed no signs of easing. Civil defense officials said on March 4 that two and a half days of snowfall had cut power to 34 towns and villages in the Kherson Oblast alone. Snow whipped by winds gusting to 70 mph brought down two high-tension pylons near the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station, Europe's largest, cutting capacity 40 percent in three of six reactors. The harsh winter, compounded by a two-week coal miners' strike and Russia's decision to uncouple Ukraine from a joint power grid, has prompted selective power cuts to industry. Thousands of soldiers and civilian volunteers have been helping clear roads and rescue people from stranded cars, while ice floes in rivers were being smashed up to prevent damage to bridge pylons when the thaw arrives. (Reuters)

Georgia wants piece of Black Sea Fleet

TBILISI — "We have a logical and legal right to lay claim to part of the Black Sea Fleet of the former USSR," Ukrainian Television quoted Georgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Irakli Manaharashvili as saying on March 2. The minister declared that his government is drafting appropriate

documents to that effect. (Respublika)

Iranian foreign minister in Ukraine

KYIV — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati visited the capital on March 4-5, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Velayati met with Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadiy Udovenko and Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk. Talks focused on economic issues. Iran invited Ukraine to participate in a free economic zone being created along the Irani and Turkemi borders, and both ministers stressed the importance of realizing the tri-lateral agreement on gas deliveries between Ukraine, Iran and Turkmenistan, under which Iran covers part of Ukraine's gas bill to Turkmenistan. Mr. Velayati flew to Belarus at the end of the visit. He was to visit Russia also. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Primakov on Russian foreign policy

MOSCOW — After the end of the Cold War, Russian Foreign Policy was "overcorrected" and became excessively pro-Western, Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeniy Primakov said in a lengthy interview with Izvestia published on March 6. While endorsing the concept of an "equitable" partnership with the West, Mr. Primakov said Russian foreign policy should now focus on "more vigorously and effectively" defending Russian national interests while avoiding confrontation. (OMRI Daily Digest)



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Ukrainian Canadian Congress Parliamentary Student Internship Program

DURATION
The program runs each year for approximately four months beginning in early May through the end of August.

COSTS
The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) Headquarters covers one-way transportation costs of interns travelling to Ottawa. UCC also contributes \$200 per month toward accommodations. Tuitions are paid \$6.50 per hour to a maximum of 40 working hours per week.

SELECTION CRITERIA

1. *Academic Excellence - 40%*
Students will have achieved a 75% grade or better in their academic studies to qualify.
2. *Community Participation - 30%*
Students will have demonstrated varied involvement within the Ukrainian Canadian community.
3. *Interpersonal Skills - 30%*
Students who qualify must demonstrate a strong commitment towards participation in the program, must be articulate in their expression of ideas and must genuinely possess a strong interest in the legislative process.

The interns chosen for the program are directly accountable to the office of the Member of Parliament they are placed in and to the Executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

APPLICATION
Four university students will be considered. Applicants must submit a detailed curriculum vitae including: personal data; education; work experience; political affiliation (if any), other activities; and university transcript with current grade point average. A letter of reference from a Faculty Advisor and from a Ukrainian organization to which he/she belongs must accompany the application.

DEADLINE
Applicants must submit all required information by Friday, March 29, 1996. Apply in confidence to:

PARLIAMENTARY STUDENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM
Ukrainian Canadian Congress Headquarters
436 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1R6

WOONSOCKET, R.I. DISTRICT COMMITTEE of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1996 at 1:00 PM

at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Parish Hall,
74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

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

73, 93, 122, 177, 206, 241

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Leon Hardink, Chairman

Teodor Klowan, Secretary (English)

Yuriy Kalita, Secretary (Ukrainian)

Janet Bardell, Treasurer

Alexander Chudolij, District Committee Honorary Chairman



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Polish Consulate hosts...

(Continued from page 3)
— the proscription of prejudice in public discourse.

Discussion period
In the discussion period that followed, several members of the Polish community rose to indicate their open-mindedness in dealing with Ukraine.
In particular, an earnest editor of the Narodowy Kurier rose with the suggestion that Ukrainians read Henryk Sienkiewicz's historical trilogy "Z Ogniem i Mieczem" (a floridly pro-Polish, if not somewhat baroque anti-Ukrainian, account of the uprising led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky) and, quite innovatively, quoted Shevchenko to counter Prof. Subtelny's thesis that "what was bad for Poland was good for Ukraine," suggesting that Ukraine's and Poland's

interests have long been common.
The testimonies of representatives from the McMaster and University of Toronto Polish students' clubs seemed to imply that, nowadays, Polish-Ukrainian antagonism is a psychological impediment carried by the latter group.
They mentioned incidents in which Ukrainian students approached them guardedly, saying, "I'm Ukrainian, I hope you don't have anything against me." This was echoed by a recent immigrant from central Poland who claimed to have been totally unaware of any Polish animus to Ukrainians where she lived, and yet had been asked similar questions by her Ukrainian acquaintances.
This prompted a Ukrainian community member to rise and describe recent instances of racist graffiti aimed at Ukrainians in Rzeszow, Lublin and Przemysl (Peremyshl), which drew little attention or remonstrance from local Polish authorities.

Prof. Wrobel defused the situation by assuring the Ukrainian complainant that "We don't take it easy. Such incidents are a matter of great concern to us, and we don't take it easy." He reiterated that Poles most definitely have to do something about their attitudes to national minorities, and while it is not "exclusively our problem," a constructive dialogue has to be engaged, and appropriate measures taken to condemn and curb such acts.
He also differentiated between the "higher" level of Polish discourse, at which there is less prejudice, and the "lower" (in a swipe at his compatriot) fueled by readings of Sienkiewicz.
Seeking to challenge Prof. Subtelny's point about "what was bad for Poland was good for Ukraine and vice versa," Prof. Wrobel mentioned the fracturing of the Ukraino-Polish alliance of 1920 and

HOLY SPIRIT

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY


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(Continued on page 13)



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Polish Consulate hosts...

(Continued from page 12)

the effects of the second world war as two examples of events clearly invidious to both.

However, in doing so, he also provided graphic illustration of the kind of "Stalinist clarification of the situation" Prof. Subtelny referred to in his remarks. Prof. Wrobel described how his father's world was shattered when he was deported from his ancestral home near Boryslav.

Russia, NATO and the Vatican

Talk of forming a Polish-Ukrainian bloc in Eastern Europe and moving forward together to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization prompted the two historians to caution that this is a matter of considerable delicacy.

Prof. Subtelny said Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace and non-membership in NATO is "the only safe and sane policy" given the possible negative reaction from the restive Russian Federation.

He also pointed out that sentiment about Russia is not as uniform in Ukraine as it is in Poland, and is split along an east-west axis. Prof. Subtelny said Ukrainians by and large do not want to antagonize Russia, and some even seek closer ties, but that in his estimation the overwhelming majority feel independence is worth preserving.

Prof. Wrobel said the notion of a Polish-Ukrainian cordon sanitaire blocking Russian access to Europe is tempting but extremely dangerous. "We shouldn't treat Russia as an enemy a priori," the Polish scholar said, "no matter how many [Vladimir] Zhirinovskys and [Gen. Aleksandr] Lebeds come out of the woodwork."

He said an anti-Russian coalition along the lines of the anti-Bolshevik alliance set up by Poland's Jozysf Pilsudski and

Ukraine's Symon Petliura would cause terrible problems, as it did in 1920.

When the matter of the Vatican's policy in Ukraine and the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest was broached, Prof. Subtelny gripped the lectern and said, "Right, no easy ones today."

He then boldly stated that "the hold of religion on Polish and Ukrainian thinking is not as strong as it used to be." He said this was less of a burning problem in Ukraine than the internal three-way split in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its contest with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the West. "Vatican policies are an irritant," Prof. Subtelny asserted, "but not a threat to Polish-Ukrainian relations as such."


Polish consul's last word

As the host, Consul Tenchinski had the last word. He reiterated that Polish-Ukrainian relations are very important "for the region, Europe and the world."

The Polish diplomat opined that relations between the two countries will remain a priority in their respective foreign policies. Despite the caution of the academic interlocutors, Mr. Tenchinski said, "For the first time Poland does not have a common border with Russia, except for the small region around Kaliningrad, and that's why Poland was the first to recognize Ukraine and pressed for its membership in the European Union."

"Prof. Subtelny is 100 percent right in saying that for the first time, our interests are common," Consul Tenchinski said. "Closer ties in terms of economies are logical," he continued, "but this has to extend to harmonized governmental relations. All walks of life of the two countries must come into contact and dialogue."

"The emotions are strong and the path is difficult," Consul Tenchinski concluded, "but consensus is possible and within reach."



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What if...

(Continued from page 6)

the testimonial dinner, President Kuchma gave an optimistic prognosis for the future of Ukraine.

"And, I have a basis for this optimistic note," he said, explaining "firstly, the unique mentality and historic experience of our people, who – dating back to the Middle Ages – laid the foundations for democracy in their daily lives. They had private land, a large number of owners, a high level of education and culture. Take for example, even the Kozak Republic, which had many traits and traditions that were later adopted by future generations.

"Secondly, the fact that Ukraine is progressively overcoming its current difficul-

ties and problems. The roots of democracy, freedom and an open society, which are deeply embedded, are impossible to tear up. History has given our people the chance to enter the common European home of free, democratic nations, and to become an integral part of European and world processes and of the extended space of democracy and freedom," he said.

"We will take advantage of this and join the ranks of the leading democracies of the world. This will be a victory for all. So, let's fight for it together," said the 1996 Freedom Award recipient.

President Kuchma has done Ukraine proud. And if he does achieve all he has set out to do, to my mind he does deserve his place among the men on the list of Freedom Award winners.

Survival...

(Continued from page 7)

the athlete my father was in his youth.

As a young man, he played semi-professional baseball and could throw a mean curve. I typically hid in my room with books and my imagination. But, if my memory serves me right, the books were my dad's curveball to me.

Dad loved to read, and still does. He even kept his own newspaper clippings scrapbook of world events. Perhaps his recent coverage of Saskatoon Bishop Cornelius Pasichny's consecration (which appeared in The Weekly) was the fulfillment of a dream to be a journalist. Maybe that was my curveball back to him.

As publicly supported Ukrainian cultural events slip into becoming relics of the past, memories and voices from our collective heritage can never fade or be silenced. As long as we remember, we will never become extinct.

Too bad the snail's friends didn't come to his rescue earlier.

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LOCATION:

Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church Auditorium
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TIME:

12:30 P.M.

TOPICS:

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Why all persons of Ukrainian descent, young, old, established members of the community or newcomers alike should join the UNA.

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LaSalle hosts two Ukrainian events

PHILADELPHIA – “Human Rights and the Ethics of Multinational Corporations” will be the subject of a conference to be held on March 13, in La Salle University’s Music Room in the Student Union building at 7 p.m. Anatoliy Zlenko, Ukraine’s ambassador to the United Nations, will deliver an address on democracy and business in Ukraine.

Appearing on the same panel will be: the internationally known authority on business ethics Dr. Richard DeGeorge of the University of Kansas; and a human rights specialist, Rhakamile Gongo of the Embassy of South Africa. The speakers will answer questions following their presentations.

While in Philadelphia, Ambassador Zlenko will also participate in a panel discussion to be held on the same day at Temple University’s Henrietta Frankel Ethic Center at 1:30-4 p.m.

On Thursday, March 14, the renowned photographer Lida Suchy of Rochester, N.Y., will offer a slide-lecture titled “People of Kryvorivnia – Portrait of a Hutsul Village,” which will open her exhibit of photographs of a people of Ukraine who are now reclaiming their cultural identity. The program will commence with a reception held at La Salle’s Chapel at 6:45 p.m.

The Central and East European Program at La Salle University and the Ukrainian Studies Fund cordially invite the public to attend both events. For additional information call Dr. L. D. Rudnytsky, (215) 951-1200.

Clinton administration staffer to speak

NEWARK, N.J. – Melanne Starinshak Verveer will speak and show slides at a public meeting in Newark about President Bill Clinton’s and the First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton’s state visit to Ukraine in 1995 where she went with them in her official capacity.

Mr. Verveer, who is of Ukrainian heritage, is currently deputy assistant to the President and deputy chief of staff to the first lady.

The meeting will be held on March 16, at 4 p.m. in the gymnasium of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, Sandford Avenue, Newark, N.J. The event is sponsored by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, the Ukrainian American Association of Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey and Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America.

Ms. Verveer brings prestigious and lengthy experience into her position in the White House. Prior to her present position she served as special projects coordinator to Mrs. Clinton during the presidential transition and as an issues adviser during the Clinton-Gore campaign. She previously served as executive vice-president and public policy director for the constitutional liberties group, People for the American Way.

Prior to joining People for the American Way, Ms. Verveer worked in a variety of positions on Capitol Hill and in the public interest community. She was legislative director to Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), coordinator of civil rights and urban affairs at the U.S. Catholic Conference and field manager of Common Cause.

Ms. Verveer has served on the boards of many non-profit organizations and is a founding member of the Coalition on Human Needs. She served on the boards of directors of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the Advocacy Institute, Public Allies and Network, among others. In 1989, she was named to “Beachman’s Guide to Key Lobbyists.”

Melanne Starinshak Verveer was raised in Shamokin, Pa., where she attended Transfiguration Ukrainian School. She received her high school diploma from St. Mary’s Villa Academy in Sloatsburg, N.Y. Both schools were run by the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate.

Her maternal and paternal grandparents were born in Ukraine, emigrated to the U.S. at the turn of the century and settled in Pennsylvania.

Ms. Verveer received her master’s and bachelor’s degrees at Georgetown University. She and her husband, Philip, a Washington attorney, have three children.

The book “Appointment With Power” noted: “...No First Lady has ever been as deeply involved in the substantive issues of government as Hillary Rodham Clinton, and certainly no first lady’s staff ever had a political operative of the caliber and experience of Melanne Verveer.”

Tapestries on exhibit at Ukrainian Museum

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, in cooperation with Branch 113 of the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, will open the exhibition “Tapestries and Painted Textiles by Nina Laptchyk,” on Sunday, March 17. The exhibit will run through April 14. Featured will be the many-faceted work in textiles of this versatile artist from Ukraine, such as weavings, and painted silk and cotton.

Several of Ms. Laptchyk’s woven works are large in size and striking in their mode of execution. The artist employs a method of weaving practiced since the 17th century in Ukraine and resulting in the “gobelin” tapestry.

The artist is also very particular about the materials she uses in her work: she spins and dyes her own yarn. This is reflected not only in the superb quality of the finished product, but also in the fine definition of the theme or subject matter the artist weaves into the work.

Ms. Laptchyk’s work, like that of many Ukrainian contemporary artists, draws on the roots of her heritage. Although she employs universal themes and permeates them with references to Ukraine’s rich legacy – historical, cultur-

al and spiritual – they are translated into very personal idioms, reflecting the artist’s imagination and inventiveness.

Ms. Laptchyk’s work is mainly tapestries, executed in the plain hand-weaving technique, but she also paints on cloth and has designed costumes for several theaters in Ukraine. Since 1993 she has been the costume designer for the Ivan Franko National State Theater in Kyiv.

Ms. Laptchyk was born in Kyiv in 1960, graduated from the Republic Art School’s Faculty of Painting, and the Lviv College of Decorative and Applied Arts. She has exhibited her work in numerous individual and group shows throughout Europe and her American debut was an exhibition at the Krannert Art Gallery at Evansville University in Evansville, Ind., in 1995-1996.

The artist is a member of the Artists Union of Ukraine, belongs to the European Textile Network and is the Ukrainian correspondent for the International Tapestry Journal.

The Ukrainian Museum, located at 203 Second Ave., is open Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For information call (212) 228-0110.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, March 14
WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian American Republican Coalition invites the community to a meeting-discussion on "Being Involved in Democracy — Becoming a Precinct Delegate." The program, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, starts at 7 p.m. and will feature distinguished guests and speakers. For further information call Roman Kuropas at (810) 756-1627.

Friday, March 15
NEW YORK: The ODFFU Literary and Arts Club invites the community to an evening dedicated to the life and works of Taras Shevchenko, at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave. The program, which starts at 7 p.m., will feature a slide presentation/lecture by Slava Gerulak and readings by Nadia Savchuk and Oleksander Ihnatusha. For more information call (212) 260-4490.

Saturday, March 16
NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites members and the community to a lecture on "Problems of Ukrainianization of Ukraine," to be given at 5 p.m. by Dr. Yevhen Fedorenko, head of the Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The society is located at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th Streets.

SAN DIEGO: The House of Ukraine presents a Pysanka (Easter Egg) Workshop, to be held at Balboa Park at 9 a.m.- noon. Cost: \$25. For more information call (619) 447-1252.

IRVING, Texas: The Irving Arts Center invites everyone to a reception, at 7-9 p.m., part of an exhibit of paintings by artist Theresa Markiw. The exhibit includes paintings created by Ms. Markiw during her two-month stay at the International Artists' Symposium in Ukraine. The exhibit opened March 6 and continues until March 26 at the New Talent Gallery, 3333 N. MacArthur Blvd. For more information please call the center at (214) 252-7558.

Wednesday, March 20
SASKATOON: The University of Saskatchewan invites scholars, students and the community at large to a seminar on "The Polish Question on the Eve of the 1863 Insurrection and the Formation of the Kyiv Hromada," to be presented by Dr. Bohdan Klid, research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Part of the Peter Jacyk Seminar Series, the event commences at 3:30 p.m. in the CIUS Seminar Room, 352 Athabasca Hall. For further information call (306) 492-2972.

Thursday, March 21
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute invites all interested to a lecture on "The Impact of Western Economic Ideas on the Process of Market Transformations in Ukraine," by Dr. Anna Klimina, Institute of Economics, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and visiting scholar at the institute. The lecture starts at 4 p.m. at the institute's seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. Free admission. For more information call (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, March 23
ADDISON, Tex.: The Ukrainian American Society of Texas presents a Ukrainian Easter egg workshop at 4817 Keller Springs Road. Cost: \$20 per person; 455 members, \$10. Please call (214) 380-4809 for reservations ASAP.

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For further details, please contact Orest Jejna, UABA President, at: 318 W. Roosevelt, Phoenix, AZ 85003; tel: 602-254-3872; fax: 602-254-1918. A block of rooms will be held by the hotel's management until April 2, 1996. For room reservations, please contact the hotel directly at: 800-528-1456. Special rates for UABA members are \$90/night including breakfast and airport transportation.

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