

INSIDE:

- Observers report on parliamentary elections in Ukraine — page 2.
- Senate subcommittee focuses on organized crime in Ukraine — page 3.
- Commentary on Vatican decree regarding married clergy — page 6.

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Vatican decrees Ukrainian Church's married clergy cannot serve in Poland

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Married priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church serving in Poland will have to return to Ukraine in accordance with a recent decree issued by Cardinal Angelo Sodano, Vatican's secretary of state. On March 4, Archbishop Jozef Kowalczyk, apostolic nuncio to Poland, and the bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland were notified of this decision in a letter from the Holy See.

According to the Vatican's letter, the pastoral service of married priests in Poland "creates problems," so the priests must return to their eparchies (dioceses) in Ukraine. According to Catholic News Service, representatives of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine and Poland have voiced their dissatisfaction with the decree, and Cardinal Achille Silvestrini, prefect of the Congregation for the Eastern Catholic Churches in Rome, has refused to comment.

Most of the married priests serving in the two eparchies of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Poland were born in Poland and are Polish citizens, according to the press service of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which means that they do not have an eparchy

to which they should "return." Of the close to 60 priests serving the two eparchies, more than a dozen are married.

In his letter Cardinal Sodano recommends that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church use the services of Roman Catholic, biritual, priests in the event that there are too few Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests.

According to Catholic News Service, Bishop Lubomyr Husar, auxiliary bishop to Major Archbishop Myroslav Lubachivsky and administrator of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, stated in Lviv that the letter is very surprising since married priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church have served in Poland, the U.S. and Canada. Roman Catholic bishops in America and Canada stated that they have nothing against the presence of married Ukrainian priests in their countries.

Bishop Husar said the Vatican's proposal to substitute biritual Roman Catholic priests for their married Greek-Catholic colleagues is a sign of "disrespect toward the Ukrainian Church and its traditions."

(Continued on page 13)

Ukraine and U.S. sign agreement on peaceful nuclear cooperation

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — Ukraine and the United States signed an agreement on May 6 on peaceful nuclear cooperation between the two countries that allows the former Soviet republic to export new nuclear technologies for Soviet-designed nuclear stations.

"This agreement becomes the cornerstone in the development of a strategic partnership between our two countries," said Ukraine's new foreign affairs minister, Borys Tarasiuk, after signing the documents with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer.

Mr. Tarasiuk said the initial benefits of the signing will be real assistance from U.S. nuclear and energy companies to bring new technologies to make Ukrainian reactors safer and more effective.

"The treaty means that now Ukraine can look for different sources of nuclear fuel for Ukrainian nuclear reactors," said Ambassador Pifer, and U.S. companies can now help Ukraine to construct a full nuclear fuel cycle.

Ambassador Pifer also read a statement of congratulations from U.S. Secretary of

State Madeleine K. Albright. "I hope that this document becomes the basis for future cooperation," Secretary Albright said in the statement.

The Ukrainian foreign affairs minister indicated that after the signing Kyiv expects a series of foreign investments from U.S. companies into the Ukrainian market, and specifically the energy sector.

Negotiations on the treaty between the U.S. and Ukraine lasted more than a year, but the agreement was reached only after Ukraine declined to participate in a Russian-Iranian nuclear deal.

In March, during a one-day official visit

(Continued on page 15)

Chornobyl plant director dismissed

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV — The director of the Chornobyl nuclear power facility was fired on May 4, after he had charged that Energoatom, the governmental organization that oversees Ukraine's nuclear energy industry, is ineffective and unnecessary.

Mykola Oberkovych, spokesman for Energoatom, said the main reason for Mr. Parashyn's dismissal was the Chornobyl director's demands that Ukraine's state energy-producing company stop its activity because he said Energoatom had been created illegally and was operating unlawfully.

Serhii Parashyn was released by Nur Nigmatulin, the director of Energoatom, for "serious violations of work discipline."

In a statement released on May 5 Energoatom explained that it was impossible for Mr. Parashyn to continue in his post because of the important position of the Chornobyl nuclear station in Ukraine's energy network.

For his part Mr. Parashyn, who had held the post of director since April 1994, said he is sure his firing was the result of several letters he had written to President Leonid Kuchma and to Energoatom Director Nigmatulin.

"I sent several letters to them in April, in which I explained my position and my vision of the activity of Energoatom, and demanded that this terrible situation [alleged illegal activity] be changed," said Mr. Parashyn.

He told Agence France Presse on May 4, "I was dismissed because I was embarrassing people at Energoatom." He was also quoted by the news agency as saying that "the organization lacks experience and is

(Continued on page 6)

Ukraine commemorates centennial of Patriarch Mstyslav's birth

by Roman Woronowycz

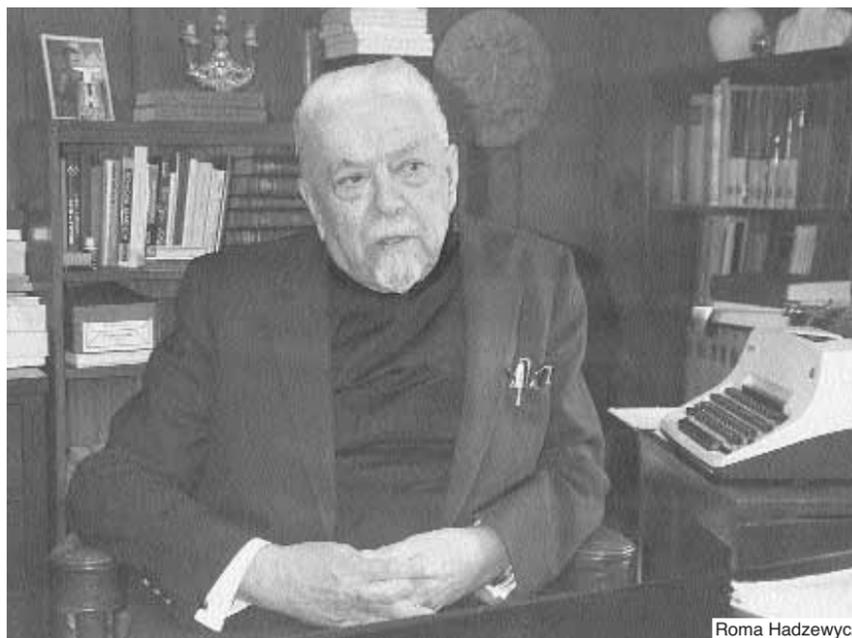
KYIV — Mstyslav Skrypnyk was a soldier, a politician, a writer, a religious man and, finally, the first patriarch of the modern Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

In early April, Ukraine commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's first Orthodox patriarch, who died in 1993, with celebrations in Kyiv, Poltava and Lviv.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. will hold celebrations on May 17 at the Archdiocesan Church Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., with a divine liturgy and panakhyda, followed by the dedication of a stone memorial.

The 95-year life of Patriarch Mstyslav stretched through one of the most turbulent periods of Ukrainian history: from the Bolshevik Revolution and Ukraine's initial fight for independence in the years 1918-1920, during which he served in the Ukrainian National Republic Army; through terms as a representative to the Polish Sejm from the Polish-occupied Volyn region of Ukraine; to his ordination as a priest in 1942 and then exile to the West after World War II; and finally his election as the patriarch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, after Ukraine declared independence for a second time in the 20th century in 1991.

It is difficult to conceive that he would



Roma Hadzewycz

Metropolitan Mstyslav in his South Bound Brook, N.J., office in 1983 (before he became patriarch).

have accepted the schisms that have occurred in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church since his death, a Church that he helped re-establish in Ukraine after independence was declared. Had he lived, the Orthodox faith in Ukraine, no doubt, would have been different, believes his daughter-in-law Sofia Skrypnyk. "In his

testament he told [the religious factions] to come together, look each other in the eye and elect the one who has the most potential," said Mrs. Skrypnyk. "If he lived, the split would not have happened."

Of the three Orthodox Churches in

(Continued on page 8)

FOR THE RECORD: Election report by the International Republican Institute

The International Republican Institute (IRI) announced on March 30 that the March 29 elections in Ukraine were a definite step forward in that nation's political development.

"IRI observers found polling sites across Ukraine to be filled with interested voters and dedicated election commissioners," said the IRI delegation's leader, former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Howard Taft IV. "The election administration has improved since the last [1994] parliamentary balloting because of the use of positive voting, the elimination of the minimum voter turnout threshold, and the addition of proportional representation. While there are areas of concern and room for improvement before the presidential election in October 1999, democracy in Ukraine is progressing," he continued.

IRI is a U.S.-based non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to advancing democracy worldwide. The IRI has worked in Ukraine since 1993, maintains an office in Kyiv and observed the 1994 election.

Below are excerpts from the March 30 preliminary statement of the International Republican Institute Verkhovna Rada Election Observation Mission.

KYIV – The 30-member International Republican Institute (IRI) Election Observation mission led by former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Taft IV found the March 29 elections to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada to be a definite step forward in Ukraine's political development. In addition, continued refinements in the election law and the seriousness with which the Ukrainian electorate participated in this election demonstrated Ukraine's commitment to continuing democratic development.

IRI's observation

IRI deployed 15 observation teams to 11 oblasts ... Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Chernihiv, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Odesa, Ternopil, Zhytomyr and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Two teams remained in Kyiv to monitor voting in the capital city and to observe the national counting process ... more than 100 polling sites across the county were monitored.

Before deploying to their respective oblasts, IRI delegates met with political party and civic organization representatives, issues experts and the Central Election Commission. U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer and IRI staff also briefed the delegates. In their deployment cities, IRI delegates met with local authorities, representatives of candidates and local election commissions and Ukrainian media.

New election law

Ukraine adopted a new parliamentary election law in October 1997, which made significant improvements to the previous election law governing the 1994 parliamentary elections ...

However, several sections of the new law were challenged for their constitutionality and decisions that overturned key provisions of the election law were made by the Constitutional Court in some cases only days before the election. In addition, the Verkhovna Rada was unable to deal with some important election issues, such as the voting rights of some 65,000 Crimean Tatars, in a timely fashion. In this way, the new law, which in itself prescribed a complex combination of ballots involving a large number of parties and candidates, contributed considerably to an atmosphere of confusion, uncertainty and tension both prior to the election and on election day.

Election administration

... [T]he Central Election Commission (CEC) had only a short time in which to prepare for parliamentary elections under a new election law and with inadequate funding. The CEC also had the additional responsibility of overseeing the funding of local election commissions throughout the country. This hampered the CEC's ability to conduct a comprehensive voter education program and ensure enforcement of all elements of the law. The mechanics of the election also merit consideration. Hand counting paper ballots, particularly in multi-ballot elections, too easily leads to mistakes, disputes and delays in reporting, thus undermining confidence in the electoral process.

Overall, delegates reported that polling site election commissioners were dedicated to ensuring free elections. They were, for the most part, knowledgeable about the election process and welcomed both domestic and foreign observers. However, delegates witnessed few election commissioners discouraging community voting – voters discussing balloting choices and voting outside of balloting booths. Community voting, though customary in past elections in Ukraine, could at some point in the future lead to questions of free choice. The increased number of party observers at the polls – in itself a highly commendable development – makes the practice more questionable than in previous elections.

In several instances, IRI delegates witnessed irregularities involving the military. They observed military officers assisting enlisted men in filling in their ballots outside the voting booth. Worse, IRI delegates observed a military commander marking ballots for his soldiers in Crimea. Efforts to encourage effective voter turnout by Ukrainian military is to be welcomed, but [military] command influence on voter choices or compulsory participation is not.

In addition, delegates witnessed numerous instances of couples voting together in polling booths and ballot boxes located out of view of the election commissioners. ...

Voter turnout was 69.6 percent, a measurement that reflects a commitment on the part of Ukrainian voters to the democratic process.

The playing field

Political parties were fully prepared to compete in these elections, kept abreast of the content of the new election law and remained current with amendments to the law. Political parties had advantages in the new election law that allowed them to participate more easily than in the 1994 election. Many, though not all, parties appear to have had ample funds to carry on their campaigns. Reports have raised significant concerns about the sources of some of these funds, both private and public, and certainly the financial reporting practices of the parties in the course of the campaign have not satisfactorily answered the charges [of corruption] that parties have made against each other in this regard. ...

[P]olitical parties have gained a foothold in Ukraine's developing democracy, in some areas of the country building democratic coalitions to work together to back a single candidate ... Campaign techniques reflect a greater understanding of the need to communicate their views to voters. Numerous parties participated in these elections by fielding poll watchers in polling sites across the country.

Overall, reports of media coverage of these elections show an absence of serious debate. IRI's delegation teams noted political parties and candidates received the limited access to media coverage required by law, but in some regions delegates reported

(Continued on page 14)

NEWSBRIEFS

130,000 participate in May 1 events

KYIV – May 1 demonstrations were held in most regions of Ukraine. According to police estimates, nearly 130,000 persons nationwide took part in such public displays – nearly a third more than in 1997. The largest meetings were in the Zaporizhia, Luhansk, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts, as well as in Crimea. Trade unions were largely responsible for organizing the May Day events; in various cities they were joined by political parties, women's groups, and youth organizations. Demonstrators called for wages to be paid out to workers, social protection for workers, and better educational, cultural and medical services. (Respublika)

Coal miners begin strike on May 4

KYIV – According to the Independent Trade Union Federation, 29 mines from several holding companies began strike action May 4. The next day the strike expanded to 39 sites. He said back wages owed to miners, not including debts for April, now total 2.036 billion hrv., adding that in the last week of April the Cabinet allocated 45 million hrv to miners, although the monthly salary fund is 210 million hrv. Miners are demanding a ban on coal imports and better work conditions, as well as payment of back wages and reinstatement of wages and pensions to the level of 1990, when coal mining was the second-best-paid industry in Ukraine. Coal mining since has dropped to 17th place. (Eastern Economist, RFE/RL Newswire)

Russia criticizes U.S. vote on NATO

MOSCOW – Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Valerii Nesterushkin on May 5 said the U.S. Senate's April 30 vote in favor of NATO membership for Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic is "unlikely to contribute to stabilization on the European continent," Russian news agencies reported. Mr. Nesterushkin repeated that Russia considers the policy of NATO enlargement to be "incorrect." But he expressed hope that regular meetings at the ministerial and ambassadorial levels between Russian and NATO officials will alleviate some of the "concerns" that will arise during the expansion of the Western military alliance. Meanwhile, Anatolii Kvashnin, the head of the Russian General Staff, flew to Brussels on May 5 to attend a session of the Russia-NATO Permanent Joint Council. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kostenko hands in resignation

KYIV – Ukrainian Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yuri Kostenko told Eastern Economist on April 29 that he has submitted his resignation to President

Leonid Kuchma. "I do not know if it will be signed or not, but I do not think I will work any longer than May 12. The longer I continue, the harder it is for me to find a common language with Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov and the Economy Ministry," he said. Mr. Kostenko occupied the post for the last six years and has been hailed for managing to attract international attention to problems caused by the Chernobyl disaster. (Eastern Economist)

P&G likely to receive import certificate

KYIV – Procter & Gamble is likely to receive a certificate to import detergents into Ukraine that will be valid for 1998, said State Standardization Committee Chairpersons Tetiana Kyseliova on April 30. Ms. Kyseliova confirmed that the Vinnytsia Standardization, Metrology and Certification Center, which was appointed to conduct certification of products at eight P&G plants in Turkey, Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Russia and France, will complete its work with maximum company support. P&G Ukraine will call off its suit against the Chamber of Independent Experts. According to Ms. Kyseliova, two plants in Istanbul and Warsaw that manufacture detergents, shampoos and bleach have already been inspected. The U.S. Embassy expects Procter & Gamble will remain and operate normally on the Ukrainian market. U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer said the American company has serious plans for the Ukrainian market, noting its plans to invest \$200 million (U.S.) over the next five years. (Eastern Economist)

Communist leader meets with Kuchma

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma met Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko on April 13 to discuss the results of parliamentary elections and the socio-economic situation in the country. Mr. Symonenko said his party is ready to support the activities of the executive branch in intensifying the fight against organized crime, especially when it comes to approving relevant legislation and reforming the tax system. President Kuchma noted that it is important for representatives of different political forces to consolidate for the legislative resolution of socio-economic problems and the continued progress of reform. (Eastern Economist)

Symonenko meets with U.S. ambassador

KYIV – Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, met with U.S. Ambassador Steven Pifer on April 13 at the latter's request. Mr. Symonenko claimed that the Communist Party is "the

(Continued on page 10)

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andrij Kudla Wynnnyckyj (Toronto)
Irene Jarosewich
Ika Koznarska Casanova

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Ukrainian community in Canada campaigns against Sher appointment

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

OTTAWA — Following the appointment of former OSI Director Neal Sher as a consultant to Canada's War Crimes Section on December 12, 1997, the country's Ukrainian community generated considerable heat.

An information campaign was coordinated from the UCC's Toronto branch and from the UCC's national headquarters in Winnipeg. Over 25,000 pieces of correspondence were directed at various members of Parliament, senators and government officials following Mr. Sher's appointment.

This campaign led directly to the request by Official Opposition's Justice Critic Jack Ramsay that the Canadian House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights call Mr. Sher as a witness and review the reasons and justifications of retaining him.

However, only a handful of Ukrainian community members attended the April 28 hearing, and at least 20 of the chairs reserved for observers stood empty.

UCC Justice Committee on Denaturalization and Deportation (JCDD) Chair John Petryshyn, a Winnipeg-based lawyer, did not attend the hearings, nor did any senior UCC representative.

Reached in Winnipeg following the hearing, Mr. Petryshyn said, "we submitted questions in advance to Mr. MacKay and Mr. Ramsay, and we asked members of the community to attend to see what matters needed follow-up."

"Three MPs referred to the many letters, postcards and e-mails that actually caused the hearing to be called, so I think that's quite satisfactory," Mr. Petryshyn said.

The immigration attorney said he was impressed with Mr. Ramsay's efforts, particularly in having contacted Judge Gilbert

Merritt, the Cleveland judge who found the U.S. Office of Special Investigations had committed fraud during its prosecution of John Demjanjuk.

The JCDD chair said that a conference call of his committee's members would be conducted on May 6 to examine what further avenues can be pursued based on the testimony given at the hearing, and that a press release would be issued.

The April 28 hearing was attended by five of the Canadian Jewish Committee's leading representatives, led by Toronto CJC President Bernie Farber. Prior to the session, Mr. Farber handed committee members a CJC communiqué in which the umbrella body "strongly reaffirmed its endorsement of the federal government decision to engage ... [Mr.] Sher."

CJC War Crimes Committee Chair Prof. Irving Abella is quoted in the communiqué as saying that his organization "for years ... advocated the hiring of expert outside counsel to deal with the unique and complex aspects of Nazi war crimes cases from a fresh perspective."

Prof. Abella, also a national past president of the CJC, added that, "with his years of experience, the government could not have made a better choice than Mr. Sher when it decided to retain such an advisor."

Also quoted was the CJC's general counsel and executive director, Jack Silverstone, who commented that the hiring of Mr. Sher "provided one more indication that the federal government understands the need for urgent action in the few years we have remaining to rid Canada of the perpetrators of the most heinous crimes in human history."

Mr. Silverstone's statement concludes: "Mr. Sher's efforts should effectively complement the good work currently emanating from the Justice Department's war crimes unit."

Senate subcommittee focuses on organized crime in Ukraine

by **Eugene M. Iwanciw**
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — With the words "democracy is under siege from ruthless, well-financed, well-organized criminal organizations," Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) convened an April 21 hearing by the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Senate Appropriations Committee to focus on international crime programs.

Referring to the nations of the former Soviet Union, the subcommittee chairman went on to say: "To sustain support for crucial political and economic reforms, individuals and communities must be convinced that their government works well and can protect their property, their assets and their families from crime and the mafia."

The topic of the hearing was on U.S. programs to assist and cooperate with other nations in battling international crime and corruption. Testifying before the subcommittee were FBI Director Louis Freeh and Gen. Ihor Smeshko, director for strategic planning and analysis on the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine. (Gen. Smeshko was Ukraine's first military attaché in Washington.)

The hearing focused on the Russian mafia operating throughout the new independent states and in the U.S.

In his opening comments, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) said: "I was a prosecutor for eight years and I know how difficult it can be to work together with law enforcement officers of another state, not to mention another country with different languages, different laws and traditions. The United States has a lot to offer, but we also have a lot to learn from countries like Ukraine. This needs to be a partnership. We both have everything to gain by working together."

"One of the hallmarks of your tenure as director is a commitment to improve and expand on the working relationships between the FBI and its foreign counterpart agencies," said Sen. McConnell to Director Freeh. Addressing Gen. Smeshko, the Kentucky senator said: "Your reputation and your portfolio of responsibilities are impressive."

Director Freeh said in his testimony, that "international organized crime is an immediate and increasing concern, not only for United States law enforcement, but also for the worldwide law enforcement community." He went on to state: "International organized crime groups are engaged in myriad criminal activities that include: murder, extortion, corruption of public officials, bribery, drug trafficking, money laundering, financial fraud, kidnapping, prostitution, arms smuggling and alien smuggling."

He noted that Russian authorities report "the existence of over 8,000 Russian/Eastern European/Eurasian criminal groups" of which 25 are active in the U.S. These groups "have shown an ability to work closely with established American criminal elements," including the Cosa Nostra and drug traffickers, he added.

The FBI director pointed out that "there are three key elements to the FBI's international law enforcement initiative," including "an active overseas presence," a program to train foreign law enforcement officers, and an institution-building program to "help establish and foster the rule of law in newly democratic republics."

In comments about Ukraine, Director Freeh said, "Gen. Smeshko and his agency are one of the several organizations in Ukraine that are direct beneficiaries of the training and institution-building programs that are the focus of this hearing ... Their

presence here today stands as a testimony to the commitment by the government of Ukraine to develop modern law enforcement agencies that are based upon the rule of law."

Throughout his testimony, the FBI director gave examples of successful cooperation with Ukraine and other nations. He mentioned that "through our office in Kyiv, the FBI has a number of ongoing money laundering and financial fraud cases. In addition, this joint cooperation led to the extradition of a United States federal fugitive, despite the absence of an extradition treaty."

In his testimony, Gen. Smeshko stated that "converting state property to private property created an explosion in organized crime and corruption." He also noted that President Leonid Kuchma has recognized that organized crime and corruption are Ukraine's main national security threat.

The general stated that the new democracies clearly were not prepared for the problems of crime and that organized crime is "like a cancer" that, if unchecked, continues to expand. He noted that Ukraine lacks the resources to effectively battle organized crime on its own and reiterated Ukraine's commitment to this effort.

In questions about the situation in Ukraine, Gen. Smeshko reported that "the level of crime is increasing," pointing to money laundering, which is "like a vacuum cleaner," and the resale of resources such as energy. He also noted that the "level of corruption of some government bodies is very high." He attributed the increase to the struggle for power between the left and right as well as the privatization of enterprises.

The general underlined that Ukraine maintains good security over nuclear materials and that not a single smuggling case has surfaced. In the area of conventional weapons, Ukraine has been successful in stopping much of the smuggling, he added.

In describing the sophistication of criminal elements operating in Ukraine, Gen. Smeshko said that they are "becoming richer and wiser" and are trying to buy state enterprises for money laundering purposes. He noted that they are using more sophisticated equipment including encryption devices for laptop computers.

Accompanying Director Freeh was the FBI agent stationed in Kyiv, who pointed out that there are currently 90 cases on which the U.S. and Ukraine are cooperating. Thirty of the cases were initiated by Ukrainian authorities. He noted that task forces on crime in the U.S. routinely pass leads on clans to Ukrainian government officials. The two FBI agents stationed in Kyiv have responsibility not only for Ukraine, but also Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Director Freeh explained that the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Budapest serves as "a law enforcement training center for officers from Eastern Europe, Russia, Ukraine and the Baltic states." The FBI coordinates activities at the institution, which is funded by the Department of State. It was opened in April 1995, and by the end of May will have graduated 632 students from 20 countries. Thirty of the graduates are from Ukraine. Sen. McConnell noted that he had visited the ILEA and was impressed with its programs.

Director Freeh also pointed out that, in addition to the ILEA, "during the past three years, the FBI has provided training for over 13,000 foreign law enforcement personnel from over 60 countries."

(Continued on page 8)

A look at Canada's war crimes unit

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

OTTAWA — During the April 28 hearings into the hiring of former OSI Director Neal Sher as an advisor to the Canadian Justice Department's Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Section (WCS), Assistant Deputy Attorney General John Sims provided some information about the operations of this judicial unit.

Mr. Sims reported that the WCS has "exceeded its target" of bringing 12 cases to trial by 1997 set by former Justice Minister Allan Rock, and said another five cases would be before the courts by December. Prodded by Progressive Conservative Justice Critic Peter MacKay, he offered that for every case brought to trial, two were being developed and that his department would be issuing the first of a series of annual reports some time this spring.

Under further questioning from Mr. MacKay, Mr. Sims said that Canada's policy with regard to the prosecution of war criminals and those who committed crimes against humanity is broad and not restricted to acts committed during World War II or any other conflict.

Mr. Sims said the WCS's mandate applied to points everywhere around the globe, regardless of time period. He said that, working in conjunction with Canada's Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration, the WCS has contributed to the denaturalization and deportation of

approximately 90 individuals, some to Africa and Central America.

Mr. Sims said the WCS adds "approximately four cases a year" to its dossier, and that currently four cases are "in advanced preparation, while another eight are in the early stages of preparation."

Mr. Sims suggested that "an old case, not a Nazi case, is being pursued and over the course of this year it will be brought as a denaturalization and deportation case."

In a related story, on March 27, a report was filed clearing the WCS of allegations of anti-Semitism leveled at it by an independent researcher. In April 1997 York University Law Prof. John McCamus was asked to conduct an investigation into the conduct of a former director of the WCS, William Kremer.

Mr. Kremer was alleged to have told Arnold Fradkin in 1990 that Mr. Fradkin lacked objectivity "because he is Jewish." In his report, filed on March 27, Prof. McCamus wrote that Mr. Kremer merely told Mr. Fradkin that the researcher's work "on a case known as the R file lacked objectivity in the sense that he was too close to the case and did not give detached and objective advice with respect to the difficulties presented."

Prof. McCamus also found "no factual foundation" to accusations that other managers or staff of the WCS "were motivated by anti-Semitic attitudes or beliefs."

Chicago organizations host author of book on Galicia Division

by Roman Golash

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian American Justice Committee, the Ukrainian Business Network and the Ukrainian National Association sponsored Michael Orest Logusz, the author of "Galicia Division," on a two-day book tour in the Chicago area.

On March 14 Mr. Logusz gave a presentation at the Ukrainian Youth Building in Palatine, Ill. The following day, on Sunday, a presentation was made at the Ukrainian Cultural Center of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church. Roman Golash introduced the author, while Dr. Myron Kuropas gave a review of the book. (Dr. Kuropas has also reviewed the book in The Ukrainian Weekly).

The "Galicia Division" is a unique book with over 136 pages of notes and bibliography. Many historical documents were obtained from Fort Benning, Ga., where archives were kept on all the divisions. Mr. Logusz, a historian and a military officer in the reserves, explained that an accurate historical perspective had to be presented. The author spent more than 10 years researching to complete the 558-page book. He also researched the "war crimes" allegations that have been made regarding the Galicia Division and found no proof to substantiate such charges.

Over 50 books were sold at both Chicago presentations. To order this book from Schiffer Military Press in Atglen, Pa., call (610) 593-1777 or fax (610) 593-2002. The e-mail address is Schifferbk@aol.com. The book lists at \$35.



Michael Orest Logusz

Seminars focus on Ukraine's Constitutional Court

by Victor Lychyk

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in cooperation with the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy held the first in a series of seminars on "Integrating the Constitutional Court into Ukraine's Civil Society" on Friday, March 27, in Kyiv.

This program, which is funded by a grant from the Education and Cultural Bureau of the United States Information Agency under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, seeks to enhance public understanding of Ukraine's Constitution and especially of the Constitutional Court.

The Constitutional Court was created by the Constitution of 1996 and is the only government entity that has the authority to issue official interpretations of Ukraine's Constitution.

The topic of the first seminar was "Defending the Constitutional Rights of Ukraine's Citizens. Requirements and Procedures for Bringing a Case before the Constitutional Court." Presenters included Judge Stephen Williams, circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and a member of the USUF Board of Advisors, and attorney Stephen Nix, who has served as legal counsel of the International Foundation for Election Systems in Ukraine.

The seminar consisted of two sessions, one at the National Academy of Sciences before representatives of various non-governmental agencies and the other at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy before about 70 law students.

Constitutional rights

Judge Bohdan Futey discussed the rights embodied in the Constitutions of the U.S. and Ukraine. He also noted that Ukraine's Constitution of June 28, 1996, contains a number of rights not found in the old Soviet Constitution, such as freedom of association, movement, and privacy of communication. The new Constitution does, however, retain certain rights found in the old Soviet Constitution, including the rights to housing, gainful employment, and rest and leisure. The latter group of rights (known as "positive") are much more difficult to enforce than rights in the former group (known as "negative") because their realization requires substantial action by the government. For example, if a Constitution states that everyone has the (positive) right to a job, it may be difficult to find work for all unemployed persons if employers have no money to hire them. If the public sees that its guaranteed rights are not being provided, it may lose confidence in the government and the courts. It is precisely establishing and maintaining the credibility of the court system that is crucial for Ukraine's nascent democracy, Judge Futey said.

The Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court has the power to rule on the constitutionality of laws of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada as well as on legal acts of the President, the Cabinet of Ministers and the Verkhovna Rada of the Crimean Autonomous Republic. It also determines the constitutionality of international treaties to which Ukraine is a party, issues official interpretations of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, and decides whether the process of presidential impeachment has been conducted according to the Constitution.

Cases may be brought before the Constitutional Court in two ways. First, a number of governmental entities have the right, or legal "standing," to bring a case (konstytutsiynе podannia) before the Court and request a ruling on any of the items mentioned above.

Second, citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, non-citizens and legal entities have the right to file an appeal (konstytutsiynе zvernennia) with the Constitutional Court for an official interpretation of the Constitution or laws of Ukraine in order to realize or defend their constitutional rights and liberties.

In conclusion, Judge Futey pointed out that during the Soviet period, courts were seen strictly as places where pun-

ishment was meted out and "not as a place where justice is sought." He said the new Constitution and the Constitutional Court have created opportunities for citizens to assert their rights and encouraged them to use the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

Developing a respected and effective court system

Clearly, one of the challenges before the court system in a young democracy like Ukraine is to gain the confidence of the public. In his presentation, Judge Stephen Williams discussed the practices and doctrines that have been developed by the U.S. courts that have helped them earn the confidence of Americans.

"The authority of courts is essential to a free society, but the courts have only as much authority as people think they have," Judge Williams stated. In order to earn this authority, judicial power must be exercised prudently, not brazenly. As a rule, U.S. courts have done this.

The most important doctrine that promotes prudent use of judicial power comes from Article III of the U.S. Constitution, which grants the Supreme Court and lower federal courts jurisdiction over cases and controversies. In fact, these courts will only hear cases, i.e., give the plaintiff "standing" before the court, if the plaintiff alleges that an injury has been caused by the defendant and that the injury can be remedied by a court ruling.

The doctrine of "standing" prevents the courts from ruling on hypothetical matters. For example, they will not consider a request to determine whether a bill going through Congress is constitutional or not because the factual setting of an actual case is absent.

In addition, federal courts will not decide an issue on constitutional grounds when it can be decided on nonconstitutional grounds.

Judge Williams concluded that, although it may seem paradoxical, the self-restraint demonstrated by the courts has been a source of strength to them because it reinforces the public's perception that they are doing what courts should, that is, ruling on cases and controversies.

The Constitutional Court and the Elections

Attorney Stephen Nix spoke about the Constitutional Court's ruling on the Law on Elections. Although the Court did find some of the individual provisions unconstitutional, it upheld the law as a whole.

First, the Court let the mixed system of voting and the 4 percent threshold for party list candidates stand because it determined that this was a political issue, not a constitutional one. By demonstrating its unwillingness to get caught up in political matters, the Court established an important legal precedent for Ukraine.

Second, the Verkhovna Rada and the Central Election Commission acted immediately to implement the Court's decision.

Third, although the Court held that the practice of allowing candidates to run in both a single mandate district and on a party list was unconstitutional, it applied this rule only to future elections, thereby permitting the March 29 elections to take place.

Finally, Mr. Nix emphasized that the timing of the Court's decision was just as important as its substance. If the Court had waited until after the elections to rule on the law, it would have remained unclear whether the new Parliament should be dissolved, whether the old Parliament should continue serving or whether new elections should be held.

Following the second session the seminar speakers, along with this writer, Constitutional Court project manager at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, and Valentina Telychenko of the Pylyp Orlyk Institute, met with the president of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, Dr. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, and with the dean of the academy's Law School, Volodymyr Sushchenko.

For more information, please contact the foundation by phone at (202)347-4264, by fax at (202)347-4267 or by e-mail at usuf@uskraine.org.



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Children at an orphanage bring gifts in Bucha, Ukraine

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Vanessa Lee Storozuk, daughter of Peter and Cheryl Miller Storozuk, is a new member of UNA Branch 253 in Ludlow, Mass. She was enrolled by her great-grandmother Catherine J. Storozuk, widow of Harry Storozuk, who was known as a choir director and Ukrainian dance instructor in Canada.



Sarah Ellen Holovinsky, daughter of Karen and Bohdan Holovinsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 26 in Toms River, N.J. She was enrolled by her father.



Teikyo (top) and Marion (middle) Mowchan, members of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn., welcome their baby sister, Hope, into the ranks of the UNA. They are the children of Patrick and Stacey Mowchan. The three were enrolled by their grandfather Michael Mowchan.



Christina M. Worth, daughter of Peter and Vera Worth, is a new member of UNA Branch 173 in Wilmington, Del. She was enrolled by her grandparents John and Josephine Sadiwnyk.



Patrick Karl Peters, born January 26 to Kimberly and Kurt Peters, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his great uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Boyko Jr.



Alexander Stephan Firko, son of Natalia and Stephan Firko, is a new member of UNA Branch 162 in Philadelphia. He was enrolled by his grandparents Maria and Wasyl Panczak.

OBITUARY: Frank T. Kozemchak Jr., 40, branch secretary in Derry, Pa.

DERRY, Pa. — Frank T. Kozemchak Jr. died on March 24, at his home here, at the age of 40. Mr. Kozemchak was manager at the family-owned Derry Contract Machinist Inc.

An active member of the Ukrainian community, Mr. Kozemchak was a lifelong member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 113, which he served for the past five years as branch secretary, a post he took over upon his father's death. He was also a member of the Derry Ukrainian Society.

Mr. Kozemchak also was a Democratic Committee person for Derry Borough.

He was a member of FOE Aerle 1612, Twin Maples Hunt Club, and the Rod and Gun Club, all of Derry, and the Kingston Veteran's and Sportsman's Association. An avid bowler, he participated in many UNA tournaments. He had his first 300 game at the Derry Ukrainian Bowling Lanes and bowled in various other leagues in the area.

Mr. Kozemchak was born on July 7, 1957, in Latrobe, Pa., the son of Mary Shrum Kozemchak of Derry and the late Frank T. Kozemchak Sr.

He is survived by his wife, Carol (nee) Moxinchalk, who is a banquet manager, and his mother, Mary, who is active in the Ladies Auxiliary. Funeral services were

held at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Latrobe, with the Rev. Xavier Elambassery officiating; interment was at St. Joseph Cemetery in Derry.



Frank T. Kozemchak Jr.



Mark Andrew Melinyshyn (right) is a new member of UNA Branch 220 in Chicago. He is seen above with his brother, Matthew John, who has been a UNA'er since 1996. They are the sons of John and Jill Melinyshyn, and were enrolled by their grandparents John and Helen Melinyshyn.



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Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Israel at 50

On April 29-30, Israel, Israelis and well-wishers around the world marked the 50th Yom Ha'atzmaut (Independence Day) according to the Hebrew Calendar.

On May 14, 1948, Israel's founding father and first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion proclaimed a Jewish state at the Tel Aviv Museum. As the British Mandate in Palestine expired on the following day, there was already jubilation on the streets.

Mr. Ben-Gurion and the 36 other signatories of the new country's Declaration of Independence made a 3,000-year-old dream a reality. The state emerged from the Jewish people's darkest nightmare, the Holocaust, perpetrated by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. However, the new state was immediately plunged into a desperate fight for existence, as its indignant neighbors vented their rage.

On the eve of the country's 50th year, Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs made an announcement that was both joyful and sobering – in 1998, the population of Israel would reach 6 million. It is uplifting that the country continues to draw people, the "ingathering of exiles," with its promise. Yet it serves as a grim reminder of the number who perished in the Nazi mills of death in 1933-1945.

On June 15, 1948, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Stephen Shumeyko sent a greeting to Israeli President Chaim Weizman expressing happiness that "the Jewish people have managed to establish their own free and independent State of Israel," sympathy for their "valiant efforts to preserve it," and the hope that a truce then reached between Arab and Jewish combatants would "allow the State of Israel to live in peace and security as a sovereign and independent state."

Mr. Shumeyko pointed out the parallel experience of Ukrainians and Jews in pursuit of their dream of statehood. Zionism was born out of the same ferment of desire for national self-determination that gave impetus to Ukrainian aspirations. One of its great leaders, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the founder of the Israeli Army, was born in Ukraine and worked closely with Ukrainians.

Now that Ukraine also has its independence, even more similarities present themselves. Both Ukraine and Israel have a state born out of an empire's loosened grip. Ukraine benefitted from the dissolution of the USSR, Israel from the passing of Britannia's supremacy in the Middle East.

Along with the realization of any dream come both transports of euphoria and cautionary tales, fulfillment and disillusionment, new opportunities for peace yet new bones of contention and conflict. Over the 50 years of statehood Israel has seen its share, and as a state it invites mature examination.

As the realization of a people's dream, however, Israel inspires awe and celebration. Mazel Tov.

May
10
1994

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago on May 10, the Ukrainian National Association concluded its 33rd Regular Convention – its centennial convocation – in Pittsburgh. It was held in that city as a tribute to the UNA

pioneers from that area who gave birth to the organization in 1894.

The Ukrainian Weekly's May 15 story about the convention began thus:

"The Ukrainian National Association began its second hundred years of activity pledging at its 33rd Regular Convention to keep the best of its deeply rooted traditions, while looking toward its younger ranks to secure a promising future for this oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in the world.

"Meeting at the Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers, the 242 delegates representing 247 UNA branches from throughout the United States and Canada, marked this jubilee year for the UNA under the slogan 'With reverence for the past, with a vision for the future.' They voiced their concerns and expectations for the UNA as it prepares to enter the 21st century, demanding that it provide competitive insurance products for its clients, but continue to provide fraternal benefits for all of its members.

"The five-day conclave began on Friday morning, May 6, and concluded on Tuesday, May 10, re-electing Ulana Diachuk as president of the fraternal organization. ...

"In her acceptance speech upon being elected to a second term as president on Tuesday afternoon, May 10, Mrs. Diachuk emphasized the role of youth within the ranks of the UNA."

The Weekly's editorial that week noted that the convention had begun and ended with references to youth. "Hopefully, that will be a harbinger of things to come as this fraternal organization celebrates its centennial," the editorial stated. The convention "concluded with the election to the 25-member General Assembly of eight persons under the age of 50 – two of them to the Executive Committee. A further indication of the rejuvenation of the UNA ranks was the fact that there were 30 persons present at the Youth Caucus – more than in recent memory – and 14 of them were candidates for office."

The editorial went on to point out:

"The 33rd Convention will go down in history also as the one that stated unequivocally that Svoboda must remain a daily, as delegate after delegate rose to speak of the importance of the Ukrainian-language newspaper and its role as one of the major fraternal benefits provided by the UNA. To that end, the delegates approved an increase in the subscription fees charged both UNA members and non-members for Svoboda, as well as The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka.

"Among other developments at the convention: delegates approved donations totaling \$50,000 to various scholarly, religious and community organizations, and passed resolutions calling for, among other things, a marketing strategy for UNA publications, a special conference to examine the demographics of the Ukrainian American community, better relations between branch secretaries (the mainstay of the UNA) and the association's new insurance sales force, further development of the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine and the activation of the already chartered Ukrainian National Foundation ...

(Continued on page 15)

COMMENTARY

A Church is not a rite...

Following are excerpts from a May 3 editorial in Eastern Catholic Life, the official newspaper of the Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Passaic, N.J., written in response to a letter issued on March 4 by the Vatican Secretariat of State to the office of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Nuncio to Poland authorizing, among other things, the mandatory return of married Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests in Poland to Ukraine.

... Recently, in a letter from the Vatican's Office of the Secretariat of State ... a particular Eastern Catholic Church was referred to as a rite and was then required to submit to a list of mandates. The distinction between the words rite and Church cannot be overemphasized, and misuse of those terms requires elucidation.

The distinction between the words rite and Church is an important one. In the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches, a particular term is used to describe the Eastern Catholic Churches: it is "Church sui juris," or self-governing church. More precisely, the Code of Canons, in Canon 27, defines Church sui juris as follows: A group of Christian faithful united by a hierarchy according to the norm of law that the supreme authority of the Church expressly or tacitly recognizes ...

In the same Code of Canons, Canon 28 defines rite as: the liturgical, theological, spiritual and disciplinary patrimony, culture and circumstances of history of a distinct people, by which its own manner of living the faith is manifested in each Church sui juris. ...

The Code of Canons goes on to state that the rites referred to in the code arise from the Alexandrian, Antiochene, Armenian, Chaldean and Constantinopolitan (Byzantine) traditions. Each Church sui juris follows one of these rites. ... rite refers to the way in which one expresses one's faith, while Church refers to the Christian community united to its duly presiding hierarchy.

... the letter from the Office of the Vatican Secretariat of State needs to be examined closely ... Repeatedly, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is referred to as the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic rite. ... To blur the meaning of the two distinct words, or to use the words interchangeably is not only incorrect but also dangerously compromises the possibility of maintaining a clear perception, understanding and appreciation of a community of people united by a common tradition. This is of particular concern when the distinction between church and rite is blurred on the highest level.

To refer to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, or any Eastern Catholic Church, simply as a rite of the Catholic Church implies a minimizing of their status from a Church to a type of subdivision of the Roman Catholic Church. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, as well as the Melkite Greek-Catholic Church, the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church, the Romanian Greek Catholic Church, etc. all are fully Churches and not merely rites (or rituals) ... each is in communion with the other Eastern Catholic Churches and, in turn, in communion with the Church of Rome. They are not merely sub-communities of a larger structure that must submit to the changes imposed on it. ...

The letter which directs the married priests of the Catholic Church of the Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite to return to Ukraine would seem to submit the Greek-Catholic Church in Poland to the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference in Poland on a matter of an internal disciplinary nature. And the suggestion that any resulting short-

age of Greek Catholic priests in Poland be satisfied with Roman Catholic biritual priests betrays, in the very least, a lamentable discourtesy to the Greek Catholic Church, as well as a misreading of canon law and church history.

...the heritage which admits married men to the sacrament of Holy Orders is the patrimony (tradition) of all the Churches of the East. It is a common thread in history for them from the time of the apostles ... Moreover, with the Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Przemyśl [Peremyshl] having a history which dates back to 1085 A.D., it is curious how the discipline of clerical celibacy can be referred to as a constant tradition that cannot be changed except with consultation of the Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops in Poland.

The document of Vatican II, *Orientalium Ecclesiarum*, and the Code of Canons of the Eastern Churches clearly designate the Eastern Catholic communities as Churches not merely rites. ... because the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is a particular and self-governing Church the mandate in the letter would seem to be incredulous.

We support Bishop [Lubomyr] Husar who decried the substitution of Roman Catholic biritual priests for married Greek-Catholic priests as not at all respectful, and we affirm what he said in behalf of Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, that the letter is odd ...

Chornobyl plant...

(Continued from page 1)

incapable of insuring the nuclear safety of its power stations."

Meanwhile the Kyiv daily Den said that Mr. Parashyn's firing was political. It quoted President Leonid Kuchma as saying that Mr. Parashyn was dismissed because he had run for election to the Verkhovna Rada. He "engaged himself in his campaign for national deputy and disengaged himself from his work – for this he should have been thrown out a long time ago," said President Kuchma, according to Den.

Mr. Parashyn's firing took place a week before the convention of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but the former Chornobyl director said he did not link his firing with the upcoming convention. He added, however, that "anything is possible in the difficult political and economic situation in Ukraine."

Mr. Parashyn, an experienced nuclear energy engineer, had staunchly supported the continued operation of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant after the year 2000. Mr. Parashyn's position was clear: "The station is in good condition, and there does not exist any technical point to discontinue operating the station in the future."

In a 1995 memorandum between the Group of Seven industrialized states and Ukraine, Kyiv pledged to close the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000 in exchange for international aid to complete construction of two nuclear facilities, one at Rivne and the other at Khmelnytskyi, and for support in resolving the social and medical problems of Chornobyl's many victims.

Ukraine has also been pressing the EBRD for financial aid to complete the two nuclear facilities. The bank has delayed a final decision due to concerns about safety and the soundness of the loan.

Energoatom announced that Vitalii Tovstonohov, former chief engineer of the station, would replace Mr. Parashyn. During the past few years Mr. Tovstonohov has worked as a department head in the State Committee on Nuclear Energy Affairs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Program regulations exclude most aid

Dear Editor:

Our organization, Hand in Hand Together, is dedicated to sending humanitarian aid to the people of Ukraine. Much of our aid was sent through the U.S. government program Operation Support Freedom (OSF).

With the help of this program, which paid for land and sea shipping costs, we were able to send 130 tons of much-needed food, clothing and medical supplies. The aid is carefully distributed by our committee in Ukraine to needy families, pensioners, orphanages, schools and hospitals.

Unfortunately, Operation Support Freedom was canceled at the end of 1996. By all accounts, it was an extremely effective foreign aid program. The aid was donated, gathered and packed by private citizens and volunteer organizations. Therefore, the only expense for the U.S. government was the shipping costs. No other program could boast such cost-effective service with such tremendous benefits to needy people. From my first-hand experiences while working on humanitarian projects in Ukraine, I can attest to the great good provided by the OSF.

In 1997, Congress wisely realized the need for such a program and called for a new program to replace OSF. It is called Operation Provide Hope. However, the regulations for this new program are so restrictive and burdensome that it virtually excludes most aid – especially from small groups such as ours. These rules even exclude help to the orphanages that we aid. For example, we cannot send food or used clothing to Ukraine.

It was my hope that this program would help humanitarian organizations to keep the candle of hope burning for countless needy people in Ukraine. However, the oppressive restrictions effectively shut down many good organizations that are trying to help against all odds.

The new program purports to “provide hope,” but instead offers discouragement to the sending and receiving groups, as they find it almost impossible to comply with the oppressive regulations.

Clifford Netz
Maple Grove, Minn.

The writer is president of Hand in Hand Together.

Historical atlas full of inaccuracies

Dear Editor:

I would like to draw your attention and that of the readers to the 1997 edition of the National Geographic Society’s “Atlas of World History.”

The overall presentation, illustrations, photographs and artwork are most impressive. How disappointing, in comparison, are the various inaccuracies and distortions of European history. Especially disturbing is the superficial treatment of the emergence and political and economical importance of Kyivan Rus’. Following Russian sources, authors describe Kiev [sic] as the principal city of Russia (p. 222). As another example that can be pointed out is the statement that refers to activity in the 16th century, namely that many “Russians” moved into borderlands – into a region called Ukraine (p. 225) – clearly implying that Kozaks under the leadership of various Hetmans were, in fact, Russian.

Scholars in the Western Hemisphere continue to base their research on Soviet

sources, which clearly had an interest in establishing the theory that Russians, Ukrainians and Belarussians are one and the same people. To support this theory, the Soviet Union in 1954 celebrated the “300th anniversary of reunification of Ukraine and Russia” and built a monument in Kyiv collectively known as “The Yarmo” (The Yoke).

Letters can be sent to “Atlas of World History” National Geographic Society, 1145 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036-4688.

Bohdan Maciw
Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec

Olympic rings over the tryzub

Dear Editor:

Ukraine is probably the only country in the world that allows the Olympic emblem to manifest itself over its national symbol, the tryzub. Even fast-food outlets, pizza parlors, etc., saw to it that their logos and trademarks were proudly imposed atop the Olympic logo during the Winter Games in Nagano, Japan.

One doesn’t have to be a heraldry expert to know better and to move the Olympic “rings” under the tryzub where they belong.

Let us show ourselves some self-respect by displaying our national symbols proudly and properly.

Ivan Jaciw
Windsor, Ontario

More questions on fraternal mergers

Dear Editor:

The more I read these days, the more confused I get. I just don’t understand this whole issue of changing the UNA’s name. When did this get started? The article by Dr. Myron Kuropas (May 3) brings up more questions than answers.

Who are all these alphabet soup fraternal? Why are they looking to merge with the UNA? Financial solvency, I guess. How much of a drain will this be on the UNA? What is the financial justification for this?

I certainly hope these issues will be discussed and questioned in Toronto, and that answers are provided to the delegates.

The ad placed by Michael Yurcheniuk in The Weekly (April 26) sounded very ominous regarding the future of the UNA. Do others feel the same way? Why?

Let’s all work together for the good of the UNA. Remember, it’s for the children.

Roman Golash
Schaumburg, Ill.

Would the UFA change its name?

Dear Editor:

I read the most recent column by Dr. Myron Kuropas (April 26). I would be very surprised if the UFA would want to take on a new name if the UFA and UNA merged.

I recently rejoined the UNA. I have been very aware of the UNA name and all the great things the organization has done. They run Soyuzivka, print The Weekly and Svoboda, the list goes on and on.

However, I have not heard much about the UFA and I don’t feel it has the same name recognition. Therefore, I think it makes sense to keep the UNA name.

Alex Stanko
Orlando, Fla.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The UNA, decade by decade

Two major institutions were involved in the formation of the Ukrainian community in North America: the Church and the Ukrainian National Association. As we prepare for the 34th regular convention of the UNA, it is important to review the accomplishments of this remarkable organization.

Between 1894, the year of its founding, and 1994, its 100th birthday, the UNA or “Batko Soyuz” as it has been affectionately called, has been involved in every significant event in our community’s history.

During the first 16 years of its existence, the UNA worked closely with the Ukrainian Catholic Church, struggling against inroads being made by the Moscow-supported Russian Orthodox Church in America as well as the Budapest-supported Uhro-Rusyn Greek Catholic Church. Leaders of both denominations declared that the Ukrainian people were a mirage, that they didn’t exist, that they were either Russian or Rusyn. Working closely with patriot priests, it was the UNA that helped convince some 40 percent of the Rusyn from Ukraine that they were really “Ukrainian.” Given the odds, this was no small accomplishment.

It was also at this time that the UNA, again with the assistance of Ukrainian Catholic priests, was able to convince Rome to appoint America’s first Ukrainian Catholic bishop. Given the opposition of the powerful Roman Catholic Church in America, this, too, was no small victory.

The decade that began in 1910 and ended in 1919 was a cataclysmic time period during which Ukraine declared its independence and the UNA established the Ukrainian National Federation (later the Ukrainian National Council), which lobbied Congress and the White House on behalf of Ukrainian freedom and published English-language brochures. The UNA and the council fought the powerful Ukrainian Communist bloc in America and funded a delegation to the Versailles peace talks.

Between 1920 and 1929, the UNA continued a strong presence in Washington, lobbying on behalf of an independent Galicia and countering Ukrainian Communist propaganda that Soviet Ukraine was an independent state. The UNA was involved also in the campaign to maintain the integrity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

During the 1930s, a decade of financial turmoil, the UNA experienced one of its best decades. Membership grew from 21,000 in 1919 to 38,000 in 1941. The UNA helped establish the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, inaugurated publication of The Ukrainian Weekly, sponsored various sports teams for Ukrainian youth, helped finance the Ukrainian Pavilion at the World’s Fair in Chicago, continued publishing English-language books about Ukraine, supported the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, and assisted Carpatho-Ukraine in its struggle for independence.

Between 1940 and 1949, the UNA confronted the Soviet-inspired defamation campaign (led by the Popular Front and the Anti-Defamation League of the B’nai B’rith), played the leading role in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, lobbied on behalf of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 and was intimately involved in the resettlement of

Ukrainian refugees. UNA officers personally sponsored hundreds of refugee families and cared for them until they were able to manage on their own.

The 1950s was a decade of publications most of them authored by Prof. Clarence Manning of Columbia University. These included “The Story of Ukraine,” “Twentieth Century Ukraine,” “Ukraine Under the Soviets,” and “Hetman of Ukraine, Ivan Mazepa.” The UNA also purchased Soyuzivka in the Catskill Mountains, established cultural courses at the UNA resort, initiated the campaign for a Shevchenko monument in Washington, and helped establish Captive Nations Week as an annual All-American event.

The Shevchenko monument was unveiled during the 1960s, and the UNA was deeply involved with the establishment of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund. Volume I of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia was published during this decade.

The 1970s saw the erection of a new 15-story UNA headquarters, publication of Volume II of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, UNA involvement with the release of Valentyn Moroz and other Ukrainian dissidents, and passage of the Ethnic Studies Heritage Bill. The UNA made an honest effort to create a meaningful dialogue with the Jewish American community.

During the 1980s, the UNA focused much of its attention fighting the rising tide of defamation emanating from the Jewish nomenclatura. The UNA Heritage Defense Committee was created and quietly, without fanfare, the UNA provided significant support to the Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

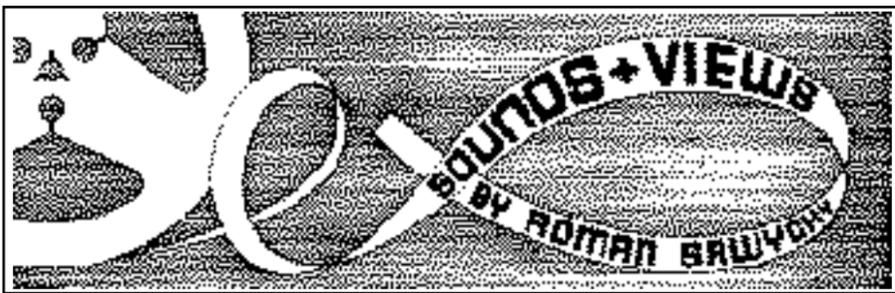
When Ukraine became an independent state during the 1990s, the UNA began assisting interested Ukrainian Americans who went to Ukraine to teach English-language classes during the summer months. Even before independence, the UNA opened a press bureau in Kyiv.

Thousands of Ukrainian Americans participated in these accomplishments during the past 104 years. Could any of them have been realized without the UNA? Some, perhaps, but not all. Our community needed an organization that could define issues of concern to mobilize all segments of our society. Our community needed a vehicle that had the vision to develop a plan of action and bring it to fruition. Our people needed an organization that could serve all of them regardless of religious or political persuasion, with the exception, of course, of Ukrainian Communists.

When you think of the UNA what do you think of? Is it insurance premiums, or is it Soyuzivka? Is it your branch secretary, or is it The Ukrainian Weekly? Is it the UNA national executive, or is it Svoboda? How many of you can identify the UNA president by name? The vice-president? Most of us know the UNA by its fraternal benefits – and not by its insurance or the names of its national leadership. Insurance and fraternalism have made the UNA what it is.

Today the UNA is still a vital organization. But it’s not invincible. The UNA convention in one week is probably the most important conclave we’ve had in 20 years. Delegates will make decisions that will decide where the UNA will be in the 21st century. Those decisions may also determine the future of our community.

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



Kosenko at the institute

As part of its concert series, "Music at the Institute" on March 18 presented pianist and musicologist Juliana Osinchuk in a program titled "Anthologies – Works of Viktor Kosenko."

The series is sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, with Mykola Suk, artistic director, and Dr. Taras Shegedyn, executive director. By maintaining high performance standards, the series has grown into an important and permanent artistic presence in the tri-state metropolitan area.

The evening provided the audience with the opportunity to see and hear the results of a comprehensive study of Kosenko by the featured artist, who on this occasion, apart from providing illuminating background information, chose Kosenko's own idiom – the piano – as a means of expression.

It's high time that the work of this major composer have exposure outside of the capitals of Eastern Europe. As early as 1954, musicology reference books (e.g., Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians) noted Kosenko's ties to the Western-European romantic tradition. A graduate of the St. Petersburg Conservatory, Kosenko, rather than follow a distinctly national school, showed a preference for neo-classical composition combined with late romanticism, to

which he added a personal elegiac style that often precipitated into dramatically massive sound.

Widely recognized as a gifted pianist, Kosenko's compositions display a profound knowledge of this instrument. Dr. Osinchuk presented a selection of Kosenko's piano music from the years 1919-1930. The four delightful "Children's Pieces" were reminiscent of Schumann's "Kinderscenen," which likewise are an evocation of a child's world. These Kosenko pieces have long been recognized as a standard by which similar music of other (Ukrainian) composers was measured.

The evening's piece de resistance, however, was the monumental cycle – "Eleven Études, Op. 8," which was performed for the first time in North America. Kosenko was wont to say that he was "a composer in the minor mode." The majority of these études explore the minor scales with detectable traces of Scriabin and Rachmaninoff. Just as this reviewer does not perceive Rachmaninoff's sound as being simply sad, but rather filled to overflowing with melancholic reverie, so also Kosenko's moods can be somber and dark (not unlike Rembrandt's canvases) as well as complex, as was the composer's life.

Kosenko wrote Op. 8 at the age of 26 in a burst of energy not unlike that need-

ed to play the études. The cycle's electrifying content, where each measure is of significance, may be said to build architectonically into spectacular pillars of sound. Then again, the 12-note Brahmsian chords are toned to a delicate, evocative made, as in Étude No. 8 in F-Sharp Minor.

Like his fellow composer Vasyl Barvinskyi in western Ukraine, Kosenko was a master of chamber music. The second half of the program focused on music for violin and piano, most notably the Sonata in A Minor for Violin and Piano, Op. 18. It was performed by Dr. Osinchuk together with the fine violinist Lee Wilkins, whose sensitive style proved idiomatic to the repertory. Each performer did not violate the sonic space of the other but kept a fine sense of ensemble in the joint projection of the sonata form as well as the other pieces.

The star of the evening, however, was Dr. Osinchuk, for it is to her that one owes, in the words of one critic, "the greatest discovery since Scriabin," – namely, Kosenko. Dr. Osinchuk's technique was extraordinarily clean; the complex scores were thought through and worked out in great detail. Besides technique and discipline, Dr. Osinchuk has that special skill to convey the soul of the music. Thus, in the performance, Kosenko sounded fresh and immediate; he came through as a refined cultural force transcending national boundaries.

Dr. Osinchuk's sustained dedication to and exuberance in promoting choice Ukrainian repertoire is well worth emulating. The announcement of the forthcoming Kosenko CD notwithstanding, one still hopes to see the publication of Dr. Osinchuk's doctoral thesis on Kosenko's piano music – the first dissertation on a Ukrainian composer written at Juilliard.



Composer Viktor Kosenko



Dr. Juliana Osinchuk, pianist and musicologist.

Ukraine commemorates...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine only the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate did not commemorate Patriarch Mstyslav's centennial.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church that the late patriarch re-rooted in Ukraine, which today is struggling for survival, held a celebratory religious service at its small chapel near the Church of St. Michael of the Golden Domes. The UAOC also organized a meeting with the press at which the current leader of the UAOC, Patriarch Dymytrii, recalled his friendship with Mstyslav and the impact the first patriarch had on the Church.

"He was a man who had a vision, who knew how the Church in Ukraine should look," said Patriarch Dymytrii.

The main commemorations were organized by the organizing committee of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, which broke with the UAOC in 1992. The committee was chaired by UOC-KP Patriarch Filaret and included newly elected National Deputy Ivan Drach and Prof. Dmytro Stepovyk.

The celebrations of the birth of Patriarch Mstyslav began on April 7 at the Budynok Uchytelia (Teacher's Building), the premises of the Central Rada, which in 1918 declared Ukraine's independence. Patriarch Filaret spoke, as did National Deputy and former Minister of Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Zhulynskyi and National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy President Viacheslav Briukhovetsky.

Conspicuous by his presence was Patriarch Dymytrii, whose Church has been feuding with Patriarch Filaret's UOC-KP over church property for years. The two religious men even exchanged formalities during the evening, a hopeful sign for future dialogue said Yaroslav Skrypnyk, Patriarch

Mstyslav's son who lives in Edmonton, but attended most of the celebrations in Ukraine with his wife.

Earlier that day the public was invited to the National Art Museum for the unveiling of an official portrait of the late patriarch painted by the artist Feodosii Humeniuk.

Then on April 10, Patriarch Mstyslav's birthday, he was again honored with the placing of a commemorative plaque at the historic Church of St. Andrew the First-Called, Kyiv's most beautiful religious building. The blessing of the plaque was followed by a panakhyda sung by the Kyiv Spiritual Academy and Seminary.

That evening a gala concert of spiritual music was held at the Volodymyrskyi Sobor, where attendees listened to the works of Vedel, Bortniansky, Leontovych and Sonevtsky, among others.

Patriarch Mstyslav's son Yaroslav said he believes his father made a lasting contribution to the development of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

He explained that his father's legacy is in how the Ukrainian nation looks at him today. "He is looked at today as the symbol of a united Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as the person who renewed the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in Ukraine," said Mr. Skrypnyk.

"They look at him as a political, cultural and religious figure. He contributed to the rebuilding of the Ukrainian nation, a person who renewed not only the spiritual but the national aspect of the Ukrainian people. He also reinvigorated the intellectual landscape of the Ukrainian nation."

Patriarch Mstyslav was born Stepan Skrypnyk in Poltava on April 10, 1898. The nephew of the Ukrainian World War I military and political leader, Symon Petliura, the young Stepan dreamed of a military career. He finished Officers' School in the city of Orenburg in the Urals just as the Bolshevik Revolution began and became a diplomatic

courier for the newly formed Ukrainian National Republic Army, and later an officer of the chief otaman (supreme commander) of the UNR, who happened to be his famous uncle.

After the war he ended up in Poland, where he spent time in a detention camp before resettling to the western Ukrainian region of Volyn. After attending the School of Political Sciences in Warsaw, he was elected to the Polish Sejm in 1930. He served until 1939 and gained a reputation as a defender of the Ukrainian Orthodox faith.

In 1942, after the death of his wife in a Soviet concentration camp, Stepan entered the priesthood and quickly became bishop of Pereiaslav. During the German occupation he was arrested and persecuted by the Gestapo and ended up in Germany.

After the war he emigrated to North America. In 1947 he was named archbishop of Winnipeg, the head of the Canadian Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, and then in 1949 he became metropolitan of the UOC of the United States.

In 1969 his authority was extended over the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches of Europe and Australia.

Finally, at the age of 92, he was named patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine. He returned to Ukraine several times after his appointment, the first time on October 20, 1990. In Kyiv he was greeted by thousands as a returning hero.

Surrounded by a quickly disintegrating Church, which was feeling pressure from within and also from the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow, the nonagenarian did what he could. But by 1992 the UAOC had lost its legal standing in Ukraine and had yet to find a permanent home.

Before Patriarch Mstyslav could act on the problems confronting the UAOC, he passed away on June 11, 1993, in Canada.

He was interred in South Bound Brook, N.J., the UOC center in the

United States.

There have been some efforts to have the patriarch's body transferred to Ukraine, but no concrete plans have yet developed. As Hryhorii Melanchenko, a reporter for the Kyiv newspaper the Ukrainska Hazeta wrote in a tribute to the late patriarch that an unfinished piece of business for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church is to have Patriarch Mstyslav's body interred in Kyiv. "The one thing that troubles the soul," wrote Mr. Melanchenko in the April 23 article, "is why the body of the first Ukrainian patriarch still lies on the distant American continent. We must believe that a time will come when the remains of the famous son of the Ukrainian nation will be returned to [Ukraine] and buried on native soil on the territory of our largest shrine – St. Sophia Sobor."

Senate subcommittee...

(Continued from page 3)

While the hearing was generally complimentary of Ukraine's battle with corruption and organized crime, Gen. Smeshko was asked why there has been no prosecution for corruption of even one Ukrainian government official. He responded that there is a problem in the manner in which the law was written: the chapter on corruption is unclear. Director Freeh added that the U.S. and Ukraine are closely cooperating on gathering evidence against a former high official of Ukraine.

In light of increased tension between the United States and Ukraine regarding business disputes and the slow pace of reform and privatization in Ukraine, the hearing was welcomed by both U.S. and Ukrainian officials as a concrete example of an area of close cooperation between the two countries.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Echoes of Ukrainian melodies

by Helen Smindak

Three recent musical events (two of them outside the Ukrainian community) brought attention to a very significant fact – there is a wealth of Ukrainian-inspired music out there, pleasing the ears and teasing the fantasies of music lovers around the world.

I refer not only to direct Ukrainian borrowings, but to Ukrainian musical elements in general – melodic phrases, themes and folklore, as well as actual lyrics and music – which have directly or subliminally influenced non-Ukrainian composers. Often mistakenly identified or referred to as Russian, Polish, Hungarian or Gypsy – even Turkish – the Ukrainian components exist in a multitude of compositions, reflecting the charm of Ukrainian folk melodies and lyrics.

We all know, of course, about the derivation of the popular Christmas song “Carol of the Bells;” it came to these shores with the Koshetz Ukrainian National Choir as the New Year carol “Shchedryk.” And who has not heard the 17th century folk song “Oy Ne Khody, Hrytsiu” (Don’t Go, Gregory) – either the English version by Russian-American Gregory Stanley, the orchestral score by the Decameron Orchestra, or Liszt’s use of the melody in his piano suite “Glances de Woronince” (Harvest at Voronyntsi), or Jack Lawrence’s light version titled “Yes, My Darling Daughter,” recorded by Dinah Shore and other popular American singers, as well as by the big-dance bands of Benny Goodman and Glen Miller?

Musicologist Roman Sawycky of New Jersey, who made a scholarly survey of the “Hryts” theme and variations in one of his “Sounds and Views” column in *The Weekly* in 1984, points to other manifestations of the Hryts ballad. It was arranged by Alois Jedlicks, a Ukrainian composer of Czech descent; printed in a Russian songbook; translated into Polish, Czech, German and English and widely performed in Ukrainian by the opera and concert soprano Marcella Sembrich.

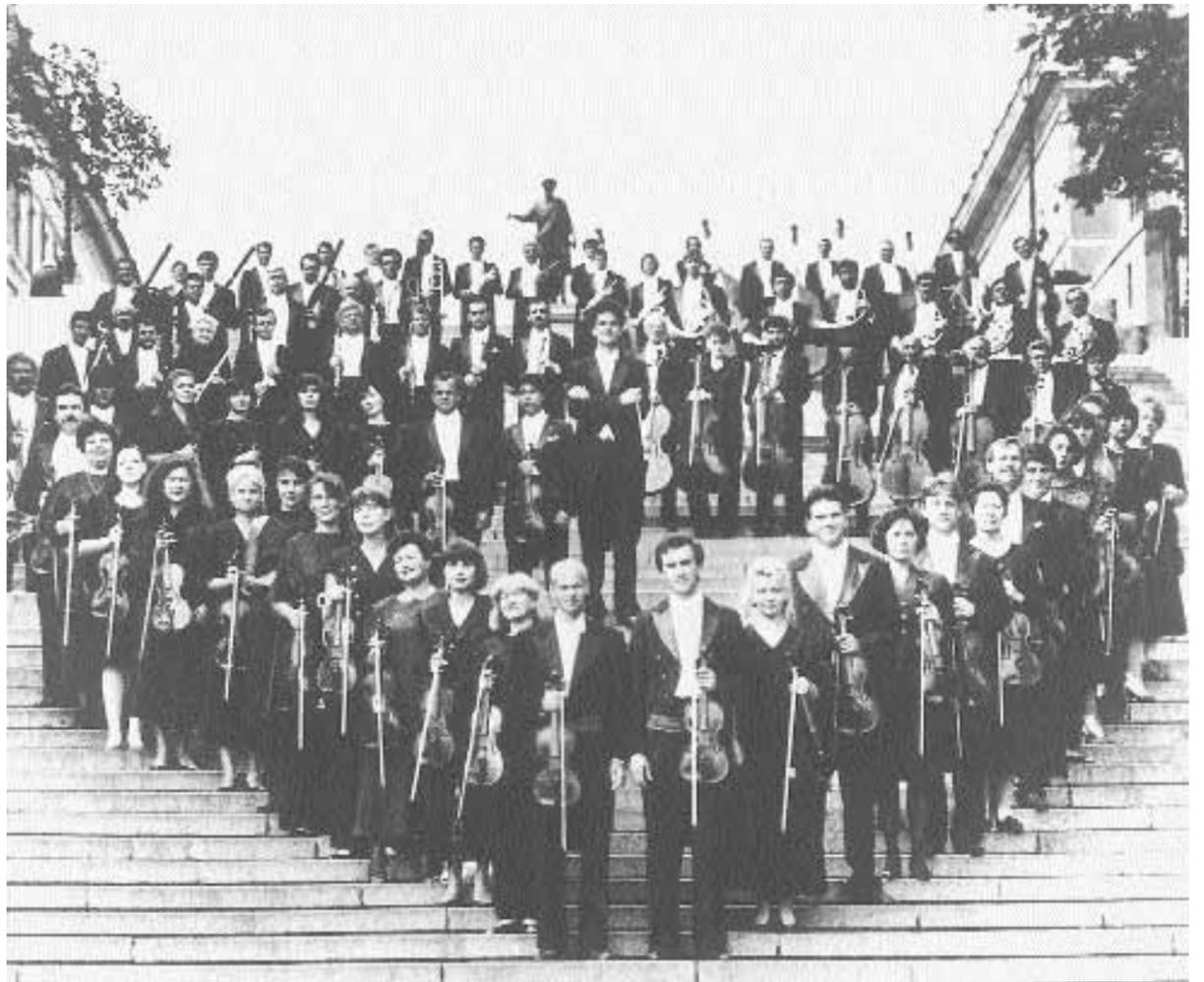
Yakov Soroker’s monograph “Ukrainian Musical Elements in Classical Music” (published in 1995 by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press in Edmonton and Toronto) also attests to the widespread popularity of the Hryts ballad. Mr. Soroker, a Bessarabian by birth who held the chair of music history and theory at the Ivan Franko Pedagogical Institute in Drohobych, Ukraine, from 1962 to 1976, noted that Semen Klymovsky’s song “Yikhav Kozak za Dunai” (The Kozak Rode beyond the Danube) was equally well known. The song or its melodic refrain occur in works by Beethoven, Hummel, Weber and the Polish composers Franciszek Lessel and Henryk Wienawski. According to Mr. Sawycky, the Kozak song was used also by George Gershwin and Herbert Stothart for the soprano and tenor duet, “Don’t Forget Me,” in the 1925 operetta “Song of the Flame” (made into a film in 1930).

In his musical quest, Mr. Soroker examined 9,077 melodies in Zinovii Lysko’s 10-volume collection of folk songs from Eastern Europe “Ukrayinski Narodni Melodiyi” (Ukrainian Folk Melodies, New York, Jersey City and Toronto: 1967-1986), and studied 500 other folk melodies as well. His list of world-famous classical composers who were drawn to the riches of Ukrainian folk music includes Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt and other German, Austrian and Hungarian composers. Polish composers such as Chopin and Karol Szymanowski, and many Russian (several of whom were of Ukrainian descent) composers, including Mussorgsky, Glière, Rimsky-Korsakov, Serov, Prokofiev, Glinka and Tchaikovsky (who, technically, was of Ukrainian ancestry).

Add to this line-up Mr. Sawycky’s American discoveries of Charles Loeffler, Quincy Porter, Nikolai Berezovsky, Halsey Stevens, Kurt Schindler and Efrem Zimbalist, among others, and you can easily see that there was an abundant supply of Ukrainian-inspired works to choose from when the Ukrainian Institute of America, the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra and the American Symphony Orchestra planned their 1998 spring programs.

A rare program

The original version of Charles Martin Loeffler’s suite “Les Vieilles de l’Ukraine” (Evenings in Ukraine), an 1891 work based on the short stories of Nikolai Gogol (Mykola Hohol), was heard in a rare program presented by the Ukrainian Institute’s Chamber Music Society. The late winter concert, held at the Institute’s historic mansion at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street, also included selections from Liszt, Rachmaninoff, Hummel



Members of the Odesa Philharmonic

and Beethoven, all based on Ukrainian themes.

Performing the third and fourth movements of “Ukrainian Evenings,” violinist Alex Kirillov and pianist Vyacheslav Bakis brought out the work’s bright harmonies and exuberant folk humor, evolving the contentment of a quiet evening and the jolly carousing of village lads.

Pianist Mykola Suk, artistic director of the Music at the Institute series, offered a highly sensitive presentation of Franz Liszt’s “Ballade d’Ukraine.” Part of the set “Glances de Woronince,” the lovely ballad with its rippling passages and dark, moody sections recreates the tragic love story known to us as the folk song “Don’t Go, Gregory,” attributed to the Kozak songstress Marusia Churai.

Soprano Oksana Krovychska made excellent use of her fine voice admired by New York City Opera audiences to interpret the brooding and sorrowful moods of Sergei Rachmaninoff’s “Three Romances” – monologues by Taras Shevchenko dealing with the theme of fate, set in free Russian translations by Aleksei Pleshcheyev and Ivan Bunin.

Johan Nepomuk Hummel’s delightful treatment of “The Kozak Rode Beyond the Danube” (a work, in Mr. Sawycky’s estimation, whose richness of color, ornamentation and dynamic motion make it superior to the Beethoven chamber piece on the same tune) was heard in Trio for Flute, Cello and Piano, Op. 78. The piano, with Mr. Bakis at the keyboard, took the spotlight, while guest flutist Maria Elena Tobon and cellist Volodymyr Panteleyev added their superb talents to a polished production.

Beethoven received his share of attention with the Leontovych String Quartet’s splendid performance of his Quartet in C Major, Op. 59, No. 3. Part of a cycle commissioned by, and dedicated to, Count (later Prince) Andrii Rozumovsky of Ukraine, who served as Russia’s ambassador to Austria-Hungary, the work is referred to as the Razumovsky Quartet (the Ukrainian name Rozumovsky is often spelled with an “a” outside Ukraine). Two themes resembling Ukrainian songs occur in the work: one, a repeating augmented second (an interval which Mr. Soroker has found to be characteristic of the Ukrainian idiom), and two, a theme reminiscent of the vesnianka (spring welcoming song).

The Leontovych ensemble included violinists Yuriy Mazurkevich and Yuriy Kharenko, violist Borys Deviatov, and Mr. Panteleyev on cello.

A distinctive jewel in the Ukrainian Institute’s excellent music series, this outstanding evening was billed as “Ukrainian Themes in Western Music” and sponsored

by the Self-Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union. The event drew an overflow audience, a fitting tribute to the year’s planning and preparation handled by Mr. Suk, Mr. Sawycky and Music at the Institute executive director Dr. Taras Shegedyn.

Taras Bulba in Brooklyn

The Kyiv-born composer and conductor Rheinhold Glière, of Belgian Jewish descent, was professor and director of the Kyiv Conservatory of Music from 1913 to 1920. Glière is credited with editing and orchestrating Ukrainian operettas and the cantata “Shevchenkovi” (To Shevchenko), and rewriting the orchestration for Hulak-Artemovsky’s opera “Zaporozhets za Dunayem” (Zaporozhian Kozak Beyond the Danube).

Glière’s 500 compositions include the symphonic tableau “Zaporozhtsi,” a musical recreation of Ilya Repin’s famous painting of the Kozaks writing a letter to the Turkish sultan; “Zapovit” (Testament), a symphonic poem dedicated to Shevchenko, which begins with the well-known song composed by Hordiy Hladky to Shevchenko’s poem “Zapovit,” and the ballet “Taras Bulba.”

Commissioned by the Bolshoi Theater to mark the centenary of writer Gogol’s death, Glière’s “Taras Bulba Ballet Suite” (1952) depicts a towering figure drawn from Ukrainian folk mythology – Taras Bulba, the hero of one of Gogol’s short stories, based on the author’s observations and memories of life in Ukraine.

The suite was the opening selection in the concert presented at the Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts by the touring Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, which has achieved unique federal status in Ukraine under the direction of the dynamic young American director Hobart Earle.

Mr. Earle chose the Glière work because the score abounds with Ukrainian folk songs such as “Spin, My Spinner” (heard in the first movement, “The Kozaks Ride Forth to the Zaporozhian Sich”) and music borrowed by the composer from his symphonic picture of 1927, “The Zaporozhian Kozaks” (used in the final scene).

Despite the afternoon’s unusually high temperatures, for March 29, the 100-piece orchestra showed its mettle in recreating vivid events by performing five excerpts from the ballet. With auditorium doors wide open on three sides, the musicians gave a professional and masterful depiction of Kozaks riding off to their Sich stronghold, the boundless Ukrainian steppes, a whirlwind Hopak, and a grand adagio, ending with the

(Continued on page 14)

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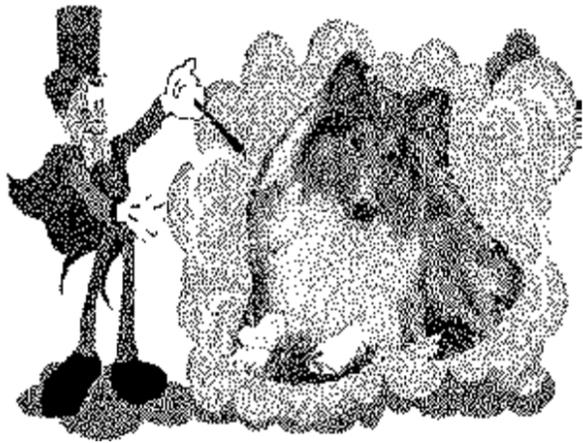
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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

only political force with the membership potential to take responsibility for the future of the country." He went on to complain that an "information blockade" was being artificially created around the Communist Party, with the aim of preventing the public from being informed about its goals. Commenting on cooperation with international financial organizations, Mr. Symonenko said the Communist Party is not opposed to attracting foreign credits, so long as they were used in the interests of the people, for creation of new jobs and development of prospective technologies, and not simply for "making certain individuals wealthy." Mr. Symonenko added that the "terms and speed" of economic reform suggested by the IMF do not "take into account the specific features of the country." (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma meets with Jemilev

SYMFEROPOL - During a one-day trip to Crimea on April 16, President Leonid Kuchma met with Mustafa Jemilev, head of the Crimean Tatar Mejlis (Assembly), ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Jemilev told journalists after the meeting that the president of Ukraine had promised to present a bill on by-elections to the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in order to ensure that Crimean Tatars are represented in that body. Mr. Jemilev and his deputy, Rafat Chubarov, were elected to the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada on March 29, but no Tatar candidate was elected to the Crimean legislature. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Udoenko discusses refugees, visas

KYIV - Before he resigned his Cabinet post, Foreign Affairs Minister Udoenko noted on April 9 that the stay of migrants from the East and other refugees and the upkeep of deported peoples in Crimea is giving Ukraine an additional financial headache. Meeting the visiting U.S. deputy secretary of state on population, refugees and migration issues, Julia Taft, he noted that Ukraine is relying on the support of CIS countries in settling peoples deported from Crimea. Mr. Udoenko noted there are up to 1 million repatriated and deported people in Ukraine who have appealed to the Cabinet requesting refugee status. Minister Udoenko handed Taft a draft memorandum that is expected to be approved at the conference of donor countries on the provision of assistance to deported peoples in Ukraine set to take place in May in The Hague. Minister Udoenko raised the issue of refusal of

U.S. visas for Ukrainian citizens. (Eastern Economist)

Shpek signs documents in Canada

KYIV - During a visit to Canada, National Agency for Development and European Integration Roman Shpek signed a protocol on financial cooperation with the Canadian Export Development Corporation. The document outlines the conditions for Canada to provide export credits to Ukraine. A protocol of understanding was also signed with the Canadian International Development Agency. According to the Foreign Affairs Ministry's information department, among the issues touched on during negotiations were the deepening of Ukrainian-Canadian cooperation in the investment sector and Canadian support in resolving outstanding questions between Ukraine and the G-7, in particular those concerning Chernobyl. Special attention was paid to increasing the activity of the Ukrainian-Canadian inter-governmental commission on economic cooperation and of the Ukrainian-Canadian Economic Initiative in preparation for the visit of Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien to Ukraine in the fall of 1998. During the visit Mr. Shpek met members of the Canadian-Ukrainian Business Group and the board of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The Ukrainian delegation also visited the Commercial Alcohol industrial ethanol plant and enterprises belonging to Trans Canada Pipelines. (Eastern Economist)

Parties differ on legislative priorities

KYIV - The parties represented in the new Verkhovna Rada do not have a unified position on discussion and review of urgent draft bills. The Communists suggest that the law on introducing criminal liability for delays in payment of salaries and pensions should have priority. Rukh's position is that the new Rada must approve progressive tax laws and bills aimed at supporting investment. Socialist and Agrarian bloc leader Ivan Chyzh said on April 16 that the new Parliament must approve the basis of domestic and foreign policies first of all, as demanded by the Constitution. According to tradition, the first session of the newly elected Verkhovna Rada will be opened by the oldest national deputy; thus, on May 12 Yaroslava Stetsko, 78, head of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, will do the honors. The working group responsible for making preparations for the first plenary session is to submit procedures to elect the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and a tentative agenda. Almost 70 bills await consideration. (Eastern Economist)

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

UNA'er attends United Nations ceremony



UNITED NATIONS – Shown at the United Nations recently, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada is flanked by Roman Hnatyshyn, former governor general of Canada, and Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA General Assembly. The occasion was the presentation of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt International Disability Award to Canada for its leadership in improving the lives of the disabled. Canada designated the National Educational Association of Disabled Students as the recipient of the \$50,000 award. Also present at the event were: Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Louise Frechette, a Canadian; Aline Chrétien, wife of the prime minister; and Christopher duPont Roosevelt, grandson of President Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Dushnyck was a friend of Mr. Hnatyshyn's late mother, Helen Hnatyshyn, a long-time leader in women's organizations in Canada and internationally.

Retired professor volunteers in Ternopil

STAMFORD, Conn. – Dr. Jaroslaw Komarynsky recently returned from a monthlong volunteer mission in Ternopil, Ukraine, where he prepared and presented a detailed training program in the field of financial management to the Ternopil Institute of Economics and Entrepreneurship.

Dr. Komarynsky served as a volunteer executive with the International Executive Service Corps (IESC), a non-profit organization that sends retired Americans to assist businesses and private enterprises in the developing world and the new emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The IESC's mission is to end the cycle of dependency by helping countries reach a point where they no longer need foreign assistance.

Dr. Komarynsky is a retired professor of finance, college of business, Northern

Illinois University.

The IESC was founded in 1964 by David Rockefeller with the guidance of Sol M. Linowitz, then chairman of Xerox, later U.S. ambassador. Since then, volunteers have served on more than 18,800 projects in 122 countries.

The IESC is supported by grants from the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Information Agency, U.S. Trade and Development Agency and contributions from corporations, foundations, clients and individuals.

J. Brian Atwood, administrator of USAID, speaking about foreign assistance, said: "Rarely has history witnessed a time of such profound change in the lives of nations and people. A social and political and economic metamorphosis is now under way throughout the world, and the United States has a unique opportunity to help shape the outcome."

For information on volunteering with the IESC, write to: Jill H. Kassis, Vice-President – Recruiting, IESC, P.O. Box 10005, Stamford, CT 06904-2005.

Earns B.A. in theater from Alfred University

ALFRED, N.Y. – Ruta O. Lew received a bachelor of arts degree in theater from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at Alfred University. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Lew of Oakton, Va.

In the 1998 edition of "America's Best Colleges," published by U.S. News & World Report, Alfred ranked No. 14 among regional universities in the North, the 10th straight year that the university has been ranked among the top 15 northern regional universities in the annual guide.

Ms. Lew is member of UNA Branch 158.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

A Memorial Service for Kvitka Cisyk

4/4/53 - 3/29/98

The family and friends of our beloved Kvitka would like to invite you to a memorial service to be held on Sunday, May 17, 1998, at 4:30 p.m. at St. Bartholomew's Church, 50th Street and Park Avenue

Contributions to a perpetual musical endowment fund in her honor can be made to:

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Artist is making a big splash in the world of watercolors

by Maria Koropecy

TORONTO – Larisa Sembaliuk Cheladyn is an artist whose watercolors are gaining international attention. In May 1996, His Royal Highness Prince Philip the Duke of Edinburgh opened her exhibit in Geneva, Switzerland.

"You can't be afraid to ask for things," Ms. Cheladyn said. Her introduction to Prince Philip was the result of a letter she addressed to him in his capacity as head of the World Wildlife Fund. At the time she did not expect much of a response. "I thought, 'He's going to think I'm nuts,'" she confessed, but soon learned that "Nobody's going to shoot you for trying."

Mrs. Cheladyn's artistic career has evolved over time. "I had never set out a goal that I was going to be an artist. I enjoyed learning art. It was always an easy subject. I think it was only recently that I actually started calling myself an artist."

She said she'd been illustrating children's books for 15 years with pen and ink and then, in the fall of 1990, she decided to take a formal watercolor course – and fell in love with it. "The techniques are not the same as oil, and I like the textures of the different papers," Ms. Cheladyn said.

Soon afterwards her first piece sold at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Edmonton, which hosts an art exhibit, called "Portfolio," every spring.

These days, she does not paint in a traditional studio setting. Two or three times a week, she takes her paints to the Mansion Café located in the Le Marchand Mansion, a historic site in Edmonton. "I found out after I started that William Kurelek used to go to a café occasionally to paint. He painted in the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon, in the café that overlooks the North Saskatchewan River."

Ms. Cheladyn's works are mostly floral compositions, and the flowers literally jump off the canvas. Instead of maintaining straight, traditional, clean, white borders, she paints to the edges of the paper and tears the edges, making the borders of the paintings rough. "It was a real stretch for me. You always stayed within the paper. You never went off the edge of the paper. I tried it. I painted right off the edge of the paper. I got a really good response."

In some of her paintings, she also cuts around some of the leaves and petals creating a growing out of the canvas, producing a three-dimensional effect. The first time she tried it, the framer humored her ripped and jagged edges. "When he finished [setting the painting in the frame], it looked truly 3-D. He had the petals hanging over the mat, he liked it and recommended the technique to other artists," the artist said.

The colors in the paintings are striking and vivid. "I don't paint to a formula. I paint what I think will look good to the eye. I must be pre-disposed to long and thin – either vertical or horizontal – compositions," she explained.

Ms. Cheladyn recently realized her Ukrainian heritage might be influencing her compositions. "When I was about 15, I painted flower patterns called 'rozpys' in Ukrainian kitchens and halls. The compositions were all long and vertical. Some people thought I was going through a hippie period – they didn't know the flower patterns were part of my Ukrainian roots."

Ms. Cheladyn said her family has been very supportive. "My husband, Mich, is my business partner," she related, "It's a full-time, separate job. I paint. He helps coordinate the daily life and the business life. We work together on my shows. His support has been fantastic. My daughters are really cooperative,



The Cheladyns, Michael, Larisa, Tatiana and Ileanna, at the Geneva Botanical Gardens.

they have a slightly different lifestyle than their friends. My parents, brothers and sister – any show I have, they always somehow pitch in."

In 1995, Ms. Cheladyn exhibited her work in South America. Her "Flowers of the Americas" collection featured depictions of rare flowers of North and South America. "When I was researching the Venezuelan flowers, I found out a lot of them were endangered," she said. "I wondered if there were any endangered flowers in Canada, and I found over three pages' worth."

"Painting endangered flowers is my most favorite theme," claims the Edmonton-based painter. "Not only are the flowers dying, but the stories that go with them die as well. I like the idea of educating people about the environment. I still have a library of flowers that I haven't painted yet."

She also enjoys painting pansies, poppies and orchids. "The one that came the easiest was the poppy. I also like orchids a lot. They're a challenge to paint."

Her ideas come from many sources. "I will come across something that inspires me. I walked into a museum and there were several Ukrainian blouses hanging on the wall with all of their sleeves hanging down. I thought – what a neat image. I thought that would be a spectacular image to paint, maybe in a different format. Then I will work on an idea – sometimes for a couple of years."

But sometimes the ideas don't appear at all. "I get painter's block just like

writer's blocks. Some days I think maybe I should make casseroles," she laughed.

It doesn't sound like the Edmonton-born artist spends very much time in the kitchen. "I have just completed a commissioned piece for the Vegreville Festival's 25th anniversary celebrations in July. Lithographs of the piece will also be released as a fund-raiser for the festival," the painter said.

She has also independently released a new lithograph titled "In Time for the Concert," the third in a series of dance costume images.

Prices for Ms. Cheladyn's original watercolors range from \$400 to \$20,000 (Can.). In the Ukrainian community, several art shops carry her works, including Yevshan in Montreal; Trypillia Arts, Toronto; Ukrainian Treasures, St. Catharines; The Bay, Winnipeg; Todaschuk Sisters Boutique, Winnipeg; Oseredok Boutique, Winnipeg; Sopilka Ukrainian Books and Gifts, Calgary; Ukrainian Book Store, Edmonton; Lakeland Photo and Art Services Ltd., Vegreville; and Marika's Jewelry and Fine Art, Banff.

"We are right in the process of putting together my summer itinerary. Plans are to exhibit at most of the summer Ukrainian festivals. Tentative schedule: May – Vesna Festival – Saskatoon; June – Mosaic, Regina; July – Vegreville Festival, Vegreville; August – Folklorama – Winnipeg. I will be attending them in person to meet people and sign prints, and I will be exhibiting originals and prints at all locations."

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Vatican decrees...

(Continued from page 1)

Several experts familiar with the Code of Canons of Eastern Churches noted that the terminology in the Vatican letter seemed to confuse the concepts of Church and rite, and that justification for the decision was reliance upon a "constant tradition" of celibacy, though such a tradition is neither historically accurate nor canonically applicable to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

As far as official instructions regarding the pastoral service of married priests in Poland are concerned, they have not been promulgated so far, the chancery of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church informed. To date, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has issued no official reaction to the letter and the Vatican decision will most likely be reviewed and discussed at the sobor to be held early this fall.

(For a reaction to this issue, see Commentary, page 6.)

Below is an unofficial translation from the original Italian of Cardinal Angelo Sodano (the text was provided by sources from the Roman Catholic and Ukrainian Catholic Churches.)

Secretariat of State
N. 2005/98/RS
from the Vatican, March 4, 1998

To His Most Reverend Excellency
Bishop Jozef Kowalczyk
Apostolic Nuncio
Warsaw, Poland

Most Reverend Excellency:
You well know with what care the Holy See follows the fate of the Catholic

Church of the Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite in this country. After the collapse of communism, the Catholics of this rite have also been able to manifest their religious membership freely. For its part, the Apostolic See has provided an adequate ecclesiastical reorganization.

The present situation causes new problems, which must be addressed and resolved in a spirit of collegiality among the ordinaries of the said rite, the Polish Bishops Conference and the Holy See.

I refer to the pastoral activity in Poland of a few married priests, theoretically incardinated in dioceses which are found in the territory of the republic of Ukraine.

On behalf of the holy father, I have the honor of communicating to you the following, asking that you convey it to their Excellencies, the Ordinaries of Przemysl-Warsaw and Wroclaw-Gdansk:

1) The bishops of the Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite cannot unilaterally modify the practice in use, according to which the Greek-Catholic priests in Poland must also maintain the discipline of celibacy. A change of this constant tradition cannot take place without consulting with the Polish Bishops Conference and receiving the authorization of the Holy See.

2) Therefore, the married priests who presently work in Poland must re-enter their dioceses of origin in Ukraine.

3) In the event that there are not a sufficient number of celibate priests, the question could be resolved, by relying on birital priests. After all, this is a practice already in force.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable cooperation, I take advantage of this opportunity to confirm my sentiments of distinct respect to Your Most Reverend Excellency,

Most Devotedly in Christ,
[signed]
A. Cardinal Sodano

Greetings to delegates to the 34th Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association and best wishes for successful deliberations.

— Roma Hadzewycz

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- actively involved in work of the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee
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- member of the board of the Ukrainian National Foundation Inc.
- editor of The UNA in FOCUS
- English-language press liaison for the Northern New Jersey District Committee
- vice-president of UNA Branch 287, "Sons of Ukraine"
- editor of The Ukrainian Weekly for 18 years
- member of Plast, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America; editor of newsletter published by the Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School (Newark, N.J)



Together we can secure the future of the Ukrainian National Association in keeping with its founding principles of fraternalism and commitment to the Ukrainian community.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ▲ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ▲ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ▲ Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ▲ Full names (i.e. no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ▲ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ▲ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ▲ Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.



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Echoes of Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 9)

Zaporozhian dance.

Two works without Ukrainian folk references were included in the program – Prokofiev's youthful Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 1 in D-flat Major, Op. 10 and Rachmaninoff's monumental Symphony No. 2 in E minor, Op. 27. The soloist for the Prokofiev concerto was Brooklyn-born Steven Lubin, a many-faceted musician with an international performing career, who revealed at a post-concert reception that his mother came from the Kyiv area of Ukraine.

The Odesa orchestra debuted at Carnegie Hall in 1993. It has achieved critical acclaim in many countries, and since 1995 has initiated a series of CDs on the ASV label of previously unrecorded Ukrainian works.

Mr. Earle, the first U.S. citizen to be appointed to the post of principal guest conductor of an orchestra in Ukraine (in 1991), became music director in 1992. He is also the first foreigner to be awarded the status of Distinguished Artist of Ukraine.

Childhood memories

In an April program titled "The Music Romance of Childhood," the American Symphony Orchestra opened with Charles Martin Loeffler's composition "Memories of My Childhood," a work created in Loeffler's 64th year that looks back on three years of his childhood in the Ukrainian village of Smila near Kyiv. Also presented in the program at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall were Edward Elgar's "The Wand of Youth," Suite No. 1, Op. 1a and Richard Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica," Op. 53. ASO's renowned music director, Leon Botstein, was at the podium.

While his father was director of a sugar factory from 1869 to 1872, Mr. Loeffler enjoyed a happy stay in Ukraine, compared to the family's return to Germany, where his father's resistance to German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck brought him imprisonment and death.

"Memories" is a series of lush impres-

sions – the sound of church bells, alternating pensive and playful scenes, and vignettes of fairy tales and dance-songs. Writing in the ASO publication "Dialogues & Extensions," Carol J. Oja of the College of William and Mary, observes: "The reeds deliver plaintive minor tunes with an Eastern European cast, the strings soar, the surfaces glimmer, and the work fades off into hazy introspection." The 13-minute tone poem ends with power chords that commemorate the death of an elderly peasant, a story-teller, singer and maker of willow pipes who was the friend and companion of the young Loeffler.

After emigrating to the United States in 1881, Mr. Loeffler became a much-respected violinist, first with Leopold Damrosch's orchestra in New York and later with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. "Memories of My Childhood," which took first prize at a competition sponsored by the North Shore Festival Association in Evanston, Ill., was given its premiere by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1924 and was subsequently performed by orchestras around the country.

Election report...

(Continued from page 2)

that individual candidates received favorable treatment by media outlets and that some journalists demanded pay for favorable coverage.

More generally, our review of the relationships that have been established between the media, the government and the various political parties and their operation during the 1998 election campaign suggests that improvements are still needed in this field. Reports of intimidation of journalists (for example, delegates observing in Chernihiv reported police accosting a journalist following an IRI interview), government closure of certain media, the exclusive focus of specific media on activities, and views of their financial backers – including the government, and the limited access of disfavored political views to certain media cause concern and require attention in the new Parliament.

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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

"Among the topics of discussion, at times quite heated, were the work and expenses associated with the professional insurance sales force, whose performance, the Secretaries' Committee noted, had 'fallen short of expectations' in reversing the UNA's decline in membership. The managerial style of two executives and their lack of responsiveness came under attack, as did the idea that the UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., might be sold. Delegates agreed that cost-cutting measures are needed in various facets of the UNA's activity, but they also demanded that stricter and more precise accounting procedures be followed to keep closer track of expenditures - department by department.

"Delegates approved changes to the UNA By-Laws, some dealing with terminology, as the term 'supreme' has been banished, some bringing the UNA into compliance with modern insurance standards. However, ... the convention simply did not have time to review all the proposals prepared for the delegates' review by the By-Laws Committee. Thus, the culmination of three and a half years of work by the Special UNA By-Laws Committee will now be put off until the next UNA convention in 1998.

"So, what can one say about the 33rd UNA Convention? To put it simply: there was some progress, but perhaps not as much as had been expected."

And, thus, the UNA moved ahead into its second century of service.

Sources: "Ukrainian National Association convention looks to future" by Marta Kolomayets and Editorial: "The UNA moves on," The Ukrainian Weekly, Vol. LXII, No. 20, May 15, 1994.

Ukraine and U.S. sign...

(Continued from page 1)

to Kyiv by Secretary of State Albright, Ukrainian officials pledged not to allow the shipment of two turbines to the Iranian nuclear power plant under construction in the city of Bushehr.

Russian firms have contracted to construct the nuclear power plant, estimated to be worth \$850 million, and expected that Ukraine's Turboatom factory, located in the eastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv, would supply the turbines.

The United States and Israel strictly opposed the deal, saying that Russia, and to some degree Ukraine, were helping to bring nuclear technology to Iran, which could be a threat to world peace.

Ukraine had said that it was not involved with the deal because what Turboatom had agreed to was a deal with Russian companies.

In the end Ukraine agreed to the U.S. demands because it felt that the deal Washington had offered was better than what the sale of the turbines would have brought. "The position of President [Leonid] Kuchma is simple," said his press secretary, Oleksander Maidanyk, on the day of the signing. "Those political benefits that will occur because Ukraine declined the deal will be much more than the real money from selling the turbines."

The document will open the way for U.S. companies to participate in the construction of two new nuclear reactor complexes in Rivne and Khmelnytskyi that the government has been hard-pressed to finance and which it says are needed on line before the Chornobyl facility can be shut down.

Ukraine promised the West to close down Chornobyl, the site of the world's worst nuclear accident, by 2000 and has been waiting for aid from the Group of Seven industrialized countries.

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The Ukrainian Institute of America, Inc.
 cordially invites the Ukrainian Community
 to a Celebration Commemorating
 The 50th Anniversary of the UIA
 and
 100th Anniversary of its Landmark Mansion

Reception and Banquet

ON

Sunday, May 31, 1998

12:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

at the

Plaza Hotel, Grand Ballroom
 2 Central Park South, New York City

PROGRAM:

KEYNOTE SPEAKER - PROFESSOR ROMAN SZPORLAK
 Paul Plishka, Tomo Hrynkiw,
 Natalia Chornik, Maria Chornik and Alakula Suk.

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, May 16

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Ruzena Siskova, member of the Czech Academy of Sciences, who will speak on the topic "The Ukrainian Dialect and Diactology in the Czech Republic and Slovakia." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, New Haven Chapter, will host a spring dance (zabava) featuring New England's premier band Zorepad (Starfall). The dance will begin at 8:30 p.m. and continue until midnight and beyond. It will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 569 George St. Admission: \$15, adults; \$10, students. Proceeds to benefit CCRF's 20th medical airlift to Ukraine. For driving directions and advance ticket sales contact Mary Antonyshyn, (203) 795-6959, or call the CCRF's Connecticut office, (203) 407-0261.

Sunday, May 17

PHILADELPHIA: The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is hosting its annual Spring Festival to be held at St. Michael's Church, 1013 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, Pa., beginning at 1 p.m. There will be a performance by the Voloshky Ensemble and the Voloshky School at 2:30 p.m. There will also be entertainment for children. Admission: \$4, adults; \$2, children age 3-12. For additional information call Nina Prybolsky, school director, (215) 572-1552.

Saturdays, May 23 and June 6

HAMILTON, Ontario: The St. Vladimir Institute Outreach Program presents a two-day "Gerdany-Loomwork Ukrainian-Style" workshop at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Sobor. Learn how to make your own pendant-style neckpiece on a custom-made wooden loom by stringing the warp threads with connector beads and weaving your pattern. Maria Rypan, program director and instructor, will cover all aspects for the ready-to-wear piece. The classes will be held at the TYC Room, 855 Barton St., at 9:30 a.m.-3 p.m. Fee: \$40/series or \$20/session. Loom and supplies may be purchased at each session. For information/registration call Ms. Rypan, (416) 923-3318.

Saturday, May 30

LAS VEGAS, Nev.: The Ukrainian-American Social Club of Las Vegas will hold a Memorial Day remembrance and a beginning of summer celebration. The festivities will start at 6 p.m. at 3776 Longs Peak Court. Admission: \$7; dress: very casual. The club will furnish several entrees (please bring a side dish or a beverage, and check with Mary on what is needed by calling, 702-228-2312. For reservations and more information call the

above-listed number.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.: The Cantabile Chamber Chorale, Rebecca Scott, director, and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Choir, Taras Pavlovsky, director, present a joint concert of sacred and secular choral music by Britten, Bortniansky, Haydn, Leontovych, Lysenko and Brahms, to be held at the First Reformed Church, Bayard at Neilson Street, at 8 p.m. Cantabile Chamber Chorale, a Middlesex County-based group, was organized in 1985. Cantabile's repertoire includes a wide range of choral music, emphasizing contemporary compositions and performing many premieres. St. Andrew's Choir is based at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bound Brook, N.J. The two central New Jersey choirs performed together previously in 1992. Three of the jointly performed works by the Cantabile Chamber Chorale and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Choir will be the Choral Concerto No. 31 by Bortniansky, "Kamo Pidu" by Lysenko, and "Liudolom" by Leontovych. Tickets for the concert are \$12; \$10, seniors and students. For additional information call (732) 560-7132, ext. 2.

COSTA MESA, Calif.: Soprano Alexandra Hrabova will appear in concert, along with soloists Brenda Harris and Carol Neblett, at the Orange County Performing Arts Center's final concert of the season titled "Three Divas." The concert will also feature the William Hall Master Chorale and the full symphony orchestra. The performing arts center is located at 600 Town Center Drive. The concert begins at 8 p.m. For tickets call (714) 556-6262.

Sunday, June 14

HAMPTONBURG, N.Y.: The annual pilgrimage to the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery will take place. A parastas will be celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy at 2 p.m., with Metropolitan Archbishop Ivan Martyniak as guest homilist. Thereafter, clergy will celebrate panakhydy at individual graves. For more information contact the Eparchial Chancery Office, (203) 324-7698.

ONGOING

EASTON, Pa.: The White Birch Gallery is holding an exhibit of Carpathian landscapes by artist Myraslava Voloch from the Drohobych area in western Ukraine; sculpture by Ivan Bratko, a Ukrainian folk master; and watercolors by New York-based artist Mariana Tsesarska. The exhibit opened May 6 and will run through August. The gallery is located at 135 Northampton St.; gallery hours: Wednesday-Saturday, noon-5 p.m.; Thursdays, noon-6 p.m.; or by appointment. For more information call Oli Landwijt, gallery director, (610) 923-6200.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

• Text should be double-spaced.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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