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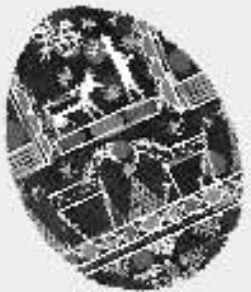
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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

**ХРИСТОС
БОКРЕЄ!**



**CHRIST
IS RISEN!**

Non-traditional sources of energy may be key to Ukraine's future

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The lone office of the government-run Institute of Non-Traditional Energy Engineering is found in a sparse and dimly lit building in the shadow of a giant water tower near Kyiv's central hot water-generating plant. The building needs repair, the halls are bare, the office furniture is old and worn.

Literally and in a figurative sense, it is a long way from the institute to downtown Kyiv, with its granite buildings and marble halls, where government power and decision-making authority are found.

Once looked at with keen interest, a Ukrainian government choked by money shortages has cast aside any serious work on the development of non-traditional renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, as an alternative to its primary reliance on atomic energy.

Ukraine has made much of the West's delays in providing financing to complete two traditional and controversial new reactors that Kyiv wants completed to offset the power that will be lost when Chernobyl shuts down at the end of this year. However, there are those here and in ecologically minded countries such as Germany who believe that Ukraine has no recourse but to reconsider non-traditional energy sources as well, which could do the work of the nuclear power plants as efficiently and with none of the risk.

One such person is the institute's director, Viktor Shulha, a gray-haired, 60-something scientist with a strong belief that Ukraine must turn to wind and solar power to meet its energy demands. Mr. Shulha said he has been frustrated in his attempts to turn the government's ear to his cause by the most familiar of laments in Ukraine: there simply is no money for it.

Mr. Shulha became the director of the Institute of Energy Engineering when it was formed 10 years ago by the Ministry of Energy, and at one time had an extensive group of advisors and experts. The team already had developed recommendations and a plan for developing wind energy when it came up against the insurmountable wall of Ukraine's current economic reality.

"We decided that for Ukraine the best potential would be to develop wind and biomass sources, and the government put the accent on wind energy. But, as it turned out, Ukraine had no finances and the experts moved on," said Mr. Shulha.

Today Mr. Shulha singlehandedly keeps the candle burning in the government and awaits the day when the situation may change.

His institute is not without its accomplishments. Currently there are eight government-run wind energy plants operating in Ukraine:

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Errant missile hits apartment building near Kyiv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – An errant missile fired from a Ukrainian military training ground hit an apartment complex in the city of Brovary, just outside Kyiv, on April 20 killing three residents, injuring five others and leaving 91 people homeless.

The surface-to-surface missile, of the 9M-79 class, was launched from the Honcharivskiy firing range during a routine training session of the Rocket Brigade of the Northern Operations Command and was supposed to travel 60 kilometers (40 miles) to its target at the Desnianskyi firing range. Due to a yet undetermined mechanical failure, it failed to descend and traveled another 30 kilometers (20 miles) before dropping on the apartment building. The powerful missile has a range of 120 kilometers.

Initially, Ukrainian armed forces officials denied responsibility for the destruction of the building and said the missile had hit its intended mark. They maintained, at least for the first day, that a crater found about 25 meters from the target was evidence that the missile had not gone off course. The military began an investigation only after civilians found a metal plate from the missile with its serial number intact inside the destroyed building.

At a press conference four days after the incident Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk officially apologized for the accident.

"I would like to express my condolences to the relatives and offer my apologies to all the injured and to those who suffered emotional trauma and material losses from this tragedy," said Gen. Kuzmuk.

While stating that he holds ultimate responsibility for the tragedy, Gen. Kuzmuk vehemently rejected the possibility of human error and laid the blame on mechanical failure.

President Leonid Kuchma defended Gen. Kuzmuk and the Ukrainian army at a public appearance the same day. He said the tragedy does not reflect the state of the armed forces but rather the need to replace and modernize military equipment that is nearing the end of its operating life.

Army officials are currently investigating several possible causes of the accident, including a failure of the control system and hydro-drive operations; de-pressurization of high-pressure pipelines and computer failure.

The 6.4-meter, 18-ton training missile, which was not carrying an explosive warhead but did contain fuel, entered the nine-story building vertically from the roof at 3:09 p.m. and bored down through the floors to the second story. Residents of the building said that, rather than causing an explosion, the entering projectile made an initial sound more akin to a television tube bursting, according to the newspaper Den.

Others said it was more like an earthquake.

(Continued on page 3)

Embassy of Ukraine hosts launch of Hrushevsky volume

by Yaro Bihun
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The Embassy of Ukraine on April 12 hosted a book launch of Volume 7 of the English-language translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'."

Volume 7, which covers the early Kozak period from the late 15th century to 1625, is part of a planned 10-volume (11 books) translation of Hrushevsky's monumental work. It is the second volume to be completed. Volume 1 was released in 1997.

The book launch was co-sponsored by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), University of Alberta; the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington; and The Washington Group (TWG), an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

On hand to help launch the book in the United States were Librarian of Congress James Billington and Kennan Institute Director Blair A. Ruble, as well as the those involved in this CIUS publication: Jacyk Center Director and the history Editor-in-Chief Frank Sysyn, Associate Director Serhii Plokhly, CIUS Press Director Maxim Tarnawsky, Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation Director Nadia Jacyk and Martha

Bohachevsky Chomiak of the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities.

Substituting for Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, who had to leave for Kyiv to participate in Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright's visit there, Minister-Counselor Oleksii Berezhnyi underscored the importance of the publication of Hrushevsky's history.

"The restitution of Ukrainian historic memory and culture has been one of the greatest projects of independent Ukraine," he said.

As the head of the Hrushevsky Translation Project, Dr. Sysyn expressed the project's gratitude to the many individual and organizational donors who made the project possible, and especially to Canadian philanthropists Mr. Jacyk, whose million-dollar endowment launched the Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, and Olga Pawluk, who gave \$100,000 for the publication of Volume 7 in memory of her husband, Stephen.

He also singled out the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities for its timely contribution.

"Had it not been for the NEH in the crucial moment of the development of this project, when we were looking for funds for translation, it is hard to imagine how we would have gotten this project going as we did," Dr.

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ANALYSIS

Chornobyl's continuing political fallout

by Paul Goble
RFE/RL Newsline

Fourteen years ago on April 26, an explosion and fire at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine spread a cloud of radioactive fallout over a large part of Eastern Europe and triggered a series of political developments that continue today.

On that day, the explosion of the No. 4 reactor sent radioactive dust over the Western portions of what was then the Soviet Union as well as over its East European satellites.

Initially, Soviet officials reacted as they always did before, first with silence and then with denial. But because the radioactivity also spread to Western Europe and because Soviet authorities were unable to prevent people in its empire from learning the facts about the accident, Moscow changed its approach and began to release some information about the tragedy.

That marked the real beginning of "glasnost," the policy of openness that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev used to defeat his conservative opponents but also one that made a major contribution to the destruction of the country over which he and the Communist Party ruled.

At the time, that political fallout of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster attracted almost as much attention as the radioactive kind. But since then, its medical impact – the increased incidence of cancers among those exposed, the mounting number of deaths and the continuing environmental degradation – has attracted most of the attention.

Given the scope of these medical consequences, that is entirely appropriate. But just as was the case 14 years ago, the Chornobyl disaster continues to have three kinds of political fallout that still affect both the people and the governments of this region.

First of all, the Chornobyl accident remains in the minds of many as a symbol of Moscow's insensitivity to the dangers of nuclear power and its willingness to put Ukrainians, Belarusians and others at particular risk.

Only a few weeks before the accident, Soviet authorities gave a cash award to an engineer in Belarus who said that Soviet reactors were so safe that there was no need to build containment walls around them.

Paul Goble is the publisher of RFE/RL Newsline.

Volkov joins board of AvtoZAZ-Daewoo

Eastern Economist

ZAPORIZHIA – The AvtoZAZ-Daewoo JV shareholders' general meeting elected Oleksander Volkov, President Leonid Kuchma's advisor and the leader of Revival of the Regions faction in the Verkhovna Rada; and Leonid Kalchenko, the chairman of the State Property Fund, to the joint venture's board.

The shareholders also approved the distribution of profits for 2000. In 1999 AvtoZAZ-Daewoo finished in the red, with losses amounting to 46.5 million hryv.

The chair of the board, Tarel Vasadze, who was re-elected for another term, said the losses resulted from the idling of the plant's main assembly line in 1999. In the first quarter of 2000, there was a slight increase in production, with sales of cars increasing by 30 percent, compared with last year's first quarter. These results fall 50 percent short of the established targets, said Mr. Vasadze.

And, at the time of the accident, Moscow had concentrated nuclear power plants in Ukraine, Belarus and western portions of the Russian Federation.

Ostensibly, Moscow did so to position itself to sell electricity to its East European satellites, but many in Ukraine and Belarus have said that they believed Moscow chose to do so to put Ukrainians and Belarusians at risk should something go wrong.

Both Moscow's handling of the accident at the time and its unwillingness to help out significantly with the consequences of the accident have only further deepened the anger of many Ukrainians at what they see as the latest example of a Russian policy directed at them.

Second, Western Europe's insistence that Ukraine close down Chornobyl and its unwillingness to provide the assistance Kyiv believes necessary to create an alternative source of power have infuriated many in Ukraine and in Belarus who expected that the West would help them to recover from this most dramatic of Soviet-era disasters on their territory.

No Ukrainian politician suffered as much from this combination of Western insistence and failure to pay as did former Belarusian President Stanislau Shushkevich, a nuclear physicist who exposed Soviet duplicity on Chornobyl in his republic and who campaigned on the expectation that the West would help him clean up this disaster.

But the doubts many Ukrainian leaders already had about the willingness of the West to help were only exacerbated by this series of events, and these doubts in turn have affected the attitudes these Ukrainian leaders have adopted on other issues as well.

And third, the Ukrainian authorities themselves have suffered a loss of popular support because of their failure to find the funds to help overcome the Chornobyl disaster. Ukrainian officials say they need to spend approximately \$830 million a year just to help the victims of Chornobyl, but that they have only \$290 million in this year's budget to do so.

As a result – and unless something is done soon – ever more Ukrainians, Belarusians, and others are likely to be angry not only at Moscow and at the West but at Kyiv as well – a pattern of political fallout that does not bode well for either the Ukrainian government or the Ukrainian people in the future.

He added that the recent government decision to cancel the minimum customs value for imported cars and allow the import of up to eight-year-old used cars dealt a heavy blow to the JV. Mr. Vasadze stressed that as a result of this decision AvtoZAZ-Daewoo will have to reduce car production in 2000. Under the earlier plans, car production was to have reached 36,000 in 2000, with 38,000 cars to be sold.

In the first quarter of this year the JV made 1,030 Tavia and Slavuta models, while 1,200 Korean models were assembled in Illichivsk. Provided that the JV generates a profit in 2000, the shareholders voted to allocate 50 percent for dividends and 35 percent for development.

The State Property Fund has plans to sell over 31 percent of the shares in AvtoZAZ, the Ukrainian partner of Daewoo, to raise the money to develop domestic car-building. The state will retain a 50 percent plus 1 share stake in AvtoZAZ.

NEWSBRIEFS**Chornobyl survivors march in Kyiv**

KYIV – Approximately 1,500 survivors of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster marched in Kyiv on April 23 to mark the 14th anniversary of the accident at that nuclear power plant on April 26, wire services reported. Yuriy Andreiev, the head of the Chornobyl Union, told Reuters that the Ukrainian government's contribution "to the invalids, widows and orphans of Chornobyl" is "offensive." Meanwhile, Ukrainian health officials reported an increase in the death rate among those who were exposed to radiation during the clean-up after the accident, the Associated Press reported. And the German Environmental Ministry pledged to provide additional assistance to Ukraine to "modernize" its energy sector, ITAR-TASS reported on April 24. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Chornobyl League notes disaster's effects

MOSCOW – Nearly 15,000 people engaged in the clean-up operation following the Chornobyl disaster have died, while over 50,000 – most of them between the ages of 38 and 48 – have become invalids, the Chornobyl League's president, Viacheslav Grishin, told a news conference in Moscow on April 21. The number of invalids among people involved in the clean-up operation has increased nearly 12-fold since 1991, he said. The area polluted with over 1 curie/square kilometer of cesium-137 totals 57,000 square meters. More than 52,000 out of 91,000 people living in 267 villages have left the area that was to become totally uninhabited, but 8,400 families are still living there. Fourteen years after the disaster the content of cesium-137 in timber, the flesh of wild animals, mushrooms and berries in the irradiated area shows no signs of receding, Mr. Grishin said. (Interfax)

Chornobyl march causes controversy

MIENSK – The Minsk City Executive Committee banned opposition organizations from staging any marches in the city on April 26, the 14th anniversary of the Chornobyl accident, and allowed only a rally on the outskirts on the capital city, Belapan and RFE/RL's Belarusian Service reported on April 20. Tens of thousands of people have marched in downtown Minsk every year since 1989 to mark the world's worst nuclear disaster. "[The authorities] cut benefits to Chornobyl victims, sow contaminated fields and harvest contaminated crops, which are then offered to Belarusians. The authorities apparently want to let the people of Belarus die out silently without a single protest," scientist Ivan Nikitchanka, head of the march's organizing committee, said. The organizers said that the march will take place despite

the ban. Parliamentarians from Germany, the Czech Republic and Russia were to monitor the demonstration. On April 25 Reuters reported that Belarusian authorities had lifted their earlier ban on a demonstration by those opposed to Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka after the opposition agreed to stage the march in the outskirts of Miensk rather than in the city center. Mr. Lukashenka said: "I will hold negotiations with Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, with Chirac, with Clinton should they so wish. But I am not going to talk to the opposition. They have only one goal – to topple the president." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarus happy with union's progress

MIENSK – Belarusian Prime Minister Vladimir Yermoshin told ITAR-TASS on April 25 that the first meeting of the council of ministers of the Union of Belarus and Russia, which took place in Moscow that day, reflects the progress Miensk and Moscow have already made in bringing their two peoples back together. The meeting discussed the creation of a common currency and the formation of a legal basis for the further unification of the two republics. The German press agency DPA reported that the joint council of ministers has a budget of 2.2 billion rubles (approximately \$77 million) for the year 2000. One of the places the two sides may increase funding is support for victims of the 1986 Chornobyl explosion, ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia extends its nuclear umbrella

MOSCOW – Vremia Novostei reported on April 24 that the main difference in Russia's new military doctrine from the previous version is that now Russia, in the words of the doctrine itself, is "implementing a common defense policy with the Republic of Belarus, coordinating with it activities in the sphere of military construction, development of the armed forces of the union [of Belarus and Russia] countries, the use of military infrastructure, and taking other measures necessary to maintain the defense capacity of the union." President-elect Vladimir Putin signed a decree approving the new doctrine on April 22. The newspaper concluded that the new doctrine guarantees a place under Russia's nuclear umbrella to other countries from the former Soviet Union, provided that they also establish a special relationship with Moscow. (RFE/RL Newsline)

ILO says Ukraine in deep crisis

GENEVA – The International Labor Organization on April 25 concluded that Ukraine has sunk into a deep economic crisis and is suffering from massive unem-

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Errant missile...

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One unidentified couple, residents of the fifth floor, told Den: "There was a strong impact, but not like an explosion, more like a tremor. We jumped onto the balcony, but could not see anything. Everything was blocked by a large white cloud of dust."

Three individuals – two women and a man – died immediately, while five others were transported to a nearby hospital where three were reported to be in satisfactory condition. The other two were released after receiving minor medical attention.

Ukrainian officials reacted quickly to the accident and by that evening had announced that all the inhabitants of the building had been relocated and given temporary shelter elsewhere. They said the building would be rebuilt and residents given the opportunity to either move back into their apartments or obtain new living accommodations elsewhere.

The missile, also known as a Tochka-U, which went out of production last year, had been produced in Ukraine since 1985 and

has a working life of 10 years. Army officials said the ill-fated missile had received regular two-year check-ups and had not exceeded its operating life.

In an unrelated event, a Ukrainian cruise liner carrying passengers on a Black Sea cruise from Turkey to Ukraine was struck by a missile of the Russian Black Sea Fleet on April 24 after it unknowingly entered waters designated for missile training exercises.

A Progress missile launched from the Black Sea Fleet's coastal rocket complex on Cape Khersones, near Sevastopol, hit the cruise ship Vereschagin broadside above the water line, seriously injuring one sailor.

Russian Black Sea officials strongly disavowed any responsibility for the accident the day after the incident and said they had maintained all internal and Ukrainian safety requirements in securing the target field. Ukrainian officials have confirmed that the Vereschagin captain had inadvertently drifted into the restricted area.



Rescue workers of Ukraine's Emergency Situations Ministry recover the body of a victim killed in Brovary when a missile slammed through seven floors of the building.

Non-traditional sources...

(Continued from page 1)

four in Crimea, and individual plants on the Sea of Azov, near the city of Mariupol in the Donetsk Oblast, near the city of Mykolaiv and in the Carpathian Mountains near the city of Truskavets.

All except the Truskavets power-generating plant are located in regions along the country's southern seashores, and for obvious reasons: wind is most abundantly produced in open areas such as on large body of water.

Currently the plants run on the energy generated by 200 windmills and produce a total of 12.5 megawatts annually, a small amount when compared to the energy production of one Chernobyl reactor, which is capable of churning out 1,000 megawatts per year.

The meager energy output of the wind-powered plants is not a deficiency in the ability of wind to perform as a potent supplier of energy, but a direct result of the government's failure to embrace the new technology, Mr. Shulha explained. He said that if his institute's plans were fully developed, wind energy could supply Ukraine with nearly one-third of its energy needs by the year 2030.

"A wind power station of 100 windmills could produce sufficient energy to supply the needs of a city of 300,000, a city such as Zhytomyr," added Mr. Shulha.

He noted that the winds off the Sea of Azov are sufficient to provide 2,000 to 3,000 megawatts of power for the country, or the equivalent of energy produced by between two and three nuclear reactors.

Europeans promote alternate energy

Studies done by some European organizations advocating non-traditional energy development support Mr. Shulha's assertions. The Stockholm Institute of Economic Science has predicted that by 2050 nearly 50 percent of all energy production could be from wind sources, while the European Wind Energy Association estimated in a February 1998 report that after 2040 oil and gas resources will begin to fall dramatically.

While admitting that initial costs for the development of wind energy plants are higher than those for nuclear reactors or traditional coal-burning thermal energy plants, Mr. Shulha maintained that when costs are spread over the life of the three types of energy sources, wind power proves cheaper.

He explained that one wind power plant producing 1,000 megawatts annually would save Ukraine \$1.2 billion over a thermal or nuclear plant of similar capacity during a 25-year time span because a wind generating plant costs much less to maintain and does not need to be fueled.

The electrical engineer and energy production specialist said he believes that, because of its severe energy dependence on Russia and archaic electrical production technology, Ukraine must consider not only wind energy, but all the various alternative, non-traditional energy sources – ones that are widely accepted and utilized in such European countries as Germany, Austria and Denmark.

He said Ukraine has the ability and natural elements to develop biomass and solar energy technologies, but that for economic and commercial reasons it continues to ignore them.

"We have determined that we could utilize solar energy for such things as hot water generation for six months of the year at a great savings to the government," explained Mr. Shulha. "I wanted to attempt this, but they won't listen. And energy firms don't need this, the more energy they sell, the more money they make."

Hopeful about future prospects

Mr. Shulha, although frozen out for the moment, has a basis for believing that once Ukraine gets on its economic feet his work will finally make an imprint on Ukraine's energy sector.

He said that while Chernobyl is a political issue right now, which is being used as a tool to obtain international funding for the development of other energy sources, the resolution of the problem could include plans for the reinvigoration of his projects, especially if the Germans continue to push Ukraine that way.

He also finds comfort in knowing that a national program continues to exist on the official level and that an executive order on non-traditional energy alternatives has not been rescinded.

"We have the presidential decree, which is helping us to continue our work, but the politicians ignore us because they think that our work is exotic," said Mr. Shulha. "So we wait for money, perhaps from the international community."

Although he is not a young man, Mr. Shulha said he understands that he will need patience and time to see his projects through and is ready to wait. "I have come to accept that the only thing that moves quickly in Ukraine is talk," he said.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

State Property Fund puts Air Ukraine up for sale

KYIV – The State Property Fund confirmed plans to put shares of Air Ukraine up for sale. The sale of 25.22 percent is subject to privileged subscription. Of those, 16.55 percent goes to employees, 3.67 percent to individuals with acquisition rights on privileged terms and 5 percent to management. Moreover, 51 percent of the shares will be put up for commercial tender and 23.78 percent on the stock exchange in the third quarter of this year. (Eastern Economist)

Crimea is hot spot for foreign investors

SYMFEROPOL – The volume of foreign direct investments into the Crimean economy as of January 1 was \$132.7 million (U.S.), according to a statement by Crimean Council of Ministers press service. A total of 138 Crimean companies received foreign investment totaling \$22.2 million (U.S.). In 1999 \$5.9 million of that amount came in to Crimea. 72.3 percent of all foreign direct investments was in the healthcare sector, 6.6 percent in the fuel industry and 3.2 percent in the construction sector. An overwhelming 73.8 percent of investments came from the CIS and Baltic countries, including 59.8 percent from Russia. The greatest activity was recorded in Yalta, 69.3 percent, and Symferopol, 17.3 percent. There are 98 joint ventures operating in Crimea, with \$100.6 million (U.S.) of foreign investment. (Eastern Economist)

Machine-building trade union losses

KYIV – In the last five years the number of people employed in the machine-building sector dropped by 90,000; and 35 percent of employees are on unpaid vacations, stated Machine Builders Trade Union Chairman Anatol Kurbatchenko. The average wage in the sector is only 200 hrv, which is lower than the average monthly wage in the industrial sector. In the last five years the number of members of the trade union decreased 42.9 percent; the union currently has 120,000 members. (Eastern Economist)

Didenko appointed chairman of NaftoHaz

KYIV – The government on April 7 appointed Ihor Didenko, first vice-chairman of NaftoHaz Ukrainy, as the company's acting chairman of the board. National Deputy Vasyl Koshynets, a member of the Revival of the Regions faction, became first vice-chairman. Prior to his election to Parliament, he was head of the Dolyna Raion administration. The government earlier dismissed NaftoHaz Ukrainy Chairman Ihor Bakai, and his first vice-chairman, Taras Freiuk. (Eastern Economist)

Swedes to take over Boryspil cereal plant

KYIV. Swedish food manufacturer Cerealia Breakfast Cereals announced the takeover of the Boryspil cereal plant on March 29, considerably strengthening its position in Eastern Europe. The Boryspil cereal plant will produce cereals, muesli, pasta and oat-based breakfasts for the domestic market. In time the plant will produce foodstuffs for markets in Russia and the Baltics. The company, which plans to regularly launch new products, will buy raw materials in Ukraine. The company will upgrade the existing facilities and install new production lines to allow the distribution of all products in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

First coal well drilled in Taihyliv field

NEW YORK – The U.S. company Eurogas Inc. announced in a recent press release that it had finished drilling the first coal methane well at Taihyliv-1 field situated in the Volyn coal field. According to Eurogas, the well is 830 meters deep. Drilling results show that gas can be found there, not only in coal seams but also in sandstone, which is coal-related and helps build up a natural gas reservoir. The company plans to run tests of gas flow and pressure in the field. If the results are positive, two more wells will be drilled there. The Eurogas corporation, which owns 70 percent of the concession at Taihyliv field, operates jointly with the state-run company ZakhidUkrHeolohiya. Besides Ukraine, the U.S. company also controls gas concessions in Poland and has joint ventures prospecting

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Basilian Spirituality Center consecrated in Philadelphia suburb

FOX CHASE, Pa. — Here on the spacious grounds of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great on Fox Chase Road in a suburb of Philadelphia sits a three-domed wooden church topped with gold crosses.

This Chapel of the Holy Trinity and its adjacent Basilian Spirituality Center were consecrated on Sunday, March 12. After 89 years, the vision of the sisters has become a reality with the completion of the chapel and the establishment of the first Spirituality Center in the United States focusing on Basilian and Eastern Christian Spirituality.

The contractor for the project was Marsico Corp. of Pittsburgh. The architect was Van Potteiger, and the consultant was Titus Hewryk. The iconographer was Swiatoslav Makarenko.

The Jesus, Lover of Humanity, Province of the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great was founded in 1911 when three pioneering sisters immigrated to America from Ukraine at the invitation of Bishop Soter Ortynsky, the first Ukrainian bishop in the United States, to open an orphanage and school for children of Ukrainian descent. Their spirit of courage and love for serving others still fills the lives of the sisters today.

The rites of consecration of the chapel began on Saturday evening, March 11, with Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, metropolitan for Ukrainians in the United States, officiating. Assisted by the Rev. John Ciurpita, the master of ceremonies, the Rev. Orest Mykhaylyuk, chaplain to the sisters, and Msgr. George Appleyard, vicar for religious in the Eparchy of St. Josaphat who had served as consultant for the project, the archbishop consecrated the bare altar and vested it with cloth coverings.

The gathering of clergy and nuns then left the new church and went to the old chapel to retrieve the Blessed Eucharist and the tabernacle. Like the Ark of the Covenant being received into Jerusalem by King David, the tabernacle was carried in procession and set upon the new altar, and the Blessed Eucharist replaced within it.

At 3 p.m. the next day the dedication of the new church was completed. The celebration began with a procession. Metropolitan Sulyk was accompanied by Bishop Robert Moskal of St. Josaphat Eparchy in Parma, Ohio, and Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn.

Preceded by Deacons Michael Waak and Paul Makar, the metropolitan began the incensation of the entire interior of the structure. He was followed by Bishop Moskal, who sprinkled the area with holy water, and Msgr. John Bura, who signed the four walls of the chapel with sacred chrism.

The divine liturgy was then celebrated upon the newly consecrated altar in the newly consecrated church. Seventeen priests were in attendance.

Msgr. Appleyard delivered the homily. Referring to the three peaks on the roof of the structure, he said they were not only symbols for the three divine persons of the Holy Trinity, but also symbols of the three peaks upon which significant moments in salvation history occurred and which serve as a reminder of the spiritual journey all must make: Mount Sinai, where we embrace not only the Law of God, but also the directives for right worship; Mount Tabor, where we see the culmination of the process of our sanctification; and Mount Zion, the site of Calvary, where we see how we pass from the first to the second.

Archbishop Sulyk's words, spoken directly to the Basilian Sisters, were of encouragement, hope and congratulations.

A festive banquet followed at St. Basil



A view of the newly consecrated Chapel of the Holy Trinity and Basilian Spirituality Center in Fox Chase, Pa.



Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk (center) is flanked by Sister Marina Bochnewich (left) and Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski. Behind the sisters are Bishop Basil Losten (left) and Bishop Robert Moskal.

Academy. Dr. Richard Hanusey served as master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Ciurpita gave the invocation. Alice Kulikowski of AMK Consulting Inc. proposed the toast.

The main speaker was Sister Miriam Claire Kowal OSBM, principal of St. Josaphat School in Parma, Ohio, and the former provincial superior of the Philadelphia Province. Sister Miriam Claire commented that the events of the two days will be "etched in the minds and hearts of all of us forever."

The closing speaker was Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski OSBM, provincial superior, who spoke about the efforts and activities leading up to the completion of the Spirituality Center and chapel. She also thanked all the donors, family and friends of the Basilian Sisters.

The meal was brought to an end with a benediction by Sister Marina Bochnewich OSBM, director of the Spirituality Center.

With determination, perseverance and prayer, the Sisters of St. Basil have accomplished yet another major task. The Basilian Spirituality Center includes instructional and liturgical areas, a prayer room, library and meeting rooms. Its goal is to provide a creative and nurturing atmosphere where all will feel welcome. The programs will encourage the love and appreciation of the richness of Eastern Christian spirituality, iconography, architecture and liturgical music.

New York governor's Easter greetings to Ukrainian American community

On behalf of Lt. Gov. Mary Donohue, my wife Libby and myself, I offer best wishes to the entire Ukrainian American community for a Happy Easter.

New York is home to people of many denominations of faiths who put their trust in one common God. For these fine men and women of good character, Easter is a particularly meaningful time of rebirth that brings about fond memories of home, childhood and family. New Yorkers' efforts to teach their children the traditions of faith that have been passed down from generation to generation are particularly encouraging. Indeed children are our greatest asset, and the sense of optimism prevalent every year at Easter makes a lasting contribution to the catalogue of experiences that help boys and girls grow into productive members of society.

At the forefront of activities held in celebration of Easter are the state's religious institutions, many of which have intimate ties to ethnic groups that make New York strong and contribute

to a culture we proudly call American. So many New Yorkers trace their roots to regions where religion is treasured alongside an existing or newly achieved right to self-determination. Many, in fact, arrived as new immigrants from places where the freedom to practice one's religion was an elusive dream. These pioneers established houses of worship which now serve as cornerstones of entire communities. Religious institutions, especially their clergy, and lay men and women, merit our thanks and admiration.

During this time of renewal and deliverance from wrongdoing, as we strive to greater heights as families, communities and a nation, I want to offer all citizens my sincerest hopes for an enjoyable Easter holiday. May the foresight, strength and faith of the state's earliest immigrants be alive in our children, and may the timeless truths found in the Bible help us grow ever stronger in this new millennium.

George Pataki
Governor of New York

Hollywood group emerges as network with clearer purpose

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. – After months of discussion and debate over its mission and goals, the Hollywood Trident Group has emerged with a clearer focus as the new “Hollywood Trident Network.” The new body will concentrate on networking and creating opportunities for members to better get to know each other. Formerly stated goals which duplicated the work of other organizations in the Ukrainian community have been jettisoned in favor of a much trimmer, leaner mandate.

Andriy Semotiuk, the network’s president said, “We found we could not be all things to all people. By focusing on networking and relationships in the entertainment industry, the network will hopefully become an incubator for various projects that members and others may undertake.” Mr. Semotiuk added, “Our role will be to introduce people and help them get together with others interested in the same media areas.”

The meeting also had the opportunity to hear the views of Natalie Hirniak who is an assistant curator of film at the Museum of Modern Art. Apart from describing her important work with the museum, Ms. Hirniak encouraged the group not to forget about the great treasures of Ukrainian cinema and to encourage the growth of an avant guard Ukrainian cinema in Ukraine. Ms. Hirniak also commented that there are Ukrainian film makers in the New York area who are interested in working with the Hollywood Trident Network.

Following her comments members of the network expressed an interest in traveling to New York to meet up with local individuals in the field of entertainment to try to set up a working relationship.

Anyone interested in getting involved in the network should contact Andriy Semotiuk, c/o Law Firm of Manning & Marder, 707 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90017; e-mail, ajs@mmw.com, telephone, (213) 624-6900; fax at (213) 624-6999. The Hollywood Trident Network’s e-mail address is HTG@usa.com.

Canada announces multicultural network

OTTAWA – Hedy Fry, Canada’s secretary of state for multiculturalism and the status of women, and Mac Harb, member of Parliament for Ottawa Center, on April 18 announced funding of \$110,000 to the Canadian Ethnocultural Council (CEC) for the creation of a Multicultural Information Network and Clearinghouse.

“This project will effectively expand the resources available to many ethnic communities,” said Dr. Fry. “The government of Canada is dedicated to supporting efforts to promote, preserve and enhance multiculturalism in Canada. I am confident that the resources created by this CEC project will make a real difference in ethnocultural communities and will contribute to building a more inclusive and diverse Canadian society.”

The network project enables the CEC to better represent its grassroots membership by increasing its capacity for interactive communications with member groups and by facilitating their input into decision-making. The project also allows the organization to generate revenue through an e-commerce track used by service providers to Canadian ethnocultural communities,

(Continued on page 21)

Embassy of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

Sysyn said. The NEH grant, he added, also is covering translation costs of the next volume and, partially, the one after that.

Dr. Sysyn’s former professor at Princeton University and now librarian of Congress, Dr. Billington, focused his remarks on the importance of the period covered in Volume 7 – “a crucial, formative” period in Ukraine’s history, and of “tumultuous and important change” in Europe as a whole.

Known for his interest in Russian history, the librarian of Congress also said it was a “special honor and privilege” to honor Mykhailo Hrushevsky – “a remarkable scholar who devoted his entire life to reconstituting the history that had been lost amidst the competing nationalisms of various peoples who had so long not only dominated the Ukraine physically, but also dominated its historical imagination and really failed to appreciate many aspects of its history.”

“The honoring of Hrushevsky as a symbol figure and restorer of Ukrainian national identity and integrity, the publication of a volume which represents Canadian-American collaboration, and the work of a number of institutions is really an occasion to celebrate,” Dr. Billington said.

He also noted that Volume 7 is a work of “great publishing beauty as well.”

Dr. Ruble of the Kennan Institute underscored Hrushevsky’s impact on history.

“Hrushevsky probably had some notion that what he was writing would change the course of history of Ukraine – that, undoubtedly, was part of his enterprise,” Dr. Ruble said. But he probably never quite understood the full impact his work would have on millions of people over the course of the century, he added. And the CIUS translation project, he said, is making his work accessible to millions more.

“I think what we can assume this evening is that somebody at some point in the future is going to pick up one of these volumes and will be deeply affected by it, and it will change the course of history – and will change the course of history for the better,” he underscored.

Nadia Jacyk recounted how most popular and scholarly works in the past treated Ukraine as no more than a region of Russia, without its separate history or culture. The Hrushevsky translation project goes to the very root of this problem, she said.

“It provides well-documented information on Ukraine to scholars and professors at universities – to the people who are responsible for educating future generations,” she said. “It is thus directed at those who ultimately shape and determine general public opinion and who can change the old erroneous perceptions of Ukraine.”

Representing the NEH at the book launch ceremony, Dr. Bohachevsky



Librarian of Congress James Billington.



Peter Jacyk Center Director Frank Sysyn (left), Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation Director Nadia Jacyk (center) and Minister-Counselor Oleksii Berezhnyi of the Embassy of Ukraine display the two volumes of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s history that have been published to date.

Chomiak called the Hrushevsky translation project, “an example of your tax dollars at work.”

The NEH strives to support the most significant works – the best projects that would bring information and knowledge of the rest of the world to the United States, she said. “And this is precisely what was done with the Hrushevsky translation,” she added.

As the proponents of the Hrushevsky Translation Project had to do from its inception, Dr. Sysyn laid out some of the reasons Hrushevsky’s “History of Ukraine-Rus’” needs to be translated into the English language:

- Hrushevsky, himself, felt it was necessary and searched for an English translator for his work.
- Works of great scholars need to be periodically reprinted.
- The Soviet suppression of Hrushevsky’s work and that of his students kept Ukrainian historiography from developing normally, and, therefore, it requires a restart.
- The “Englishing” process not only translates the text but updates it with new scholarship and historical references.

Dr. Sysyn said that the Hrushevsky translation project is one of a half dozen massive projects undertaken by Ukrainians in North America during the latter part of the 20th century, among them the establishment of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and its major translation project; the Great Famine research, book and film projects of the 1980s; the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine projects; and the publication of the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

As for examples of the immediate, visible relevance of the Hrushevsky translation project, Dr. Sysyn cited two major art

exhibits in the Washington-Baltimore area.

On the positive side, he pointed to the exhibit, “Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures From Ancient Ukraine,” at the Walters Gallery in Baltimore. In addition to a fine book about the exhibit, the gallery store also has on sale Volume 1 of Hrushevsky’s history, which covers the Scythian period and has a photograph of a Scythian gold piece on its cover.

On the negative side, he pointed to the exhibit, “Palace of Gold and Light: Treasures From the Topkapi, Istanbul,” at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, where the sultan’s wife, Roksolana, is referred to as “the Russian” – never mind that she came from Rohatyn, in the most western part of Ukraine.

Dr. Sysyn appealed for continued support of the Hrushevsky Translation Project. The project requires uninterrupted support in order to maintain the necessary teams of researchers, translators and editors.

It takes many years to develop people with these skills he said. “We cannot let them down. We cannot one day say there is no place for you and then expect four years later that they’ll be back when we need them.”

“As in all area studies, in the development of language skills, we need steady funding for people, who are really going on a vocation,” he said.

Volumes 1 and 7 of the “History of Ukraine-Rus’” can be purchased from the CIUS Press for \$90 each until May 1, after which they revert to the normal retail price of \$119.95. The institute also has discount subscription prices for the entire set. CIUS Press may be reached at: telephone, (780) 492-2972; fax, (780) 492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca; or visit the CIUS website, <http://www.utoronto.ca/cius>.



Kennan Institute Director Blair A. Ruble.



Dr. Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Recent conferences at Yale, Columbia reflect tremendous growth in field of Ukrainian studies

by Irene Jarosewich

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – For decades the field of Ukrainian studies was small – tiny when compared to Soviet or Russian studies worldwide – and genuine Ukraine scholars and experts could all comfortably fit into one respectable conference hall. In North America, two disciplines – history and literature – formed the bedrock of the field. However, Ukraine's independence, along with other dramatic changes of the past decade in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have transformed the field of Ukrainian studies, expanding it substantially beyond the traditional disciplines, adding scholars from disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, economics and political science.

Experienced and established Ukraine scholars are still not numerous, but several trends have become evident in recent years that have increased their numbers. Established scholars from other fields have turned their focus on Ukraine, those, for example, with expertise in Russian or Polish studies. New scholars from countries that have not been traditionally associated with Ukrainian studies, such as the Netherlands, Finland and Japan, are enlarging the pool of Ukraine experts. Scholars from Ukraine now regularly appear at international forums. And there has been a tremendous influx of young scholars into the field.

Although political changes have allowed for the opening of previously closed archives in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, offering new research possibilities for scholars, and although the lifting of the Iron Curtain has facilitated travel and scholarly exchanges, it is the new computer technologies that have also dramatically impacted the field. The Internet, relatively inexpensive and easy desktop publishing, expanded computing capability for writing, searching and archiving – none of which were readily available even a decade ago – now allow for the rapid and accurate exchange and recording of information.

These changes in the field are quickly obvious in the area of publications: whereas the release of a dozen decent Ukraine-related titles a decade was once the norm, now a dozen titles a year are being published.

These changes are reflected also at academic conferences, two of which were held recently at Yale University in New Haven, Conn., and at Columbia University in New York City.

The Yale-Ukraine Initiative

NEW HAVEN – Funded with a \$1 million endowment by Yale alumnus, George Chopivsky of Washington through The Chopivsky Family Foundation, the Yale-Ukraine Initiative is a fairly new program in Ukrainian studies, established in 1994 to support the study of Ukraine at Yale through graduate work, research, instruction, library acquisitions and conferences.

The Yale-Ukraine Initiative's sixth conference, "Ukrainian Politics in the Twentieth Century" was held April 8-9 and included panels on the topics "Politics in Ukraine, 1890 – 1917: The Historical Legacy"; "The 1999 Presidential Election and Ukrainian Politics"; "Economic Transformations: Macro and Micro Views"; "Cultural Politics: 1920s to the Present"; and "Language and National Identity."

The keynote address, "It Is Later Than You Think: Will The Real Ukraine Please Stand Up?" was given by Prof.

Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, and the dinner address, "Reading and Misreading Ukraine," was given by Prof. George G. Grabowicz of Harvard University.

This year's conference was dedicated to the memory of Solomea Pavlychko, scholar and educator, who passed away unexpectedly at the age of 41 on December 31, 1999.

In his presentation Prof. Szporluk stated that we have been part of a long cycle of nation-making and remaking in Europe, and that for Ukraine 1991 marks the conclusion of a historical cycle that began in 1848. "A certain epoch ended in 1989-1991 – and we're 10 years into a new epoch – we're not yet sure what," he noted, introducing an observation that would resonate through many presentations in both conferences.

He noted that, in order to prevail over challenges and succeed, it is imperative for Ukraine to build a strong identity as a civic nation, and warned against focusing attention primarily on symbols of national identity, such as language, as a means or solution to the problem of national identity in general. The new Ukrainian identity must be willing to incorporate Russian, German, Jewish and Polish elements from its past, he stated.

Historian Olga Andriewsky of Trent University began her presentation with the observation that "Ukrainians closed out the 20th century much as they had begun it: still pondering – or being forced to ponder – 'to be or not to be.'" (Later in the conference, during his presentation, Yale Fellow Taras Kuzio made a similar observation, noting that "the issue of 'will Russia continue to exist?' was not an issue in the Putin election, but 'will Ukraine continue to exist?' was an issue in the Kuchma election.")

"Ukrainians had a historic narrative," Prof. Andriewsky continued, "and that narrative was suppressed. ... Ukrainians did not vanish – there were 17 million Ukrainians, the single largest minority in the Russian Empire – rather, in the late 19th and early 20th century Ukrainian national identity was deconstructed."

This deconstruction, she stated, began in the early 19th century with the assimilation of the Kozak "shliakhta" (gentry class). The disappearance of a distinct Ukrainian elite signaled the disappearance of the Ukrainian state and nation. However, publications at the time wrote of the willing assimilation by the Ukrainian gentry into the Russian identity and the voluntary nature of Ukrainians' association with Russians, nonetheless a distinction was made between the two.

The writing, however, focused on the gentry class and not the Ukrainian masses, "who were seen as an echo of a dying culture," she noted. With the assimilation of the gentry class, Russians – not Ukrainians – began to define Ukrainians to the point where by 1850 any attempt to retain or make a distinction between Ukrainian and Russian was seen as unnatural and by latter half of the 19th century as seditious.

Theodore Weeks, a historian from Southern Illinois University, noted in his presentation "A Dialogue of the Deaf? Russians and Ukrainians Before World War I" that he found little documentation at the turn of the 20th century of any Russian acknowledgment of Ukrainians as being separate from Russians, but noted that the focus of Russian imperial authority was on religious identity,

(Continued on page 7)



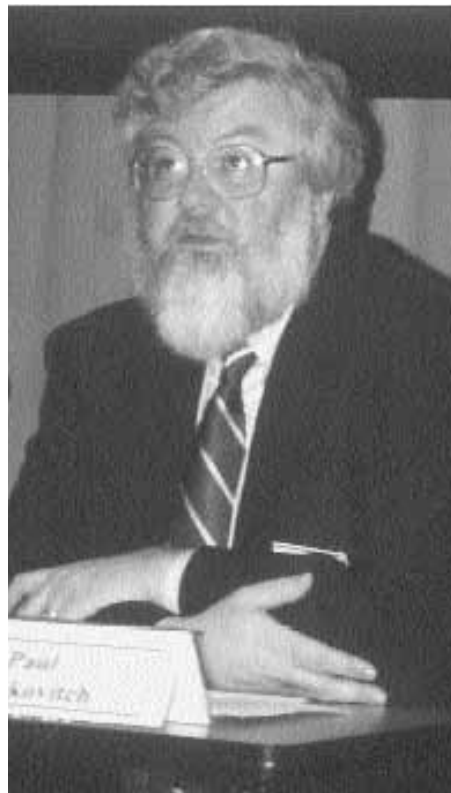
George Chopivsky, of the Chopivsky Family Foundation (left) with Harvey Goldblatt, chair, Yale-Ukraine Initiative.



At the Yale-Ukraine Initiative conference, Halyna Hryn, Yale University, presenter, and George G. Grabowicz, Harvard University, chair of the panel "Cultural Politics: 1920s to the Present."



Roman Szporluk, director, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University, gives the keynote address at the Yale-Ukraine Initiative conference.



Paul Bushkovitch, Yale University, chair of the panel "Politics in Ukraine, 1890-1917: The Historical Legacy" at the Yale conference.

Recent conferences...

(Continued from page 6)

Orthodox, Catholics (Poles) and Jews, and that, by virtue of being Orthodox, Ukrainians were considered to be Russian – “ours” rather than “others.” “From liberal constitutionalists to hide-bound conservatives, Russian society in the early years of the 20th century was one in its unwillingness – or inability – to accept the Ukrainian national movement or the Ukrainian nation,” he stated. “One should not forget the national calculus that, if Ukrainians were considered a separate nation, Russians would make up less than half of the total population of the Russian Empire.”

Jumping to the end of the century, Andrew Wilson of the University of London noted the dramatic switch between the 1999 elections and those in 1990-1991 in Ukraine. In the earlier elections it was widely assumed that the Communist Party would win; in 1999 it was widely expected that it would lose. However, the victory of the so-called “centrist” parties does not necessarily reflect the positions of the electorate, according to Dr. Wilson, since Ukraine’s centrist parties are only “virtual” parties – they have no real connection with voters, rather they are part of the “circles of influences” and “clans” that influence the president rather than respond to the electorate.

Dr. Kuzio added that civil society had been leveled in Ukraine and “a legacy of the empire is the large body of amorphous centrism.” He noted that Ukrainian elites lack ideological concepts and, in fact, are afraid of civil society. Oleh Havrylyshyn, senior advisor at the International Monetary Fund, commented that the elites, the power group, already have what they want, namely, power; in fact, they like the status quo, despite their claims of seeking reform, and have no real interest in reforming civil society.

Association for the Study of Nationalities

NEW YORK – For the fifth year in a row, The Harriman Institute at Columbia University hosted the annual convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN). Though the association was established in the early 1970s at the City University of New York by scholars in Central and East European studies, it has experienced substantial growth in the 1990s. It now has hundreds of members in more than 50 countries.

For the convention this year, held April 13-15, more than 600 participants registered, compared to approximately 400 last year and 260 in 1998. According to conference organizers, the great majority of the panelists, about two-thirds, were young scholars under age 40.

The focus of the ASN is the study of ethnicity and nationalism in post-Communist states, and the topic of the convention was “Identity and the State: Nationalism and Sovereignty in a Changing World.” Fourteen panels were organized on the Balkans, 13 on the Russian Federation, 12 each on Ukraine, Central Asia and Central Europe, six on the Southern Caucasus, five on the Baltics, and almost two dozen on thematic and cross-regional themes.

Some of the topics of the thematic and cross-regional panels included: “What Is European Identity?”; “The European Union: Problems and Prospects of Enlargement”; “Jewish Minorities in the Post-Communist States”; “Self-Determination in the Age of Globalization”; and “Language Laws: Nation-Building, Ethnic Containment, or Diversity Management?”

Among the panels that focused exclusively on Ukraine, the topics included “Ukraine’s Foreign Policy Orientation”;

“State Building and the Politics of Inclusion in Ukraine”; “Identity Change in Ukraine through the Prism of Literature and Linguistics”; “Forging the Nation”; “Institutions and Elites in Ukraine”; “Issues of Identity during State-Building: Ukraine in the 1990s”; “The New Ukrainian History: Restoring or Reinterpreting the Kozak Age?”; “Hans Kohn Revisited: Civic and Ethnic States in Theory and Practice”; and “Ethnic Politics in Crimea.”

The majority of presentations about Ukraine focused on the past decade. The theme that Ukraine’s ruling structures are a closed elite, with little concern about accountability to the electorate, a group that responds only to external pressures, such as foreign governments and international organizations, and not to internal pressures, was repeated in numerous presentations.

Historian Orest Subtelny of York University commented that “the economy doesn’t work, the political system doesn’t work, land reform doesn’t work, but the elite works. ... There’s nothing idealistic ... they make money in Ukraine therefore they stay in Ukraine. ... (B)ut they don’t share the wealth, they ship out the wealth.” He added that the elites are a closed system, “neo-feudal,” that in all likelihood will not survive long in an era of economic globalization.

In her presentation on media, historian Marta Dyczok of the University of Western Ontario commented that, though there are many positive aspects concerning the media in Ukraine in comparison to 1990, such as more media outlets, increased use of the Internet, and better technical production and presentation of information, unofficial information control remains. The elites that own the media use laws which state that “the dignity and honor of citizens or enterprises in Ukraine cannot be violated” as a pretense to stop criticism by journalists of their activities. The government, in turn, uses administrative coercion, such as arbitrary tax audits, freezing of banks accounts and lawsuits to block criticism of the government or president.

Andrea Curti and Vlada Tkach, graduate students at Tufts University, stated in their presentation on land reform that prospects are not good for genuine land reform in the form of small to mid-size farm privatization – regardless of recent announcements by Ukraine’s government that collective farms no longer exist – “since the government doesn’t want it, the ‘kolhosp’ directors don’t want it, multi-nationals only want to deal with one or two large entities, and there is no psychological desire” among the peasants for such change.

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At the ASN convention (from left) are: Alexandra Hrycak, Reed College; Kimberly Righter, American University/Washington College of Law; Nancy Popson, Kennan Institute/Woodrow Wilson Center; and Marta Dyczok, University of Western Ontario; presenters on the panel “Three Viewpoints, Four Voices on Ukraine: The Media, Women and the Village.”



Orest Subtelny, York University, and Natalia Kononenko, University of Virginia (background), at the ASN panel “Institutions and Elites in Ukraine.”



Olga Andriewsky, Trent University, discussant for the ASN panel “The New Ukrainian History: Restoring or Reinterpreting the Kozak Age?”



José Casanova, Peter Jacyk Fellow, Columbia University (left foreground), James Clem, executive director, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University (right foreground), Wsevolod Isajiw, University of Toronto, (center, background), and George Gajecky (right, background) listen to ASN panel presentations.

Ukrainian studies websites

Below is a list of websites, obtained at the Yale and Columbia conferences, of organizations in the field of, as well as publishers that carry titles in, Ukrainian studies and related topics:

- Academic Press International: <http://www.ai-press.com/>
- American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/>
- American Association for Ukrainian Studies: <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/> (click “Affiliates”)
- Association for the Study of Nationalities: <http://picce.uno.edu/asn/>
- Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies: <http://www.utoronto.ca/cius>
- Harwood Academic Publishers: <http://www.gbhap.com/>
- Hippocrene Books: <http://www.hippocrenebooks.com/>
- Hoover Institute: <http://www.hoover.org/>
- Libraries Unlimited: <http://www.lu.com/>
- M.E. Sharpe: <http://www.mesharpe.com/>
- Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: <http://www.rferl.org/>
- Taylor and Francis/Carfax Publishers: <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/>
- The Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University: <http://www.sabre.org/huri/>
- The Yale-Ukraine Initiative: <http://www.yale.edu/rees/yui.html>
- Transitions Online: <http://www.tol.cz/>
- Working Papers in Ukrainian Studies: <http://www.unl.ac.uk/ukrainecentre/>

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The power of the pysanka

Guest editorial by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Take an egg – a plain, white, raw perfect egg. Add patience, skill, a steady hand, millennia of tradition, simple tools, time, and more patience – and you have a pysanka, a Ukrainian Easter egg.

The egg has always been the symbol of fertility, potential, rebirth, but these are secondary. For ancient civilizations, the sun was the primary force, a god. The egg symbolized the sun, its rebirth and therefore nature's rebirth. There are numerous legends of the egg as the embryo of the earth and the universe. Indian, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Greek, Roman, Polynesian, Scandinavian, Slavic and other legends all have the egg as the central point of creation. In prehistoric times the people inhabiting the territory of present-day Ukraine also believed in the sun. Theirs was an agricultural society, and its god was the sun, Dazhboh (the god who gives). The whole calendar year revolved around the cult of the sun, its departures and returns. The most important festivals centered around the spring and autumnal equinoxes, and the summer and winter solstices. The spring equinox was happiest, celebrating the sun's return and nature's rebirth.

The Ukrainian word for Easter is Velykden (Great Day). This name has not changed from those ancient pre-Christian times when Velykden, as the feast of the spring equinox, celebrated the lengthening day. Celebrations included ceremonial songs and dances, special foods, rituals surrounding fire and water – and eggs.

The pysanka (from the Ukrainian verb "pysaty," to write) was decorated with ornaments symbolizing the life-giving force of the sun, reinforcing the power of what was within the shell. The egg itself and the designs written upon it were good – therefore, they could bring good fortune and turn away evil. The pysanka was believed to have extremely powerful magical properties. Stepan Kylymnyk, a prominent Ukrainian ethnographer, wrote that as a child at the beginning of this century he remembered very old women regarding the pysanka "as a holy object ... [that] brings luck, wealth, health and protects a person from all harm ... but ... one must know how [and when] to write [it]..., how to pray over it, and to give it to the right person."

On Velykden pysanky were exchanged among family and friends. But the pysanka's powers were not merely seasonal. Depending upon its ornament and colors, the pysanka protected people from various specific illnesses, and safeguarded the house and other buildings from lightning. It was buried in the soil to ensure a good harvest, was placed into nests and mangers so that farm fowl and animals would multiply, and was left under the main beehive for a good honey crop.

Pysanky were buried with those adults who died during the Velykden period, and with children who died throughout the year. This practice, carried into the beginning of this century, can be traced to its origin in prehistory, when eggs were placed into burial mounds as talismans to ensure the deceased's rebirth. One week after Easter, during Provody (Velykden for the dead), pysanky and special foods were left on the graves in the cemeteries so that the living could commune with their ancestors.

The pysanka has survived through centuries of cultural and political persecution. Thus, it is a thread connecting the extremely distant rich past of a people to its ultra-modern present. And so our beloved pysanka's power continues to this day.

May
4
1986

Turning the pages back...

In the days following the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986, The Ukrainian Weekly published many news stories, analyses and commentaries related to the cataclysm. Following are excerpts of a story headlined "The ramifications of the Chernobyl catastrophe," which appeared on May 4, 1986.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – "The nuclear disaster at Chernobyl has major implications and undermines the credibility of the Gorbachev regime."

That's how a noted expert on the Soviet Union assessed the political fallout from the accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Ukraine.

Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw, a 1984-1985 fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a professor of political science at Carleton University in Ottawa, said the credibility of the Gorbachev regime – both domestically and internationally – has been dealt a serious blow by last week's disaster.

Dr. Bociurkiw, during a telephone interview with The Ukrainian Weekly on May 1, pointed out that the extraordinary Soviet effort to restrict information about the nuclear accident flies in the face of promises of openness made by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev during the 27th Soviet Party Congress.

Mr. Gorbachev, in his keynote speech at the congress, said: "Extensive, timely and frank information is evidence of trust in the people, respect for their intelligence and feelings and of their ability to understand events of one kind or another on their own."

Prof. Bociurkiw expects the relation between Moscow and its neighbors will sour because of its early silence about the accident. He added that the authorities in Poland likely received much more information about the effects of the nuclear disaster than officials in Ukraine.

The handling of the Chernobyl accident, Dr. Bociurkiw said, brings to mind the vague Soviet coverage of the 1965 earthquake disaster in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent, when TASS admitted to only four fatalities. In the days following the Tashkent disaster, Soviet citizens were shocked to discover that the number of people killed by the earthquake was much higher: more than 8,000 people actually died in that disaster.

"This, along with the misleading Soviet coverage of the South Korean airline incident exposes the Soviet predilection for lying," Dr. Bociurkiw said.

After the smoke clears from the Chernobyl accident, Dr. Bociurkiw believes Moscow

(Continued on page 21)

EASTER PASTORAL

The light of the Lord's resurrection

Resurrection Epistle of the Permanent Conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops Beyond the Borders of Ukraine

To the Honorable Priesthood, Deaconate in Christ, Venerable monastics and devout faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church beyond the borders of Ukraine:

May the peace and grace of the Risen Savior be with all of you!

Among the 11 Resurrection gospels, pericope 114 of the Third Gospel is one of the most moving. With the pen of the holy Evangelist Luke, and through the Comforter, the Spirit of truth, an unusual event is described: how two disciples from the village of Emaus – deeply saddened by the events of Great Friday – left Jerusalem, the city of peace, and their friends, the apostles. They had witnessed the crucifixion, death and entombment of Him in Whom they had placed all of their hopes.

The tomb had sealed all of their aspirations. When their souls were overcome with feelings of tremendous sadness and despair, it was then that Jesus approached them and, though they did not recognize Him, raised their spirits and explained to them, "beginning with Moses and all the prophets, all that was said concerning Him," (Luke 24:27) and the significance of the sufferings which He endured out of love for the entire human race.

They were so taken with their "stranger" that they invited him to stay in Emaus with them, and He accepted the invitation. St. Luke goes on to describe the great event which forever transformed the lives of the two disciples from Emaus, and which has for 2,000 years transformed the life of every believer – an event which is at the heart of the Church and is the nature of the Church, namely the Eucharist. "He took bread,

blessed and broke it and gave it to them... and then their eyes were opened and they recognized Him" (Luke 24:31), the risen Christ Jesus.

Filled with boundless spiritual joy, they immediately returned to Jerusalem where they found the 11 gathered together and those who were with them "who told them that the Lord had risen and appeared to Simon" (Luke 24:24). And it is here that the disciples from Emaus told their brother apostles "how they recognized Him in the breaking of bread" – the Eucharist (Luke 24:35).

Shattered hopes came to life, light overcame spiritual darkness, and faith once uncertain was reborn by the risen Christ in the breaking of the bread.

The feast of Christ's Resurrection carries and strengthens in every person faith and hope. It makes known that even amidst the dark moments experienced by the family, the parish, the Church and the nation, the light of the risen Son of God which marks His victory over all evil, shines brightly.

The Emaus event – recognizing the risen Lord and Savior in the breaking of bread, a recognizing which is repeated in the Holy Eucharist at every divine liturgy – underscores the nature of the Church and serves as the guarantor of our rebirth and renewal, the assurance that the desires and hopes of all "who partake of the one Bread and Cup in unity with one another and in the fellowship of the Holy Spirit" will be realized (from the liturgy of St. Basil the Great).

Emaus also serves to remind all of us that the last word in Christ's teaching is not the tomb, but life; not death, but immortality; not Great Friday, but Resurrection.

United with the risen Christ and each

(Continued on page 16)

A revelation of divinity and humanity

Easter Message 2000 from the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, Conn.

To the Clergy, Religious and Beloved Faithful of the Stamford Eparchy:
Christ Is Risen! Truly He Is Risen!

Having kept the seals intact,
Thou didst rise from the tomb, O Christ,
As Thou didst not violate the seal
of the Virgin by Thy birth!
And Thou hast opened for us
the Gates of Paradise.

– Paschal Canon, Sixth Ode, First Troparion

With these words, which we chant every year on Holy Pascha, St. John of Damascus shows us a parallel between the Nativity of Our Lord and His Holy Resurrection from the dead. On both occasions Our Lord Jesus Christ reveals His Divinity, and on both occasions Our Lord simultaneously reveals His humanity – the human nature He received from the Holy Theotokos, the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Church teaches us that the Holy Mother of God is ever-Virgin, and that when she brought Our Lord into the world, this was in every respect a virgin birth. In His virginal conception in the womb of His Mother, Our Lord had no human father, and in His birth, Our Lord did not violate the virginity of His mother. In traditional iconography, the Holy Theotokos is depicted with three stars, to remind us that she was a Virgin before the birth of Our Lord, that she was a Virgin during the Birth of Our Lord, and that she remains a Virgin always. This is why, in English, we often call her the Blessed Virgin. Motherhood is a great blessing. We say that a mother is "blessed" when she has a child. However,

the Virgin Mary is the only virgin who has ever been so blessed, to have a child and yet remain a virgin.

At His Resurrection from the dead, Our Lord reveals His Godhood by an utterly miraculous rising. The Holy Shroud preserved in Turin (our Plaschanystia, which we venerate on Good Friday, calls the Holy Shroud to mind), shows the miracle: the glorified Body of the Risen Lord passed through the Holy Shroud, without in the least disturbing the Blood clots and the markings caused by the spices; the image is perfect. Later the same day Our Lord came to the Apostles in the upper room without troubling to open the doors: the glorified Body of the Risen Lord passed through the doors. Thus, in the words of St. John of Damascus, He "kept the seals intact."

Yet, after the Resurrection, and the clear manifestation of His Divinity, Our Lord remains true man, as he will remain for all eternity. He revealed this not only by allowing the Apostle Thomas to touch His wounds, but by asking the Apostles to eat with Him, by sharing food with them. Even after the Resurrection, the Risen Lord remained the same Lord Jesus Christ, true God and true man, Who was born of the Virgin Mary.

In the same Ode of the Paschal Canon, St. John of Damascus teaches that Our Lord dealt quite differently with another set of locks and bars. In His Descent into Hell, Our Lord "shattered the everlasting bars that held the prisoners captive." Our traditional iconography of the Pascha shows Our Lord doing just this: descending into Hell to raise up Adam and Eve and all the just who had been waiting throughout the ages, and under Our Lord's feet the shattered, broken

(Continued on page 16)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More observations on FDR's legacy

Dear Editor:

In his critique of my views on the legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jaroslav Sawka (April 9) has described them as propaganda. He then departed into indignation - to berate FDR for spies who stole atomic bomb secrets, and to voice outrage at pressures felt by ethnic Americans and their organizations (including the UNA) from government misconduct during World War II. He also struck a bizarre note by intimating that Soviet spies were a major factor in Germany's defeat.

I can only say that FDR's place in history is determined by his accomplishments for the United States, not for Ukraine or Zambia. Some Ukrainians in diaspora seem to entertain an illusion that foreign leaders are under moral obligation to be well-disposed to our cause, and that their goals are not sensible when they clash with our perception of what they ought to be. It is worthwhile to heed the axiom (attributed to Disraeli) that countries have no friends, only interests.

The linchpin of FDR's war strategy was his resolve that Britain and Russia must not fall to German onslaught - so that America would not remain alone facing the Axis powers. Coincidentally, or not, this also meant the survival of Slavs (including Ukrainians) from the peril of Hitler's design to wipe them out in his quest of Lebensraum for Germany. In retrospect, this determination in itself outweighed the flip side of the equation.

It is no mystery that the U.S. government went overboard in trying to please its Soviet ally. As seen from Washington and London, the Soviet war effort provided a tremendous boost to Allied prospects of victory. It took much of the heat off Britain and, in the long haul, saved millions of lives of American and British soldiers. It was the Soviets who took the brunt of casualties and broke the back of the Wehrmacht. That much is indisputable. Even the conservative British press went ecstatic, and for a good reason: the Brits would not have to bleed like they did in the first world war in France. The same was clear as a day for the Americans.

Ruffling the sensitivities of some ethnics in America was a minor nuisance by comparison. Sulking over this now is a waste of energy and dissipation of the scarce capacity to think. Of course, I take exception to the internment of the Japanese Americans - and place it under the heading of traditional racism, revisited and catered.

Relative to the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe, Mr. Sawka writes that "when Western powers told Stalin that he overstepped the deal by taking Austria and Greece he quickly backed off," the implication being, I suppose, that Stalin could have been scared away from Eastern Europe by a pantomime of browbeating. Not likely.

Actually, there wasn't any "taking" of Austria and Greece. Austria, like Germany, was divided into four zones of occupation, but all foreign troops were withdrawn with the signing of the peace treaty with Austria a few years after the war.

As for Greece, the Soviet troops never went there. Stalin tried indirectly to sup-

port the Communist uprising in Athens in 1945, which was put down by the British. Greece was considered a British backyard since the Lord Byron era. Its geography favored the pre-eminence of the Anglo-American sea power that could easily bottle up the Soviet fleet, causing a huge loss of face for Stalin. A chap with practical sense, he knew when to dodge.

Mr. Sawka's remark that the refugees from the Soviet Union were lucky that FDR died when he did - because supposedly it saved them from forced repatriation - is not very fortunate. Perhaps unknown to him, it was Eleanor Roosevelt, the former first lady, who was among the first to raise the flag on behalf of Soviet refugees and make the Truman administration quickly change its tune. It is more likely that, had FDR been alive at the end of the war in Europe, the repatriation issue would have become moot sooner than it did.

The penchant for sending refugees back was more evident in anti-Communist warrior Richard Nixon who handed the defecting Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka over to the Soviets, and then Ronald Reagan, of Star Wars fame, who did the same to Ukrainian sailor Myroslav Medvid.

Boris Danik North Caldwell, N.J.

Census materials available in Ukrainian

Dear Editor:

I have seen several articles in The Ukrainian Weekly about the 2000 Census in the United States. However, your readers should be aware of the fact that the Census Bureau provides some of the material in the Ukrainian language.

I learned of this when a U.S. Census Bureau employee mailed Russian-language material to St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in San Francisco. Upon reading information about the 2000 Census, I discovered that Ukrainian also was listed among the languages in which the Census material was being provided. After I tracked down the appropriate office in Sacramento, the available material in Ukrainian was mailed to our church.

Such material in Ukrainian is particularly useful to new arrivals to the United States from Ukraine who are at present only learning the English language.

Nadia M. Derkach San Francisco

Editor's note: That information was underlined in our editorial of April 2. Nonetheless, a reminder is welcome.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The fossil wins, again!

Let there be no doubt the ham-fisted, KGB-style early morning raid of the Gonzalez home in Miami was another victory for that old Marxist fossil Fidel Castro and his menagerie of America-is-always-wrong leftist sycophants.

It was also one of our nation's darkest hours.

The entire Waco-style debacle was the kind of forked-tongue travesty of justice that has become so typical of our attorney general. First you obfuscate the issue by forwarding the "best interest" paradigm, in this case, that of Elian Gonzalez. You showcase an ersatz psychologist like Irwin Redlener who proclaims that Elian Gonzalez "needs to be rescued" because he is in a "psychologically abusive" environment. Even though Dr. Redlener never came within 100 yards of little Elian you remain confident that the media, which has aided and abetted your outrages all along, will never question the man's credentials or his conclusion. Dr. Redlener, after all, is a friend of Hillary.

Next you ignore the mother's dying wishes and promote the idea that every father has the right to be with his son. Forget that in Cuba the law states succinctly that every child belongs to the state and that the parent's role is merely custodial.

You ignore Commadante Castro's staged political, anti-American demonstrations in Havana and argue that it's really Miami's Cubans who are politicizing a family issue. You assume a conciliatory and reasonable posture by agreeing to abide by "the rule of law." When the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals rules that Elian's petition for asylum should go forward, you return to the "rights of the father" gambit without so much as an eye blink. The media echoes your sentiments and the family-oriented American people nod their agreement.

Finally, you graciously consent, in the interests of all concerned, to reason with the "unreasonable" Cuban Americans, described by Time magazine as a "privileged, imperious elite ..." Once you have gained the confidence of Elian's Miami family, you lull them into a trusting relationship. Then, on Holy Saturday, while still on the phone with them, your combat-gearied stormtroopers bust down the door and, at the point of an automatic weapon, forcibly snatch 6-year-old Elian from the loving and comfortable environment he has known for five months. Later you describe this traumatizing horror as a "successful rescue mission" and the only option. Most Americans agree.

The Elian fiasco is not the first time that the Cuban American community has been body-slammed by Washington. During the Bay of Pigs fiasco, Cuban Americans were recruited by the CIA to invade Cuba and did so in good faith. Once they landed on Cuban soil, however, Washington withdrew its support and hundreds of freedom fighters were left to rot in Castro's prisons.

As Wall Street Journal Deputy Editor Michael Gonzalez, himself a Cuban American, points out, liberals love to bash Miami Cubans for two reasons. "First, liberals harbor a latent sympathy for Fidel Castro and for communism. Second, our very success disproves the claim that 'Hispanics' or other minority groups cannot thrive in America."

Ukrainian Americans know what it means to be debased by a media controlled by the left. During the Cold War Ukrainians and other American members of the Captive Nations assembly were often por-

trayed as war-mongering extremists living in a past that would never return. Now that the past has returned and Ukraine is free once again, there are no apologies from anyone, let alone the left and its legion of academic fellow travelers.

All ideas have consequences and horrible ideas - no matter how well intentioned - often lead to horrible consequences. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had the idea that Joseph Stalin was a closet democrat. During negotiations at Yalta FDR agreed to Stalin's demands that all refugees from the Soviet "Shangri-la" be repatriated after the war - forcibly if necessary. The Soviets held the position that all Soviet citizens who found themselves in Germany and in Austria after the war were anxious to return, except those who were Nazi collaborators.

This view was echoed by The New York Times which argued on January 24, 1945, that refugees who didn't wish to return were "collaborationists who have no claim on the sympathies of Russia's Western allies." By November 19, 1945, 2,037,000 people were returned to the Soviet Union. Operation Keelhaul, as it was called, forcibly repatriated thousands of kicking and screaming Soviet citizens before President Harry S. Truman put an end to this outrage by the signing of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. As Alexander Solzhenitsyn pointed out in his writings, the majority of those who returned, forcibly or not, were sent to the gulag. "Democrat" Stalin did not want anyone who had been in the West polluting the workers' "Eden" with democratic ideas.

Operation Keelhaul was followed by other betrayals of trust. The United States did nothing to support the Hungarian revolution of 1956, even after the U.S. secretary of state had earlier suggested that aid to captive nation revolts might be appropriate.

The South Vietnamese military assassinated South Vietnamese President Diem, an American-educated ally, with the blessing of U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and President John F. Kennedy. Left-leaning media puppets prepared the ground with articles clamoring that President Diem was a tyrant who was not in touch with his people. His successors were not only less competent but avaricious as well. Half believing the claims of left-inspired media, hirsute agitators and assorted Hollywood queens that Soviet-educated Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese patriot, America pulled out of Vietnam, leaving another ally twisting in the wind. Nor were there any apologies from the left for the "patriotic" atrocities that followed the Communist take-over.

And finally there were the forcible returns of Soviet sailors, the Lithuanian Simas Kudirka, who sought refuge on an American coast guard vessel, and the Ukrainian Myroslav Medvid, who jumped ship in New Orleans. Remember that? Remember how we were told that Mr. Medvid actually yearned to return to his native land?

So what lies ahead? Americans will remain convinced that Elian's kidnapping was the right and only solution. Elian will bond with his father and will eventually choose to return to Cuba, where he will be placed in a boarding school to be "re-educated" after his exposure to "dangerous anti-Cuban elements." In time, "60 Minutes" will feature a special on Elian in Cuba. And Al Gore will deny he ever supported asylum for Elian.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Visit our archive on the Internet at: http://www.ukrweekly.com/

Quotable notes

Honorable senators, some 67 years ago, a terrible and very sad event changed the lives of the Ukrainian population forever. It was in 1932 and 1933 that Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, in an effort to force millions of independent Ukrainian farmers into collectivized Soviet agriculture, adopted, in his demonical ways, several tactics to install a political famine.

Measures were adopted such as raising Ukraine's grain procurement quotas by 44 percent to create a drastic grain shortage, resulting in the inability of Ukrainian peasants to feed themselves; implementing an international passport system to restrict movements of Ukrainians traveling in search of food; killing anyone caught taking or hiding grain from a collective farm; persecuting thousands of Ukrainian intellectuals, writers and leaders; and attacking, with tanks and artillery, villages inhabited by defenseless farmers. Those are just a few of the horrible political measures taken by Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and his henchman Lazar Kaganovich to break Ukraine's will to resist.

Even though considerable efforts were made to hide or ignore the atrocities of this political famine, factual evidence has been gathered by recognized scholars to estimate the number of victims of the genocide at about 10 million people. Regrettably, the Western world, during the years of the Soviet Union, did not acknowledge or understand the magnitude of the genocide. With the acknowledgment of the present leadership in the Kremlin of this atrocity, it is an event in history that must be understood and commemorated.

This horror is poignantly described in a passage from a book entitled "I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko, a Communist agent who was assigned to safeguard the new harvest. It reads as follows:

"What I saw that morning was inexpressibly horrible. On a battlefield men die quickly, they fight back ... Here I saw people dying in solitude by slow degrees, dying hideously, without the excuse of sacrifice for a cause. They had been trapped and left to starve, each in his own home, by a political decision made in a far-off capital, around conference and banquet tables. There was not even the consolation of inevitability to relieve the horror."

I know that senators in this chamber actively support the cause of human rights and the dignity and worth of all human beings. I therefore encourage you, honorable senators, to join the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group to commemorate the victims of the Ukrainian famine genocide of 1932-1933.

— Sen. A. Raynell Andreychuk addressing Canada's Senate on November 23, 1999, regarding the policy of former Soviet Union on forcing Ukrainian farmers into agricultural collectives.

UAOC of North and South America consecrates new auxiliary bishop

CLEVELAND – During the pontifical divine liturgy on February 20 at Ss. Boris and Hlib Cathedral, Metropolitan Stephan and Archbishop Michael consecrated a new auxiliary bishop for the Metropolia of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church of North and South America – Sobornopravna.

Bishop Danylo was consecrated as titular bishop of Maramaros and auxiliary bishop of Cleveland. He will serve as episcopal vicar and oversee the Western Synclerete (Vicariate) of the Archeparchy of Cleveland. The See of Maramaros, which the new bishop was given as his titular see, was an Orthodox eparchy for many

years in what is now the Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine.

During the divine liturgy the Rev. Hieromonk Paisi Ross was ordained to the priesthood. He was appointed pastor of St. Ignatius of Antioch Church, Greenville, N.C. Deacon Timothy Belinskyj was elevated to the office of archdeacon in recognition of his 18 years of ordained ministry.

Many members of the Ukrainian community, as well as guests from across the United States and Europe were present to witness the consecration of the new bishop. A reception in honor of Bishop Danylo was held in the cathedral center following the ordination liturgy.



Newly consecrated Bishop Danylo (left) with (from left) Metropolitan Stephan, Archbishop Michael and Father Paisi.

UCC asks government for clarification of policy on alleged war criminals

WINNIPEG – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) has written to Anne McLellan, minister of justice and attorney general of Canada, and Elinor Caplan, minister of citizenship and immigration, seeking clarification on the government policy dealing with alleged war criminals.

This request for clarification is based upon the introduction of Bill C-19, the Crimes Against Humanity Act, by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lloyd Axworthy.

In his letter to the ministers, Eugene Czolij, president of the (UCC), stated the following:

"Based upon our review of Bill C-19, it would seem that the government of Canada is in the process of adopting the position of dealing with alleged war criminals through the criminal justice system as opposed to denaturalization and deportation proceedings. This is a positive move and one which we have been advocating for more than a decade.

"Given this apparent change, the UCC believes that [Canadians should be provided] with ... a clear statement that a new approach is being undertaken as it relates to alleged war criminals or those accused of crimes against humanity and that denaturalization and deportation proceedings will no longer be utilized."

In a letter to Minister Axworthy, UCC President Czolij wrote:

"The UCC has further noted, that while being extensively involved in the drafting and development of the Rome Statute, the

government of Canada has chosen to have Canadian courts treat differently crimes alleged to have been committed outside Canada than the International Criminal Court would treat those crimes under Rome Statute.

"In addition, from our review, it appears that Bill C-19 would treat crimes alleged to have been committed in Canada differently from those alleged to have been committed outside Canada.

"The UCC, in keeping with its traditional policy of equal and fair treatment under the law, and based upon its review of this proposed legislation believes that the same rules should apply to crimes specified in Bill C-19, whether they are alleged to have been committed inside Canada or outside Canada."

In addition, the UCC has requested a meeting with Minister Axworthy and his officials to "discuss this important legislative initiative in order to continue to work in building a fair and equitable process on these important issues." Similar meetings were requested with Ministers McLellan and Caplan.

Mr. Czolij also provided Mr. Axworthy with a copy of a legal overview of the proposed legislation prepared for the UCC by Peter K. Doody. This overview will form the basis of the presentation to be made by the UCC, should it be invited to appear before the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development once the bill has passed second reading.

Language society hosts NUKMA president

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago (TUM) recently organized an informative meeting for the Ukrainian community in Chicago with the president of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, (NUMKA), Dr. Viatcheslav Brioukhovetsky.

The February 20 meeting was opened by Dr. Bohdan Bodnaruk and a brief history of the NUKMA was presented by Prof. Vera Bodnaruk, president of TUM. The audience had an opportunity to view a recently made video from the NUKMA.

A special attraction was reminiscences of student life at the university by Lesia Shalak, a doctoral candidate in Ukrainian philology.

Due to the snowstorm in Chicago, Dr. Brioukhovetsky's flight was diverted to Switzerland, but he was still able to make the meeting before it ended. He shared with the audience the achievements and latest developments taking place at the NUKMA.

To achieve the highest standards and

recognition among world universities, considerable funds are required. Among the first benefactors of NUKMA in the Chicago area were: Dr. Myroslava Iwanciw (currently a member of that institution's board of trustees), Dr. Pylyp and Volodymyra Demus, and the Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago.

Ihor Wyslotsky, a successful businessman in the Chicago area, informed the audience that in order to financially help the university, the Mohyla Academic Society Inc. (IRS tax-exemption No. 23-2697509) was formed in the United States. Mr. Wyslotsky represents this society in the Midwest region.

For additional information please contact: The Ukrainian Language Society, 425 Ridge Ave., Clarendon Hills, IL 60514. Donations should be sent to: Mohyla Academic Society Inc./Administrative Offices, 860 E. State Parkway, Schaumburg, IL 60173.



Dr. Viatcheslav Brioukhovetsky (center), president of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, with supporters at an informative meeting sponsored in Chicago by the Ukrainian Language Society.

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.

Dumka celebrates 50th anniversary with gala concert

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – The sudden snow squall that hit the New York area on April 9 may have shut out the New York Mets' season opener at Shea Stadium, but it did not deter the Dumka Chorus of New York from celebrating its 50th anniversary with a full day of exhilarating festivities. Turning out in full force and full voice on the stage of The Cooper Union's Great Hall before a near-capacity audience, the 63-member mixed choir outdid itself in a performance of works by noted Ukrainian composers.

The chorus sang with strength, freshness and eager precision for their excellent conductor, Maestro Vasyl Hrechynsky, presenting a varied program that included Mykola Lysenko's reverential "Cherubic Hymn," Concert No. 3 from Dmytro Bortniansky's exultant "The King Shall Rejoice in Thy Might, O Lord," and excerpts from such popular Ukrainian operatic works as Petro Nischynsky's "Nazar Stodolia" and Mykola Lysenko's "The Drowned Maiden." Ukrainian folk songs with romantic and humorous content, arranged by Filaret Kolessa, Mykola Leontovych, Stanyслав Liudkevych and Yevhen Stankovych, provided lively contrast and change of pace.

Tenor Volodymyr Grishko, a soloist at the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York and the National Opera of Ukraine in Kyiv, was lauded with sustained applause and bravos following his grand contributions to the gala concert. Backed by the chorus, he poured Ukrainian vigor and Italianate quaver into the folk songs "I Look at the Sky," arranged by Victor Zarembo, and "Dark Eyebrows," with lyrics by K. Dmytrashko. The Italian tenor voice and diction that gained him entry into the Met's ranks was heard to fine effect in his solo aria from the operetta/zarzuela "La Taberna del Puerto."

In the program's second half, when the choristers entered in striking Hutsul-style folk costumes (a colorful change from the first half's black tie for men and emerald green gowns with orange gerdan-beaded necklines for the women), Mr. Grishko joined the chorus for two poignant selections: the Kozaks' song in captivity from the drama "Nazar Stodolia" and the heart-rending prayer from Semen Hulak-Artemovsky's opera "Kozak Beyond the Danube."

The excellent piano artistry of Dumka concertmaster and accompanist Genya Paley, a piano teacher at the Mannes College of Music in New York, was heard in two compositions, Kos-Anatolsky's Prelude in B minor

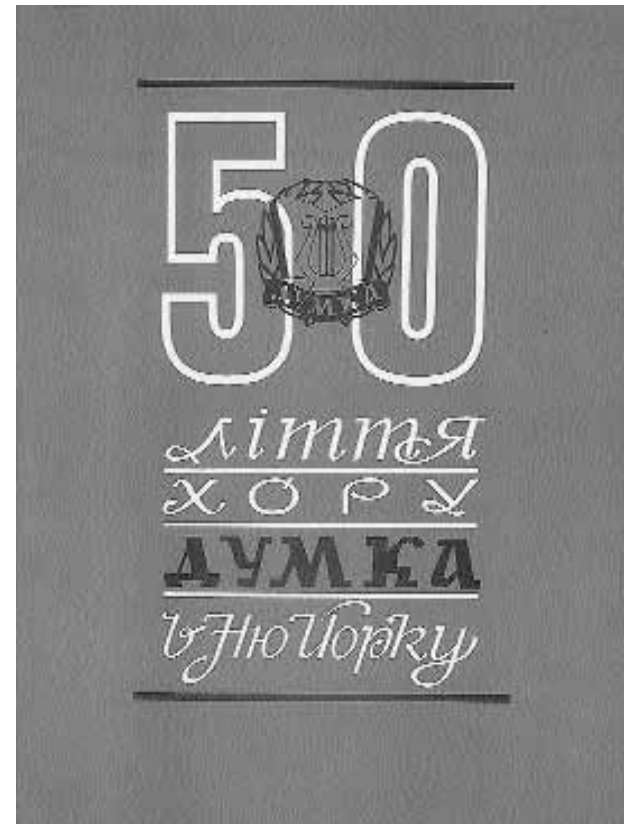
and Chopin's Ballad in G minor, Op. 23.

Chorus president Maria Danchuk-Reshitnyk, welcoming the audience in Ukrainian and English at the start of the afternoon, greeted Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's representative, Jason Street, diplomatic liaison officer for the New York City Commission for the U.N. Consular Corps and Protocol, and extended thanks to contributors and supporters for their "outstanding support" of the 50th anniversary concert. She noted that the Dumka Chorus is the only diaspora group to receive the Mykola Lysenko Award, presented to the ensemble in 1995 by Ukraine's Ministry of Culture "for active propagation of Ukrainian music in Europe, the United States and Canada."

In keeping with a day reserved for song and reunion, greetings received from a large number of Ukrainian American local and national organizations and from cultural institutions in Ukraine were not read on stage. Instead they were given prominent space in the gold-covered anniversary program book, including congratulations from Ukraine's Minister of Culture and Arts Bohdan Stupka; the Kyiv Music-Fest and its director, Ivan Karabyts; the Dumka Capella of Ukraine and its director, Yevhen Savchuk; the Ukrainian Bandurist Capella of Detroit; the Ukrainian National Association; the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and more than a dozen religious and secular organizations.

At the concert's end, a moving interlude occurred as former choir members and conductors were invited to join the choristers on stage for a bow, swelling the stage group to almost twice its size. Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky, a former Dumka conductor, and baritone George Bohachevsky, a Dumka member who sang for many years with the New York City Opera until illness forced his recent retirement, stood up to acknowledge audience applause from front-row seats in the hall. Semen Komirnyj, who directed the chorus for 17 years, came up on stage to accept an anniversary plaque; bouquets of flowers were presented to him and Mr. Hrechynsky, Mr. Grishko and Ms. Paley.

During the ceremony chaired by Dumka Past President Ihor Jadlickyj, commemorative plaques were also presented to three major supporters of the Dumka Chorus: the Ukrainian Sports Club, accepted by president Ivan Sierant; the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union of New York, represented by board chairman Myroslav Shmigel; and the Ukrainian National Association and President Ulana Diachuk (in Mrs. Diachuk's absence, the award was accepted by UNA



Cover of Dumka's 50th anniversary program book.

Secretary Martha Lysko).

After a resounding "Mnohaya Lita" by the entire assembly that practically raised the Great Hall ceiling, choristers, family members and friends moved in happy procession along Seventh Street to the Ukrainian National Home on Second Avenue, where a buffet feast awaited around large centerpieces of spring flowers. Against a background of Broadway show tunes spun out by pianist Andriy Solodenko, party-goers viewed a display of mannequins clad in costumes used during the 50-year history of the chorus and scrutinized an extensive exhibit of programs, photos and clippings that stirred fond memories and reminiscences for many viewers.

Maestro Hrechynsky, who said that Dumka plans to take its anniversary concert on a tour of Ukrainian communities in the United States, voiced the hope that Dumka would top off its celebration year with the release of a CD of Ukrainian liturgical music and another of Christmas and New Year carols.

Orthodox and Catholic Churches plan joint celebration

by Cornel Osadsa

PARMA, Ohio – Faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches have celebrated secular Ukrainian events together and joined together in social events for countless years. They have, in unofficial ways, attended liturgies and other spiritual events together.

Now, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, under the guidance of Metropolitan Constantine, and St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, also of Parma, under the guidance of Bishop Robert Moskal, are hosting a celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ over 2,000 years ago in an event called "United in Christ!"

On Saturday, May 20, and Sunday, May 21, the two cathedrals and the faithful of Cleveland-area parishes will combine their efforts in a jubilee weekend of spiritual activities. This Christian celebration begins at 5 p.m. on May 20 with Vespers at St. Vladimir's; Metropolitan Constantine and Bishop Moskal together with their Churches' respective clergies will participate.

A banquet on May 21 will take place at St. Josaphat's "Astrodome" Hall. The banquet begins at noon and will be followed by a concert featuring extraordinary liturgical music. Singing in the concert will be a youth choir and an adult choir. Both choirs will bring together singers from local Ukrainian Orthodox

and Ukrainian Catholic churches under the direction of Anna Keller, who will direct the adult choir, and Markian Komichak, who will direct the youth choir.

Metropolitan Constantine said he believes the immediate effect of this event and others like it will be multifaceted. "First, mutual respect for one another as we are of the same blood," he explained, "also to present a united front in reaching out to humanity in general and our Ukrainian brethren in particular – not only in the diaspora but also on the home front in Ukraine."

Bishop Moskal said the event will "uplift our people in spirit and bring us closer together, because we're closer than we are distant." He added, "we can learn from each other so as to strengthen our love of God and our great hope in Jesus Christ, the one and only Savior of us all."

The metropolitan added that he also sees long-term effects from the jubilee weekend, in particular, greater dialogue within the United States regarding what unites us, Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. "Such a dialogue can only lead to greater respect for one another," he added.

"Two thousand years ago God became man in Jesus Christ. A little over a millennium ago, Ukrainians embraced the Christ child, and, as Ukrainians, we unite in celebrating that event in prayer and song as only the Ukrainian spirit can deliver it," Metropolitan Constantine underscored.

Chicago welcomes Arabesky troupe

CHICAGO – The Chicago Ukrainian community here had the privilege on April 1 and 2 to view a fantastic drama ensemble Arabesky from Kharkiv. This group, consisting of only four young actors, did a magnificent job in presenting its interpretation of Ivan Kotliarevsky's "Eneyida."

The dynamic and often aerobic presentation included 18 Ukrainian folk songs in a special arrangement. The four actors who appeared in various roles were: Natalia Tsybmal, Ruslan Nykonenko, Vadym Korobka and Armen Kaloyan. The play was directed by the

young playwright Svitlana Oleshko.

Arabesky were able to present "Eneyida" to various Ukrainian communities in the United States due to the sponsorship of the Ukrainian National Association.

After their return to Ukraine, Arabesky plans to present "Eneyida" in 30 cities throughout Ukraine, but the troupe needs financial help to realize this project. The Ukrainian Language Society (TUM) Chicago supports this very worthwhile project; donations may be sent to: Ukrainian Language Society 425 Ridge Ave., Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.



Actors and the director of the Arabesky drama troupe with leaders of the Ukrainian Language Society in Chicago following a presentation of "Eneyida."

From our distant past: ancient Ukrainian customs of the Easter holiday

by Lubow Wolynetz

While safeguarding, preserving and displaying its collections, at the same time The Ukrainian Museum preserves and ensures the perpetuation of Ukrainian customs and traditions.

With its beginnings reaching back to antiquity, the Ukrainian cultural heritage developed through many millennia and is an abundant cornucopia of mythology, folklore, and pagan and Christian traditions. Through exhibitions, such as the current one called "Pysanky: Preservation of an Ancient Tradition," the museum features examples of a time-honored, beloved tradition associated with the Easter holiday, the pysanka – the Ukrainian Easter egg.

Acknowledged as the quintessential symbol of Ukrainian folk culture, the pysanka is but one component of an entire cycle that is part of the ancient rituals attributed to the advent of Spring and the Christian celebration of Easter.

These traditions, which originated in the ancient, pre-Christian times on the territory that today is modern Ukraine, reflect the religious outlook, social structure and the way of life of the people.

The pre-Christian, pagan religion practiced by the people was made up of certain cults, such as the cult of natural phenomena (the sun, moon, water, fire, wind, etc.), and the cult of the ancestors, among others.

It was believed that the ancestors visited the living during specific times of the year in order to protect the ancestral hearth and to help the living members of the family. However, homage had to be paid to them. These cults probably originated as a result of the people's observation of nature and its repetitive cycles, as well as from the experience of life and death. The agrarian mode of life of the ancient people of Ukraine also impacted on the formation of their religious convictions.

Helpless in the face of nature's power, people felt that by means of rituals, such as dances, rhythmic gestures, incantations and special offerings, they could

please and appease its majestic force. Adherence to prescribed rituals also reinforced law and order in an agrarian society, where a disciplined and balanced life was essential to survival. Spring heralded the rebirth of nature and the emergence of new life after a long winter. Spring was eagerly awaited and celebrated when it arrived, inspiring various rituals of greeting because this was the most important season of the year for people whose lives and welfare depended on the bounty of the land. The Spring rituals consisted of performing songs, dances, baking special breads, burning bonfires, coloring eggs, decorating pysanky and dousing with water.

With the introduction of Christianity to Kyivan Rus' in 988 many of these rituals were adopted into the Christian holidays. As a result, Ukrainian traditions are rich and deeply symbolic in their content. Thus, many of the traditions of the pagan spring holiday merged with Easter, the Resurrection of Christ, and the ancient rituals became a part of the Easter cycle of celebrations.

For example, on the Sunday before Easter, which is called "Willow Sunday," branches of the willow tree (known as "loza") are blessed in Church and then given to the faithful. The people tap each other with these branches, while chanting that Easter will be here in a week. This ritual held a magical intent in pagan times. Possessing medicinal properties, the willow tree was considered a holy tree, since in the spring it was one of the first in the plant world to show signs of life. The people believed that by tapping each other with the freshly-blooming willow tree branch, they would be able to draw from it the same energy and strength that allowed it to come to life in the spring.

The Christian church marks this Sunday in accordance with the Gospel, celebrating the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, where he was greeted by throngs of people waving palm branches. To commemorate this event the Church initiated a custom of distributing palm branches. On this day in Ukraine, willow branches are given to the faithful instead, thus combining the ancient pagan spring ritual with the Christian custom.

The week before Easter is known as "white, clean, illuminating, or grand week, Passion Week, or willow week." Its days are devoted to physical and spiritual cleansing. On Thursday evening there was a service in Church during which the Twelve Gospels of Christ's Passion were read. The attending faithful held large candles or three candles, tucked in a bed of herbs, called "passion candles." In olden times they were made from beeswax by the master of the house. Following the service, the faithful walked home with the lit candles. Throughout the year these candles were kept in a safe place until the following year's Passion Thursday. People believed that the candles had magical powers that would protect the house from lightning, prevent hail from ruining the crops and deter illness.

Sometimes on Thursday or Friday, and during the night before Easter, men and boys lit bonfires near the woods, on hills, by lakes and rivers, in graveyards, and on the greens before the churches. According to ancient belief, these fires were meant to cleanse the neighborhood of all evil, illness, and disaster. The flames supposedly also lit the way for the ancestral souls, who, it was believed, visited their former families. A token household item was thrown into the bonfire as a sacrifice to the gods to ensure prosperity during the year.

The most honored Easter bread was the round-shaped paska, and the preparation and baking of the paska was considered one of the most important tasks of the year. Every homemaker wanted her paska to be the best and the biggest. Thus while baking it she performed various magical gestures and incantations to insure its successful outcome.

The dough for the paska was kneaded in a trough, which rested on a pillow so that the bread would be light. During the preparation the homemaker had to think good thoughts. While the paska was baking no one was allowed to sit down in the house or make a loud noise, for fear the paska would go flat in the oven. In some regions the man of the house would stand guard at his front door, so that no one would enter to cast an evil spell while the paska was baking.

A successfully baked paska brought great joy to the family. It was wrapped in

a rushnyk (ritual cloth), or placed in a basket and taken to be blessed in a ceremony following the Resurrection Mass on Easter morning. Other foods as well as pysanky were also carried to church to be blessed.

The antiquity of the paska as a ritual bread was evidenced not only by the rituals performed during the baking, but also by the decorations that adorned this holiday bread. The top of the paska was decorated with symbolic signs made of dough such as a cross, rosettes and pine cones (symbols of fertility), entwined with a braid or spirals (symbols of eternity). Sometimes there were even birds and bees. Most of these decorations were remnants of an ancient pagan religion tied to the cult of the sun and bread.

On Easter, young girls performed hahilky (vesnianky) on the village green, in front of the church or in the graveyard. These ancient group dances and songs, games and pantomime scenes were believed to have a magical function. Their aim was to entice the spring to come as quickly as possible and to chase winter away. The songs and dances imitated the planting and growth of crops; through the magic of special words, music, rhythm and movements, they attempted to ensure a bountiful harvest. With these dances and songs the people tried to entice and enchant all the good spirits of the reawakened nature so that it would bring them good luck and wealth.

Last, but not least, there was the tradition of the pysanka, the Ukrainian Easter egg. While attempting to understand creation, ancient people developed myths in which the egg was perceived as the source of life, the symbol of the sun and the universe. Although similar myths and the decorating of eggs were found in many cultures of the world, Ukrainians today are one of the few groups of people who still uphold the ancient tradition associated with the egg.

The Ukrainian pysanka was believed to possess an enormous power, not only in the egg itself which harbored the nucleus of life, but also in the symbolic designs and colors that were drawn on the egg in a specific manner, according to prescribed rituals. Through this process the decorated egg became a talisman, a protection against evil, as well as harbinger of good.

In ancient times pysanky were decorated only by women and young girls. The decorating process was carried out in secret, away from the eyes of strangers lest someone cast an evil spell on the egg. In pagan times the pysanky were decorated in early spring, while with the onset of Christianity this was done before Easter.

The ornamentation of the pysanky consists mainly of geometric motifs, with some animal and plant elements. The Christian influence brought elements such as the cross, church and fish.

It took a long time for the Ukrainian pysanka to develop and achieve perfection. Although contemporary artisans continue to employ the ancient symbols and traditional colors on the egg, the pysanka is no longer considered to be a talisman, only a beautiful folk art object. However, it is still a very important part of the traditional Ukrainian Easter celebration.

The tradition of the pysanka at The Ukrainian Museum in the exhibition "Pysanky: Presentation of an Ancient Tradition" features the pysanky of several artisans who continue this time-honored Ukrainian tradition. Located at 203 Second Ave., New York, the museum is open Wednesday - Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For information call (212) 228-0110.

Lubow Wolynetz is curator of the Folk Art Collection at The Ukrainian Museum in New York.



A depiction of Easter traditions by Jacques Hnizdovsky (from a greeting card sold at The Ukrainian Museum).

DATELINE NEW YORK: Spotlight on paska and pysanky

by Helen Smindak

Martha Stewart, the famous doyenne of domesticity, featured Ukrainian Easter breads on her CBS-TV morning show on April 17, giving countless viewers a close look at the art of making an Easter paska – a round bread she described as a “symbolic bread” and “a very tasty bread, light and airy, yet firm so it doesn’t fall apart, with a little bit of lemon and orange in it.”

Ms. Stewart’s guest for the 20-minute paska segment was New York’s Ukrainian culinary expert Lubow Wolynetz, folk-art curator at The Ukrainian Museum in New York and curator of the Ukrainian Museum and Library at the Stamford Diocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Connecticut. Mrs. Wolynetz has been teaching workshops on traditional Ukrainian bread baking, including holiday breads and traditions, for several years, as well as embroidery courses that explore the history and evolution of regional stitchery styles and techniques.

Ms. Stewart, known for her amiable and friendly personality, and Mrs. Wolynetz, an equally genial personage, worked side by side in Ms. Stewart’s attractive studio kitchen, preparing a yeast mixture for a starter dough and mixing another set of ingredients that included grated orange and lemon rind, as well as a few ounces of rum and a half-cup of oil. (The oil is one of the secrets,” Mrs. Wolynetz confessed with a smile, “that nobody tells you about.”) Many cups flour, milk and butter were added, producing a large round of dough.

Previously prepared elements were used at various steps to accommodate the time restrictions of television. As bowls of starter dough or bread dough were set aside for the dough to rise, for instance other bowls with already-risen dough took their place.

Curious to know why special breads were baked for the Easter holiday Ms. Stewart received this answer from her guest: “It has to do with very ancient traditions. Ukrainians felt that nature needed a little help in the springtime for the sun to warm the earth quickly. They believed that the rituals of specific baked breads, the dances and songs which were performed and the incantations which were proclaimed helped the rebirth of nature and springtime. Now we serve these breads as special food at Eastertime.”

While Cecilia Daciuk, a former student of Mrs. Wolynetz and a catechist who cooks at the Stamford Seminary, showed how the dough is kneaded (the baker must hold the end of the dough and really stretch it out), Mrs. Wolynetz pointed out that this procedure was extremely important to achieve the right texture – “you’ll have difficulty making the decoration if you don’t get the dough very, very smooth.”

With the finished product divided into three equal parts, two portions were placed in tall butter-brushed pans lined with high “collars” of waxed paper. Mrs. Wolynetz turned her attention to rolling out the remaining portion of dough into long thin strands. Two strands were braided and formed into a circle for the rim of a loaf; two others, gently shaped so that the ends curled into spirals, were placed atop the bread at right angles to each other to form a symbolic sun. A small rosette or acorn decoration, symbolizing fertility, was placed in the center of the sun motif.

“The final result is utterly beautiful,” Ms. Stewart exulted as the paska loaves were brushed with an egg wash and placed in a 350-degree oven.

“It’s very important that the paska turn out well, because it’s taken to church to be blessed and everyone will see it,” responded Mrs. Wolynetz.

For a tasting of freshly baked paska, the TV hostess used slices of paska to create a liverwurst sandwich with filling of liver-

wurst and a semi-sweet mayonnaise concocted on the spot by Mrs. Wolynetz from hard-boiled egg yolks, freshly ground horseradish, sour cream and a few other ingredients.

Ms. Stewart told viewers at the start of her hourlong show that she learned about Ukrainian Easter breads from Iryna Kurowycky, president of the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America. She said she has been going to Kurowycky’s meat market in the East Village for many years to buy their hams and other meats, but did not realize Ukrainians produced such lovely breads until her recent chat with Mrs. Kurowycky.

Ukrainian pysanky

This year’s Easter egg exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum, dedicated to contemporary artisans who have been instrumental in preserving, revitalizing and popularizing the decorated egg which is such an important facet of our Easter celebrations – the Ukrainian pysanka – displays the work of six American and three Canadian artists. “Keepers of the Hearth and Their Offspring” will remain on view through the end of June.

Foremost attention in the exhibition catalogue is given to Yaroslava Surmach Mills of West Nyack, N.Y. Growing up in the Old World atmosphere of her father’s book store in the East Village – the Surma Book and Music Co. – she heard many stories and reminiscences about life in her parents’ native land and learned how to decorate Ukrainian pysanky. Mrs. Mills has used Ukrainian stories and themes for children’s book illustrations and charming reverse paintings on glass, has produced exquisite pysanky for the Surma shop and taught the egg-decorating art to hundreds of eager students.

Exhibit curator Lubow Wolynetz credits the “first gentle stir of interest in the pysanka” to Mrs. Mills’ father, Myron Surmach, who founded his bookstore in 1918 and began displaying and selling pysanky a few years later. A chance discovery of the shop by H. Ross of the New Yorker in 1948 inspired a story on Ukrainians and their Easter traditions and pysanky in the magazine, heralding the beginning of intense public interest in pysanky. Mr. Surmach passed away at the age of 99; his son Myron continues to run the shop with the help of his wife, Magda.

The elaborate pysanky created by Luba Perchyshyn, owner of the thriving Ukrainian Gift Shop in Minneapolis, have been featured extensively in the media and in Slavko Nowytski’s award-winning film “Pysanka.” Zenon Elyjiw of Rochester, N.Y., who began to experiment with egg decorating as a World War II refugee in Austria, got into the habit of collecting Ukrainian designs and copying them in a notebook; his research and collection led to the publication of a book “Sixty Score of Easter Eggs” (1994) containing 1,200 pysanky designs, the largest full-color album of pysanky yet published.

Mr. Elyjiw’s niece, Tania Osadca of Parma, Ohio, has been passionately fond of intricate Hutsul designs since age 12, when she first spied Hutsul pysanky during a family vacation in the Ternopil region. Later, as a young mother in the United States, she began making pysanky for Easter and initiated research that has led her to museum and archives in Ukraine during the past several years.

Native New Yorker Sofia Zielyk, a pysanka decorator from age 6, published a bilingual book “The Art of the Pysanka” in Ukraine (1993) and was the first American of Ukrainian descent to mount a traveling exhibition of pysanky in Ukraine. Ms. Zielyk was recently accepted as a full-



Artisans (front to back) Sofia Zielyk, Anna Gbur and Emily Robbins demonstrate how to make traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs, pysanky, at The Ukrainian Museum.

fledged member of the Association of Folk Artists of Ukraine.

Ihor Slabitsky of Rhode Island, who says he drew his first pysanky in 1980, vividly recalls an Easter in his early childhood when he watched his mother decorating a pysanka, using ordinary candle wax and an old kistka. For Yaroslava Bachynsky of Montreal, decorating pysanky is a family activity that has taken her and her two daughters, Romana and Natalka, to various art contests and New York’s Ukrainian street festival. The three women have demonstrated the art in municipal facilities and in stores, and organized a successful exhibition of Ukrainian folk crafts for Montreal’s Ukrainian Museum in 1996.

Showcased against black velvet in acrylic cases, the pysanky reveal a treasure trove of colors and designs that range from Ms. Perchyshyn’s bold Trypillian motifs and Mr. Slabitsky’s strong geometric element (swirls and stripes) to Ms. Zielyk’s finely decorated Hutsul designs on ostrich and hen eggs.

Ms. Zielyk, who recently appeared on ABC-TV’s 10 p.m. news program and demonstrated her craft at the American Craft Museum, was one of three experts who demonstrated pysanka decorating at the museum on April 22. With her were Anna Gbur and Emily Robbins, who learned the art from her mother, Nina Prosen Robbins, and has been passing on her knowledge to others at The Ukrainian Museum and for the third year in a row to an enthusiastic workshop group at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Museum director Maria Shust and pysanka decorator Yaryna Ferencevych taught the Ukrainian decorating techniques to adults and youngsters during workshops held on two April weekends.

Manhattan delights

Several interesting events most of them located on or close to Manhattan’s famous Fifth Avenue, deserve to be marked on your calendar and enjoyed before they close in May (details will be given in a future “Dateline New York” column).

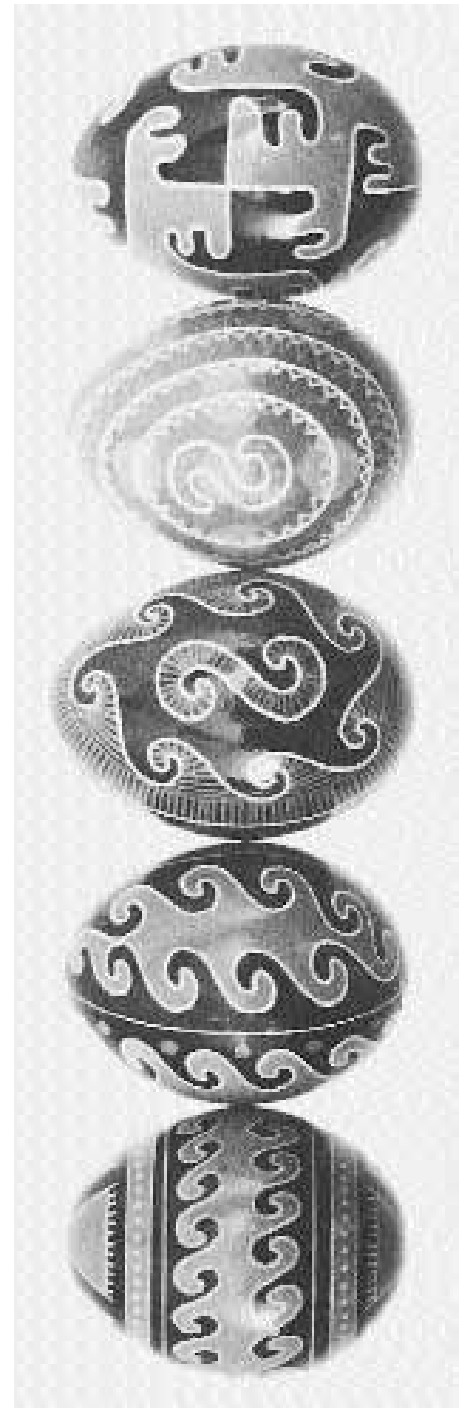
• Five luminous paintings by the 19th century Ukrainian artist Maria Bashkirtseva (1860-1884), a member of the Ukrainian aristocracy who studied at the Académie Julian in Paris, are included in a major exhibition at the small, jewel-box Dahesh Museum, situated at 601 Fifth Ave. (at 48th Street). The exhibit, “Overcoming All Obstacles: The Women of the Académie Julian,” closes on May 13. The museum is open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday.

• The Versace store and showroom on

Fifth Avenue between 51st and 52nd streets is presently displaying photos of its favorite male model, Richard Gladys, recently selected as No. 5 of the 25 Top Male Models by models.com. Of Ukrainian-Polish ancestry, the blond, blue-eyed 6’2” model is the son of Tamara Dyba Gladys of Lake George, N.Y., and the grandson of the late Stephania and Osy Dyba, who ran the Cosmos Parcel Agency in the East Village.

• Ukrainian actor Bohdan Stupka plays

(Continued on page 21)



Eternity symbols, known as bezkonechnyky, on pysanky from The Ukrainian Museum’s collection.

California Association to Aid Ukraine holds annual benefit banquet

by Roman I. Mykytyn
and Luba Poniatszyn Keske

STUDIO CITY, Calif. – On the evening of February 19, the California Association to Aid Ukraine (CAAU) hosted its annual fund-raising banquet. Scores of Ukrainians gathered at the Sportsmen's Lodge here, for a night of dinner and dancing.

The semi-formal event was organized to benefit the CAAU's current project, "Educate Ukrainian Orphans from Cradle to High School and Beyond."

Notable attendees included well-known, Oscar-winning actor Jack Palance, along with his brother, John and daughter, Holly, as well as Dr. and Mrs. William Selezinka and Dr. and Mrs. Rostyslav Stoyka. Also, members from the multi-national satellite-deploying organization "Sea Launch" were present, as was David Richard, executive director and founder of Wheels for Humanity, a good friend of CAAU. In general, there was a higher proportion of younger guests this year, yielding a diverse mix of people.

Guests first enjoyed a cocktail hour that provided an opportunity for them to make new acquaintances, and rekindle old ones. Afterwards, dinner was served, as opening remarks were delivered by CAAU President Dr. Roman Kulczycky and event chairman, Zenon Zachariasewych.

Following dinner, guests were invited to dance into the night. The band International Music from San Francisco, provided a mix of classic ballroom sounds, contemporary rock-and-roll, as well as rhythm and blues.

The fund-raising campaign began with the Kobzar Choir's Christmas Concert in December of 1999 and was followed-up with this event. Approximately \$28,000 was raised as a result of these two events.

The following day, still basking in the glow of the successful CAAU Ball, more than 20 people joined the CAAU leadership at the brunch following the liturgies.

On an atypically rainy Southern California day, guests again gathered at the Sportsmen's Lodge, which overlooks a serene pond filled with colorful exotic fish and graceful swans. However, spirits were not dampened as all gathered in a semi-private room warmed by a cozy fireplace.

Here, among old and new friends, people from all walks of life and ages, but with



Sunday brunch with the leadership of the California Association to Aid Ukraine.

many things in common, came together to share a meal, their experiences and to exchange ideas. Some talked about the good time they had at the ball, while Mr. and Mrs. Koziak, who came from Canada to visit their children and grandchildren, described their adventures in Ukraine 20 years ago.

Zoryana Keske, who traveled to Ukraine last October where she visited orphanages in Kyiv and surrounding areas on behalf of CAAU, shared her heart-felt experiences and photos of some of the orphans with the young people at her table, including CAAU's two new board members, Nadine Hewko and Andrea Wynnyk.

Her presentation sparked an enthusiastic response from the younger generation and Luba Hryciw, Marta Dowbucz, Lecia Chopko along with Susan Koziak, spoke about future trips to Ukraine and ways to help the children living there.



Jack Palance (right) with Charmiene Borisow and Zenon Zachariasewych at the CAAU's annual fund-raising banquet.

Pittsburgh honors its sister city with a declaration of Donetsk Day

by Olena Romanenko

PITTSBURGH – By the decision of the City Council of Pittsburgh, February 15 was declared Donetsk Day.

In attendance at this declaration and official welcoming ceremony were a group of Ukrainian journalists, comprising 10 reporters from print and electronic media in the Donetsk Oblast, and members of the Pittsburgh-Donetsk Sister Cities Committee.

The national flag of Ukraine was raised in council chambers; it will stand permanently in the chambers alongside those of other countries in which Pittsburgh has official sister cities. The emblem of the City of Donetsk also will remain in Pittsburgh.

Donetsk and Pittsburgh became sister cities in September 1999, when a delegation of five people from the Pittsburgh-Donetsk Sister Cities Committee returned from Ukraine with an agreement signed by the mayor of Donetsk, Volodymyr Rybak. The agreement was also signed by Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy.

This sister city relationship did not come about accidentally: both cities have a very similar history of development. Donetsk today resembles Pittsburgh of 50-60 years



Project coordinator of the "Community Connections" program, Stephen Haluszczak and mayor of Donetsk, Volodymyr Rybak.

(Continued on page 22)

Tennessee university's celebration features Ukrainian culture

by Andrew Gnyp

NASHVILLE – Middle Tennessee State University held its 10th annual international celebration at which Ukrainians were the featured country.

This was the first major event involving and exposing Ukrainian culture in Tennessee. The Dnipro Ukrainian dance ensemble was flown in from Milwaukee, to be the featured group. This group of young people, under the direction of Mark Glubish, performed various energetic Ukrainian dances for the 1,000 people at the banquet.

At the end of their program, Dr. Tech Wubneh, director of the MTSU International Program and Service, said this was the first time in 10 years that a group of performers received a standing ovation. This was certainly a tribute to the young people from Milwaukee.

In addition Mary Dure had an exhibit at the festival hall to acquaint others with Ukrainian folk arts such as pysanky as well as Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko.

The Nashville Ukrainian community took the dance group to the Grand Old Opry and on a tour of Music City U.S.A. The young Ukrainians of Nashville and Milwaukee truly had a great weekend. Organizers expressed special thanks to everyone who came to the festival dressed in their Ukrainian embroidered shirts.

The Gnyp and Burak families who are originally from Milwaukee and then moved to Nashville, and were proud to sponsor the Dnipro ensemble, since their families had performed in the same group in the 1970s. The Milwaukee chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America also served as a sponsor, covering some travel expenses for the dance group.

As this international event provided much exposure for Ukrainian cultural, Ukrainians in Tennessee hope this will lead to more successes in the future.



The Dnipro Ukrainian dance ensemble of Milwaukee performs at Middle Tennessee State University.

Buffalo UCCA fund-raiser supports UNIS

by Pavlo Bandriwsky

BUFFALO, N.Y. – The Ukrainian community turned out to support the benefit banquet sponsored by the Buffalo branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on April 15 at the Ukrainian Home Dnipro. Seventeen Ukrainian organizations and churches were represented at the fund-raiser for the Washington-based Ukrainian National Information.

Rep. Jack Quinn (R-N.Y.) and journalists Karen Brady and Rich Kellman all were honored with the Taras Shevchenko Freedom Award for service to the Ukrainian community. Congressman Quinn was the first member of the western New York delegation to join the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. Ms. Brady, a senior journalist for the Buffalo News, provided accurate and detailed reporting on the Famine Genocide Remembrance Day and the historic significance of this Ukrainian tragedy. Mr. Kellman, senior correspondent for WGRZ Channel 2, has extensively covered stories important to the Ukrainian American communi-

ty, including reports from Kyiv and Lviv.

The event helped to strengthen the Ukrainian community ties with these important people and allowed the Ukrainian community to show its appreciation for their contributions.

All in attendance were very impressed with the performances provided by the Mria Choir, violinist Wasyl Popadiuk, vocalist Yaroslav Kowalchuk and the Ukrainian School of Dance. Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the UNIS, was the keynote speaker.

The event raised \$3,000 from the Buffalo community to provide much-needed support for the UNIS, the Washington office of the UCCA. This amount included a donation of \$1,000 from the Ukrainian Home Dnipro Federal Credit Union.

Thanks were offered to all who helped to organize the gala especially to chairpersons Akacia Belmega, Cultural Program Committee, and Yuri Darmohrai, Organizational Committee. Pavlo Bandriwsky, who heads Buffalo's UCCA branch was chairman of the banquet.

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Bohdan S. Wynur

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Spring 2000, 416 pp., 14 1/4 x 21 1/2, ISBN 1-55304-025-8 \$35.00 (hard) - \$25.00 (paperback) ISBN 1-55304-026-6 (pb) \$12.00

Bohdan S. Wynur is a former editor of American Ukrainian Service Agency and a publisher of the Ukrainian Review. He has published numerous articles on Ukrainian history and culture.

What the Reviewers Said About the Previous Edition

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The light...

(Continued from page 8)

other in the Eucharist, we Hierarchs – servants of the Lord and members of the Permanent Conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops outside of Ukraine, greet all of you, our spiritual children outside Ukraine. In the spirit of the Resurrection, we embrace our brothers in episcopal and priestly ministry and all the faithful of the Church of Christ in Ukraine, and we proclaim that the light of the Lord's Resurrection and the unifying force of the Eucharist will soon envelope your hearts and bring about the blessed unity and deserved autocephaly which Christ-loving Orthodox Christian Ukraine merits.

With the assurance of our love and constant prayers, we remain,
 Your servants in the risen Lord:

- †Vasyly
Metropolitan, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada
- †Constantine
Metropolitan, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A. and in Diaspora
- †John
Archbishop, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada
- †Antony
Archbishop, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A.
- †Vsevolod
Archbishop, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A.
- †Ioan
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- †Jeremiah
Bishop, Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South America

Given in Winnipeg, Manitoba and South Bound Brook, N.J., London, England, Curitiba, Brazil, and Canberra, Australia, on Paskha in the year of our Lord 2000.

A revelation...

(Continued from page 8)

bars and locks and chains of Hell. In His Birth, Our Lord did not "break the seal" of the Virgin; He chose instead to reveal His Godhood and to teach us the purity of His Mother. In His Resurrection, Our Lord did not "break the seal" of the shroud and the tomb; He chose instead to reveal His Godhood and His glorified human body; He broke the locks and chains of sin, of death, of Hell, so that He might set us free.

In this unique year of the Great Jubilee, this beautiful parallel which St. John of Damascus teaches us in song and poetry should strengthen our faith in God the Son, born of the Virgin, trampling sin and death by His death, and Risen from the dead for our salvation. May the Paschal joy of this great jubilee be yours in all the abundance of grace! May our parishes, our families, our homes all celebrate this Pascha of the year 2000 as never before.

Imparting upon you my episcopal and paternal blessing and wish that this Easter this Holy Pascha be for you rich in the graces that only the Risen Lord can grant, I remain,
 Sincerely yours in Christ,

Most Reverend Basil H. Losten, D.D.
 Bishop of Stamford
 (New York and New England)

Given March 25, 2000, the Feast of the Annunciation, in St. Vladimir Cathedral, Stamford.

Recent conferences...

(Continued from page 7)

However, it is business elites in Ukraine, particularly those from the military-industrial sector, who, acting in their own self-interest, have pushed Ukraine's foreign policy in a pro-Western direction, according to Tor Bukkvoll, senior researcher at the Norwegian Defense Research Establishment. Identifying Ukraine as a "privatized state," that is, one that "functions to defend the interests of a small, capitalist class," he stated that it is the interests of these economic elites that have moved Ukraine towards a more European foreign policy.

"Ukrainian industrial barons from East and Central Ukraine paid for Kuchma's campaign in 1994," he claimed, "and were awarded with numerous influential positions in the government and presidential administration ... They set out to achieve integration with Russia, but on terms that gave themselves a considerably stronger and more equal position than had been the case during Soviet times. When

they learned that this was not how the Russian elite envisioned the reintegration, they became proponents of a pro-Western foreign policy course instead."

He did note, however, that since privatization is almost complete in Russia, but not so in Ukraine, that Russian business elites are once again cultivating close personal ties with Ukraine's business elites with the intention of having Russian capital invested in Ukraine as the state continues to privatize. This is especially evident, according to Dr. Bukkvoll, in Ukraine's energy sector.

Correction

In the April 16 issue article about Wasyl Palijczuk's art exhibit, it was incorrectly stated that Prof. Palijczuk teaches at Carroll Community College, whereas he teaches solely at Western Maryland College in Westminster, Md. The exhibit, the artist's largest show comprising 84 pieces, was on view at Carroll Community College March 19 through April 26.

Business briefs

(Continued from page 3)

and producing gas and oil in Canada, Poland, Slovakia and the Republic of Sakha-Yakutia in Russia. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainian food and beverage exhibition held

KYIV – Produkty Ukrainy 2000, a national exhibition, was held April 11-14 in the ACCO exhibition center. About 80 Ukrainian companies representing food production, information and packaging services for food processors, as well as beverage and confection manufacturers presented their goods at the exhibition. Most of the participants expressed satisfaction with the exposure of their companies and products to the public. (Eastern Economist)

Export of domestic tobacco increases











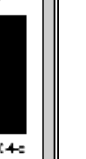
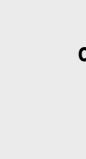
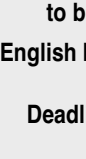
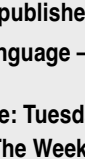
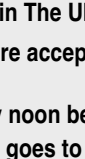
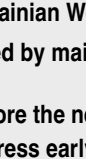
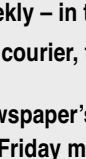
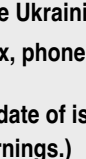
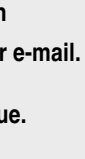


KYIV – Tobacco companies in January through October increased cigarette exports by 100 percent, reaching 6 billion cigarettes worth \$41.8 million (U.S.). In January through October of 1998, tobacco companies exported nearly 3 billion cigarettes for \$19.8 million (U.S.). Most exported cigarettes were produced by the Kyiv and Cherkasy factories, owned by Reemstma. During the first 11 months of 1999, domestic tobacco factories produced 49.19 billion cigarettes. The capacity of the domestic market is estimated to be 75 billion cigarettes. Imported cigarettes in January through October fell by 60 percent, or by 4.35 billion cigarettes, compared to the same period last year, to 2.847 billion worth \$32.9 million. The UkrTiutiun tobacco lobby says that the decline of officially registered imports only proves that contraband cigarette imports are on the rise. (Eastern Economist)

Russian-Ukrainian airline to receive U.S. loan

WASHINGTON – The U.S. ExImBank on March 29 agreed to extend a \$1.5 million loan to the Russian-Ukrainian joint venture Volga-Dnipro Airlines. The money is earmarked for the purchase from Honeywell of 11 installations of equipment to prevent air collisions. Volga-Dnipro Airways is involved in long-range air cargo shipments using Ruslan AN-124-100 planes. The airline operates mainly in the United States, providing services for Boeing, Lockheed Martin, GE Aircraft, Space Systems/Loral and Caterpillar. (Eastern Economist)

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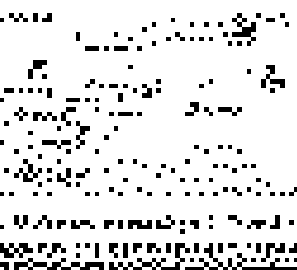
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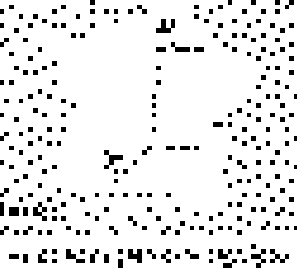
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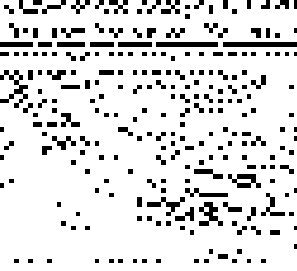
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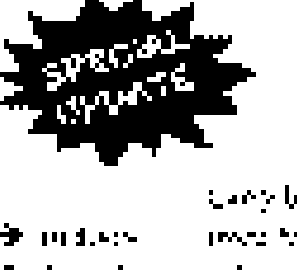
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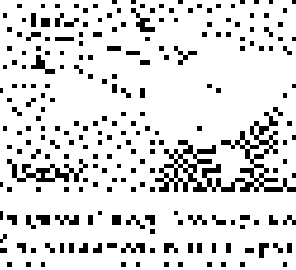
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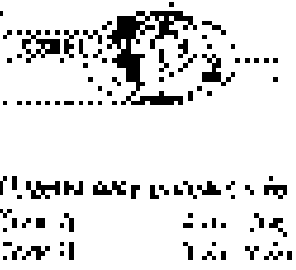
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Tour C	JFK - LVIV - JFK	Aug 10	Sep 14

2000 Brochure will be mailed ONLY upon request!

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Retiree organizes pysanka workshop



DEARBORN, Mich. – On March 23 a Ukrainian pysanka workshop was held at the Henry Ford Retirement Village, organized by Peter Martyn (seen above with a student), master pysanka artist and a resident of the retirement community. Held with the personal endorsement of First Lady Hillary Clinton, the workshop raised money to help the children of Ukraine, who continue to suffer from leukemia and other ailments in the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986. Mr. Martyn has created Ukrainian Easter eggs for 75 years and given dozens of demonstrations and workshops. In a letter, Mrs. Clinton stated, "Your hard work in helping those who are most vulnerable in our society is commendable. In its children resides each nation's greatest treasure. As we nurture and protect that treasure, we ensure the world's future."

Illinois first lady commends volunteers



CHICAGO – Illinois First Lady Lura Lynn Ryan met recently with the members of "Gift of Life" Rotary Club – Children of Ukraine. The organization brings children from Ukraine to the United States for free medical care. Mrs. Ryan commended the organization for its commitment and dedication. Seen (from left) are: Valerie Chryniwsky, Nila Pawluk, Ms. Ryan and Marta Ozga.

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Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Rest, O Lord, the souls of Your faithful departed servant!

The Council of Bishops and Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA invite all Christ-loving faithful to participate in this year's two day Paschal Provody pilgrimage, May 6 and 7, 2000, commemorating all the departed in Christ, especially those who perished as a consequence of the Stalin-orchestrated Genocide – Famine of 1932-33, those who perished as a result of Chernobyl disaster and all who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of Ukraine.

Saturday May 6, 2000; Feast of St. George the Great Martyr.

9:30 a.m. – Liturgy in St. Andrew Memorial Church.

6:00 p.m. – Vespers in the Memorial Church, followed by confessions.

Parking on cemetery and Memorial Church property is forbidden. Round trip transportation via Consistory Van from the parking area at 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, N.J. begins at 8 a.m. and concludes at 5 p.m.

Cultural exhibits and vending will take place from noon to 7 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Cultural Center.

The Library and Museum will be open to all visitors.

6:00 p.m. – Vespers in the Memorial Church, followed by confessions.

Sunday, May 7, 2000.

9:00 a.m. – Greeting of the Hierarchs.

9:30 a.m. – Eucharistic Liturgy. Celebrant: His Beatitude Metropolitan Constantine. Concelebrants: Archbishops Antony and Vseolod and area clergy.

After the liturgy, Solemn procession to the Memorial Cross, and celebration of a Panakhyda for the blessed repose of departed Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, clergy and devout faithful, especially the victims of the Great Famine, the Chernobyl disaster and those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of Ukraine.

All parking is on Consistory grounds, 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, N.J. (Across from the Somerset Marriott). Parking on cemetery and Memorial Church property is forbidden. Round trip transportation via Consistory Van from the parking area at 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, N.J. begins at 8 a.m. and concludes at 5 p.m.

The Library and Museum will be open to all visitors.

Cultural exhibits and vending in the Main Auditorium of the Cultural Center from 1 p.m.-7 p.m.

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Canada announces...

(Continued from page 5)

including legal and immigration services, specialty food producers, religious organizations, ethno-specific health care providers, translators, ethnic media and publishers.

The CEC is a non-profit umbrella organization representing a cross-section of ethno-cultural groups across Canada. Its objec-

tives include ensuring the preservation and enhancement of Canada's cultural heritage, the removal of barriers that prevent some Canadians from participating fully and equally in society, the elimination of racism and the preservation of a united Canada.

The funding was provided by the Multiculturalism Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage. Funding for this project was provided in the February 2000 budget and is therefore built into the existing fiscal framework.

Spotlight on paska...

(Continued from page 13)

the role of Col. Boiko, director of the Ukrainian Army Song and Dance Ensemble, in "East-West," the French-made movie that was among nominees for Best Foreign Film at this year's Academy Award ceremonies. Playing in the Paris Theater, located on 58th Street just west of Fifth Avenue, the film stars Sandrine Bonnaire, Oleg Menchikov and Catherine Deneuve. Although the story deals with Russian émigrés in the West who are enticed by the

Soviet government to return home, the action is set mostly in Kyiv, where the émigré family at the center of "East-West" has been allocated a communal apartment.

• Steel works by artist Christina Shmigel, using traditional blacksmithing techniques in non-traditional applications, are included in a group show at the John Elder Gallery, 529 W. 20th St. (seventh floor), until May 23. Ms. Shmigel, a resident of St. Louis is the daughter of Myroslaw Shmigel, chairman of the board of the Selfreliance (NY) Federal Credit Union, and Nadia Shmigel. Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

will make strident attempts at "searching for a scapegoat" for internal purposes. In an attempt to maintain face before its own people, the Kremlin leaders will likely point an accusing finger for the embarrassing mishap not at themselves, but towards the management of the Chornobyl power plant and possibly the Soviet ministry responsible for energy, Dr. Bociurkiw said.

The nuclear accident may very well provide the Kremlin with an excuse to conduct a long-awaited leadership shake-up in Ukraine. Dr. Bociurkiw believes Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the first secretary of the Communist Party in Ukraine, will likely be the first victim of a leadership purge, he said, especially since the Ukrainian leader is depicted as a leftover from the Brezhnev era.

"The people who were in charge locally will also be among the first victims of any reprisals from the Kremlin," Dr. Bociurkiw added. ...

Source: "The Ramifications on the Chornobyl catastrophe" by David R. Marples, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 4, 1986, Vol. LIV, No. 18 (reprinted on April 21, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 16, in a special issue published on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.)

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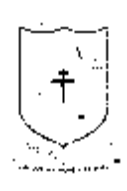
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It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

ployment, Reuters reported. In issuing this report, ILO economist Guy Standing said that “if Ukraine were not in Europe, it would be rightly called a developing country.” The ILO report said that monthly income had dropped in real terms from \$37 in 1998 to \$25 in 1999, that life expectancy had declined sharply, that industrial firms are now operating at less than 44 percent capacity, down from 66 percent in 1995, and that approximately one-third of the work force is effectively unemployed, a statistic that makes “a mockery of the official rate of registered unemployment.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to seek new IMF funds

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yushenko will travel to Washington in early May to press the International Monetary Fund to resume loans to Ukraine, Interfax reported on April 25. The IMF had blocked a loan package to Ukraine in 1999 because of concerns about Kyiv’s failure to adopt needed economic reforms. Mr. Yushenko told reporters in the Ukrainian capital that he will also press for more funds to help close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Reuters reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Armenia marks genocide anniversary

YEREVAN – Tens of thousands of Armenians, including the country’s entire leadership, marched in silence on April 24 to the Yerevan monument to an estimated 1.5 million Armenians killed in Ottoman Turkey in 1915, RFE/RL’s Yerevan bureau reported. In a televised address to the Armenian people, President Robert Kocharian said Armenia will continue to try to persuade the international community to formally acknowledge the killings as genocide. At the same time, he called for reconciliation and for “a new kind” of relationship between Armenia and Turkey which, he said, is crucial to maintaining stability and developing regional cooperation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Chornobyl’s effects felt in Poland

WARSAW – Researchers in southeastern Poland, the region of that country most affected by the April 1986 Chornobyl nuclear accident, have found thyroid changes in one out of two young women and in 10 percent of all young people, the PAP news service reported on April 24. In the towns of Kolno, Sejny and Suwalki, up to 70 percent of the population have enlarged thyroid glands. The Bialystok Medical Academy plans to publish a full report later this year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Three missiles go awry

KYIV – Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk on April 24 confirmed suspicions that an explosion in Kyiv on April 20 had been caused by a stray Ukrainian Tochka-U missile, ITAR-TASS reported. Also on April 24, a stray Russian

dummy missile slammed into a Ukrainian passenger ship during a Black Sea training exercise, Reuters reported. The Russian Black Sea Command on April 25 said the captain of the Ukrainian ship was to blame for the incident because he had strayed into waters that both Russian and Ukrainian officials had declared off-limits during a naval exercise, ITAR-TASS reported. This was the second such Russian missile misfire in one day; in Kazakhstan a Russian Strizh-3 rocket spun out of control after launch and exploded in the western region of that country. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet backs draft land code

KYIV – Ukraine’s Cabinet of Ministers on April 21 approved a draft land code that would abolish most restrictions on the private ownership of land, Interfax reported. The draft will now be sent to the Verkhovna Rada for possible adoption. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Central bank may close 30 banks

KYIV – Yaroslav Soltis, the deputy chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, told Reuters on April 21 that the bank might close most of the country’s 38 commercial banks currently under NBU supervision. “There will be 122 or 125 working banks left,” he said. “If a bank is ill with such a disease as illiquidity or insolvency, then it should be closed.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma urges fight against corruption...

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told the presidential Coordinating Committee for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption on April 20 that all that has been “stolen” from the people and the state must be returned, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuchma added that there should be “no untouchables, no double standards, no double morals” in dealing with crime and corruption. The president said he is concerned with the situation in the energy and banking sectors and named the United Energy Systems and the Slovianskyi Bank as entities that have evaded payments to the state budget. He also noted that privatization “remains a favorable sphere for corruption and economic crime” and demanded that the government ban “privatization of

(Continued on page 23)

Pittsburgh honors...

(Continued from page 14)

ago. After World War II, Pittsburgh was known as the steel capital of the world. The city and its environs housed many steel mills and other industries related to coal mining. Today in place of the closed mills and mines stand new high-tech businesses; former steelworkers and miners have learned new professions or left the region to find employment elsewhere.

But Pittsburgh and Donetsk are drawn together not only by their industrial heritage. Pittsburgh has the fourth largest Ukrainian community in America. Over 20,000 Ukrainian Americans live in the city. Many of these Ukrainian Americans have never been to their historical motherland and don’t know the Ukrainian language, but they maintain their traditions, and protect and know Ukrainian culture and history. Over the last several years they have invited guests from Ukraine into their homes.

The Donetsk journalists, who stayed in Pittsburgh most recently as participants of the Community Connections program, stayed with such families. This cultural exchange program is sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

Since 1996 over 130 representatives from the Donetsk Oblast have taken part in this program.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 22)

Ukrainian entities through offshore zones." (RFE/RL Newline)

... while tax inspector points to Rada

KYIV – State Tax Administration chief Mykola Azarov said at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption that national deputies and their enterprises control 25 percent of imports and 10 percent of exports in Ukraine, the Eastern Economist Daily reported. Mr. Azarov added that 364 deputies are involved in economic activities and the number of organizations they control exceeds 3,000. According to his data, in 1999 these companies imported and exported goods worth 18.4 billion hrv (\$3.4 billion), failing to pay 4.1 billion hrv in taxes and other dues to the state budget. Mr. Azarov also said only some 30 Ukrainian citizens declared incomes exceeding 1 million hrv in 1999, while more than 5,000 citizens purchased Mercedes worth between \$100,000 and \$300,000. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma criticizes Cabinet on reforms ...

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on April 19 criticized Prime Minister Viktor Yushenko's Cabinet for the slow pace of reform in the country, Interfax and the Eastern Economist Daily reported. "The government still has not found the instruments that could solve present problems," Mr. Kuchma told a Cabinet of Ministers meeting. He added that the government should focus its attention on structural reform and increase the regulatory function of the state. Responding to Vice Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov's report that Ukraine posted a 5.6 percent growth in gross domestic product in the first quarter of

this year, Mr. Kuchma said the growth results from the former Cabinet's effort last year and is not linked with current reforms. (RFE/RL Newline)

... poor performance of energy sector

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma also said the performance of the fuel and energy sector, for which Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is responsible, is "completely unsatisfactory." He noted that "The situation in the sector has reached the critical point and it was only a miracle that the country's energy system has not collapsed." Mr. Kuchma accused Ms. Tymoshenko of continuing the Communist-era practice of using energy resources whereby those resources are consumed but not paid for. "The energy sector became the creditor of practically all other sectors although it is almost bankrupt itself," Mr. Kuchma added. There have been rumors that the president wants to sack Ms. Tymoshenko, but he said he is not going to make personnel decisions at a Cabinet meeting. Some 200 Tymoshenko supporters demonstrated outside the government's offices, saying they back her attempts at reforming the sector. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine restructures foreign debt

KYIV – The Ministry of Finance on April 18 said Ukraine has concluded the restructuring of a \$2.37 billion debt due to be paid in 2000-2001, Interfax reported. Under the restructuring plan, the ministry annulled old bonds, issued new Eurobonds with a seven-year maturity period, and repaid \$220 million in interest. Simultaneously, Ukraine has issued \$2.24 billion worth of new foreign loan bonds denominated in Euros and U.S. dollars and due to be paid in 2007. (RFE/RL Newline)



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, May 5

NEWARK, N.J.: Prominent Ukrainian bandurist Taras Lazurkevych of Lviv will appear in concert at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue, at 7:30 p.m. in a program of Dumy, Ukrainian folk songs, as well as classical and his own compositions. The concert is sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 75 of Maplewood, N.J. Tickets: \$10.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents the group exhibit "Resurrection," curated by UIMA committee member Olga Stefan, featuring the work of David Cook, Eric David Hamilton, Maire Kennedy, Dessa Kirk, Marci Rubin and Rick Smith. The exhibition examines the work of artists who "resurrect" the detritus of contemporary society, reinvigorating objects that had been discarded with new life. The exhibit runs through June 25. For additional information call the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at (773) 227-5522.

Saturday, May 6

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) is holding a Spring Dance, featuring music by the Vorony of Syracuse, N.Y., at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Donation: \$15, adults; \$10, youth up to age 22. For table reservations call the Ukrainian Gift Shop/SUM-A Cooperative, (860) 296-6955.

Saturday-Sunday, May 6-7

HARTFORD, Conn.: An exhibit and sale of framed and unframed photographs by noted photojournalist Tania D'Avignon will be held in the church hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave., on Saturday at noon-5 p.m. and on Sunday at 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Proceeds from the sale will be donated to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. For further information, call (860) 956-3834.

Thursday, May 11

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) announces the first "Brown Bag" lunch of 2000. The event will be held at noon at the UCCA National Office located at 203 Second Ave. The guest speaker will be Pavlo Boseyy, producer and scriptwriter of a 51-minute documentary titled "A Chain to Join Two Worlds: Historical Links of Central Ukraine and Britain." Mr. Boseyy will show excerpts of the film and discuss "Central Ukraine: Through the Eyes of Past and Present Kirovohrad." Coffee and soda will be provided. To register call the UCCA office at, (212) 228-6840.

Friday, May 12

PHILADELPHIA: A Ukrie Dance Party, sponsored by the Ukrainian Radio station "Today" and featuring a guest band from Ukraine, will be held Ulana's, 205 Bainbridge (one block south off South St.), starting at 9 p.m. For more information call (215) 922-4152.

Saturday, May 13

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey is

holding a presentation by Larry Yanchynski, North American representative of the Ukrainian Heraldic Society, on the topic "Genealogy in Ukraine: How Far Back Can You Trace Your Family Tree in Ukraine?" The presentation will be held at the Ramada Hotel, 130 Route 10 (westbound) at 7:30 p.m.

LIVONIA, Mich.: The Livonia Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Volodymyr Schesiuk, presents the last concert of the season titled "Lasting Impressions," with guest artist pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky in a program of works by Liszt, Piano Concerto No.1; Skoryk, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5. The concert will be held in Carli Auditorium, Churchill High School, at 7:30 p.m. For tickets and information call (734) 464-2741 or (734) 421-1111.

WARREN, Mich.: The School of Ukrainian Studies (Shkola Ukrainoznavstva) in Detroit will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a banquet at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 4 p.m. Tickets: \$20, adults; \$15 children. A commemorative book, providing a detailed history of the school will be available for purchase. Contributions (tax-deductible) from former students and friends of the school are welcome. For further information contact: Svitlana Leheta, (313) 640-8257; Marta Korol Skalchuk, (810) 582-9057; or e-mail: Martakorol@yahoo.com.

Friday, May 19

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding a seminar at the University of Toronto with Dr. Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, who will speak on the topic "The Khmelnytsky Uprising, The Image of Jews, and the Shaping of Ukrainian Historical Memory". The seminar will be held at University College, Room 152, at 4 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday-Sunday, May 20-21

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization of Rochester is celebrating its 50th anniversary with a week-end of activities that will bring together current and former members of Plast, as well as parents and friends. The jubilee celebration begins on Saturday, May 20, at the Marriott Airport Hotel in Greece, N.Y., with a cocktail hour at 5:30 p.m. and a slide presentation that highlights Plast events and activities in the Rochester area over the past 50 years. At 6:30 p.m. the guests will be invited to the Main Ballroom for a sit-down dinner and a program with performances by novatstvo, yunatstvo, and starshi plastuny, followed by a performances by the Yevshan Plast Ukrainian Dance Group of Rochester, which last spring was invited to performed at Epcot Center in Orlando, Fla. The evening will conclude with dancing to the music of Vidlunnia. On Sunday, May 21, there will be a liturgy at 11:30 a.m. at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Irondequoit, N.Y., followed by brunch for reunion participants. For additional information, contact Lesia Telega, (716) 266-1360. For tickets and table reservations contact Daria Hanushewsky, (716) 342-7571.

REMINDER REGARDING REQUIREMENTS:

Effective September 1, there is a **\$10 charge per submission** for listings in Preview of Events. The listing plus payment must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. There is also the option of prepayment for a series of listings.

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Information sent by fax should include a copy of a check, in the amount of \$10 per listing, made out to The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly's fax number is (973) 644-9510.

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