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50 cents

Ukraine's debut at Olympics marked by unexpected drama

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As Team Ukraine went into the XVII Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway, everyone knew the drama would center on its stellar pair of figure skaters from Odessa, Viktor Petrenko and Oksana Baiul. However, nobody could have guessed how gut-wrenching this drama would be.

As *The Weekly* went to press, Mr. Petrenko had come in fourth, in part the author of his own demise, in part the victim of a new crop of young competitors. Ms. Baiul stood in second after the short program, but then was caught in a terrifying in-practice accident with Germany's Tanja Szewczenko (whose ethnic background is still unconfirmed) the day before the fateful final on Friday, February 25.

And yet, Ukraine's first medal of the XVII Winter Games did come from an expected source: biathlete Valentyna

Tserbe, who captured a bronze in the 7.5-kilometer sprint.

Viktor Petrenko, the reigning Olympic champion, was part of a trio of pro returning to the amateur fold. As did his Canadian (Kurt Browning) and U.S. (Brian Boitano) counterparts, Mr. Petrenko served as the flag-bearer for his country's contingent at the opening ceremonies, leading it into the global spotlight shining on the swirling and pristine Norwegian snow.

However, soon all three of the veteran skaters were sucked into a bizarre *Goetterdämmerung*: the sport's gods fell and stumbled through a horrific Thursday night, February 17, at the Olympic Amphitheater in Hamar.

TV commentators saw this as proof that a shift from professionalism to the

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Kravchuk will not seek re-election

by Borys Klymenko
and Roman Woronowycz

KYYIV — Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk told *Radio Liberty* and Germany's *Der Spiegel* Magazine on February 19 that he will not seek re-election in presidential elections that are now scheduled for June 26 of this year. When the news was released here on February 22 many were outraged at the timing and subsequent rationale of his announcement.

While responding to a question on the political situation in the country on the eve of elections, Mr. Kravchuk explained to foreign journalists that he felt he should refrain from running and maintain a diligence over government as the exchange of power occurs.

He said the presidential election follows too closely the ones for Parliament. "I think that in a situation where we have intensive political campaigning plus an economy in crisis, society may fall to extremism and

there could be serious consequences."

He said also that his opponents in an election, "would concentrate not on a constructive program, but would try to prove that I have not fulfilled my responsibilities," reported Reuters on February 22. He said he did not want to be seen as defending the current economic and social strife occurring in the country.

President Kravchuk has come under attack from both reformers and conservatives in the last year for everything from the hyperinflation that has destroyed the economy to the removal of its nuclear warheads.

A statement released by the president's office on February 23 said there is not sufficient time for a new Parliament to get organized before the presidential elections because the dates are so close. "This may lead to a power vacuum. If the president also dedicates himself to reelection, the executive organs could col-

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Gala concert at Carnegie Hall marks UNA centennial

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian National Association celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding with a gala concert at New York's elegant Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, February 19.

The Centennial Concert was highlighted by the world premiere of the "Jubilee Cantata" by Kyiv composer Ivan Karabyts. The cantata for choir, soprano, bass, piano, cello and percussion, with lyrics by Mykola Rudenko, was commissioned by the Ukrainian National Association to mark its 100th anniversary.

With Mr. Karabyts himself conducting, the cantata was performed as a finale by the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka, the Ukrainian National Choir, Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, New York City Opera soprano Oksana Krovytska, pianist Mykola Suk and cellist Volodymyr Panteleyev. Pianist Genya Paley and percussionist Michael Sgourous were accompanists.

The new work was greeted with a standing ovation by an appreciative audience — among whom were members of Ukraine's diplomatic corps in this country, led by Ambassador Oleh Bilorus, and prominent Church and community leaders.

Patron of the arts

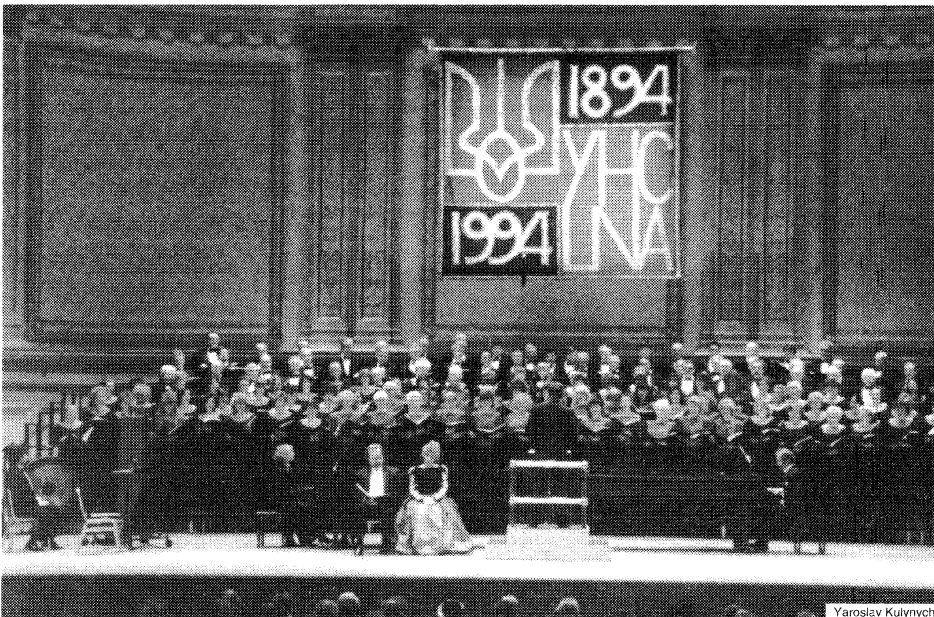
The Centennial Concert at Carnegie Hall continued the Ukrainian National Association's tradition of sponsoring major cultural events. In 1964, on the occasion of its 70th anniversary, the UNA sponsored the premiere of Paul Pecheniha Ouglitzky's opera, "The Witch," at Carnegie Hall. Five years

later, to mark its 75th jubilee, the organization presented yet another artistic first at that world famous music hall, the premiere of "Anna Yaroslavna," an opera by Antin Rudnytsky, with libretto by Leonid Poltava.

In 1989, its 95th anniversary year, the Ukrainian National Association sponsored a concert at Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall, featuring the Dumka Chorus and its vocal ensemble, the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble

and soloists soprano Marta Kokolska-Musijtschuk, lyric soprano Mary Lesawyer, tenor Ed Evanko and baritone Ihor Darian.

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Yaroslav Kulynych

On stage during the Ukrainian National Association Centennial Concert's world premiere of the "Jubilee Cantata" are soloists Paul Plishka and Oksana Krovytska, composer Ivan Karabyts, the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka, the Ukrainian National Choir, pianists Mykola Suk and Genya Paley, and percussionist Michael Sgourous.

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New law on privatization offers little change from previous versions

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Another privatization bill passed by Ukraine's Parliament far from ensures that large-scale privatization will commence anytime soon, says a director of a World Bank-funded organization spearheading the effort here.

The Supreme Council on January 26 passed yet another version of a bill designed to sell to the private sector various government enterprises. The resolution calls for the selling off of 20,000 "objects of privatization" into private hands in 1994. This includes 1,400 unfinished building sites and 8,000 medium and large enterprises. The goal is to privatize 28 percent of government-owned property, which the Parliament hopes will result in \$230 million for government coffers.

Roma Kuznir, manager of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which is part of the World Bank and whose mandate is to develop the private sector, says she sees little change from versions passed in 1992 and 1993. "The figures for 1992 were never reached. We do not yet have the 1993 numbers, but I cannot see that anything has changed," she said. "It is mostly a problem of accountability."

Ms. Kuznir explained that there are too many levels at which government property is privatized. "The State Property Fund sets goals, but when they are not achieved, it blames local administrators."

She noted that four levels of administration now exist: the State Property Fund, the Regional Fund, oblast level property managers and local municipal ones. President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree the first week of February that is aimed at increasing accountability. Municipal organs are now scheduled to be subordinated to the State Property Fund, which will establish regional representatives.

However, as with much in this country, details have not yet been worked out by the Cabinet of Ministers. "If they do not finish, we could wind up with a dual reporting system, which could really cause problems," said Ms. Kuznir.

Small-scale privatization is proceeding

at a rate less than what the IFC would like to see. "We have been working at this for a year. People look around their city and do not see the results. They then think it is not working."

According to studies, when approximately 40 percent of government enterprises have been turned over to private hands the market hits what Ms. Kuznir called "critical mass." At this time competition begins to develop. Government-run businesses with their ability to channel resources and undercut pricing no longer are a private business's main concern. "The question today is how long can the newly privatized businesses hold out until others join them," said Ms. Kuznir.

Under current Ukrainian law, three methods of privatization exist: by auction by a competition or by a worker buyout. IFC favors the first method. Ms. Kuznir said the other two systems leave too much room for corruption and manipulation of buyers.

To date almost 2,000 businesses have been privatized using all three methods. The Ukrainian government believes that a total of 30,000 to 60,000 will eventually be eligible for privatization. The IFC believes that 100,000 businesses would be a better goal.

The IFC has privatized 134 firms. A similar number have been sold to the private sector with IFC assistance.

Ms. Kuznir said that today Lviv and Odessa have done the most privatizing. She said she thinks Luhanske and Rivne have the best change to join them. "The municipal governments there have a good grasp of how to do it and what the benefits are."

The IFC began working in Ukraine in July 1992. Its first major privatization auction was held in Lviv on January 20, 1993, which resulted in the sale of 17 small restaurants, shops and businesses.

Ms. Kuznir pointed out that those people who take the plunge into the risky world of private business ownership most always do as well as the government-run enterprise that preceded them, and most do better. "I am amazed at the initiative, the creativity and desire of these people. They are inspiring to watch," she noted.

Local and regional councils to hold elections June 26

by Dmytro Filipchenko

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament voted on Thursday, February 3, to schedule elections to oblast (regional) and local councils on Sunday, June 26 — the same day as Ukraine's elections for president.

The June 26 elections will determine the make-up of councils that were last elected in March 1990. According to the parliamentary law on local elections passed last week, the councils will form new local and regional executive bodies that will replace the system of presidential representatives begun by President Leonid Kravchuk in 1992.

Members of Parliament have said that this measure is aimed at eliminating the "executive power conflict" that has resulted from competing presidential and local power structures. The chairmen of the councils will be subordinated to the government in Kyiv.

The law stipulates that the Kyiv and Sevastopol councils should have no more than 75 seats each, while all other coun-

cils should not surpass 30 council members.

It also declares that a council's legal responsibilities may be suspended if a council, including the Supreme Council of the Crimea, breaches the territorial integrity of Ukraine or infringes on the Ukrainian Constitution or the laws of Ukraine. The mandate of a council may also be suspended if the council does not meet at least two months after it is elected.

While almost all deputies support new elections to local and oblast councils, the June 26 elections have been interpreted differently by Ukraine's political parties. Some democrats view the law as a setback. They argue that rather than creating strong executive authority to implement economic reforms and privatization at the local level, the new law retains political power in the hands of the councils. On the other hand, deputies from eastern Ukraine said the law was necessary to avoid the secession of Ukraine's eastern oblasts.

NEWSBRIEFS

Chicago Consulate General relocates

CHICAGO — Ukraine's Consulate General in Chicago has relocated to a building in downtown Chicago. As of March 1, the Consulate General's new address is 10 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; telephone number (312) 642-4388. (Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago)

Retired colonel now Parliament adviser

KYYIV — Dr. Stephen Oliynyk of Washington has joined the Advisory Council to the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada) in Kyiv as a senior specialist on national security. Dr. Oliynyk is a retired U.S. Army Colonel, and he will be working with the Rada Commission on Defense and National Security and the Ministry of Defense for a one-year period. He will also be associated with local Ukrainian think tanks specializing in national security. (Advisory Council to the Supreme Council of Ukraine)

Yemets cites rights violations in Russia

KYYIV — Ukrainian Minister for Nationalities and Migration Oleksander Yemets said Russia is ignoring the needs of its largest minority — the Ukrainians. "We feel the cultural and national needs of Ukrainians (in Russia) are poorly satisfied," he told a conference in the Ukrainian capital. "There is not a single Ukrainian school in Russia," he said, "even though there are many areas where Ukrainians live in compact settlements." He compared this to the extensive cultural and national facilities that Ukraine's 11-million-strong Russian minority has at its disposal. Mr. Yemets noted that his

ministry had received complaints from Ukrainians in Russia that some local authorities are openly hostile to attempts to open Ukrainian schools. Ukrainians in Russia also have been pressing for the opening of Ukrainian cultural centers and radio and TV programs in the Ukrainian language. According to the 1989 census there were 4.4 million Ukrainians in the Russian republic, but Mr. Yemets said the true figure is somewhere between 6 million and 10 million. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Senate confirms Talbott in stormy session

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted 66-31 on February 23 to confirm Strobe Talbott as the deputy secretary of state. However, it was reported that the approval came only after Republicans skewed the Clinton administration's diplomatic record as well as that of the nominee, who is considered to be a likely successor to Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The Republican senators repeatedly faulted Mr. Talbott for criticizing the Reagan administration's tough stance toward Russia and said Mr. Talbott's approach to Russia was too soft regarding Moscow's expansionist policy toward other former Soviet republics. (The New York Times)

Ukraine opens embassy in Cuba

HAVANA — Ukraine established its first embassy in Latin America on February 22 with the opening of the Ukrainian Embassy in Havana. Ukraine and Cuba signed a friendship agreement

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Ternopil orphan controversy continues

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Twenty-five months after their arrival in the United States and three-and-one-half months after a November 1 deadline, the fate of the 54 Ternopil orphans, whose American sponsor families are trying to adopt them, continues to hang in the balance.

Roman Hromiak, presidential representative in Ternopil as well as the man with the final say on the adoptions as head of the Ternopil Oblast Government Administration, has been dismissed from his posts for inappropriate behavior not related to the case of the Ternopil orphans. Prior to his removal, however, both he and People's Deputy Kateryna Zavadska, a member of the parliamentary-government commission appointed by Minister for Humanitarian Affairs

Mykola Zhulynsky that traveled to the United States in August 1993, confirmed that all the adopting families' documents were in order. Since Mr. Hromiak's removal, his replacement, Borys Kosenko, has met with Ms. Zavadska in an attempt to resolve the dispute with the raion commissions, which give final approval for the adoptions.

Ms. Zavadska, who has stridently supported the children's adoption by their American families, said some of the raion commissions have in fact given approval for the adoptions. Only one raion commission opposes them, and that one commission has stymied approval for all the adoptions. "The Ternopil city raion commission, made up of old partocrats, has made waves with the other

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ELECTION '94: People of Rivne speak out on March elections

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

This article is the third in a series of pre-election reports from various regions of Ukraine.

RIVNE — Maybe there exists no need for us to continue traveling to various regions in this country asking people their opinions regarding elections to the Parliament scheduled for March 27. A consensus seems to have emerged. Perhaps we could sum it all up with a simple quote. Mr. and Ms. Ukraine say: "What we need is a professional Parliament. One that consists of economists and lawyers."

As we wandered through the city of Rivne, listening to politicians, intellectuals and common folk, we heard that statement time and time again, just as we had in Lviv and Odessa. But the people do not stop there, so we also will not.

Rivne, first mentioned in 1282, developed out of a settlement built around a fortress in the Galician-Volhynian Principality. Located on the trade route between the cities of Kyiv and Volodymyr, it became a major commercial center. Today it remains an important railroad hub.

Through its history it has been occupied most often by the Poles, although Russia and Lithuania have also controlled the area.

Today, Rivne is an industrial center of

the Polissia region of western Ukraine. Ukrainian is the language overwhelmingly heard on the street.

Yevhen Shmorhun, head of the Rivne Writer's Union, explained the mentality of this city. "It has never felt itself anything but Ukrainian throughout the times of Polish, German and Russian domination. We are typical of most of western

"I want a professional Parliament, but one with some patriotic feeling."

— Yevhen Shmorhun,
head of the Rivne Writers' Union.

Ukraine. We are patriots."

Mr. Shmorhun, who is also editor of the publishing firm Azalea, explained that is what he wants also in a new Parliament. "I want a professional Parliament, but one with some patriotic feeling," he said. "Those (now) there are professionals but they remain Communists."

He said he sees a person like Mykola Zhulynsky, currently deputy prime minister for humanitarian affairs, as a patriot who could help Ukraine. "Unfortunately Dr. Zhulynsky thinks he is more effective in the Cabinet of Ministers."

In his home, Mr. Shmorhun has running water only sporadically. So what his tap offers, he stores in buckets. However, as his wife points out, the water must be left to sit for a while to allow the rust that flows from the pipes to settle.

Although the International Finance Corp. has called Rivne a city with great privatization potential, we saw little of

that on the streets; mostly, we saw stores with few goods and buildings that are slowly falling apart.

At the Ministry of Culture the halls are dark (common throughout Ukraine) and paint peels from walls.

Among the several organizations housed in the building is Rivne's Prosvita Society, named in honor of Taras Shevchenko. Its director, Borys Stepanyshyn, pointed out two problems with the current Parliament. "First, too many there are looking only for their place in the sun," he said. "They really are only working to benefit themselves. The second problem is that for all Parliament's talk, there has been no economic reform."

He also said Parliament Speaker Ivan Pliushch should be replaced. "He is a primitive man. He may be smart, but he is not the European-type caliber of person we need running our Parliament."

Mr. Stepanyshyn later said another nuisance should also be removed. "The most important thing is to get rid of Russia. Everything then would become much easier," he said.

A senior consultant for Prosvita said she felt the United States was adding to Ukraine's problems by paying too much attention to Russia.

Rivne is the administrative center of the oblast of the same name. We stopped in to get a few words from the assistant to the presidential representative of Rivne oblast, Hryhoriy Kharchuk.

Not surprisingly, he called for reducing the number of members of Parliament

from 450 to "approximately 150," echoing a statement made by Odessa's presidential representative in an earlier interview.

And, yes, he also called for a professional Parliament. "This next Parliament could be worse than the previous one," he said. "The people there now are not the experts we need. Few have economic or legal expertise."

Mr. Kharchuk also added an interesting thought, given that a rather large portion of the deputies running for election have opted to run in districts different from those they represented until now. "We need to elect people who live in their districts," he said. "Why do people move to another district when they are facing re-election? If you have nothing to hide, stick to your area and face the people." He added, "That is the true test of how well a parliamentarian has done."

The politicians also harped quite a bit about the problems of inter-denominational religious conflict, which we found confusing. We also found it somewhat odd that a government official should have a Bible displayed prominently at the top of his desk.

Outside, however, everything became clear when we ran into approximately 70 to 80 babushka-covered women demonstrating. They said they were from the "Orthodox Church of Moscow" and were demonstrating because at the large Dormition Church of Rivne they were assigned Sunday evening church services, while the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was given the much more preferable morning time slot.

Oleksandra Namyeshnikova, her gold teeth gleaming as she spoke, said she was not satisfied with Mr. Kharchuk's answers when he had met with her earlier that day. "We will vote in March because we are Ukrainian. We are standing before this building because we want our rights," she explained. "We were here before the false church of Kyiv."

On our way to meet Rivne's mayor, we found Mykola Davydiuk, a 55-year-old high school literature teacher, who said he saw hope. He said some deputies need to be replaced, but that it was mostly a matter of fine-tuning. "Deputy Roman Omelchuk is one (positive) example. He has done a fine job," said Mr. Davydiuk.

The mayor may or may not have agreed with Mr. Davydiuk. Although we had confirmed our appointment with him, he wasn't there. So we may never know.

UCCA election program begins operations, opens Kyiv office

WASHINGTON — The first contingent of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) representatives arrived in Kyiv on Saturday, January 22, to commence the UCCA's Election Preparedness Civic Education Program (EPCEP).

The group included Tamara Gallo, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service (UCCA Washington Office), and UCCA National Executive Board members Borys Potapenko and Roksolana Lozynskyy. Other members of the coordinating committee stationed in Kyiv include Myron Wasyluk, UCCA vice-president, who currently works in Ukraine, and Yaroslav Haywas, chairman of the UCCA Council on Aid to Ukraine, who arrived February 14.

The UCCA Office in Kyiv is located at 244 Taras Shevchenko Blvd. An additional 30 individuals with professional backgrounds and experience in election awareness education will join this initial group shortly. They will be stationed in all but the western oblasts of Ukraine.

Immediately upon their arrival in Kyiv on Saturday, January 22, the UCCA delegation launched into a series of meetings and discussions to establish an on-site strategy for the UCCA's Election Preparedness Civic Education Program (EPCEP) in preparation for the March 27 parliamentary elections.

UCCA Kyiv has agreed on a joint UCCA-Democratic Initiatives program to include: a clearinghouse for distribution of election information; training seminars on how to run an election campaign; a two-hour training video; TV, radio and print ads containing public service announcements encouraging participation in the electoral process; familiarizing the electorate with important issues via media; coverage of roundtable discussions for candidates; and establishing contacts with foreign embassy personnel

regarding upcoming elections.

UCCA representatives also met with student organizations and agreed that the UCCA will provide resources to help facilitate the activities of volunteers in getting out the vote.

The UCCA Kyiv Office has also signed a contract for a rock concert to be held March 5 at Kyiv's Polytechnical Institute. The concert will be videotaped and broadcast over national television channel UT-3, and backstage interviews with rock stars will explain why they are going to vote.

In addition, the possibility of a concert in Donetsk featuring groups popular in Ukraine's eastern and southern regions has been discussed. The concert is to take place March 19.

The assistant director of State Television and Radio agreed to broadcast the UCCA Kyiv Office's public service announcements free of charge on all national and regional state-run TV and radio stations.

Also, a contract has been signed with the Respublika news agency for the production of video public service announcements by the UTAR-Plus production firm and for the marketing of video, audio and print public service announcements on all private/non-state TV and radio stations not already signed by the UCCA.

In other developments, the U.S. Embassy has commended the UCCA for its efforts in setting up independent ballot security teams for the March parliamentary elections in Ukraine.

As a U.S. tax-exempt, non-profit organization, the UCCA cannot involve itself in the campaign of any particular candidate or party.

As of January 28, the UCCA had collected \$120,000 for the election program. Tax-deductible donations may be sent to: UCCA — Election 94, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Canada provides election assistance for Ukraine's parliamentary campaign

OTTAWA — Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet announced on February 2 that his government was providing a \$2.5 million assistance package to "help Ukraine organize and conduct its first democratic parliamentary elections, March 27."

A backgrounder issued by his ministry explained that the package "is not designed to influence the outcome of the elections," but to "help Ukraine ensure the integrity and transparency of the electoral process and to motivate Ukrainians to vote."

Responding to a request from Ukraine's Central Electoral Commission (UCEC), Canada is providing 445 tons of counterfeit-resistant paper for the printing of ballots. A Canadian elections expert has also been sent to Kyiv to advise the UCEC over a three-month period.

According to the backgrounder, a monitoring team will be sent to the Ukrainian capital in early March, and a

larger team of election observers will arrive March 17 to take in the waning days of the campaign and the polling.

The program also provides funding for the Ukrainian Legal Foundation's effort to disseminate information about Ukraine's new elections law through seminars and a series of guidebooks, such as "A Citizen's Guide to the Law" and "A Guide to Campaign Organization."

Earlier in the year, officials from Elections Canada, McMaster University and the Niagara Institute conducted a training seminar for members of the state and independent media on their rights and responsibilities during the election campaign.

Mr. Ouellet said that Ukraine's first multi-party elections are of interest to Canada "since so many Canadians have family and historical ties to the region." He also stressed his country's commitment to "help Ukrainians ensure that this vote is conducted fairly and openly."

Laity gather in Toronto to discuss Church issues

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Bishop Isidore Borecky of the Toronto Eparchy, said he was startled by the "cloud of people" that entered Toronto's Bishop Marrocco Secondary School to participate in the Laypersons' Council in the afternoon of Sunday, February 6.

The event was organized by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

Over 500 people filled the auditorium to hear several priests and laypeople give brief reports on conditions in their parishes, and field the public's questions and comments on the state of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) and the direction it should follow. The main speaker for the afternoon was the Rev. Petro Bilaniuk. Other presentations were made by the Revs. Petro Steciuk, Roman Hankewych and Myroslaw Tataryn. Lubomyr Kozak, a lawyer for the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopate of Toronto and Eastern Canada, also spoke. The meeting was chaired by the Rev. Taras Dusanowskyj.

As the participants filed into the hall, they were asked by the organizers to sign a petition that was later forwarded to the Ukrainian Catholic Bishops' Synod in Lviv. The petition reaffirmed the laymembers, faithfulness to the Holy Church and asked for three things.

First, it asked the Synod to "no longer delay the proclamation of the Patriarchate of the UGCC." In the first point, it is also demanded that the patriarch, "with his seat in Kyiv," and the Synod "must have jurisdiction over Greek-Catholics on all territories of Ukraine and all the eparchies of the UGCC outside Ukraine."

The second point of the petition demanded "that in all matters pertaining to our Church (except issues of dogma) the Synod of the UGCC would have the deciding voice."

The final point demanded that "The Synod of the UGCC must immediately prepare a plan for the renewal of our Church in Ukraine and the diaspora."

The main theme for the Laypersons' Council was to discuss the status of the Patriarchate of the UGCC. Most of the presentations and discussions centered on the history of the UGCC and the legalities and technicalities surrounding the establishment and maintenance of a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Patriarchate. All the speakers agreed that the UGCC effectively has a Patriarchate but the Vatican has not recognized it.

The Rev. Bilaniuk stressed that it is more important for the UGCC to behave like a Patriarchate than to wait for recognition from the Vatican. He said that each bishop gets his right to spiritually lead his eparchy not from the pope but from God, so forcing bishops to resign at 75 years of age is an abuse of power.

The Rev. Bilaniuk made it clear that the Ukrainian Church, with its metropolitan in Kyiv, although allied with the Vatican, has always been independent from the latter. He stressed that the metropolitans of Kyiv had the powers of patriarchs de facto, had the right to canonize their own saints and appoint their own bishops. Their synods acted as the only law-giving body, in terms of canon law, within their sphere of influence. He also noted that the Union of Brest in 1596 did not put a territorial limit on the Kyivian Church.

The Rev. Bilaniuk quoted the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, to whom he

referred as "patriarch of the UGCC," who said: "While the Eastern Catholics are mindful that they would not be catholic without the Holy Roman Apostolic See, neither would the Roman See be catholic without the Eastern Catholic Churches." The Rev. Bilaniuk said the greatest threat to the UGCC is that it is slowly being "Latinized" due to various external and internal forces.

After the formal presentations, the laypeople in the audience had their chance to ask questions or make comments about what was said. Some questioned the legality of the appointment of Bishop Roman Danylak as apostolic administrator of the Toronto Eparchy last year. Others expected the Synod to call for the withdrawal of this apostolic administrator. Some even went as far as to suggest that the UGCC break ties with the Holy See.

In conclusion, the patron of the evening, Bishop Borecky, said a few words. He said he had been apprehensive about attending this council because he remembered that these kinds of gatherings had often evolved into melees. He said he was pleased the crowd cared about the fate of the UGCC and that those in attendance "even had a few kind words for me." He added, "lately all I've been hearing is 'please step down from your position, please resign, and we will solve all the problems.'"

Addressing the subject of the UGCC Patriarchate, he recounted an incident when he accompanied Cardinal Slipyj on a visit to the pontiff:

"Our dearly departed Josyf Cardinal Slipyj went to see Pope John Paul II. Just as we sat down, our patriarch said 'Holy

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Newspaper issues apology in Toronto clerics' libel suit

TORONTO — An apology, relating to the libel suit filed in mid-December 1993 by 12 clergymen of the Toronto Eparchy against Bishop Roman Danylak, was published by the Catholic New Times in its February 6 issue. Sister Anne O'Brien, the editor-in-chief of the CNT, said she hoped this move has satisfied the plaintiffs and prompted them to drop their claim against the newspaper and its staff.

The apology reads: "Catholic New Times and its staff apologize for harm caused to the Ukrainian Catholic priests by its publication of the remarks about them made by Bishop Roman Danylak in an interview published in the September 26, 1993, issue. In printing this interview, Catholic New Times did not intend to identify itself with statements of Bishop Danylak. We simply reported his opinions as he expressed them because we considered them an important element of the developing events within the Toronto Eparchy, which we have been covering for many months."

Bonnie Freedman of the firm Porter, Posluns & Harris, one of the plaintiffs' counsel, said that papers are now being drawn up to release the newspaper and its staff from the suit.

Contacted by telephone, the Rev. Myroslaw Tataryn called the wording of the apology "excellent," and predicted that the action against the biweekly paper would be dropped.

Bishop Danylak was in Rome and

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Canadian ambassador comments on recent developments in Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Although the Ukrainian government "lost some ground" in allowing the January elections that elected pro-Russian leader Yuriy Meshkov as the Crimea's president, Russia probably can't afford the Black Sea peninsula, said Canada's first ambassador to Ukraine, Francois Mathys, during a recent visit to Ottawa.

Russian pensioners, who account for 30 percent of the Crimean population, are well aware that Ukraine can barely manage to support them.

"They thought that they would have finished with nice days along the Black Sea coast," explained Mr. Mathys, who has headed the Canadian mission in Ukraine since September 1992. "But suddenly, their pension goes down in pieces and they're paid in karbovantsi."

The recent pro-independence vote in the Crimea, home to 1.7 million Russians, may be the start of a trend, he added. "Once you start the ball rolling, you never know when it will stop." For instance, the 9.7 million Russian-speaking people living in eastern Ukraine.

A referendum on the Crimea's future is likely to be held during Ukraine's general election on March 27. Should it support sovereignty as overwhelmingly as Mr. Meshkov's claim of 73 percent of the January vote, Russian President Boris Yeltsin could be faced with the decision to welcome the southern Ukrainian territory into Russia's fold. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy would be proud.

"I'm not sure if Russia has absorbed

the shock that its loss of Ukraine has had to its mentality," explained Ambassador Mathys. "In the loss of its empire, losing Ukraine has made the difference."

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has succeeded in gaining a pledge of protection of Ukraine's borders following Ukraine's agreement to destroy its nuclear arsenal — more than 1,500 warheads and 176 intercontinental missiles.

However, Mr. Mathys said the Ukrainian president's January deal with President Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin has already been widely seen in Ukrainian circles as a "sell-out."

He added: "However, even former Prime Minister (Leonid) Kuchma said very clearly during a debate in the Ukrainian Parliament that Ukraine had no choice in the matter. Ukraine cannot afford to have this continued tarnished image in the Western world these weapons represented."

President Kravchuk plans to resubmit the START I and Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty package for unconditional ratification following Ukraine's March elections. Ambassador Mathys said he expects the new Parliament to look very different and include many "pro-market reformists," thanks, to a significant extent, to Rukh's popularity.

President Kravchuk's hold on power could be tenuous following the June 28 presidential elections, Ambassador Mathys continued. Mr. Kuchma, with his new Trans-Bloc party, could capture the support of nationalist, non-regionalized Ukrainians.

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian Canadian aid group inaugurates office in Toronto

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Approximately 90 people crowded into a small room, at 121 Kennedy Ave. in Toronto's West End to witness the official opening of the office of the Canadian Association for Development of Ukraine (CADU).

The basement office was donated by the Ukrainian People's Home and will be staffed, according to CADU President Volodymyr Pedenko by volunteers and one part-time worker who will come into the office for two hours each day.

During the opening, two CADU members, Jurij Klufas and Erast Huculak, gave reports on the work of the CADU leading up to the Ukrainian parliamentary elections on March 27.

Mr. Klufas, who returned on January 30 from a visit to Ukraine, said he had attempted to secure television air time for the democratic bloc of parties. He said that although there are laws in Ukraine which guarantee equal access to the media for all parties, "most democratic candidates are working under the assumption that they will not get any air time on television."

Mr. Klufas proposed three ways to get the democratic message on the air and to the Ukrainian voter. One way would be to air political commercials and buy time from the Ukrainian television network UT-1.

The other two projects, Mr. Klufas noted, would be an indirect form of spreading the message of a free, independent and democratic Ukraine to Ukrainian citizens.

One project would involve cooperation with the Prosvita Ukrainian Language

Society and with the Ukrainian Studio of Chronicles and Documentary Films (USCDF). This project would involve making archival documentary films about Ukrainian history and having them shown on national Ukrainian television.

According to Mr. Klufas, Prosvita and the USCDF already have a guaranteed two hours of air time per week on UT-1. He said that this project would need a considerable amount of money, "about \$200,000 for equipment and \$25,000 to pay people."

The third project is titled the "Olympic Project" by Mr. Klufas. It would involve funding a Ukrainian television crew to go to the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway. This crew would then produce a series of one-hour specials that would be shown daily on UT-1. According to Mr. Klufas, this project would cost approximately \$15,000.

After Mr. Klufas's report, Mr. Huculak gave his estimation of the latest political events in Ukraine. He said most of the democratic political parties are united under the umbrella of the Permanent Coordinating Council of Democratic Parties and Organizations, headed by Levko Lukianenko and Serhiy Odarych. Mr. Huculak said 41 parties now belong to the council.

Mr. Huculak said the council is limiting its organizational assistance to districts where there is only one democratic candidate in the running, but some districts still have as many as 14 democratic candidates on the ballot. However, he dismissed reports that the two biggest

(Continued on page 19)

SPORTSLINE

An Olympic round-up

• Thanks to a last-minute fund-raising blitz organized by Larysa Barabash Temple, head of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee in the U.S., Ukraine's sports minister, Valeriy Borzov, took just under \$90,000 in sports equipment, plane tickets and video equipment for a promotional and commemorative film for the athletes destined for Lillehammer.

This startling success story was in large part a result of the efforts and wisely directed generosity of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada (USCAK) branches in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo and Toronto. Mr. Borzov went on a whirlwind tour of the abovementioned cities in mid-January.

• Prior to the CBS's showing of the men's figure skating long program on February 19, the network aired a flashback about Viktor Petrenko prepared by "60 Minutes" ace reporter Ed Bradley. In 1990, the U.S. skating pair Katie Wood and Todd Reynolds were in Odessa at an invitational tournament, and suffered a terrible on-ice accident that left Ms. Wood unconscious and bleeding from the mouth and ears.

According to Mr. Bradley's report, Mr. Petrenko rushed out onto the ice, one of the few who spoke any English at all, assisted the emergency crews and, cryptically promised to come to the skater's aid at the hospital.

The U.S. team was forced to leave because of visa restrictions, so only coach Bob Young remained to watch over Ms. Wood as she faced the horrific conditions in Odessa's main infirmary.

Mr. Petrenko apparently arrived, just in time, together with his coach, Halyna Zmiyevska, with armloads of clean sheets, sterile needles and other medical supplies totally unavailable in the ward, sparing Ms. Wood from the dire risk of infection. They had been saving these supplies in case Mr. Petrenko was ever hospitalized.

Ms. Wood and her coach remain thankful to this day, said Mr. Bradley, and prior to Mr. Petrenko's comeback long program, a CBS commentator mentioned that Ms. Wood was watching at home in Illinois.

Unfortunately, the report served as much as a portrait of Mr. Petrenko's selflessness as a ghastly reminder of the state of Ukraine's health system.

• Canada's Lloyd Eisler, Isabel Brasseur's partner in the figure skating pairs competition, was greatly put out by being outpointed in the short program by two Russian pairs on February 13. So much so that he came up with a Canadian version of the tennis ace Andrei Medvedev's "Russian not Ukrainian" complaint, grouching that "there's three Russians on the [judges'] panel."

"It doesn't matter if they're from the [sic] Ukraine, Belarus or Kazakhstan," Mr. Eisler continued, "they're Russian." He was quoted by the Ottawa Sun's sports reporter, Steve Buffery.

There was actually no Kazakh judge on that particular panel, which, in any event, would have brought the total of putative "Russian" arbiters up to four. However, neither math nor geopolitics matter to Mr. Eisler as much as the yen to complain. He was also publicly miffed that both Gordeeva-Grinkov and Mishkutenok-Dmitrev were reinstated as amateurs after a stint as pros. Mr. Eisler has also complained in the past about his own partner's performance, limited opportunities for endorsements, ice conditions, etc., etc., ...

• It would seem that a complaint in the February 22 issue of the New York-based Russian-language daily Novoye Russkoye Slovo (NRS) gives the lie to Mr. Eisler's carping. An item subtitled "A sudi kto?" (And Who Are These Judges?) drew attention to the fact that the U.K.'s ice dancing pair Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean received consistently higher marks from the Ukrainian judge, Liudmyla Mykhailovska, who seemed also to be penalizing the Russian competitors.

The NRS piece quoted a Russian delegation official, a certain Mr. Sych, who said "I spoke to the Ukrainians about this. I asked them to stop this madness. We can understand that there are tensions between our two countries, but sportsmen should be left out of it."

It would also seem that Ms. Mykhailovska agreed with the majority of media commentators and members of the audience, all of whom were baffled by the "bronze-not-gold" marks given to the English pair, and the arbiters' puzzling leniency for the Russian pairs' transgressions on the ice.

• Another judge from Ukraine, Alfred Korytek, was subjected to scrutiny because he is on the panel assigning marks in the women's competition. As Jere Longman of The New York Times pointed out in a February 22 item, Mr. Korytek "just happens to be the father of Oksana Baiul's former coach, Stanislav Korytek, who has emigrated to Canada." Countries whose competitors finished in the top 10 at the world championships submit their choice for judge at the Olympics. For the actual competition, one judge is dropped down to alternate.

• The February 22 issue of the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) carried a profile of figure skating superagent, Michael Rosenberg, whose charges include both Viktor Petrenko and Oksana Baiul, and who brought the World Cup Figure Skating Champions tour to audiences in the U.S.

According to the WSJ item, Mr. Petrenko is the top male skater in Mr. Rosenberg's stable, and was thus his most stunning disappointment (not only for him). He considers Ms. Baiul his "jewel," his "baby," and he calculates that a gold in Norway could bring his tour \$4 million more annually. Mr. Rosenberg has also signed Ms. Baiul to a skating clothes deal with Elite, a gymnastics outfitter. This would bring her habit of wearing creations made by friends in Odessa to a close but, one assumes, not without considerable compensation.

Ukraine's debut...

(Continued from page 1)

more athletic amateur competition was much more difficult than the veteran lead seeds had imagined.

The fact that Mr. Boitano was the first to go through his purgatory and Mr. Browning fell the furthest made Mr. Petrenko's difficulties no less crippling to Ukraine's aspirations for gold.

On Saturday, February 19, Mr. Petrenko tried valiantly to make good — landing triple axels with authority and covering the ice with inspiring vigor to selections from the operatic repertoire. On the strength of a Romanian judge's 6.0 and a scattering of 5.9s, he vaulted upwards from ninth spot.

Together with mother-in-law and coach Halyna Zmiyevska, they exulted, but he could rise no higher than fourth. Canadian Elvis Stojko's terse and muscular karate-inspired routine, then Frenchman Philippe Candeloro's expressive and innovative "Godfather" routine, and finally, Russian Aleksei Urmanov's cautiously lyrical gliding, shut Mr. Petrenko out.

In women's figure skating, of course, the media circus over the two U.S. contenders dominated coverage. Nevertheless, the press continued their love affair with Ms. Baiul, her "beautiful and soulful skating," her star-crossed past.

After an anxious week of rumors that her recent two-inch growth spurt had aggravated a back condition, on the night of the short technical program on Wednesday, February 22, Ms. Baiul was back in enchanting form. Although the prima-ballerina-type black headgear struck a discordant note on someone so girlish at rest, when she swept around the ice, the doubt was dispelled.

As she did at the world championships with "Ave Maria," she re-invested the overworked "Swan Lake" with poignant emotion. Ms. Baiul's double-footed triple lutz allowed Nancy Kerrigan, with her clean execution and placid style, to slip into first, but her mastery kept her leaping European nemesis, Surya Bonaly of France, and the rest of the field at bay.

The stage was set for a rematch of the 1993 worlds. It got better. The draw for the order of appearance in the final long program put the daunting grace of China's Chen Lu up early. Ms. Kerrigan would skate just before Ms. Baiul, with Ms. Bonaly and medal long-shot Katarina Witt of Germany to follow.

Then, disaster struck. According to a Baltimore Sun reporter whose account was aired on CNN, at a routine morning practice, Tanja Szewczenko of Germany and Ms. Baiul were practicing triple lutz. Gliding backwards at 20 mph on their approaches, they didn't see each other coming. Ms. Baiul noticed trouble first, but it was too late: they collided, resulting in abdominal and hip injuries to the German skater and a three-stitch gash on the right shin and an aggravated back to Ms. Baiul.

Ms. Szewczenko's compatriot Katarina Witt



Oksana Baiul triumphant last year in Prague. The stage is set for a rematch in Lillehammer.

rushed to the two skaters, who lay crumpled and dazed on the ice, and helped them stand up. Ms. Baiul seemed to regain her composure and skated off bleeding, but under her own power. Ms. Szewczenko had to be helped off by her coaching staff. After medical treatment, both coaches later claimed that their skaters would be ready for the final. As our presses roll, we hold our breath.

As mentioned above, Ukraine's first medal was in the 7.5-kilometer biathlon, a punishing contest that involves sprinting on cross-country skis, coming to a halt and then firing at targets with a rifle from various positions. Valentyna Tserbe captured the bronze on February 23, narrowly missing a silver by one-tenth of a second. She was also only one of four competitors, in a field of 69, who did not miss a target.

On February 20, before the thunderclap of controversy over the marks given to English ice dancers Torvill and Dean broke, Ihor Yaroshenko and Iryna Romanova did a lively Charleston that garnered praise from many commentators and applause from the uncharacteristically (relative to previous Winter Games) thin audiences. The judges' marks allowed the pair to maintain their pre-Olympic standing of seventh in the world.

Among other performances that earned no medals but were encouraging for Ukraine's future included luger Natalia Yakushenko's repeat of her performance at this year's World Cup, coming in eighth; the stunning success of Ihor Urbansky and Andriy Mukhin's eighth-place tie in luge doubles with Canada's medal seeds Robert Gasper and Clay Ives; Dmytro Prosvyryn's 13th place finish in the ski jumping stage of the harshly competitive Nordic combined event; and Olena Ogurtsova's 12th place finish in the 15-kilometer biathlon.



Figure skater Viktor Petrenko carries Ukraine's flag during the opening ceremonies of the XVII Winter Olympiad in Lillehammer, Norway.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Kravchuk's artful dodge

If "timing is everything," President Leonid Kravchuk sure picked an awkward moment to announce he will not run again in the presidential elections currently planned for June 26. With a trip to Washington scheduled in less than a week, Mr. Kravchuk's latest maneuver is not giving the White House much reason to believe in his power to ensure Ukraine's future as a democratic, market-oriented, nuclear-free nation.

During President Bill Clinton's brief stop-over at Boryspil Airport in January, Mr. Kravchuk assured him that the U.S. will be done. Two weeks later, the Ukrainian leader got Parliament to ratify START I, dropping previously stipulated conditions. But, the West also demanded that Ukraine accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, something Mr. Kravchuk has not been able to pull off. Western leaders were counting on the former Communist ideology chief to ensure that a tripartite agreement between the U.S., Russia and Ukraine is implemented and the NPT ratified. With the possibility of his soon becoming a lame-duck president, Mr. Kravchuk's power seems dubious.

Back home, Mr. Kravchuk is giving Ukrainian citizens even less reason to believe in him. The fact that he told foreign correspondents of his intentions does not bode well for Mr. Kravchuk as a leader of his people. Does he really care so little for his own people that he does not inform those who elected him first? It seems as ludicrous as having Clinton campaign for the U.S. presidency in Moscow.

Over the past few days, quite a few theories have been offered as to President Kravchuk's latest move. One, which most serious analysts reject, is that he hopes to retire in style, in Switzerland, following the example of Mikhail Gorbachev. At 60 years of age, the sly, silver fox still has quite an appetite for power and boundless energy to go after it.

Another suggests that President Kravchuk hopes that the U.S. will offer him more economic and disarmament aid, when he explains that he needs this kind of money to guarantee that Ukraine will not stray from the path of market reform and democratization. In other words, he wants the West to ask him, i.e., beg him, to stay in power. However, it is not up to the West to elect him, it is up to the people of Ukraine. And among them, only 11 percent would now give President Kravchuk a vote of confidence and only 17 percent would vote for him again.

Some political analysts think the upcoming parliamentary elections will fail to elect two-thirds (300 out of 450) of the necessary deputies in order to convene a session by late June and without a new Parliament, presidential elections cannot be held. And, if presidential elections do not take place, Mr. Kravchuk, who has the power to rule by executive order, may preside over Ukraine until December 1996—which was the end of his term before the Supreme Council voted to hold early Parliamentary and presidential elections.

A recent statement issued by the president's press office noted that there isn't sufficient time for a new Parliament to get organized before the presidential elections. "This may lead to a power vacuum. If the president also dedicates himself to re-election, the executive organs could collapse and the administrative bodies could disintegrate." In this case, the president's action would be a noble one—unique in the sense that he is committed to work for the good of Ukraine and not selfishly for the sake of his own power base.

But as a political analyst in the Eastern Economist, a new English-language publication released in Kyiv, notes: "Any kind of step towards real reforms in Ukraine means the beginning of the end for the post-Communist nomenklatura... The beginning of the end of the post-Communist nomenklatura means the immediate political death of Leonid Kravchuk — at once the victim and the godfather, who handed over to the Ukrainian good old boys one of the largest states of Europe."

A popular joke circulated among Ukrainians in the capital city goes like this: "President Kravchuk does not need an umbrella; he is so clever, he dodges raindrops. If there is any truth in this portrayal, chances are very good that we'll see Leonid Makarovich Kravchuk's name on the presidential ballot on June 26 after all—that is, if there is a presidential election.."

Feb.
28
1895

Turning the pages back...

Mykhailo Matchak was born in the village of Volia Yakubova, near Drohobych in western Ukraine, on February 28, 1895. Upon the outbreak of the first world war, he volunteered for the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, rose to the rank of captain and was put in charge of recruitment and training in Kyiv.

After the war, Matchak moved to Lviv to study law. He also helped organize the Lviv Underground Ukrainian University and the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO), becoming a member of its supreme command. In 1921, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for his involvement in an attempt on Polish President Josef Pilsudski.

Matchak subsequently resigned from the UVO and became active in the Ukrainian Socialist Radical Party and was elected as its deputy to the Polish Sejm, where he served in 1930-1935. He also set up his own publishing house, Izmarah.

In the face of the Soviet advance, he emigrated to Vienna in 1944 and worked for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in the displaced persons' camps. On February 27, 1947, he was kidnapped by the Soviet secret police and brought back to Ukraine. Matchak was then sentenced to 25 years of hard labor in Kazakhstan. Released in 1955 as an invalid in the brief thaw following Stalin's death, he was not permitted to leave his place of exile, and died three years later in Mordovia.

Source: "Matchak, Mykhailo," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

NEWS ANALYSIS: Assessments of Ukraine by intelligence agencies

by Taras Kuzio

In late January, the British and U.S. media published sensational headlines warning of ethnic turmoil in Ukraine. The headlines were based on carefully leaked sections of a national intelligence estimate produced by all America's various intelligence agencies: the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

The NIS estimate predicted that Ukraine's continued economic collapse would lead to the growth of discontent among the Russian population of eastern Ukraine, which would eventually translate into demands for unification with Russia (where reforms are more advanced). In response, the Ukrainian majority in western-central Ukraine would resist this development and violence could erupt, leading to Russian intervention. If eastern Ukraine successfully seceded, the rump Ukrainian state would be anti-Russian, pro-nuclear and nationalistic.

It is difficult to comment on the NIS estimate because all we have to go on are press excerpts of undoubtedly the more sensational sections. Nevertheless, a few comments are in order.

It is obviously no coincidence that the NIS estimate's more sensational conclusions were leaked on the eve of the arrival of a Ukrainian economic delegation to the U.S. (January 24-30). This deliberate leak can therefore be attributed to an attempt to exert pressure on Ukrainian authorities to continue with nuclear disarmament, pointing (correctly) to the domestic economic crisis as the greatest threat to Ukrainian independence.

At the same time, the sections of the NIS estimate leaked to the Western media were the "worst-case" scenarios. Undoubtedly, the NIS report produced a longer list of potential future outcomes, which we were not privileged to read (and which would not have been snapped up by the media because good news does not sell newspapers). This author found that, when questioned by the British media about the NIS estimate, that they were interested only in my agreeing with the doomsday scenarios outlined therein.

Interestingly, during the course of my visit to Ukraine in early February as a member of a U.S. Agency for International Development delegation, all the U.S. offi-

cials asked about the NIS estimate (including the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv) downplayed it, stating that they were not as pessimistic about Ukraine.

In addition, Western press articles with similarly sensational headlines and doomsday conclusions have appeared throughout 1993. If these had all come true, Ukraine already would be dismembered, bankrupt, reabsorbed by Russia and in the midst of a civil war. Yet, these scenarios (like the NIS estimate) have not occurred. Western journalists in Kyiv, unlike their counterparts in Moscow, tend to be stringers and therefore sensational stories are a means by which to sell their stories.

This is not to say that the domestic crisis in Ukraine is not acute. It is without a doubt the economic crisis that is the main threat facing the Ukrainian state. Nuclear weapons, therefore are irrelevant in the face of such a threat and a drain on an already high budget deficit.

At the same time, predictions of an east-west split in Ukraine are exaggerated. The economic crisis is leading to growing regionalism, which will be reflected in the new Parliament. But the concept of a clear-cut east-west split is useful only for Western journalists. No oblast in eastern Ukraine has a Russian majority, and the majority of them would never consider seceding to Russia. The only possible exceptions are the Luhanske and Donetsk oblasts — proletarian bastions with deficit-producing rust-belt industries. Whether Russia would really want to incorporate such unattractive oblasts is unlikely.

Unfortunately, however, the arguments outlined in the Western press headlines mentioned above have been strengthened by the NIS estimate. These arguments have now roller-coastered and are being picked up by a wide-ranging section of writers and political leaders. The basic argument goes that Ukraine is a "basket case," full of Russians, led by anti-reform Communists-turned-nationalists, untrustworthy, with nuclear weapons on its soil that might be safer back under Russian control.

That the reform process in both Ukraine and Russia is tortuous is conveniently forgotten. All of the reformers with whom the West associated in Russia have now resigned from the government and reform looks to have ground to a halt. As it is, the facts that Ukraine is one of the most stable republics of the former USSR (despite its domestic crisis) and thus far free of ethnic conflict have been ignored. In contrast, Russia is involved in instigating ethnic conflict in Moldova, the Transcaucasus and Central Asia, which is diverting attention from reform in favor of a new imperialism. This the West is keen to ignore.

Taras Kuzio was on a U.S. Agency for International Development "Rule of Law" assessment team that visited Ukraine between January 27 and February 10.

PRESS REVIEW: Bosnia's lesson on trusting Russia

Following is an excerpt from an essay by William Safire that appeared in the February 21 issue of *The New York Times*. Titled "Lessons of Bosnia," the commentary was written after Russia announced it would send its own peacekeepers to Bosnia while Bosnian Serbs withdraw their forces from Sarajevo.

... a few unremarked lessons about communication at the highest levels:

1. Secretary of State Warren Christopher can no longer fully trust Russia Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. The two diplomats talked at

length only hours before the Russians and Serbs announced their company-keeping deal: no specific heads-up — nothing beyond the vaguest of hints — was provided Christopher. Statesmen share a certain comity to avoid appearing foolish; but in this instance, Andrei delightedly stuck it to Chris, who then had to gurgle how helpful the Russians were being. Comity is now gone, and if the U.S. secretary of state is not a total wimp, he will no longer feel the need to notify his counterpart of every American demarche in Ukraine and the Baltics.

AN APPEAL FOR INVOLVEMENT

Flood victims in Ukraine need help

by Oksana Pawlykowych Yonan

Two regions of Ukraine have been devastated by severe flooding during the last six months.

The northern portions of Ukraine suffered heavy flooding when tornadoes, hurricane-force winds, hail and unusual heavy rains crested rivers in the Rivne and Volyn oblasts during July and August of 1993. Both of these oblasts already bear the burden of heavy radiation contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of 1986. Several weeks ago the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian government forwarded to our organization the description of damages and resulting needs suffered by the communities in the Rivne Oblast of Ukraine. The government's report identified the following disaster damage:

- Over 300,000 hectares (approximately 700,000 acres) of farm land were flooded.
- Tens of thousands of family farm plots and gardens were submerged.
- Nearly 4,500 homes and farm buildings and 700 production sites were severely damaged or destroyed.
- Hundreds of irrigation implements and water-channelling objects were damaged and destroyed.
- Roads, bridges, dams, river locks, power and communication transmission lines were downed.
- The summer harvest of produce, hay, fruit, nuts and berries was lost, leaving 300,000 families deprived of their produce and livestock feed for what turned out to be a bitter cold winter in Ukraine.
- A serious rise in radiation levels was reported in the region resulting from the extensive flooding.

The second heavy flooding occurred in December of 1993, as a result of 40 days of relentless winter rains in the southwestern sector of Ukraine. The Zakarpattia Oblast of Ukraine was hardest hit. The government of Ukraine has put out a call for assistance for the 108,000 persons affected in 139 flooded locations. Our organization received a communique from the Department of Humanitarian Aid of the United Nations describing the damages and needs of the Zakarpattia flood victims.

Priority relief needs for both areas were identified as: medical supplies (including drugs for livestock); food products: flour, macaroni, sugar, dried milk, infant formula, canned vegetables and fruit; footwear and winter clothing for all age groups, pesticides and herbicides.

Due to the economic crisis, the Ukrainian government has had to rely solely on foreign intervention to aid the affected population.

What we are doing

Journey of the Heart International is alerting and calling for the participation of major religious and community organizations throughout the United States and Canada. We have been identifying all the international organizations involved in the past and current relief intervention to both flood disaster areas of Ukraine. To avoid duplication of efforts and focus on the provision of goods currently in short supply, we are working in close coordination with them. In spite of their generous response we are informed that to date the aid delivered to the flood disaster victims

Oksana Pawlykowych Yonan is founder and president of Journey of the Heart International, a non-profit corporation founded in Minnesota in 1992.

in Ukraine has provided only marginal assistance to less than one-third of the affected population.

As a result of the flooding, more than 400,000 people in Ukraine suffered profound losses and remain in severe deprivation of their basic necessities.

We urge all Ukrainian Americans to take an active part in providing assistance to those in need in Ukraine.

Journey of the Heart International will assist you in coordinating free transportation for the goods collected in your area to those in need in Ukraine. You may designate a particular village, town or city in Ukraine as the recipient of your assistance. Our sister organization in Ukraine can assist you in supervising the distribution of your aid within Ukraine. All aid collected by you or your church or organization will be delivered in your name.

To help meet the profound food shortage, we have made special arrangements for the purchase of tons of flour, sugar, powdered milk, beans, cooking oil and other food products. For these purchases we are requesting your monetary donations.

We will also accept packages of aid to your family and friends in Ukraine. To cover the special handling and delivery costs within Ukraine, we are requesting a donation of \$5 per box.

Should you chose to financially assist your family or friends in Ukraine, our organization is prepared to forward your money to loved ones living within any municipality of Ukraine.

We realize that all of us have been strained this year by all the disasters on our own home front: massive unemployment, hurricanes, severe flooding and earthquakes. I know that each of us will do what we can to assist those in need in Ukraine.

Requested donations for flood relief

For each family in the flood disaster we are requesting the following:

- Food items: 50 lbs. of all purpose flour, 25 lbs. of sugar/white granular or brown, 10 lbs. of oatmeal or other hot cereal, 25 lbs. of powdered milk, 50 lbs. of rice, 10 lbs. of dried legumes/beans, 5 lbs. of dried prunes or raisins, 1 gallon vegetable oil, Powdered infant formula, dehydrated soups, 5 lbs. vacuum packed summer sausage, bullion cubes, 1 lb. of hot cocoa, coffee or tea optional.
- Bedding: blankets, quilts, pillows and cases, sheets (flat only).
- Sundry needs: multi-purpose vitamins - 1 bottle for children, 1 bottle for adults, 1 bottle/100 count-aspirin, 1 box of band aids, 1 sterile bandage, 1 tube of first aid or antibiotic cream, Anti-bacterial liquid soap, shampoo, diapers, baby bottles, toothpaste, toothbrushes, laundry soap, towels for kitchen and bath, cooking utensils.
- Clothing: winter jackets, coats for children and adults, warm winter clothing for all age groups, socks for all ages, shoes and boots for all ages.

For additional information please call: (612) 646-1581 or fax (612) 646-7584, or send your inquiries to: Journey of the Heart International: Flood Relief/Ukraine, 892 Albert St. N., Falcon Heights, MN 55113-6112.

What is Journey of the Heart?

Journey of the Heart began as an event created by Minnesota artist Oksana Pawlykowych Yonan to secure access to the radiation victims of Ukraine. This

(Continued on page 17)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Catholic lay concern: a call to action**

Dismayed and alarmed by what they perceive as dissolution and decline within the Ukrainian Catholic Church, a group of Ukrainians in Canada and the United States have prepared a declaration of concern.

The declaration was initiated by the Laity Council of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, an ad-hoc advisory group that attempted, in a relatively short time, to garner the support of visible lay leaders. The fact that both Ulana Diachuk and Askold Lozynsky, at loggerheads in many other areas of community activity, both signed the document suggests the emergence of a broad coalition of support.

The list is hardly inclusive. It is the hope of the council that the number of signatories will increase once the Ukrainian Catholic community has had an opportunity to read and reflect on the statement.

The rationale governing the declaration is based on three Decrees of Vatican II: "Orientalum Ecclesiarum," which defines the sui juris character of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; "Lumen Gentium," which defines the particular vocation of the laity within the Church; and "Apostolicam Actuositatem," which calls the laity to participation in the church's mission as apostles.

Three major issues are addressed in the document: 1) The continued particularity and ecclesial integrity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; 2) the vocation of the laity; 3) the lay apostolate.

As a courtesy, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy received copies of the declaration at least a week prior to its publication. Council members did not wish to have Catholic bishops "caught off guard" on the eve of the Synod.

Two Ukrainian American bishops have already indicated support for the declaration, albeit privately.

Hopefully, questions of the particularity and ecclesial integrity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will be brought up at the Synod by those who are in a position to act in these matters. By issuing a declaration, the laity has lived up to the heavy responsibility placed upon it by Vatican II to preserve, protect and nurture the sui juris character of their Church as defined by the Union of Brest, and to manifest their "opinion on those things which pertain to the good of the Church."

It remains to be seen whether Catholic priests and bishops will honor the dictates of Vatican II and acknowledge the "prudent advice" of the laity and encourage "freedom and scope for acting" by the laity.

Like Ukraine itself, the Ukrainian Catholic Church today is at risk.

In Europe, the problem is political. Although the Ukrainian Catholic Church's loyalty to Rome has remained steadfast for almost 400 years, there are those in the Vatican (and within our own hierarchy, unfortunately) who appear prepared to either amalgamate Ukrainian Catholicism into the Latin Rite, or to permit the Catholic Church to slowly wither away, the result of benign neglect. Recent Vatican actions in Carpatho-Ukraine and Poland are more than mere straws in the wind.

In North America, but especially in the United States, the problem is psycho-

logical. A wide gulf still separates the third immigration, especially certain members of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the USA, from the sons and daughters of the second immigration. The mind-set of Ukrainian Catholics in the hamlets and towns of southwestern and northeastern Pennsylvania and North Dakota are different from the mind-set of Ukrainian Catholics in the inner cities of Chicago and New York City. Tragically, there seems to be neither trust nor respect between the two groups of Ukrainian Catholics, the result of unhealed wounds going back to the 1950s and the later actions, of the more militant members of the Patriarchal Society.

What seems to unite all Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, however, is apathy. It is an outrage that the Church has lost approximately 141,000 faithful between 1967 and 1992. It is an even greater outrage that there seems to be little effort to reverse the trend. In some circles one can be censured for even suggesting that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is in trouble, let alone asking what can be done to save it.

As the Ukrainian Catholic Laity Declaration emphasizes so succinctly, all members of the Church are to blame. "We believe," the declaration reads, "that there must be a concerted effort to address the issues we have raised in a constructive fashion, without casting aspersions in anyone's direction. We're all to blame. And we must all work together to find solutions."

The declaration ends with a "Call to Action" by the entire Church. The first suggested step towards Church renewal is a laity conference in the fall of 1994. "We invite," the declaration concludes, "the clergy, religious and our hierarchy to assist us in its organization and if that is not possible, to remain in prayerful communion with us..."

One of the realities of Ukrainian community life in North America is the fact that our Churches have played and continue to play a pivotal role in the formation of our bicultural identity. Whether we want to admit it or not, we can lose our political organizations, our cultural organizations, even our youth and fraternal organizations and still survive, albeit marginally. If we lose our Churches in North America, however, it's all over. We've lost our mornings.

The North American Declaration of Ukrainian Catholic Concern is long overdue. Some believe that it comes too late, that the Church is already in a state of terminal decline. I don't believe that for one minute. I believe we can restore our Church, we can bring our youth back, we can even motivate, as our earlier immigrants and others were able to do, an entire generation of young men and women to dedicate their lives to the service of their Church. We can do all of this if we want to. But only if we want to. And wanting to requires a decision to participate in the Church's mission as an apostle.

I urge all interested Ukrainian Catholics to read the Declaration in its entirety and to support it if they can. The full text is available from Roma Hayda, Laity Council Chairperson, 60 Stones Throw Road, Easton, CT 06612.

Write Roma now, before you forget!

"Project Ukraine" hosts Jewish leaders, Ukrainian officials in Philadelphia

by Dr. Albert Kipa

PHILADELPHIA— The Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia recently joined the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Jewish Committee in hosting a luncheon and tour of Philadelphia for a delegation of Ukrainian Jewish leaders as well as Ukrainian government, academic and media representatives.

The event, part of an 11-day program in the United States, inaugurated the American Jewish Committee's Institute for American Pluralism's "Project Ukraine." According to the project's director, David G. Roth, the program aims to ensure that Jews in Ukraine, the world's fifth-largest Jewish community, have a future in a strengthened Ukrainian democracy.

It is also designed, on an ongoing basis, to strengthen the role of citizen interest groups in Ukrainian life and to enhance security for Ukraine's national minorities.

The luncheon, held at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, featured many speakers, including Mayor Edward G. Rendell and City Councilman W. Thacher Longstreth of Philadelphia; Dr. Ernest M. Kahn, associate vice-president of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia; Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky of La Salle University; John Tenhula, president of the Balch Institute; Leonard Grossman, board chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter, American Jewish Committee; and Oleksander I. Yemets, minister of nationalities and migration of Ukraine and a member of Parliament.

The invocation was offered by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.; Rabbi Robert Tabak, assistant director of the Philadelphia Board of Rabbis, pronounced the blessing of the bread. Michael Slotnick, board member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, and Dr. Albert Kipa, board member of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia,

served as masters of ceremonies.

In his remarks Mayor Rendell welcomed the visitors from Ukraine to Philadelphia and compared the city's diverse population, which includes "a large, thriving and active Ukrainian community that contributes greatly to what we do in our city," to the plurality of the citizenry of Ukraine. But this diversity, said the mayor, is "our strength... if we minimize the differences and maximize our enormous commonalities. The important thing is to get people to talk. It's easier to break through misconceptions about people that way."

In conclusion the mayor wished the Ukrainian delegation "prosperity and progress."

City Councilman Longstreth added his "greeting and appreciation" of the Ukrainian delegation's visit and goals, and suggested that the city of Philadelphia and Ukraine generally have much in common and currently share one specific major problem: the lack of money.

Speaking about the "Jewish-American Experience in Philadelphia," Dr. Kahn reviewed the major waves of Jewish immigration to the United States and the Philadelphia area, and described the work of the Jewish Federation in providing family services and fostering continuity in, and emphasizing the meaning of, Jewishness.

Dr. Rudnytsky focused on Ukrainian-Jewish relations past, present and future. We have been captives of the past too long, he said, and the past has failed us. "Perhaps it is time for us to relegate it to a state of benign neglect," because presently we "are in an excellent position to embark on a new relationship."

Ukrainians and Jews have worked productively together in a number of endeavors in Philadelphia, relations between independent Ukraine and the state of Israel are presently very good, Ukrainian and Jewish scholars are cooperating both here in the United States and abroad. "Both sides," Dr. Rudnytsky continued, "have failed to grasp the possibility that the countless victims and the indescribable suffering of both our peoples should not divide us, but bring us closer together."

"Let us be honest in looking at the Jewish-Ukrainian relations in this country," Dr. Rudnytsky urged. "There were, and there are misunderstandings and conflicts; there is envy and rivalry, and in some cases, even hatred. This must change, and the time for change is now." Dr. Rudnytsky concluded: What better place to pursue it, than in the historic, ethnically thriving city of brotherly love?

Mr. Tenhula explained that the Balch Institute attempts to document the American experience of some 80 ethnic groups, including that of Ukrainian Americans, and extended to the newly independent Ukrainian nation "best wishes with democracy."

Accepting the book "Ukrainian Americans" by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas from the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia, Mr. Grossman noted, "The American Jewish Committee has long been involved in fostering good relations between diverse peoples. Dedicated to enriching the quality of Jewish life, its mission continues to be nourishing democratic institutions and strengthening ties among ethnic, minority and religious groups."

Speaking on behalf of the visiting Ukrainian delegation, Minister Yemets thanked the event organizers for their efforts, pointing out that such a gathering would not have been possible "two or three years ago, before Ukraine gained its independence." But, according to Mr. Yemets, independent Ukraine has established "a climate of trust among minorities in two short years."

"The important thing is not that the



Dr. Albert Kipa (left) presents the book "Ukrainian Americans" by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas to Leonard Grossman (center), chairman of the board, Philadelphia Chapter of the American Jewish Committee, as translator Myron Cizdysn looks on.

Jewish community and the Ukrainian community agree on everything. We are different groups, and we will always be different. The important thing is to learn to live together — at first, not creating harm, and secondly, building support," he continued. "In Ukrainian-Jewish relations, I think we are somewhere between the first and second stage. This project represents one more step on the road to better relations."

The minister concluded his remarks by introducing members of his delegation. They were: Dr. Viacheslav Brioukhovetsky, rector, University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; Leonid Finberg, member, board of directors, Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kryukov, vice-president of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation and senior researcher, Institute of State and Law; Solomea Pavlychko, senior research scholar, Institute of Literature, Academy of Sciences, feminist literary theorist and author; Dr. Anatoly Pohribny, first vice-minister of education, Ministry of Education of Ukraine; Volodymyr Ruban, editor of UNIAN, the Ukrainian Independent News Agency Novyny; Dr. Irina G. Taranenko, chief, Department of Comparative Education, Ukrainian Pedagogical Research Institute; Taras Vozniak, consultant to the Lviv Provincial Parliament, scholar and author; Gregory Yablonskii, president, International Solomon University; Josef Zissels, president, Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine.

Prior to the luncheon, members of the Ukrainian delegation took a brief tour of

historic Philadelphia and the city's old Ukrainian neighborhood; the tour included a visit to the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Also present at the luncheon were representatives of the Ukrainian American community of greater Philadelphia. They were: Metropolitan-Archbishop Sulyk; Vera M. Andryczyk, director of public relations, Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia; Dr. Volodymyr N. Bandera, professor of economics, Temple University, Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia, Education Commission; Dr. Oleksa-Myron Bilaniuk, Centennial Professor of Physics, Swarthmore College, foreign member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, editorial board member of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Physics Journal, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv; Ihor Chyzowych, president of the Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Club and member of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia; Ivan Danylenko, secretary, Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia; Dr. Renata Holod, professor and chairman of the art history department, University of Pennsylvania, specialist in Islamic art and architecture; Ulana Mazurkevich, president of Ukraine Aid and public member of the U.S. Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

The luncheon and program logistics were expertly handled by a special committee of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia headed by Mrs. Andryczyk to whom both masters of ceremonies expressed the group's gratitude and indebtedness.



Minister Oleksander Yemets (left) speaks with (from left) Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Dr. Carroll A. Weinberg of the Philadelphia AJC and Dr. Albert Kipa during the luncheon.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

CONCERT REVIEW: UNA's centennial gala at Carnegie Hall

by Oles Kuzyszyn

NEW YORK — On Saturday, February 19, at New York's Carnegie Hall, the Ukrainian National Association celebrated its 100th anniversary in grand fashion, with a gala concert of Ukrainian classical music. Two of the leading Ukrainian choirs in North America, the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka from New York, and the Philadelphia/Washington area-based Ukrainian National Choir joined forces for the celebration. Several of the most prominent Ukrainian soloists participated in the gala, including New York City Opera soprano Oksana Kroyvtska, Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, the Leontovych String Quartet and pianist Mykola Suk.

To highlight the event, a new work was commissioned from one of Ukraine's leading composers, Ivan Karabyts of Kyiv. The "Jubilee Cantata," set to the text of ex-political prisoner and noted author and dramatist Mykola Rudenko, was performed by the combined choruses and most of the aforementioned soloists.

For a conductor, the task of handling a chorus this size is, at the very least, a challenge. Given this, as well as the fact that rehearsal time was dangerously limited due to the recent snowstorms, both Vasyl Hrechynsky (Dumka's conductor) and Michael Dlaboha (the conductor of the National Choir) did admirably well.

The ensemble sounded best in the romantic, folk-influenced Lysenko numbers: the chorus from the opera "Utoplena" (The Drowned Maiden) and the "Vesnianky" (Spring Songs) arrangements, the latter featuring Vera McFeaters in the soprano solo. The opening work, Bortniansky's Concerto No. 34 ("Resurrection") suffered from some sluggish entrances and a lack of dynamic subtlety. This composer's elegant contrapuntal textures are generally better suited for a smaller, more intimate group.

The two Yevhen Kozak works, "A Tall Mountain" (lyrics by L. Hlibov) and "Beneath the Heavens of Ukraine" (lyrics by H. Koval) were delivered with a great deal of enthusiasm. Kyrylo Stetsenko's cantata "Unite" (lyrics by Ivan Franko) would have benefited from some more dynamic contrast in the choral sections to better complement the soprano solo, impeccably executed by Ms. Kroyvtska. This shortcoming became even more pronounced in Hryhoriy Kytasty's well-known "How Long Ago," where the soloists, Olena Nowicka and Mykola Holodyk, were overpowered by the large chorus to such a degree that they were barely audible.

The chorus was accompanied alternately by Genya Paley, Olena Litvinenko and Olenka Stasyshyn.

Each of the evening's guest artists added a touch of magic to festivities. Ms. Kroyvtska showcased a supple,



Yaroslav Kulynych

Bass Paul Plishka and soprano Oksana Kroyvtska perform the world premiere of the "Jubilee Cantata" with the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka and the Ukrainian National Choir. Composer Ivan Karabyts conducts.

highly flexible voice in Dvorak's "Song to the Moon" from the opera "Rusalka." In the Puccini aria that followed ("Tu, che di gel sei cinta" from "Turandot") this same instrument brimmed with power and drama. Closing with Ihor Sonevsky's "Pokhmillya" (lyrics by O. Oles), Ms. Kroyvtska sang gently, spinning smooth, flowing phrases.

Enough cannot be said about the masterful accompaniment of pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, who played with a sublime sensitivity and a thorough understanding of the singer's interpretive vision.

Equally gratifying is the recent enthusiasm for the compositions of Dr. Sonevsky, one of the leading Ukrainian composers of art song, whose works had not been programmed nearly enough in decades past.

The Leontovych String Quartet played with the finesse and polish that has become its trademark. Myroslav Skoryk's "Melody," a transcription of an excerpt from one of the composer's film scores, was appropriately lyrical and elegiac. Schubert's

Quartettsetz, a mature and intensely dramatic work, received an impassioned, yet well-conceived interpretation by the ensemble. Articulating with striking clarity, the quartet fashioned a lucidly transparent texture through which Schubert's deceptively complex harmonic palette surfaced easily and convincingly.

Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka's imposing stage presence is surpassed only by his treasure of a voice, capable of incredible power and range, as witnessed this evening in the two Lysenko numbers, the first an aria from the opera "Taras Bulba," the second, Mr. Plishka's signature "Hetman."

No less beguiling, however, is the velvety gentleness with which Mr. Plishka sang Dr. Sonevsky's "Your Eyes" (lyrics by Ivan Franko). In conjunction with his innate acting ability and communicative skills, Mr. Plishka reminded us exactly why it is that he continues to be one of opera's brightest stars. As in the first half, Mr. Hrynkiw accompanied brilliantly.

(Continued on page 17)



A view of the Carnegie Hall stage during the Ukrainian National Association's Centennial Jubilee Concert.

BOOK REVIEW: Kostash's personal journey to Eastern Europe

Myrna Kostash, *Bloodlines: A Journey into Eastern Europe* (Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1993).

by Stella Hryniuk

Myrna Kostash, a popular Canadian author and journalist, has come a long way from her beginnings in Edmonton. In "Bloodlines" her fourth book, she invites readers to share her journey in the 1980s through Slavic Eastern Europe - Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Ukraine. She writes about some very special people at a very unusual time. The writers, dissidents and feminists who are her acquaintances on this journey, and her relatives in Ukraine, are the main characters of the story.

While the spotlight is on Ms. Kostash's day-to-day interface with these people, this book is much more than a travel diary. "Bloodlines" is a political travel book, and embraces many facets of the past and present of the societies the author visited just on the eve of their emergence from decades of communist dictatorship.

A prominent parallel theme throughout

the work is Ms. Kostash's quest for her own identity, something which has been a feature of many of her earlier writings and one which is in danger of becoming somewhat tedious. Yet her superb writing skills turn even these portions into fascinating reading.

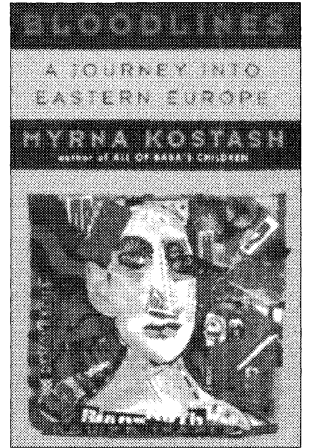
Ms. Kostash begins by stating the motivation for her travels - to discover what Eastern Europe, especially its political movements of opposition to Soviet-style socialism, meant to her. A chapter is devoted to each of the countries she visited. Her style is conversational, her narrative fluid and evocative, punctuated by rich word pictures. Anyone who has been to Eastern Europe will remember the "slab-sided concrete apartment blocks...leached of all color by the frigid autumnal rains." Or who can forget, once having seen them, "the greishy packages of soap and salt, sludge of pickle, sludge of jam on the dismal shelves of the shops"?

The keenness of Ms. Kostash's observa-

tion of the natural and built environment is demonstrated repeatedly, as are her various moods in the many difficult situations she encounters. This sensitivity is evident in her obvious revulsion to the abominable living conditions and at the political oppression her colleagues are suffering. She is disillusioned by her perception of the weakness of their opposition movements, and she doesn't mind saying so.

In every place Ms. Kostash visited there were several moments of truth for her. In Prague she is disappointed with those Czechs who appeared less passionate about rebelling against their Soviet masters than she expected them to be. She relates rather laconically the irony of the fact that she, a 1960s New Left activist in Canada who was fiercely anti-American, was at the same time a great admirer of the Czechs who were as fiercely anti-Soviet.

In Yugoslavia, Kostash shows her distress at the pain of her writer friends who, along with their country, were being torn apart as a community. They had believed



that they belonged to a Yugoslav entity whose identity transcended Serb, Croat, Bosnian and other national identities. In the 1980s, they were helpless to stop the rising tensions which were to turn into murderous war in the 1990s. In a telling commentary on what was to come, one person summed it up by saying that Yugoslavia was "as if you pulled a nail out of a house and it fell apart, but you don't care. You've got your nail."

In Poland, Ms. Kostash's sympathy for Solidarity activists shines through, as does her disenchantment with the meager gains attained on behalf of women by the few feminists among them. Confronting her former political attachments at the Gdansk strike location, where people had died for political freedoms, she is brought firmly to earth and to the realization that here, and not in her Canada, was a true battleground for ideals.

Not surprisingly, the book's greatest strength is in its section on Ukraine, where Ms. Kostash's outrage is most apparent and her views most passionately proclaimed. She literally seethes, as so many have done, at the enormous waste of people, resources and opportunities in this, her beloved grandmother's homeland. The familiar tourist horror stories take on a new life in her expert hands. On another level, she presents us in this chapter with some poignant vignettes from post-World War II history - the tragedy of the fire at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv; the men who saved a valuable collection of threatened art and books. Ms. Kostash memorializes the plight of dissenters past and recent such as Taras Shevchenko, Volodymyr Ivasiuk and Leonid Plyushch. In doing so she hints at her own longing to be found worthy.

The book tries to do too many things; it succeeds in most but not all of them. Ms. Kostash's personal quest to find in these countries meaning for her own life and work is amply rewarded by what she experiences in her travels. For example, she admits to improving her reading and spoken Ukrainian only recently, something of which she is deservedly proud. However, her persistent focus on the political histories of the four countries, summarized in frequent passages throughout the text, is problematic for this reviewer. The impressionistic condensed versions of complex historical developments lay her open to all sorts of criticism. Myrna Kostash the journalist easily outshines Myrna Kostash the historian, even though she can claim with justification that her goal was not to write history but to make sense of it.

In sum, "Bloodlines" is a good read for anyone who is interested in the stories behind the headlines on Eastern Europe.

Dr. Hryniuk is the director of the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba.

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of the Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine!

The Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine takes great pleasure in announcing that the renovation of the General Consulate building at 240 East 49th Street in New York City has been completed.

On Saturday, March 5, 1994 at 6:30 P.M. at the reception hall of the United Nations, Ukrainian government representatives of the highest rank will be on hand to greet those members of the Ukrainian community who have financially supported the effort to purchase and renovate a building for the General Consulate of Ukraine in New York.

The Inaugural Committee would like to invite the Ukrainian community to participate in this celebration.

United Nations security regulations as well as those of the US Secret Service are very strict. Access to the reception will only be given to those whose name appears on the list we will provide with information from the response form below. This list must be delivered to the Security six days prior to the event. A form of personal identification will be required for admission.

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A non-Ukrainian perspective: the St. Louis eye mission to Ukraine

by Jennifer Oltmann

ST. LOUIS — On the eve of their return to the United States, the members of the St. Louis University Eye Institute Ukrainian Project looked back on the previous 10 days with mixed emotions. Though they were leaving with feelings of failure, frustration and an overwhelming sense of incompleteness, they were already discussing their return to Ivano-Frankivske, Ukraine. No one said, "We did it." Everyone said, "We are doing it."

The purpose of the ongoing medical mission is to rehabilitate the ophthalmology department at the Ivano-Frankivske Institute, the city's main provincial hospital. In 1992, William Selezinka, M.D., an associate professor of ophthalmology at The Eye Institute, pioneered the project singlehandedly, initiating a program to bring the hospital's health care delivery system into the 20th century. In June 1993, after a year of planning, he returned to Ivano-Frankivske with two assistants, Dr. Bryan Sires and Emma Albiar, R.N., both of The Eye Institute.

What Dr. Selezinka, Dr. Sires and Ms. Albiar accomplished during their 10 days in Ivano-Frankivske was far short of their expectations. Their frustration levels soared as political, cultural and administrative differences between the American team and their Ukrainian hosts gradually undermined the potential of the mission. It was what they were prevented from doing that was the core of their frustrations.

They left for Ukraine on June 5, 1993, full of excitement, anticipation and ideas. As each day passed, this excitement turned first to frustration and then to passive acceptance of a system they could not change in 10 days — and possibly never change.

They found two Ukraines: a new Ukraine, a newly independent country desperately needing the training, technology and support of the Western world, and the old Ukraine, with its administrative structure, ideologies and apparatus still very much in control. The American medical team came face to face with an administration drastically different from their own, built on political differences that were incompatible with American ways and the team's intentions. The old guard administration of pre-independent Ukraine was still standing like a brick wall that could not be penetrated.

Critical to the project's success was 1,000 pounds of equipment and supplies that had been donated by various American medical supply companies. The donations included a surgical microscope, an autoclave instrument sterilizer, surgical supplies and medicines. Twenty boxes had been shipped to Ukraine on May 19 at a charge in excess of \$3,500. Though delivery of the shipment had been guaranteed by June 1, it did not arrive until June 12. This delay severely limited the team's surgical capabilities both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The task of locating the missing shipment — supposedly warehoused in Lviv — and then getting it to Ivano-Frankivske led to frustrations so great that the mission was nearly aborted. Misinformation from the Ukrainian medical administrators flowed like vodka. The hospital administrators were unwilling to make any necessary efforts to locate and expedite the shipment to Ivano-Frankivske, and were unsympathetic and uncooperative to the team's plea for urgency.

It was not until Dr. Selezinka threatened to leave that a young Ukrainian doctor went to Lviv personally to retrieve the shipment. After arriving in Lviv, he learned that the shipment had never left Warsaw, Poland.

Ms. Albiar, the project's nurse, had the foresight to pack enough supplies and instruments with the personal luggage to proceed on a limited basis should the shipment be delayed. This foresight saved the mission from complete stagnation.

As they prepared for the first day of surgery, a new obstacle faced them: an unsterile, almost barbaric operating environment. Stepping into the operating room at the Ivano-Frankivske hospital was like stepping back in time. The 20-by-20-foot room was sparse and unsanitary. The Ukrainian doctors customarily operated under open windows and with open doors. Doctors, nurses, students and staff would walk freely in and out of the operating room, regardless of whether or not there was a surgery in progress. The operating room (O.R.) personnel wore draping gauze masks that covered only their mouths, not their noses. Shoe covers were soiled from being worn outside the operating room. The women wore head caps that did not adequately contain their hair.

The pre-operative scrubbing procedure was a moot effort. Into a cracked cake of lye soap a bottle cap was imbedded. This bottle cap kept the soap suspended from a wall-mounted magnet. The staff scrubbed using cold water only, because, at least while the Americans were present, there was no hot water running in the hospital.

If the local surgeons had any concept of aseptic technique, they did not practice it. The most graphic example of this was the fact that the doctors did not change gowns, gloves or instruments between patients.

Every request by the Americans to alter the operating conditions and to improve the degree of sterility in the surgical environment was met with some resistance. It was a milestone to get the screens of the open windows covered with dark sheets, and to convince the Ukrainian staff to wear masks over their noses.

Having worked for a year to make the trip a reality — for the sole purpose of helping the Ukrainian people — it was impossible that first day for the Americans to understand the negativity exhibited by the hospital administrators when the evidence of their needs was so obvious. It came down to differences over who could and could not work in close proximity to the American doctors. Every process was a political privilege. O.R. personnel exhibited very little regard for the patient on the table, who, after hours of delays prior to surgery, was never properly prepped. They seemed preoccupied with dictating who could be present and who would be operated on. The American team did not return to the hospital that day.

In spite of the failure of the first day, the Americans maintained positive attitudes and high expectations. On the second day, two surgeries were performed.

Only some of the undesirable conditions had been altered at their request. They still operated in an environment that was unacceptable by American medical standards. Frequently, more than 20 people hovered curiously over the patient while Drs. Selezinka and Sires operated. No consideration existed for the patient's privacy.

During the next two days in surgery, the despair over the missing shipment mounted. Still, the American team performed seven surgeries using the equipment they had available to them. These surgeries included five intraocular lens implants.

During the procedures, the fascination of the younger Ukrainians was evident. They wanted to watch. They wanted to know, in detail, what the Americans were doing. They wanted to assist. They wanted to learn. It was most frequently the younger doctors and nurses who assisted the Americans.

The arrival of the shipment on Saturday, June 12, rekindled the enthusiasm of the American team. The new microscope was installed and five successful surgeries were performed that same day.

The American team performed a total of 14 surgeries, fewer than they had originally anticipated. Ultimately, Dr. Selezinka blames the political conditions much more so than the operating conditions for hindering the success of the project.

"They had their own ideas about how the supplies should be distributed," said Dr. Selezinka. "I am sure they wanted to stall the delivery of our shipment until after we left. It is a common occurrence for lost shipments of any kind to turn up later on the black market. I would have done anything to prevent that from happening."

"Some of the patients we saw were favored for political reasons, while others, who really needed our assistance and had traveled hundreds of miles, were made to wait. There was a political base to every process. I put everything in writing: my intentions, when and where the shipment was to be delivered, and a detailed inventory."

Dr. Selezinka was very specific as to how the donated American supplies were to be used. "It was the only way to keep it off of the black market. The university accounting department was recruited to verify the inventory. Then it was accepted directly by the institute's faculty, not the administrators of the province. This was a bit of a shock to the old guard."

But more importantly, the Americans adjusted their expectations and their focus. While the elements of the old Ukraine breathed down their backs, the Americans dug deep and brought to the surface the elements of the new Ukraine.

"Since the old administrators were unwilling to listen to us, we gave our full attention to those who would listen — the younger doctors, the nurses and the students. They went as far as to risk their jobs to be in our company. They wanted us there. They wanted to learn. We gave them everything we could in 10 days. It wasn't enough, not nearly enough," said Dr. Selezinka.

"They wanted to know about us personally. We addressed each other by our first names. It was wonderful. We looked around us and found success where it mattered most," said Ms. Albiar.

"This is a country where women are kept in the background. We brought them into the foreground. We gave them attention, recognition and training. There are some very talented young people here. We exposed that talent. A smile on a nurse's face became everything. I became very frustrated by the chauvinistic attitude of the older doctors. I was determined to let the female staff know that women are treated equally in the U.S. They understood," she said.

Ms. Albiar devoted herself to the Ukrainian nursing staff. She taught them American O.R. procedure. She taught them how to scrub properly and about sterilization. She supplied them with donated bonnets, masks and shoe covers.

"Their enthusiasm made all the other problems bearable. It was very important to me," she said.

Dr. Selezinka made a point to the Ukrainian doctors that talent is not gender-based by selecting a female doctor, Dr. Oksana Kindrat, to be the first doctor from the Ivano-Frankivske hospital to come to the U.S. for training. Her male colleagues tried unsuccessfully to prevent her from returning to the U.S. with the Americans.

"I selected her for several reasons," explained Dr. Selezinka. "First, I saw her as the doctor who would most benefit from three months of training in the U.S. Second, I selected her specifically because she was a woman. I wanted someone who could interact with and console Slavko's mother, Halyna." Also accompanying Dr. Selezinka back to the U.S. was Yaroslav "Slavko" Semchyshev, age 3, and his mother. Dr. Selezinka brought Slavko to the U.S. to undergo a cornea transplant.

Success came to be recognized not as achievements in modern medicine or new adaptations of old ways, but rather in the gratitude of a patient or a break in the communication barrier built by two drastically different languages.

The last night there, the team talked more about what they had learned from the Ukrainians than what the team had taught the Ukrainians. It will take the turnover of a generation to change the administration of Ukraine. Dr. Kindrat is just one small piece in an ill-fitting jigsaw puzzle. She is in the U.S. now, and her being here represents a victory in one small but significant battle. She will become a cornerstone for her new country and a strong link between the U.S. and Ukrainian medical fields. It's a start.

Says Dr. Selezinka: "It is sad to experience the situation as it exists because of a political system that has totally inhibited the thought process. While they may be well trained, they are not educated to think for themselves, and they have no equipment or medicines. Furthermore, the old guard is holding the younger doctors back. In light of this, one may wonder, why continue to help? We believe that with everyone's help on a 'person to person' basis, we can make a difference that money can't buy."

This mission gave the Americans 10 precious days with the future of Ukraine — the young Ukrainians. There are many people who want the mission continued. The apparatus can't last forever. Dr. Selezinka is already talking about the conditions for a third mission and the next Ukrainian doctor to come to the U.S.

"We have every intention of going back. We learned a lot this time. We found our focus. We found the people of the new Ukraine. The old Ukraine won't last forever. This new country is bursting with young, brilliant individuals who want to combine their talent with the rest of the world."

The greatest support for the project came from the American firms that donated the equipment and supplies. Also, the faculty and staff of St. Louis University's Eye Institute has supported the continuation of the project.

"So long as I keep receiving the interest, support and donations that the last two trips to Ukraine received, I'll continue the project," said Dr. Selezinka. "I've already found another child who is in desperate need of surgery here. I'd also like to bring another doctor over for training."

None of the team members would hesitate to return to Ukraine. It is likely that a future mission will face similar, if not the same, problems that this trip faced. The team now sees solving such problems as part of the mission. Looking back, they remember the young faces they left behind. Looking ahead, they see the same faces, growing stronger — for a new Ukraine.

Jennifer Oltmann, a journalist from Arroyo Grande, Calif., accompanied Dr. William Selezinka of the Eye Institute at St. Louis University on his medical mission to Ivano-Frankivske.

Gala concert...

(Continued from page 1)

Centennial program

Also on the bill for the UNA's Centennial Concert at Carnegie Hall was the Leontovych String Quartet — composed of Yuri Mazurkevich, first violin, Yuri Kharenko, second violin, Borys Deviatov, viola, and Mr. Panteleyev, cello — playing works by Myroslav Skoryk and Franz Schubert.

Together, the Dumka Chorus and Ukrainian National Choir performed works by Dmytro Bortniansky, Mykola Lysenko, Kyrylo Stetsenko, Yevhen Kozak and Hryhoriy Kytasty under the direction of their conductors, respectively, Vasyly Hrechynsky and Michael Diaboha. They were accompanied by pianists Ms. Paley, Olena Litvinenko and Olenka Stasyshyn.

Mr. Plishka and Ms. Krovytzka appeared also in solo numbers with pianist Thomas Hrynkiw serving as accompanist. Ms. Krovytzka sang operatic arias by Antonin Dvorak and Giacomo Puccini, while Mr. Plishka performed works by Lysenko. Each also sang a work by composer Ihor Sonevsky of New York.

The master of ceremonies for the evening was Nestor Holytskyj.

[A review of the Centennial Concert, written by Oles Kuzyszyn, appears on page 11.]

Opening remarks at this Centennial

Concert sponsored by the UNA, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the diaspora, were delivered in both the Ukrainian and English languages by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, who noted that the evening was dedicated to "the countless leaders of this organization, who, through devoted efforts, contributed in building a firm foundation for the Ukrainian National Association." (The full text of Mrs. Diachuk's English-language remarks appears below.)

Anniversary greetings to this fraternal organization founded in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1894, were delivered by poet and member of Parliament Pavlo Movchan. Mr. Movchan also is president of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, which is a co-sponsor with the UNA of the Teaching English in Ukraine program, now heading into its third year of operation.

He paid tribute to the UNA as "the most important community-fraternal institution beyond the borders of Ukraine, which throughout its history had a great influence on the Ukrainian national organism." After noting some of the Ukrainian National Association's numerous achievements during the first 100 years of its existence, Mr. Movchan wished the UNA continued success in its second century.

Reception at the UNA

The day after its Centennial Concert, the Ukrainian National Association hosted a reception at its Home Office in



Roma Hadzewycz

Among the guests at the reception, seen here during cocktails were: (from left) Presidential Adviser Georgiy Cherniavsky, Prosvita President Pavlo Movchan, Ambassador Oleh Bilorus and his wife, Laryssa, Dr. Zirka Voronka and Maryna Karabyts, wife of composer Ivan Karabyts.

Jersey City, N.J., for UNA Supreme Assembly members and employees of the UNA and its subsidiary operations, that is, the Svoboda Press, the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, The Ukrainian Weekly, the Veselka children's magazine, the UNA Washington Office and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. A festive luncheon was catered by yet another subsidiary, the Soyuzivka resort located in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

Also present were several specially invited guests: Ukraine's ambassador to

the United States, Oleh Bilorus, with his wife, Laryssa; New York-based Consul General Viktor Kryzhanivsky, with his wife, Liudmyla; the acting chief of Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations, Volodymyr Khandogy; Georgiy Cherniavsky, presidential adviser on protocol; and Serhiy Buriak, consultant to the president of Ukraine.

Guests were welcomed at a receiving line comprising the UNA's three full-time executive officers: Supreme President

(Continued on page 13)

Supreme president's remarks

Below is the text of remarks delivered at the UNA's Centennial Jubilee Concert by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly — our board of directors — who are present here tonight, I am pleased to extend a warm welcome to everyone attending our Centennial Jubilee Concert.

Since 1944, it has been a tradition of our association to observe anniversaries in this renowned hall with a concert of outstanding Ukrainian music or an opera in concert form.

Tonight's concert has a very special meaning. It is dedicated to the memory of our founding fathers and their strong belief that one person cannot help all, but a united group can easily help one.

It is dedicated to the perseverance and determination of the pioneers of the Ukrainian American community who, by building churches, national homes and libraries, provided pivotal points for their spiritual and cultural life and ours.

And it is dedicated as well to the countless leaders of this organization who, through devoted efforts, contributed in building a firm foundation for the Ukrainian National Association.

From humble beginnings emerged a large and strong organization and a vibrant Ukrainian American community, rich in outstanding individuals who have made a substantial contribution in all walks of American life. But this concert, Ladies and Gentlemen, is also dedicated to the United States of America, always a country of many opportunities for all, which, in effect, made this centennial possible.

I hope this evening's concert will remain in your memory for a long time.



Former UNA Supreme President John O. Flis delivers anniversary greetings. Also in the photo (front row, from left) are Walter Sochan, Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz, Theodosia Pastuszek and her husband, Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek.



Among other guests present at the anniversary celebration at the UNA Home Office were two supreme vice-presidents: former VP Mary Dushnyk (front, center) now an honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, and VP Gloria Paschen (second from right). Also in the photo (second from left) is Genevieve Kufta, longtime executive secretary at the UNA.



The supreme president, Ulana Diachuk, cuts the anniversary cake. Looking on, (from left) are: Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Secretary Walter Sochan, Vice-President Gloria Paschen and Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky.

Gala concert...

(Continued from page 10)

Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka. As cocktails and hors d'oeuvres were served, Mrs. Diachuk welcomed the guests and acted as mistress of ceremonies for the brief formal program.

A champagne toast was raised to the UNA, and greetings on the occasion of the UNA's centennial were delivered by Ambassador Bilorus, Consul-General Kryzhanivsky and Counselor Khandogy, as well as by Dumka's conductor, Mr. Hrechynsky, and Mr. Movchan, who presented a plaque on behalf of the Prosvita Society to Mrs. Diachuk.

Among others whose participation in the afternoon reception was acknowledged were Dr. Zirka Voronka, director of the UNA's Teaching English in Ukraine program, and the composer Mr. Karabytz. Former UNA Supreme Presidents John O. Flis and Joseph Lesawyer each addressed the gathering.

UNA Supreme Assembly members arrived from various cities in the United

States and Canada to attend the Centennial Concert and the Sunday afternoon reception. Present were: Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Auditors William Pastuszek, Wasyl Didiuk, Stefan Hawrysz and Taras Szmagala; Supreme Advisors Tekla Moroz, Eugene Iwanciw, Roma Hadzewycz, Alex Chudolij, Anne Remick, Andrew Keybida, Helen Olek-Scott, Walter Kwas, Walter Korchynsky, Wasyl Liscynsky and Wasyl Luchkiw.

Also present were two honorary members of the UNA Supreme Assembly, both longtime UNA activists, former Supreme Vice-Presidentess Mary Dushnyck and former Supreme Advisor Anne Chopek, as well as the UNA's chief medical examiner, Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak. Supreme Advisor Anya Dydyk Petrenko was present at the concert only.

Later, to conclude the luncheon, a 100th anniversary cake was ceremoniously cut by Supreme President Diachuk, with other executive officers looking on and the guests singing a round of "Mnohaya Lita."



Roma Hadzewycz

Current and former employees, and their spouses, enjoy the anniversary luncheon. From left are: Maria Savchak, Genia Ratych, Mychajlo Lesko, Wolodymyr Semegen, Luba Lapychak Lesko, Daria Semegen, Chrystyna Ferencevych and Lubov Kolensky.



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Laity gather...

(Continued from page 4)

father, such is the state of affairs: we have our own Patriarchate.' The pope did not say anything. 'But the matter remains for you to recognize us,' [Cardinal Slipyj insisted]. The pope replied, 'We'll see, something will happen,' and that is how the discussion ended.

"Our dearly departed patriarch always pushed for the recognition of our Patriarchate. Not just an archbishop in

Lviv [as the Vatican now recognizes], but we want our Patriarchate to have jurisdiction over all of Ukraine and the entire diaspora, so that we bishops here will not feel orphaned, but will belong to one Church."

Returning to the controversy over his refusal to resign as bishop of the Toronto Eparchy, Bishop Borecky said, "When I was in Kyiv recently, Papal Nuncio Antonio Franco invited me and my traveling companions to dinner. However, he asked me to come over one hour earlier."

Bishop Borecky related: "For this

privilege, for a whole hour, he was trying to convince me that it would be very nice if I would resign immediately. He said that we could inform the holy father, directly from Kyiv, that the bishop who came from Toronto has signed a declaration that he is stepping aside and please accept this resignation."

Amidst laughter from the audience, Bishop Borecky went on to say: "I eventually told him that it would not be proper for me to have to come all the way from Toronto to Kyiv to resign. If I really wanted to, I would go to Ottawa,

we have our own nuncio. He would be offended."

To conclude Bishop Borecky said, "When I came back to Canada, the nuncio in Ottawa [Msgr. Carlo Curis] started to repeat everything the other nuncio told me in Kyiv. [Msgr. Curis later] felt bad that he did not get what he wanted."

Bishop Borecky confided to the assembly that "various bishops have phoned me, from Canada and from the United States and tell me, 'Listen, Isidore, resign already, give it a rest.'" He said that the metropolitan of Canada phoned him with a similar request: "Our Metropolitan Maxim said, 'go to Hawaii, and later go to Bora-Bora.'"

Expanding on this, Bishop Borecky said, "I went to those islands with the metropolitan after a conference in Australia, and Metropolitan Maxim and I had a very good time. And now he recommends that I go there. 'Remember how good it was?' he says. 'Why don't you go there? Why do you insist on pursuing all of these unpleasant affairs?'"

To conclude, Bishop Borecky mentioned several conversations with U.S.-based bishops, who used, as he put it, "American expressions." He added, "If they use this type of language at the Synod, then God have mercy."

Canadian...

(Continued from page 4)

Trans-Bloc's mandate is to represent both eastern and western Ukraine.

The ambassador credited the Ukrainian government with increasing the country's international profile through such moves as joining the new NATO Partnership for Peace.

Unfortunately, the government hasn't been able to match that success domestically. "There is a slow and serious degradation of the economic situation internally," said Mr. Mathys. "Mr. Kravchuk is beginning to take some steps toward privatization, market reform and getting closer to the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the World Bank."

With inflation hovering between 50 and 70 percent, the Canadian ambassador said he doesn't think the Ukrainian government will introduce Ukraine's official currency, the hryvnia, before 1995.

"There is some kind of thinking about the 'good, old days,' with the stability of the ruble," explained the ambassador. "They realize, of course, that the regime was far from perfect, but nevertheless, they had the certainty of day-to-day living."

"Today, people are much more preoccupied with feeding themselves," explained Ambassador Mathys. "It's more like hour-to-hour living, not even day-by-day."

He explained that claims of incompetence cited against the Kravchuk government are "to a large extent, well-founded. You have a group of people that are not reform- or economic-minded at all, but more for maintaining the status quo, which cannot be maintained."

Yet, Ambassador Mathys said he expects to see the return of such reformers as Viktor Pynzenyk, who resigned as deputy prime minister for economic reform last August.

In other developments, the 51-year-old Canadian diplomat, who speaks Russian and writes in Ukrainian, reported that renovations to the former East German building that now houses the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv are near completion.

While in Canada, Ambassador Mathys also met with his new Ukrainian counterpart in Ottawa, Ambassador Viktor Batiouk, as well as representatives of the Canada Ukraine Chamber of Commerce in Toronto, and members of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Winnipeg.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Ukes heralded heroes at hockey's half point

Just after the All-Star break, a little more than halfway through the 1993-1994 regular National Hockey League season, several Ukrainian pro pucksters hold league leading statistical rankings. Indeed, the entire league's top goal scorer is Toronto's Dave Andreychuk, with a whopping 40 tallies in only 51 games. He's also number four in over-all league scoring with 70 points. Perennial scoring leader Wayne Gretzky, in recent years supplanted by Super Mario Lemieux, is back on track, leading the NHL in total points with 88 in only 48 games. He's also tops in assists with 64. Newly appointed team captain of the Winnipeg Jets, Keith Tkachuk, ranks sixth in the league in goals with 27. And the surprising Dallas (nee Minnesota) Stars have been in part spearheaded by the save efforts of back-up netminder Darcy Wakaluk, currently the league's fifth top goalie with a goals against average of 2.51 and an unbelievable three shutouts.

Truly a remarkable year for Ukrainian hockey stars thus far, as a record-breaking 30 professionals have actively participated on NHL clubs since October. Here's a detailed team-by-team look a bit past the midway point of '93-94:

We start in the **Northeast Division** of the Eastern Conference with the top team, the Pittsburgh Penguins. Defenseman Greg Andrusak (3-0-0-0-2) has enjoyed two call-ups from Cleveland (IHL) to fill in for injured Penguin blueliners.

Defending Stanley Cup champion Montreal has suffered through some inconsistencies and unfortunate injuries, including one to Ukrainian right winger Brian Bellows (44-20-17-37-16PIM), who missed six games in the first half.

Buffalo, decimated by major injuries to key players like Pat LaFontaine, Grant Fuhr and Alexander Mogilny (he's Russian, folks), has managed to compete for a playoff spot thanks to the efforts of recently profiled Ukrainian pivotman Dale Hawerchuk. Centering the top line and manning the power-play point, Ducky's turning in solid numbers with 21-30-51-64 totals in 47 games.

A huge disappointment so far plays in Quebec. Les Nordiques, arguably loaded with the most and best young talent in the league, have been nonetheless led by gutsy backliner Curtis Leschyshyn (47-2-8-10-33). Not too much fancy or flair, but lots of heady and steady defending and puck handling out of the zone.

The Whale continues to be an endangered species in Hartford, despite another coaching change, bringing the optimistic Pierre Maguire behind the bench. The acquisition of tough right-winger Jil Sandlak from Vancouver in the off-season has somewhat paid off, based on six goals, eight points and 26 minutes in only 23 games. Sandlak has missed well over half his team's games while recuperating from two separate injuries. In mid-December, the Whale added to their Ukrainian contingent by trading for Florida Panther defender Alexander Godynnyuk (45-1-17-18-41). Godynnyuk made a major immediate impact by assisting on three goals in his first game as a Whaler. And he leads the club in net plus/minus figures with a +13.

Lastly and leastly are the lowly Ottawa Senators, the league's most pathetic outfit. In a recent attempt to shake up the troops, rugged right-winger Greg Pankiew got the call-up from New

Haven (AHL). He saw action in three matches, compiling two minutes in penalties.

A glance at the **Atlantic Division** reveals the National Hockey League's top squad at the half-way point of the season, the New York Rangers. A deeply talented squad has seen players such as scoring whiz Ed Olczyk (37-3-5-8-28) and third-line right wing Joey Kocur (47-2-1-3-76) relegated to lesser roles, as the Rangers once again shoot for their first Stanley Cup in some 60 years.

Probably the league's most pleasant surprise is the New Jersey Devils. Buoyed by a new head coach and a defensively oriented system have enabled solid performers like Ukrainian Kenny Daneyko (48-1-6-7-112) to excel at doing what they do best. In Daneyko's case, it is to clear the puck, check the man attacking his zone and intimidate to the fullest.

Philadelphia seems to go like young superstar Eric Lindros goes — not so good while Eric sat hurt for a few weeks. Left wing Brent Fedyk (45-14-11-25-31) has performed capably at best. Perhaps more is expected, based on last year's strong showing.

One of the league's biggest under-achievers is located in the nation's capital. (We're not talking politics, just hockey!) Three Ukrainian forwards, counted on for major contributions in order for the Washington Capitals to compete, have grossly not measured up to expectations. However, Dimitrii Khristich (50-23-13-36-46), Peter Bondra (38-13-9-22-22) and Steve Konowalchuk (30-3-5-8-14) can hardly be totally blamed for the ineptitude of almost the entire team. Khristich has come on of late. Konowalchuk, who started the season at Portland (AHL), survived a five-day demotion back to Portland at year's end.

The league's top draw in Tampa Bay continues to make positive strides as a second-year expansion team. Trading for ex-Washington right-winger Pat Elynuik (43-8-8-16-38) has definitely added an offensive jump-start to a sputtering Lightning offense. Wayne's younger brother, Brent, spent a few weeks with the parent club, posting 1-2-3-2 totals in about 10 games. He's lighting the lamp consistently with Atlanta (IHL) though, having 11-11-22 points in his first 26 games with the minor league Knights. On a recent cable telecast IHL game-of-the-week, Brent said the key to a permanent recall to the NHL would be "to put on eight pounds" and maintain a more physical presence.

Moving to the Western Conference's **Central Division** finds four Ukrainian hockey stars actively contributing on last year's Stanley Cup semifinalist Toronto Maple Leafs. The Leafs came out of the starting blocks like gangbusters, only to suffer through a swan-dive in recent weeks. League-leading goal scorer Dave Andreychuk (51-40-30-70-68) is up for MVP consideration and certain first team All-Star status. (See more on Andreychuk below.) Center/left wing Mike Krushelnyski (41-5-6-11-20) fulfills his checking and screen-the-net roles effectively, despite recently suffering minor aches and pains. Teammate Mark Osborne patrols third line right wing, also in a checking role while actively killing penalties. Defenseman Drake Berehowsky (23-0-4-4-40) has rebounded from major knee surgery, and promises much potential for the second half and the future.

(Continued on page 16)

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Perth Amboy, N.J. District Committee

of the

Ukrainian National Association

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1994 AT 2:00 PM

at St. Michael's Church Hall

South 3rd Avenue, Manville, N.J.

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

26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by Supreme Vice-President, Dr. Nestor Olesnycky
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Supreme Vice-President Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, UNA

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Michael Zacharko, Chairman

Sofia Lonyshyn, Secretary

John Babyn, Treasurer



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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 15)

Another resounding surprise story of this 1993-1994 campaign is the relocated Dallas Stars. Feeling they needed a goalie transfusion, Dallas swapped with Boston for veteran Andy Moog. Moog's been mediocre at best thus far, while his teammates have gone berserk, compiling the league's best home record. Back-up netminder Darcy Wakaluk (11W-7L-3Ties in 24 games) has rapidly risen up the goalie ranks and will continue to get much ice time in 1994. Centerman Tony Hrkac (25-4-3-7-2) received some bad news 10 days before Christmas when St. Louis released him. It is expected Hrkac will have little problem hooking up with an independent minor league affiliate in an attempt to return to the NHL ranks.

The European-laden Winnipeg Jets have stumbled on tough times, as indicated by their last-place Central Division record. Too many European disappointments coupled with atrocious goaltending tend to downplay one major positive this season: the arrival of superstar-in-the-making, left wing Keith Tkachuk. This 6'2," 200 pounder from Melrose, Mass., was recently named Jets' captain. At age 21 (he'll be 22 in March), he's the youngest captain in the league. He combines goal scoring prowess (27) with playmaking ability (28 assists) and strong aggressiveness (146PIM). What a bright future for this Ukrainian lad!

The Pacific Division contains the league's final over-achieving top club. Despite making no major moves in the off-season, the Calgary Flames have managed to get a firm grip on the division lead since the get-go. Recently recalled center David Struch (2-0-0-0-4) is, unfortunately, the only Uke on this Cup contender. The rest of the division is barely at the .500 level.

The Vancouver Canucks are currently above the mid-line, despite several injury-riddled weeks to Pavel Bure (another Russian) and some poor defensive play. Veteran blueliner Dave Babych (47-3-19-22-44) continues to chip in, especially on power-play point passes and shots.

The city of angels houses still another 1993-1994 NHL disaster in the persons of those Los Angeles Kings. Last year's surprising Stanley Cup finalists have transformed themselves into a worse than expansion team, as witnessed by the record of the Anaheim Mighty Ducks, several points ahead of the Kings. The big problem here is twofold: lack of productivity

among the forward lines, and a porous defense in front of beleaguered goaltenders expected to perform miracles. The Great One is back to his amazing self, leading the league in scoring once again. To re-emphasize, Gretzky's torrid totals read 48-24-64-88-12 after 48 games.

Young defenseman Alexei Zhitnik (45-9-22-31-69) has probably performed better than the remainder of his fellow rearguards. Veteran netminder Kelly Hrudey has faced more than his share of rubber (40 games-2316 min's 147 goals-15-17-5) and will likely experience more of the same. Right wing Gary Shuchuk (34-2-3-5-18) was counted on for more than he's done, based on a strong late-season and playoff run last spring.

Super-sniper in Toronto

Toronto's super sniper Dave Andreychuk had a few interesting comments after a late January face-off with the Hartford Whalers. The Ukrainian All-Star left wing notched an assist in the Leafs' 3-3 tie with the Whale. Last May, after being traded from Buffalo to Toronto, this Uke and his Leafs played a momentous seven-game Stanley Cup semifinal series against Wayne Gretzky and the Kings.

"It was a back-and-forth series, there's no doubting that," Andreychuk said. "We got a taste in our mouths that we were going to the Cup, and it might have been a little premature. We were only one goal away, it turned out (the Kings won the last game in Toronto, 5-4).

"It was one of those series that we had played a lot of hockey in a lot of nights. We had two seven-game series (earlier in May the Leafs eliminated the St. Louis Blues, four games to three). Mentally, I think we were sharp. Physically, we were a little bit tired. The travel all the way to L.A. kind of hurt us, but it could have went either way. They'll admit it just as much as we will that we could have won the series easily."

Andreychuk is already at his career high in goals (40) for a season, barely more than halfway through his first full season in Toronto. What has changed for him?

"I'm not doing anything differently than I did in Buffalo," Andreychuk said. "I'm still trying to get to the net as much as I can. Maybe the only thing is my attitude. Mentally I needed a change."

"When you're with one team for over 10 years, you get a little stagnant. I came over to Toronto with some new life, wanting to prove to myself that I was going to make this trade good."

Andreychuk's performance has turned that trade into a veritable Maple Leaf steal of a deal.

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UNA's centennial ...

(Continued from page 11)

The practice of commissioning a musical work to honor an important occasion is one which the Ukrainian diaspora does not take advantage of often enough. Such commissions are an investment in the cultural heritage of a community, and serve as an invaluable impetus for the creative process. Therefore, the Ukrainian National Association deserves a tremendous amount of credit for this gesture, so in sync with the now century-old mission of this organization.

The UNA could not have chosen two more deserving recipients than Ivan Karabyts, one of Ukraine's foremost composers, and Mykola Rudenko, a luminary in the literary world of Ukraine. Mr. Rudenko's genuinely optimistic and patriotic text was set by Mr. Karabyts in a kaleidoscope of evolving textures, judiciously distributed among the chorus, soloists and instrumental forces.

Supported by a rich, vibrant harmonic underpinning, the opening choral motive became a leitmotif emerging periodically in the piano, later, slightly permuted in the chorus. The composer utilized color and shading much the way a skilled painter might, creating a multi-dimensional sound canvas as a backdrop for new melodic material.

It must be noted that this work was originally intended for chorus, soloists and orchestra. The decision to replace the orchestra with two pianos, cello and percussion (presumably for financial rea-

sons) was a major mistake, since it was clear that the instrumental parts contained some of Mr. Karabyts' most brilliant writing. It is only through the virtually superhuman effort of the virtuoso pianist Mykola Suk, and the solid playing of Genya Paley (second piano), Volodymyr Panteleyev (cello) and an unnamed percussionist, that the composer's original intent was salvaged.

Mr. Plishka and Ms. Kroyvtska sang beautifully as the vocal soloists, and the combined chorus sounded well in this context. Mr. Karabyts guest conducted this challenging and multi-dimensional work with confidence and expressively. The performance was greeted with a tumultuous and lengthy standing ovation.

Two speakers graced the concert stage that evening. Ulana M. Diachuk, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, delivered a concise, well-formulated mission statement, as well as an interesting overview of the UNA's 100 years of activity.

Anniversary greetings to the UNA were delivered by Pavlo Movchan, poet, executive board member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, chairman of the Prosvita Society, as well as a member of Ukraine's Parliament. His address expressed gratitude to the Ukrainian diaspora for its tireless efforts on behalf of Ukraine, as well as an inspiring vote of confidence to the UNA in particular, in recognition of this organization's foresight and leadership.

The gala evening was emceed by Nestor Holynskiy.

Flood victims ...

(Continued from page 7)

event gave her access to all the radiation zones of Ukraine, allowing her to meet, interview and film the accounts and reports of over a 150 affected communities. Included in her query were individual victims, families, organizations, hospitals and government agencies, as well as officials and professionals at local, regional and national levels.

The information pooled during this event revealed that, the Ukrainian government by October of 1991 had acknowledged that 12 million of its people and 150,000 square kilometers of its territory are contaminated with hazardous levels of radioactive fallout. Chernobyl, it was learned, is a nuclear disaster in progress and the numbers of those affected continues to grow with each passing day.

Due to the complete lack of any long-term programs of assistance in the face of an unprecedented magnitude of need in the radiation damaged communities, Ms.

Yonan together with the representatives of these communities founded in November of 1991 the first Journey of the Heart organization in Kyiv, Ukraine. The International Goodwill Fund "By Way of the Heart" (WAY) was chartered as a non-profit organization with the mission to continue the work of profiling the victims and their needs, and the ongoing consequences of the disaster, and to develop programs to assist the affected communities in their long-term struggle for survival.

To carry out the mission mandate of the WAY for organizing, coordinating and facilitating worldwide intervention for the radiation victims in Ukraine, a sister organization became necessary in the West. To meet this need, Journey of the Heart International (JOURNEY) was founded by Ms. Yonan as a Minnesota non-profit corporation in September of 1992.

Together the WAY and JOURNEY coordinate their development of programs and projects for assuring the provision of effective assistance to the radiation victims in Ukraine.

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Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)
covering cooperation in the fields of economy, science, urban planning, construction and public health. (Reuters)

Air force generals protest appointment

KYIV — Seven top air force generals in Ukraine have resigned in protest to President Leonid Kravchuk's appointment of a new air force commander. The officers expressed strong reservations about the ability of Gen. Volodymyr Antonets, saying they "disagree with his views on the activity of the air force" — particularly his idea of unifying the air

force with the country's anti-aircraft defense. Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetsky had reportedly flown to Vinnytsia, where the air force headquarters are located, to deal with the situation. (Reuters)

Turkmenistan cuts gas to Ukraine

ASHGABAT — Turkmenistan cut its gas supplies to Ukraine on February 21 because of non-payment, a senior official in the Turkmen capital was quoted as saying. Ukraine made last-minute promises to pay its debt. Turkmenistan had agreed to ship 28 billion cubic meters of gas to Ukraine in 1994 even though the country owes \$693 million for last year's deliveries. (Financial Times)

Newspaper issues...

(Continued from page 4)
then Lviv, preparing for the February 20-26 synod of Ukrainian Catholic bishops, at the time the CNT published its item, and could not be reached for comment.

Counsel for Bishop Danylak, Michael Tesluk of Harris, Fletcher, Tesluk Associates said he was not at liberty to comment on his client's case, as he was

bound by law not to do so.

The other 11 plaintiffs in this suit include: the Revs. Petro Bilaniuk, Bohdan Bilinsky, Conrad Dachuk, Richard Hladio, Taras Lozynsky, Roman Nabereznyj, Bohdan Ostapowych, Dmitri Pankiw, Petro Steciuk, John Tataryn and Ivan Trush.

A court date for the suit will be set, for discovery hearings, after Bishop Danylak returns from the synod in Lviv.

Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 1)

lapse and the administrative bodies could disintegrate." The release also stated that currently the Cabinet of Ministers is not sufficiently empowered to fill the vacuum that could be created.

The president's decision was roundly criticized in Parliament, with some members telling The Ukrainian Weekly he made the announcement in an improper manner, and others explaining that it was an underhanded move by him to strengthen his authority.

Deputy Leonid Kuchma, who resigned last year as Mr. Kravchuk's prime minister over how economic reform should proceed and is considered a possible presidential candidate, said the president should not have told foreign correspondents about his intention not to run for re-election. He called it inappropriate not to let the Ukrainian people know first. Ukrainian TV did not release the information until three days after his announcement.

Mr. Kuchma said he would not comment on the "presumption that President Kravchuk will not run for president."

Les Taniuk, head of the Parliament's Committee on Rebirth and Spiritual Awakening, said he felt the president was buying time so that he could delay elections until 1995. "I mean that Kravchuk has just begun his political re-election campaign," said Mr. Taniuk.

Another deputy was more direct. "The president is sabotaging the elections of the Parliament," said Serhiy Holovaty. "It is a conscious political move to derail the elections. And if that is what the leader of the country is attempting to do, he has shown his absolute irresponsibility towards Ukraine. He is willing to spit on Ukraine and its economic and political future because he wants to retain power."

Mr. Holovaty went on to say that Mr. Kravchuk has constantly fooled the country into crisis scenarios that in the end benefit only him.

President Kravchuk continues to say that elections should take place on June 26.

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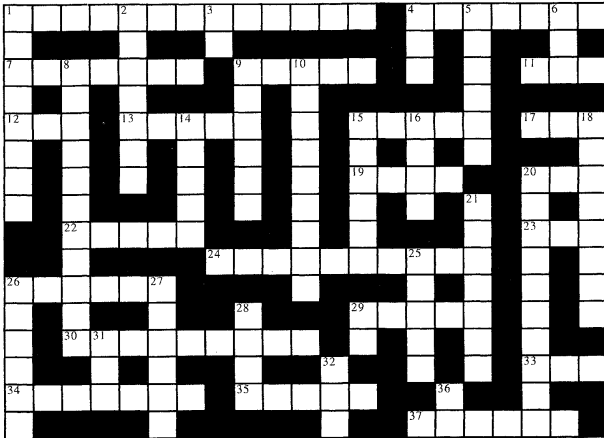

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



The OUN

Across

1. German concentration camp where many OUN members were interned.
4. Political journalist, literary critic and OUN member who died in Montreal.
7. Head of OUN (B).
9. First targets of OUN.
11. Equipment for 30 Across.
12. Equipment for 30 Across.
13. OUN publication.
15. Educator Ivan killed by OUN for politically incorrect lectures to students.
17. Cartographer's product.
19. City where supporters of 37 Across proclaimed him successor to 24 Across.
20. Bishop's domain.
22. Activity for 30 Across.
23. Also Known As.
24. First head of OUN.
26. Soviet consular official killed by OUN in 1933.
29. OUN's Teliha.
30. OUN member to occupation forces.
33. — rosa.
34. Military rank of 24 Across and 37 Across.
35. Ukrainian attack.
37. Head of OUN (M).

Down

1. Destructive or obstructive activity.

2. OUN member who was president of the Ukrainian Provisional government established by 7 Across.
3. Masculine pronoun.
4. What many OUN members became after WWII.
5. OUN publication "Rozbudova _____."
6. Predecessor of OUN.
8. Member of OUN.
9. Where 13 Across and 5 Down were published.
10. Pa. town with Ukrainian Homestead named in honor of 29 Down.
14. First name of OUN member who became head of UPA.
15. Polish concentration camp _____ Kartuzka.
16. Equipment for 30 Across.
18. Polish interior minister killed by OUN in 1934.
20. Assassin of 7 Across.
21. Killers of 29 Across.
25. Foe.
26. Where 7 Across was assassinated.
27. Works by OUN members B. Kravtsov, 29 Down, 29 Across.
28. Where OUN was established.
29. Initials used by OUN member Kandyba.
31. Partially responsible for rift in OUN?
32. Armed conflict.
36. Us (nom. case).

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 4)

parties, Rukh and the Republican Party, are feuding. He said they have managed to work out some of their differences and everybody is working together to put as many democrats as possible into the Ukrainian Parliament.

After his report, Mr. Huculak screened a video in which Mr. Lukianenko and Mr. Odarych outlined the accomplishments and work of the Permanent Coordinating Council of Democratic Parties and Organizations.

The final speaker of the evening was Oleh Pryhomytsky, a correspondent for Literaturna Ukraina. He said that although the economy of Ukraine is in dire straits, "there is no famine in Ukraine." Mr. Pryhomytsky said most of the businessmen operating in Ukraine, and even the racketeers, will vote for the democrats because they realize that if the "empire" returned to Ukraine, they would have no way to make a living.

After the meeting, when questioned about the existence of other groups collecting money to aid democratic candidates in the Ukrainian election, the president of CADU, Mr. Pedenko, said, "There are other parallel organizations which collect money and work to help Ukraine at this time. Let them do it."

"They have their aims and we have ours. They have their supporters and we have ours," continued Mr. Pedenko, "We won't get in their way."

Correction

The Washington story on Ukrainian American community leaders' meetings with President Bill Clinton and Sen. Mitch McConnell (February 20) incorrectly listed Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church as a member of the delegation. In fact it was Bishop Vsevolod Majdanski of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S. and Canada who participated in the meetings.



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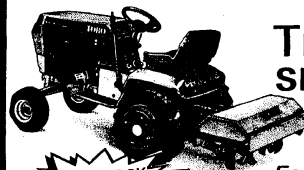
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Sunday, February 27

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Artists Association and the Literary/Art Club invite the public to a discussion led by Slava Gerulak, UAA president, occasioned by the art exhibit by Maryna Tesarska which opened February 12 at the association's gallery. The discussion will be held at the gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 1:30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Gallery is holding an exhibit by Dr. Leonid Gaouke of Lviv, of oils, graphics and pencil drawings rendered in a realistic style. The exhibit opens February 27 and runs through May 7. The gallery is located at 4315 Melrose Ave. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

Fridays, March 4-April 1

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Ave., is holding its annual Lenten Ukrainian kitchen featuring Ukrainian food on an eat-in or take-out basis, 3-6:30 p.m. For further information, call the rectory, (401) 762-3939.

Friday, March 4

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group is sponsoring a tax and investment planning seminar at 7 p.m. Andrew A. Charchalis, CPA from Charchalis and Company, CPAs will discuss "The 1993 Tax Reform Act, Retirement Planning and Other Tax Saving Investment Ideas." Following the seminar, a light buffet will be served. The seminar is free. For information please call Sofia Caryk, (301) 854-2062.

Saturday, March 5

PRINCETON, N.J.: "Contemporary Icons," an exhibit of paintings by Christina Saj will open at The Norbert Consideine Gallery, Stuart Country Day School of the Sacred Heart, 1200 Stuart Road, 5-7 p.m. The exhibit will be on view March 8-25. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-6 p.m. For additional information, call (609) 921-2330.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

CHICAGO: Dr. John Mearsheimer, a specialist on American military policy and international security, will discuss "The Security of Ukraine and Stability in Post-Cold War Europe" at a lecture sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago. Dr. Mearsheimer is professor of political science and former department chair at the University of Chicago. He has written numerous articles on security issues, including "The Case for a Ukrainian Nuclear Deterrent" in the summer 1993 issue of Foreign Affairs. The program will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7 p.m. Admission: \$10, members; \$15, non-members. A wine and cheese reception will follow the presentation. For further information, call Ulana, (312) 631-1212, or Tony, (708) 359-3676.

Saturday-Sunday, March 5-6

HACKENSACK, N.J.: The Duquesne University Tamburitzans, a company of 40 musicians, singers and dancers, will appear in a program of East European folk music and dances to be held at Bergen County Technical High School, 200 Hackensack Ave., on March 5 at 8 p.m., and in an additional performance on March 6 at 2 p.m. Donations: \$14.50. For information, call (201) 568-0915.

Sunday, March 6

NEW YORK: The New York Chapter of the Patriarchal Society invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Borys Gudziak, director of the Institute of Church History in Lviv, who will speak on "Youth and the Renewal of the Lviv Academy of Theology" at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 2 p.m.

LECANTO, Fla.: The Americans of Ukrainian Descent Club is presenting a country, western, bluegrass music show featuring the Cowboy Junction Band with WLBE Radio Star Buddy Max, to be held at Cowboy Junction, Highway 44 and Junction 490, starting at 2 p.m. The show will benefit The Harvard University Ukrainian Studies

Fund. The performance is free of charge, with donations accepted. Bring a folding chair for more comfort. For additional information, call (904) 746-4754.

Friday, March 11

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The season's second concert of the Nova Chamber Ensemble, featuring special guest Vagram Saradjian, will take place at the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave., at 8 p.m. Mr. Saradjian will be joined by pianist Laryssa Krupa in a program consisting of: Beethoven, Sonata No. 4 in C Major; Beethoven, Seven Variations on "Bei Mannern, welche Liebe fuhlen" from Mozart's Magic Flute; Schumann, Fantasiestucke Op. 73; Debussy, Sonata for Cello and Piano, and several cello favorites. Donation: \$10; \$7, senior citizens and students. For additional information, call (201) 539-2141.

Saturday, March 12

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, philological section, invites members and college teachers of Ukrainian to a colloquium on "Teaching College-Level Ukrainian," to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 11 a.m. For additional information and registration, call Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, (609) 883-2488 (after 4 p.m.)

NEW YORK: A "Get to know Your Museum" wine and cheese party for young Ukrainians, students, professionals and businesspersons will be held at The Ukrainian Museum at 3:30 p.m. In a congenial social atmosphere learn why the museum is an important part of the Ukrainian American community. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave. (at 12th Street). For additional information, call (212) 228-0110. Gallery hours: Wednesday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The New York Metropolitan Chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) will sponsor a roundtable discussion on "Medical Aid For Ukraine." UMANA-NY Metro members who have orga-

nized on-site medical aid efforts in the first years of Ukrainian independence will lead the discussion. The symposium will be held at the Ramada Hotel and Conference Center at 7 p.m. Donations: \$10; students, free.

Wednesday, March 16

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: Central Connecticut State University, as part of its five-part lecture series titled "Whither Russia?," is holding a lecture by Steven Jones, professor of history/Russian studies, Mt. Holyoke College, who will address the topic "The View of Russia from its Non-Russian Periphery." The lecture will be held in Room 231, Copernicus Hall, Wells Street. For further information, call (203) 827-7465.

Friday, March 18

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Serge Cipko, department of history, University of Alberta, who will speak on "In the Land of the River Plate: Ukrainians in Argentina, 1919-1939." The lecture will be held at 352 Athabasca Hall at 7:30 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday, April 1

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.: The Department of Slavic and East European Languages at Penn State University has jointly established a summer program of Ukrainian studies with the Mohyla Academy University in Kyiv. The six-week, eight-credit program runs from May 23 to June 7. Classes will meet for four hours per day. Students will be housed either with families or in dormitories at the university. Tuition: \$1,675 (Pennsylvania residents); \$2,475 (out of state). Students will need to pay for airfare (approximately \$700-\$900), food and housing (about \$500). The program has 15 spaces available for students from the United States in its initial year of operation. For application forms, call (814) 863-1738. For additional information, call (814) 865-1352. Deadline for application is April 1.



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Museum schedules Easter workshops

NEW YORK - Registration is now open for traditional Easter programs at The Ukrainian Museum. Pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter egg, decoration workshops will be given on Saturdays and Sundays, March 19 and 20; and again on March 26 and 27, 1:30-3:30 p.m. Fee for each session: \$15, adults; \$10, seniors and students over 16; children 12-16, free; members, 15 percent discount.

Demonstrations in the making of pysanky will feature experienced artisans.

On March 12 and April 2, experienced artisans will demonstrate the craft of making pysanky and the award-winning film "Pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski will also

be shown. The program is scheduled to run from 2 to 5 p.m. Fee: \$2.50, adults; \$2, members, seniors and students; children under 12 free.

On March 19 and 26, there will be two workshops, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., during which participants will learn about Ukrainian Easter traditions as well as partake in the actual baking of traditional Easter breads. The workshops are open to adults and children over age 16. Fee for two sessions: \$30, adults; \$25, seniors and students over 16; members, 15 percent discount.

All materials are covered in the registration fee. Finished objects may be taken home. To register, call (212) 228-0110.

Ternopil orphan...

(Continued from page 2)

raion commission," bringing the entire process to a grinding halt, she said.

Despite an article carried by the Respublika press agency in early February that reported a Ternopil official calling for the return of the children to Ukraine prior to their adoption, Ms. Zavadzka reiterated that the children need not be present in Ukraine for adoption approval. She points to the imminent elections to Ukraine's Parliament as "fanning the flame of political opposition to the adoptions," but said a final decision on the adoptions should be reached within two weeks.

The Ternopil Orphans' Adopting Parents Committee, which sent Lutheran Pastor Darald Gruen and Mykola Semeniak to legally represent 43 of the Ternopil orphans before the raion commissions in mid-October 1993, meanwhile, has

ceased to exist as a legal representative of the adopting families. "Ukraine will now have to deal with us family by family," said committee member Vladimir Goncharoff. Citing financial burdens, the committee dissolved on January 23, although it will continue to function on a cultural level. "Now," said Mr. Goncharoff, "we are turning our attention to satisfying U.S. adoption laws."

Nostra culpa

In a caption that appeared under a 1978 photograph in The Weekly's pull-out section commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association (February 20), the name of one supreme officer of the UNA was inadvertently omitted. Appearing along with Supreme President John O. Flis and students of the UNA's Cultural Courses at Soyuzivka was longtime Supreme Vice-Presidentess Mary Dushnyk.