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Parliament reconvenes with budget, constitution atop formidable agenda

by Danylo Yanevsky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament resumed its work this week, after a recess for the Christmas and New Year holidays, with adoption of a budget and a new constitution uppermost on the agenda of this session.

Opening the morning deliberations on Tuesday, January 16, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz said this convocation of the Supreme Council "will be a test of our ability to work, as we must review questions that determine the development of our state and its economy." First of all, this concerns adoption of a budget for 1996.

Mr. Moroz also pointed out that this session, which he expects to continue without recess through the end of July, will review at least 374 proposals, more than 200 of which are priority items. He said he expects the Parliament to act on about 150 to 170 bills.

Speaking at a press conference on the eve of the Parliament's opening day, Mr. Moroz, and members of the Parliament Presidium Volodymyr Butkevych (who also co-chairs the working group reviewing the draft constitution) and Volodymyr Stretovych, commented on the adoption of a new constitution for Ukraine. They reported that 111 out of the 150 articles in the draft constitution have already been discussed and agreed upon, which leads them to believe that the draft document will be presented to the Parliament this month.

Concurrently, the Parliament will review the draft constitution of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, which Mr. Stretovych explained should be composed of "statutes governing territorial-administrative autonomy, without any characteristics of an independent state, such as state symbols."

Chechen hostage-taking

Much of the Parliament's time during the opening days of its fifth session was spent on discussions revolving around the Chechen hostage-taking in Kizlyar, Dagestan, and aboard a Black Sea ferry in the port of Trabzon, Turkey.

Respublika reported that at the end of their evening session on January 17, Parliament members adopted a resolution expressing that body's "concern over violations of human rights and civil liberties, as well as life-threatening situations that have arisen on territories bordering Ukraine."

The resolution referred specifically to the ferry hijacking, noting that among the hostages are citizens of several countries, including Ukraine. "Expressing concern over the fate of these innocent people," the Parliament said, it "appeals to the leadership of the Republic of Turkey, the Russian Federation and responsible persons from the Chechen Republic with the request that they

employ all necessary efforts to peacefully resolve this problem and to secure the speedy release of all hostages, including citizens of Ukraine."

The resolution concluded with the statement that the Supreme Council of Ukraine "decisively condemns international terrorism in all its forms and supports the resolution of all conflicts through peaceful means via negotiations."

Respublika reported that among the 200 hostages nine are citizens of Ukraine.

The news agency also reported on January 15 that President Leonid Kuchma, on the eve of his meeting in Moscow with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, had expressed his sympathy over the tragic events in Kizlyar and Pervomayskoye. He wrote in a letter to his Russian counterpart that Ukraine is watching the developments with great trepidation and is concerned about the fate of innocent people, including children, women and the sick.

President Kuchma underscored that the tragedy in Kizlyar once again demonstrates the criminal nature of terrorism and that the world community must actively work toward liquidating terrorism.

Budget discussions begin

The Parliament on January 17 began

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Kuchma and Yeltsin agree to form committee on bilateral cooperation

by Danylo Yanevsky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Boris Yeltsin held a working meeting in the Russian capital on January 16 to discuss bilateral ties and signed an agreement on the creation of a special committee on Russian-Ukrainian cooperation that is to meet twice a year under the co-chairmanship of Prime Ministers Viktor Chernomyrdin and Yevhen Marchuk.

Official communiqués characterized the talks as "constructive and fruitful" and noted that the two-hour session was marked by "a high degree of understanding and trust." The presidents are reported to have discussed internal political developments in their respective countries as well as the progress of economic reform.

Both men expressed satisfaction with the development of Russian-Ukrainian relations and pledged to increase the effectiveness of economic cooperation.

At the same time, Ukraine's Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko held talks with his newly appointed Russian counterpart, Yevgeni Primakov. Defense Ministers Valeriy Shmarov and Pavel Grachev also met. President Kuchma's delegation to Moscow included also Volodymyr Horbulin, national security adviser to the president.

Messrs. Kuchma and Yeltsin had

scheduled their meeting while both were attending the funeral in Paris of French President François Mitterrand.

In Moscow, Presidents Yeltsin and Kuchma spoke about the wide-ranging agreement on Russian-Ukrainian cooperation that has been stalled for some time now over such issues as dual citizenship, agreeing that it should be resolved most expeditiously.

The two chief executives also discussed possible scenarios for the division of the Black Sea Fleet, which is taking place in accordance with the provisions of the June 1995 Sochi agreement.

The assistant director of President Kuchma's press service, Andriy Chyryva, reported at a press briefing in Kyiv that the two had agreed it would be useful to take the fleet issue beyond the parameters of the bilateral agreement on cooperation.

Mr. Chyryva added that the decision to create a special committee on Russian-Ukrainian cooperation would ensure that the bilateral cooperation agreement would be signed in the nearest future, though no date has been set.

The new committee will focus special attention on economic ties, reported the Open Media Research Institute, since Russia remains Ukraine's largest trade partner, accounting for 43 percent of its exports and more than half its imports in 1995.

Chornobyl Challenge coalition formed to mark 10th anniversary

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the world's worst nuclear accident a coalition has formed to commemorate the tragedy of Chornobyl and to refocus the eyes of the world on its aftermath.

Chornobyl Challenge '96, a group of more than one dozen organizations, from diaspora political organizations to fraternal and from Ukrainian Churches to a United Nations-affiliated organization, have joined to set up a series of events, which will begin on February 4 with a fund-raising banquet.

It will culminate the weekend of April 26 in Washington, exactly 10 years from the day when the No. 4 reactor at the Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station blew skyward, sending plumes of ash and debris over hundreds of squares miles and a radioactive cloud over much of Ukraine, Belarus and northern Europe. That weekend the organizers are planning a mass rally, an ecumenical service and a concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

"The point is to make the public aware of the continuing need for international medical relief and the involve-

ment of Western nations in the decommissioning of the RBMK Soviet-built reactors, including the need for extensive financial assistance for Ukraine," explained Alexander Kuzma, the national coordinator for the Chornobyl Challenge '96 effort.

He said another aspect of the endeavor is to focus on the "continuing need for Western assistance in the area of nuclear decontamination, disaster clean-up and large-scale public health studies to determine the long-term impact of radiation exposure on heavily populated areas."

Fund-raiser with Jack Palance

Launching the commemorative season will be a fund raising banquet on February 4 at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., with Academy Award winner Jack Palance as a special guest. Mr. Palance is the national spokesperson for the Children of Chornobyl Foundation, a central component of Chornobyl Challenge '96. Honored will be individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the Chornobyl relief effort.

Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian

Orthodox Church has been the driving force behind the banquet, which is dedicated specifically to raising funds for medical relief for Chornobyl's victims. Also attending will be Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Shcherbak, who convened the first organizational meeting from which the coalition developed, and a host of other public figures.

Yale-Columbia joint conference

Just over two weeks before the historic date, on April 7-8, Yale University's Center for Eastern European Studies and Columbia University's Harriman Institute will hold a conference examining issues surrounding Chornobyl. The two-day gathering (one day at Yale, one day at Columbia) will deal with problems of environmental health, energy policy and nuclear safety.

Among the expert panelists scheduled to attend are Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Vasyly Durdynets and People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky. On hand, also, will be Ukraine's first lady, Ludmyla Kuchma. Following the conference a reception will take place in

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COMMENTARY: Revised law on Ukraine's judicial system

by Judge Bohdan A. Futey

The draft of the law of Ukraine on the judicial system has recently been revised. This revised version goes further than the October 1994 draft in embodying principles, such as separation of powers, which must be embraced in order to shift from a command legal system to one based on the rule of law. Nevertheless, there are still some parts of the revised draft that could be improved in order to further ensure a smoother transition.

Concept of judicial independence

The revised draft clearly emphasizes the judiciary's equality with the other branches of government. In addition to expressly affirming the courts' independence several times, the draft contains specific provisions allowing the court to implement its power.

For example, Article 1, Paragraph 2 gives the courts the exclusive authority to interpret the law. Article 6 contains language reminiscent of *Marbury v. Madison*, an early case in the United States that articulated the courts' power to declare unconstitutional both legislative statutes and executive acts. Paragraph 3 empowers the courts in Ukraine to declare "enactments" unconstitutional. While this certainly covers legislation, it should also be made clear that it covers conduct of the executive branch as well. The draft, however, should also make clear whether constitutional issues are decided only by the Constitutional Senate of the Supreme Court or by all courts. Further, the law should address whether the courts are limited to concrete cases or can issue advisory opinions.

As in the previous version, the revised draft guarantees judges' tenure. Further, the revised draft states that their tenure is for life. Life tenure assures judges that they will not lose their jobs in the event of an unpopular decision. This provision, therefore, helps to maintain a court's impartiality and independence, both of which are necessary in order to maintain a democratic state.

To further ensure impartiality, the final law should prevent judges' salaries from being reduced and specify the requirements for the removal of judges. For example, if judges are to be removed by impeachment, the law should specify the procedures to be followed.

Furthermore, while Article 74 calls for all judges to have a uniform status, the revised draft still allows for bonuses to be paid to the leadership of the Supreme Court. As with the original draft, this type of "spoils" system might unduly affect judges' decisions in cases.

To further ensure the independence of the judicial branch in general, the final draft should include a provision requiring the judiciary's budget to be a fixed percentage of the national budget.

Another problem that remains is the role of the prosecutor general in the judicial system. Article 57 mandates the prosecutor general's participation in the work of the Plenary Assembly of the Supreme Court in setting forth the court's policies. The chairman of the Supreme Court can also invite other executive branch officials to participate. Associating the execu-

Judge Bohdan A. Futey sits on the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington. His comments on the revised draft of Ukraine's law on the judicial system were presented at a November 16, 1995, roundtable discussion with Deputy Chief Justice Volodymyr Stefaniuk of the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

utive officers with the judiciary creates the appearance of impropriety by suggesting that the governmental branches are not truly separate.

An additional problem with the prosecutor's role arises as a result of the prosecutor's right to protest the court's decisions. Would this allow a prosecutor to extend a case ad infinitum? Could a prosecutor protest or appeal if the jury finds the defendant not guilty?

Concept of a unified system

Whereas the previous draft established a court system comprising three organizational pyramids, the revised draft creates a court system where all courts are "under a single umbrella." The Supreme Court of Ukraine is at the apex of this system and is composed of various specialized judicial boards. Thus, the decisions of the Supreme Court will influence the decisions of all courts and judicial institutions.

Concept of ex parte communication

The revised draft no longer requires judges to receive citizens and consider their proposals absent the other party. This change helps to emphasize the courts' impartiality in cases.

Concept of an appeal process

As in the previous draft, the revised draft recognizes the right to appeal lower court decisions, but does not clearly outline the details of appellate review. The revised draft establishes district (town) courts as courts of first instance.

Other courts serve as both courts of first instance and courts of appeal/cassation, such as the Supreme Court of the Crimea, regional, interregional, Sevastopol, Kyiv and military courts. At the top of the appellate process is the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

What is lacking in this draft is a clear system of intermediate appellate courts. The draft should clearly articulate such a system. Moreover, the draft should clarify the procedure followed in courts that have both appellate and cassational jurisdiction. Finally, the draft should further explain the function of interregional courts, especially in terms of their venue.

Concept of juries

The revised draft is still unclear as to whether juries in Ukraine serve as fact-finders or lay judges. As in the original draft, the revised law states that the jury is composed of a judge and jurors. Further, the jurors receive the same pay as professional judges.

This close association of the judge and jury suggests that jurors serve as lay judges, making decisions of law as well as findings of fact. While either role will assist in the transformation to a legal system based on the rule of law, the final version of the law should nevertheless clarify the specific role of the jury in cases.

In addition, the revised draft continues to allow for different sized juries in different courts because it grants to each court the power to determine the numerical composition of its own juries.

Finally, the age discrimination problem remains in the jury provisions. Article 78 requires jurors to be at least 30 years old. While this provision is consistent with the age requirement for professional judges, it is inconsistent with other age requirements. For example, voters and candidates for the Ukrainian Parliament need only be 25 years of age.

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NEWSBRIEFS

64 ICBM silos slated for destruction

KYIV — Ukrainian Defense Minister Valery Shmarov corrected an announcement by the U.S. Embassy here that Ukraine will destroy 130 decommissioned ICBM silos. On January 13, the minister explained that Ukraine will destroy 64 silos, which once housed a considerable part of the former Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missile force. This will be in accordance with the terms of the START-1 treaty, which calls for the destruction of 64 out of 176 silos, that is 36 percent of all silos, by November 1998. 20 silos have already been destroyed by Ukraine, according to Mr. Shmarov, while 90 percent of all nuclear warheads had been liquidated through the end of 1995. (Svoboda)

Trouble in Ukraine's coal mines

DONETSK — Management evacuated a coal mine in the Donbas region after receiving a bomb threat from a caller demanding that the government pay wage arrears owed to thousands of miners since October, Ukrainian Television and Interfax-Ukraine reported on January 11. Bomb disposal units found no explosives in the pit, but the threat highlights the predicament of the country's coal miners, who have held numerous strikes and rallies to pressure the government to pay 38 million karbovantsi (\$21 million) in back wages. Currently, workers at seven mines, among them the Dymytrova and Artemvuhillia complexes, are on strike. In Cherkasy oblast, as of January 15, some 430 workers at the Bohachivska and Kozatska mines in Vatutine also continued their work stoppage in protest of withheld back pay. (OMRI Daily Digest/Respublika)

Government raises wages, pensions...

KYIV — The Ukrainian government has raised wages for government employees, members of the armed forces and Interior Ministry personnel by 12 percent, Ukrainian Television reported on January 11. It also hiked pensions by 190 percent and monthly aid to low income disabled people to 887,000 kvb. (OMRI Daily Digest)

... while utility, rent hikes spark opposition

KYIV — The Civic Congress of Ukraine, a left-wing political party, is protesting recent hikes in rents and utility fees levied by the government on apartment tenants. On January 14, the CCU called on all tenants three months or more behind in rent payments to join an "All-Ukrainian Civic Movement of

Deceived Tenants" and continue withholding their rent and utility payments until newly increased fees are brought into line with real household incomes. The CCU stated in its appeal that rent and utilities should not exceed 20 percent of the minimum wage and that its parliamentary deputies would work to prosecute government officials responsible for the increases. As of January 1, rent rates were raised from 6,000 to 10,000 kvb. per square meter while government subsidies for public utilities were reduced from 60 percent to 40 percent of actual costs. (Respublika)

Another sewer system bites the dust

MARIYUPIL — This Oziv (Azov) Sea port's municipal sewer system continues to suffer from a recent breakdown at a purification plant. As of January 11 untreated waste continued to be released into the Kalnia River, and some neighborhoods have had their water supplies reduced by up to 40 percent. Some 2000 cubic meters of waste must still be removed from the area, and civil defense units from the Ministry of Environmental Protection have been sent to the city. (Respublika)

Opinion poll conducted on fleet division

SEVASTOPIIL — An opinion poll carried out by the "education" department of the Black Sea Fleet (BSF) showed that 47 percent of officers are disillusioned over the division of the fleet, ITAR-TASS reported on January 16. Another 33 percent said they were dissatisfied with what was happening around them. The report said the majority of those responding negatively in the poll were servicemen living in garrisons that have been handed over to Ukraine or are slated to be transferred to Ukraine. The BSF command recommended that the issue of citizenship be decided and a program worked out to move Russian servicemen out of Ukrainian garrisons to Russia. (OMRI Daily Digest)

UNA-UNSO picket of ministry ends

KYIV — The recent "Koliada" picket of the Defense Ministry by members of the radical nationalist Ukrainian National Assembly/Ukrainian People's Self-Defense ended with the arrest and detention of six protesters by the militia. One of these subsequently died while in custody at the Zaliznychy regional militia station. Viktor Melnyk, head of the deregistered organization's executive committee, said UNA-UNSO violated no laws in conducting its picket, which

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P.O. Box 346
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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz and Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj (Toronto)

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Chornobyl Challenge...

(Continued from page 1)

Columbia's Low Library.

On April 25, Georgetown University will host its own Chornobyl conference. Prof. Murray Feshback Jr., noted author of a book on Chornobyl, "Ecocide in the USSR," along with a broad array of experts and scholars will participate in panels on the medical consequences of Chornobyl, the engineering aspects of the accident and the contamination of the Dnipro River.

That evening an ecumenical service will take place at a Washington area cathedral. Like many details regarding the commemorations, the particulars of the ecumenical service are still being worked out. However, organizers have stated that it will include "prominent political and religious leaders, including members of Congress and the administration, and representatives of the Ukrainian American community." They encourage the entire community to participate. Also planned are readings and musical performances appropriate to the event.

Ecumenical service at St. Patrick's

On April 26, the fateful day on which reactor No. 4 erupted, many events are scheduled throughout the U.S. and the world. In the U.S. an ecumenical service will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York at the initiative of Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy.

Communities with significant numbers of Ukrainian Americans, such as Chicago, Detroit, San Diego and New Haven, Conn., are planning bell-tolling ceremonies and candle-light vigils, as well as regional and local press conferences.

At the United Nations an environmental conference on Chornobyl will occur, sponsored by World Information Transfer, a non-governmental organization associated

with the U.N. Ambassador Shcherbak, a noted expert on Chornobyl, will head a distinguished panel of experts discussing the tragedy and its aftermath. Representatives of several of the U.N. missions also are scheduled to take part. "This truly will be a global conference," said Mr. Kuzma, the Challenge coordinator.

Mass rally in Washington

The next day attention shifts to Washington, where a mass national rally is planned. Mr. Kuzma said national political leaders will be invited to attend along with representatives of those nations affected by the radiation fallout from the explosion of the reactor, members of the American environmental movement, members of the medical community, veterans' groups, laity and clergy, as well as Ukrainian Americans.

Negotiations are under way with several pop music performers to participate in the rally as well.

The series of observances culminates on the evening of April 28, when the acclaimed Odessa Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hobart Earle presents a Chornobyl commemoration concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, which is being coordinated by The Washington Group Cultural Fund and the Chornobyl Committee of Washington, with support from Chornobyl Challenge '96.

Separately, Ukraine is staging a whole slew of events in Kyiv and in the Chornobyl region unrelated to the U.S. commemorations, the details of which will be forthcoming, said Mr. Kuzma.

Commenting on the organizing effort to ensure that observances of the Chornobyl tragedy are successful, Mr. Kuzma said that he has only superlatives for the planning done thus far. "There has been a strong cooperative spirit in the planning process, and we are encouraged by the solidarity and mutual support of the organizations involved," he said.

Chornobyl's 10th: a call to action

The year 1996 marks the 10th anniversary of Chornobyl, the worst nuclear disaster in history. This solemn occasion provides a unique opportunity to educate the American public about the current situation in Ukraine and to challenge global leaders to address the ongoing medical and environmental crisis caused by this unprecedented tragedy. Chornobyl was an accident of immense proportions whose impact is still being felt in thousands of communities across Eastern Europe.

In contrast to other man-made or natural disasters, many of the worst effects caused by nuclear fallout emerge only 10 to 20 years following exposure to radiation. In the next 10 years countless men, women and children will face the specter of latent cancers and other life-threatening diseases, and their survival will depend to a great extent on the humanitarian response of Western nations. The world community needs to be reminded that Chornobyl is just beginning to take its toll on the people of Ukraine.

Under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, a coalition of national organizations has been formed to commemorate Chornobyl's 10th anniversary. A year-long campaign, titled "Chornobyl Challenge '96," is being organized to draw maximum attention to Chornobyl's continuing threat to human health and to the environment. To meet our goal of broadening public awareness of Chornobyl's consequences, planning for various activities - press conferences, fund-raising events, scholarly symposia, religious services, rallies and concerts - has begun.

All events will be professionally produced and publicized. Educational materials about Chornobyl and Ukraine will be published and distributed, and media interviews will be arranged. As with any campaign that seeks to reach out to a larger audience and to maximize the visibility of an urgent human need, Chornobyl Challenge '96 will require the generous support and involvement of citizens from across the country.

It is essential that the Ukrainian American community realize the importance of this anniversary, and we urge everyone concerned with the future of Ukraine to contribute generously to its success. With your involvement and financial assistance, we hope to raise over \$300,000 to make Chornobyl Challenge '96 one of the most memorable and effective campaigns in our community's history.

Out of the tragedy of Chornobyl, the people of Ukraine forged a powerful catalyst for their independence struggle. The struggle for Ukraine's future is still unfolding, and it is a future in which the entire world has a vital stake. Chornobyl must be remembered - not to preserve the past but to remove the menace the past has left behind, and to create an environment, a vision and a common purpose that can sustain the generations yet to come.

The Chornobyl Challenge '96 Coalition looks forward to the community's response.

Tax-deductible contributions may be made out to Chornobyl Challenge '96 and mailed directly to the coalition account at the Newark Selfreliance Ukrainian Credit Union at 734 Sandford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106-3627. All donors of \$100 or more will receive public recognition and a special commemorative gift.

Sponsoring institutions: All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship; Children of Chornobyl Foundation; Chornobyl Committee of Washington; Coordinating Committee for Aid to Ukraine; The Embassy of Ukraine; The Harriman Institute at Columbia University; Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations; Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Ukrainian Catholic Church-Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Eparchies of Chicago, Parma and Stamford; Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Ukrainian Fraternal Association; Ukrainian National Association; Ukrainian National Women's League of America; Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States; The Washington Group; World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations; World Information Transfer.

The preceding is a growing list of sponsors. Members of the coalition invite other organizations to join. New contributions and proposals are welcome. To learn more about the events being planned for the Chornobyl 10th anniversary, or to help organize events in your community or region, please contact the Chornobyl Challenge Coalition at (201) 258-9464.



Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, the initiator of the Chornobyl Challenge '96 coalition, and Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., who is hosting the coalition's kick-off event, a fund-raising banquet.

Parliament reconvenes...

(Continued from page 1)

debate over the budget, which envisages a 6 percent deficit.

Deputies proposed placing tight restrictions on the government's authority over the budget, and putting a moratorium on its activities related to changing revenues and expenditures in parts of the budget. During the general discussion on the budget, deputies spoke in support of general budget issues.

For example, Academician Volodymyr Seminozhenko, a member of the Parliament's Committee on Scholarship and Public Education, noted that the budget policies of Ukraine currently give short shrift to a most important field of endeavor: scholarship.

Another deputy, Mykhailo Kosiv, spoke

in favor of supporting the publication of Ukrainian-language books, pointing to the fact that only 3 percent of the books published in Ukraine are in the Ukrainian language. Mr. Kosiv cited "unprecedented Russification" in book publishing and proposed that the publication of Ukrainian-language books be exempted from taxes.

Composition of Parliament

As of January 1, Respublika reported that the 404 members of Parliament could be grouped into the following factions and deputies' blocs: Communists of Ukraine, 89 persons; Rukh, 28; Socialists, 26; Center Faction, 31; Agrarian Party, 27; Agrarians for Reform, 25; Reforms Faction, 30; Unity Faction, 33; Statedhood Faction, 29; Interregional Bloc of Deputies, 31; and Independents Faction, 27. There are 25 unaffiliated deputies.

Crimean Tatar leader supports Chechens

KYIV — Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Cemiloglu has condoned the hostage-taking by Chechens in Dagestan, saying Russia is guilty of terrorism, Reuters reported on January 12.

"We consider the actions of our Chechen brothers not banditism, but an appropriate reaction to Russia's terrorism... They aim only to conduct negotiations and remove Russian troops from the territory of Chechnya," the leader of Ukraine's 250,000 Crimean Tatars said in the Crimean capital of Symferopol on January 11.

Chechens, like Crimean Tatars, are Muslims. Both peoples were deported to the Central Asian republics from their homelands in 1944 by Stalin, who accused them of collaborating with the Nazis.

"The responsibility for what is happening today in Dagestan lies totally with Russia," he said.

On January 9, Chechen gunmen attacked airports in the neighboring republic of Dagestan and seized thousands of hostages in a hospital in the town of Kizlyar. They released most of their hostages and were permitted to retreat back to Chechnya on

January 10 when Russian troops stopped them.

The 200 Chechen rebel fighters held up in the village of Pervomayskoye, also in Dagestan, taking over 100 hostages. On January 17, after two days of a ferocious ground assault by thousands of Russian troops, the tiny village near the border of Chechnya was leveled by Russian Grad missiles and heavy mortar. The number of casualties could not be confirmed.

Mr. Cemiloglu has accused Moscow of inciting conflict among ethnic groups in the north Caucasus, which is predominantly Muslim. Chechnya declared its independence in 1991, which Moscow has not recognized.

According to the Crimean Tatar leader, his movement advocates non-violent means of protest to press for social and political rights. The Crimean Tatars were permitted to return to the Black Sea peninsula in 1989 by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Many are unemployed and have no housing. The movement maintains good relations with the government in Kyiv, although on occasion protests have resulted in violence.

Borzov to be honored at international banquet

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Valeriy Borzov, Ukraine's minister of youth and sport, president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine and member of the International Olympic Committee, will be a guest of honor at the Jesse Owens International Trophy Awards on February 6 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

Mr. Borzov will join the world's other fastest humans, all of the 100-meter Olympic champions from 1948 to 1992. The event will mark the year of the centennial of the modern Olympic Games and the 60th anniversary of Jesse Owens winning four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.

At the 1972 Munich Olympic Games, Mr. Borzov won gold medals in both the 100- and 200-meter sprints and a silver medal in the 4x100 relays. At Montreal in 1976 he won bronze medals in the 100-meter sprint and 4x100 relays. In July, in Atlanta, Minister Borzov will lead the first independent Ukrainian delegation to the modern Summer Olympic Games.

Mr. Borzov will be a guest at Ukrainian community events while in the U.S. where he will speak about the composition of the Ukrainian Olympic teams and their medal potential. His schedule is: Chicago — Friday, February 2, 7:30 p.m., Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave.; Philadelphia — Saturday, February 3, guest speaker, Engineers Banquet and Ball, Hotel Atop the Bellevue; New York — Sunday, February 4, 2 p.m., Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

Proceeds from Mr. Borzov's appearances will benefit the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

Revised law...

(Continued from page 2)

Concept of contempt

Although the revised draft does not use the phrase "contempt power," it does indicate that non-execution of judicial decisions shall "entail responsibility as provided by law." The revised draft goes on to provide for judicial police in order to suppress acts of disrespect to the court. In addition, the draft establishes a Service of Executing Court Decisions.

These positions describe functions analogous to those of the United States Marshals Service, the agency utilized by the federal courts in the United States when exercising their contempt power. Allowing the courts to enforce their decisions in this manner helps establish the judiciary as a co-equal branch in Ukraine's system of government.

Concept of legislative initiative

While the provision expressly granting the judicial branch the power to introduce legislation has been removed from the revised draft, there remains a provision that refers to this power. The ability of the courts to initiate legislation frustrates the principle of separation of powers because it is the legislature that should make the laws. Therefore, all references to this power should be removed.

Other interesting provisions of the revised draft include:

- Legal representation of indigents.
- Equal protection under the law.
- Supremacy of international law. This provision, however, might be troublesome.)
- The Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament decides number of judges on courts. (Why not the entire Parliament?)
- The Supreme Court sets policies that will guide the courts' application of legislation. (Does the law establish the concept of precedent, as set forth by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court?)
- Judges' salaries are not subject to income tax.
- Continuing legal education.

While certain aspects of the law could use some "fine tuning," as a whole, this draft's emphasis on the judicial system's independence and co-equality will help to guarantee the supremacy of the rule of law. The burden then shifts to the drafters of the Constitution to embody these principles and thereby aid in Ukraine's transition from a command legal system to a legal system based on the rule of law.

OBITUARIES

Catholic Bishop Myron Daciuk of Edmonton

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Edmonton Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Myron Daciuk died in an Edmonton hospital on January 14 — four days before he was scheduled to be a consecrator at the episcopal ordination of Saskatoon Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Cornelius Pasichny in Winnipeg.

Bishop Daciuk had recently suffered from pneumonia and was admitted to the hospital the weekend he died.

Born November 16, 1919, in Mundare, Alberta, Bishop Daciuk joined the Ukrainian-rite Basilian Fathers when he was 16. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1945, and handled pastoral and teaching duties in Mundare and Grimsby, Ontario, prior to becoming pastor of Montreal's St. Michael's Church in 1950.

In 1953, he was appointed master of novices for the Basilian order and returned to Mundare, where he served as superior of the monastery from 1959 to 1964. Bishop Daciuk was named provincial superior for the Basilians' Canadian province in 1964.

From 1970 to 1982, he held pastoral appointments at Winnipeg's St. Nicholas Church, Edmonton's St. Basil's and Vancouver's Protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1982, he was consecrated auxiliary bishop to then-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk in Winnipeg.

A decade later, Bishop Daciuk became the third eparch of Edmonton following Bishop Martin Greschuk, who died July 9, 1990, and Bishop Neil Savaryn, who died January 7, 1986.

"He was a very good friend," remembered Bishop Pasichny. "He was a very dedicated man and will be missed."

The Rev. Isidore Dziadyk, provincial superior of the Basilians in Canada, first met Bishop Daciuk in 1951, when the provincial superior entered the novitiate in Mundare. "He was a pious, religious man who loved to work with people."



Bishop Myron Daciuk

A requiem divine liturgy for Bishop Daciuk was to be held January 18 at St. Joseph's Cathedral, which was followed by a prayer service at the Basilian-run St. Basil's Church. The funeral was scheduled for the next day at St. Basil's, with Canadian Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel the principal celebrant.

Colorful Winnipeg politician Slaw Rebchuk

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — During his record 28-year tenure on Winnipeg's City Council, he became known as the "Mayor of the North End." His unique way of public speaking earned him "Rebchukisms" a place in the annals of Reader's Digest. Slaw Rebchuk was found dead in his North End Winnipeg home the morning of January 15. He was 88.

Mr. Rebchuk was the youngest of seven children born to Ukrainian immigrant parents Karol Rebchuk and Anne Romanski on February 10, 1907. He grew up in North Winnipeg and graduated from St. John's High School.

Sporting a short, cookie-duster mustache and bespectacled through most of his adult life, Mr. Rebchuk entered politics in 1925, when he became active with the Young Liberal Association. His first run at local political office was in 1938, under the North Winnipeg Tax Payers Association banner. The gravelly voiced Mr. Rebchuk lost to a Communist school trustee, Andrew Biletski.

In 1949, he tried again as a Liberal and was elected alderman to the Winnipeg City Council. Despite changing political stripes, and running unsuccessfully for the Manitoba legislature in 1969, he held office until 1977. During five of his 28 years on the council, he served as deputy mayor of Winnipeg; he held positions on 68 civic committees.

Former Winnipeg Deputy Mayor Bernie Wolfe once described Mr. Rebchuk as "a diamond in the rough." He noted, "he has a heart like a hotel and is generous to a fault."

While he served as deputy mayor to former Winnipeg Mayor Steve Juba, who died in 1993, Mr. Rebchuk often played the foil. He opted for his own brand of rhetoric, cajoling fellow council members to give him "the headlights" instead of the headlines on an issue and chastising them with such memorable lines as, "A verbal agreement is not worth the paper it's written on."

Reader's Digest had a field day, and Mr. Rebchuk became a modern-day legend in Manitoba's capital city.

Historian Dr. Stella Hryniuk said both Mr. Rebchuk and Mr. Juba became heroes. "They gave some reason for Ukrainians to believe they had some power. Both gave a sense of legitimacy to all spheres of life," she explained.

Mr. Rebchuk retired from politics in 1977, after he was defeated in his last civic election. An active member of



Slaw Rebchuk

St. Nicholas Church until his death, Mr. Rebchuk was honored by the Vatican when he was made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great in 1982. Two years later, the city of Winnipeg renamed the historic Salter Street Bridge in tribute to him and his legacy.

Mr. Rebchuk was predeceased by his wife, Olga, in 1982 and his son, Brian, in 1964. He leaves behind two children, Noella and Christopher.

Following a funeral mass at St. Nicholas Church, Mr. Rebchuk's remains were interred at Holy Family Cemetery, north of the city.

Alfred Lord Tennyson once wrote, "Every moment dies a man, Every moment one is born." But few quite as memorable as Slaw Rebchuk.

Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences celebrates two jubilees

by Jean-Pierre Cap

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UAAS) recently marked the 50th anniversary of its founding in Europe and the 40th anniversary of its establishment in the United States with a gala celebration consisting of a scholarly conference, a concert and a banquet held at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The celebration focused on the role of the Academy in preserving and advancing Ukrainian scholarship in the diaspora in a spirit of truth, integrity and freedom despite great moral and material hardships.

Prof. George Shevelov, the academy's honorary president, chaired the event's Honorary Jubilee Committee.

Prof. Albert Kipa headed the jubilee Organizing Committee.

The acting president of the UAAS in the U.S., Prof. William Omelchenko, opened the well-attended event with greetings in which he highlighted the reasons for the day's festivities.

Next, UAAS-US President Dr. Marko Antonowych, offered a historical perspective of "The Academy's Early Years in Germany." Prof. Omelchenko then returned to the podium to assess "The Academy in the United States." Both speakers noted the academy's struggles and achievements, especially in the scholarly arena, and cited the contributions of key academicians and administrators which assured the institution's success.

The second session, chaired by Prof. Anna Procyk, the academy's academic secretary, featured three speakers.

Prof. Yaroslav Dashkevych of Lviv University delineated the "Status and Perspectives of Historical Studies in Ukraine." He affirmed the sad fact that economic and political conditions in Ukraine have severely curtailed current and future scholarship, and deplored the lamentable state of affairs at the National Academy of Science in Ukraine, which neither supports Ukrainian statehood nor fosters the use of the Ukrainian language.

Academician Ivan Dzyuba of Kyiv, prevented by illness from attending in person, addressed the gathering on videotape. In his presentation, titled "Taras Shevchenko and Friedrich Schiller," Mr. Dzyuba cited Shevchenko's interest in Schiller and offered comparisons and contrasts of the two poets' visions of an ideal society and their belief in the perfectibility of mankind.

Finally, Prof. Shevelov reminisced about "The People of the Academy. The Walls of the Academy. The Books of the Academy." The honorary president of the UAAS-US offered an apt and witty review of the academy's principal achievements and shortcomings, as well as perceptive personal reflections with suggestions for future courses of action.

The final segment of the celebration, which took place October 8, 1995, was the jubilee concert. It began with a world premiere: Taras Filenko's vibrant performance of Lesia Dychko's "Celebratory Ode" for piano, written on the occasion of, and dedicated to, the academy's anniversary.

Flutist Darka Nebesh followed with an enthusiastic rendition of Mykola Lysenko's "Fantasia, Op. 21 on two Ukrainian themes. Next, violinist Jaropolk Lasovsky offered a proficient account of Maksym Berezovskyj's Sonata in C Major, baritone Oleh Chmyr sang Rene's aria from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," and soprano Olena Heimur displayed her vocal versatility in the rendition of two art songs, one each by Vasyl Shut and Wadym Kipa, and Leonore's aria "Pace, Pace, Mio Dio" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino."

Mr. Filenko, who provided appropriate piano accompaniment for all artists, concluded the concert with an expert interpre-



Following the jubilee proceedings are (from left, front row): Drs. William Omelchenko, Jaroslav Padoch, George Y. Shevelov, Marko Antonowych and Jaroslav Isaevych.

tation of Jakiv Stepovyj's "Prelude in Memory of Taras Shevchenko" and a spirited rendition of Franz Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.

An exhibit of the academy's major publications, prepared by Oksana Radysh, UAAS-US administrator, a wine and cheese reception and a buffet supper elegantly catered by Natalie Pytlar's "Butler's Pantry" staff rounded out the day's events.

Brief remarks were delivered during the

banquet by Academician Jaroslav Isaevych of Lviv. Among the many congratulatory messages received by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. were greetings from the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox metropolitan-archbishops, respectively, Stephen and Constantine; from Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Yuri Sheherbak; New York Gov. George Pataki; and New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.

UCC leadership plans activity

WINNIPEG — The new executive and presidium of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress headquarters met in Winnipeg on December 9, 1995, to begin planning the UCC's activities for the next three years.

UCC President Oleh Romaniv opened the executive meeting by welcoming all members. They then proceeded with the election of executive officers by secret ballot.

The following individuals were elected: Eugene Czolij (UCC Quebec Provincial Council), first vice-president; Sonja Bejzyk (Ukrainian Canadian Women's Committee, national executive), second vice-president; Ewstachij Dzwonyk (Ukrainian Catholic Brotherhood of Canada), secretary general; and Sophia Kachor (Plast), treasurer.

The first meeting of the new UCC presidium began at the conclusion of the executive meeting. Presidium members received an orientation, which included, a detailed outline of their duties and responsibilities.

The UCC presidium reviewed the resolutions passed at the XVIII Convention of Ukrainian Canadians and referred them to the appropriate committees for follow-up and recommendations on their implementation.

The following were elected to chair the various UCC working committees: Lesia

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

protested against the destruction of Ukrainian ICBM silos and the removal of nuclear weapons to Russia. According to Mr. Melnyk, the pickets had agreed with Defense Ministry officials that there would be no action taken against them during the picket and that Interior Ministry forces did not abide by this agreement. The deceased man, not identified by Mr. Melnyk or the militia, was not a member of UNA-UNSO but rather a bystander who, when arrested, allegedly tried to explain his status to the militia, who thereupon kicked him in the spine, soon after which the man died of a heart attack. The Interior Ministry refused to comment on the incident. (Respublika)

Russian military intelligence using BSF

SEVASTOPIOL — "Flag Rodiny," the official Black Sea Fleet newspaper, reported on January 16 that the BSF provides, in a legal manner, invaluable assistance to Russian military intelligence gathering efforts in Ukraine. Hundreds of sailors and others daily monitor virtually all radio and radar information provided by the BSF's various units, including military communications between Ukrainian Navy and other units in the Crimea and throughout the Black Sea coast. This monitoring has increased substantially since Ukraine's accession to NATO's Partnership for Peace program, with Ukrainian units participating in PFP naval exercises in the Black Sea subject to particular scrutiny. According to the newspaper, reductions in the BSF are leading to a concomitant reduction of such intelligence gathering resources, although certain other units' personnel and capabilities are being increased. (Respublika)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Warning signals from Moscow

It looks like the campaign for president of Russia is well under way — that's one way to explain the recent behavior of President Boris Yeltsin. More and more he sounds like a candidate rather than a leader.

First there was the departure of Andrei Kozyrev from the post of foreign affairs minister and his replacement with Yevgeny Primakov, director of the Foreign Intelligence Service, by all accounts a loyal KGB operative and staunch Communist Party member. The reaction in Moscow was good and in the West it was cautiously pessimistic, as Mr. Primakov is seen as less sympathetic to the West than his predecessor and is not considered a liberal like Mr. Kozyrev. While Mr. Kozyrev was perceived in Russia as too accommodating to the West, Mr. Primakov has publicly stated that Russia should take a tougher stand in defense of its national interests. The chairman of the Russian Duma's International Affairs Committee, Vladimir Lukin, welcomed the appointment, stating that the new foreign minister "understands what Russia's real priorities are."

Then President Yeltsin made another appointment that indicates his continuing drift — and his attempt to placate his opposition, Communists and nationalists. He named as chief of his administration Nikolai D. Yegorov, described as one of the more hawkish advocates of Russian military intervention in Chechnya. The previous chief was Sergei Filatov, a liberal who left his post to begin work connected with the presidential elections scheduled for June. Western news media have reported that Mr. Yeltsin's inner circle of advisers is now dominated by hawks.

Next came the forced departure of Anatoly Chubais, the last of the reformers left in the Cabinet, a man *The New York Times* described as "a pillar of economic reform." President Yeltsin sought Mr. Chubais' resignation, thus distancing himself from the economic reforms he had portrayed his presidency as supporting.

Then came the latest developments regarding the separatist region of Chechnya. With Chechen fighters taking hostages yet again, this time in Kizlyar, Dagestan, and later aboard a Black Sea ferry and in Grozny, the unfolding scenario was seen as a test for Mr. Yeltsin (after the earlier debacle in Budyonovsk). Would he defend the Russia's honor? The Russian president ordered a ground assault on the Chechen rebels holding hostages in the village of Pervomayskoye, where they had holed up after seizing a hospital in Kizlyar. Deflecting criticism, Mr. Yeltsin stated that all peaceful means had been attempted to end the standoff.

Finally, President Yeltsin took another fateful step. Russian Federal Security Service spokesman Aleksandr Mikhailov announced on January 17 that since there "are no hostages left" in Pervomayskoye, federal troops would give up trying to rescue them and would launch intensive bombardment of the village to eliminate the band of Chechen fighters. Multiple rocket launchers and mortar were used in a frontal, all-out assault with the result that the village was, literally, razed. An *Izvestiya* correspondent who filed a report on the attack said the village had been reduced to rubble and that if any hostages survived it would not be because they were saved, but because, somehow, they were lucky.

And so, the political makeover of President Yeltsin is fully under way. Boris Yeltsin is now painting himself as a strong chief executive who will defend Russia's particular interests at all costs, who will see to Russia's "real priorities." The consequences for the people of Russia and its neighbors have already proven to be grave, the consequences for the Russia's future and its relations with the West will be no less serious.

Jan.
24
1862

Turning the pages back...

Ostap Nyzhankivsky was born on January 24, 1862, in Drohobych. As a young Galician priest, he made his mark in music. He initiated and organized choral concert tours throughout his home region in the 1880s and 1890s; established and conducted the Boian Society's choirs in Berezhany (1892), Lviv (1895-1896) and Stryi (1900-1914).

The Rev. Nyzhankivsky founded the *Muzykalna Biblioteka* publishing house in 1885 and compiled a Ukrainian songbook (published in 1907). Also a composer, his choral works "Hulialy" (They Danced) and "Z Okryshkiv" (From Crumbs, with lyrics by writer Yuri Fedkovych) became very popular, and he wrote many arrangements of folk songs for solo voice or choir, and a cycle of kolomyika melodies for piano.

During his sojourn in Stryi, he met the influential lawyer Yevhen Olesnitsky, who by that time had set up the local *Prosvita* society and a savings and loan association. At Olesnitsky's urging, the Rev. Nyzhankivsky founded the first cooperative dairy in nearby Zavadiiv. In 1907, the two activists hooked up with Lev Horalevych and Ivan Bachynsky and established the Provincial Home and Dairy Union in Stryi, which grew to become *Maslosoiuz*.

By the outbreak of the first world war in 1914, thanks to the Rev. Nyzhankivsky's work as director, the union represented about 100 small dairy unions. All told, they collected some 7.5 million liters of milk from Ukrainian farmers and produced about 300,000 kilograms of butter annually.

In 1908, the Rev. Nyzhankivsky took the plunge into political life, and was elected as a deputy to the Galician Diet, holding office until 1913.

As one of the underpinnings of Ukrainian self-reliance in Galicia, the Dairy Union was frequently a source of friction with Polish authorities. As hostilities escalated between Ukrainians and Poles in the post-war period, the Rev. Nyzhankivsky was arrested, then summarily shot by Polish authorities, in May 1919, near Stryi.

Sources: "*Maslosoiuz Provincial Dairy Union*," "*Nyzhankivsky, Ostap*," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

BOOK REVIEW

Ewanchuk's latest on Canadian experience

Michael Ewanchuk, "*Reflections and Reminiscences: Ukrainians in Canada 1892-1992*." The Author: Steinbach, Manitoba, 1995. 169 pp. \$16.95.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

At present in our society there is a serious attempt to preserve the traditions and individual identities of all ethnic groups that constitute the broad spectrum of Canada. Michael Ewanchuk has previously published six interesting books in English ("Pioneer Settlers: Ukrainians in the Dauphin Area 1896-1926"; "Vita: A Ukrainian Community" [a set of three books]; "Spruce, Swamp and Stone: A History of the Pioneer Ukrainian Settlements in the Gimli Area"; "Pioneer Profiles: Ukrainian Settlers in Manitoba"; "Hawaiian Ordeal: Ukrainian Contract Workers 1897-1910"; "Young Cossack" [a novella]).

His most recent work, "*Reflections and Reminiscences: Ukrainians in Canada 1892-1992*," brings his years-long courageous project, as he says, to an end. The book offers new insights into the traditions of Ukrainians in Canada, and therefore is an important contribution to creative cultural activities among Canadians.

"Reflections and Reminiscences" is an effective illustration of the success story of the Ukrainian community in Canada. The Ukrainians form a large group of citizens that transplanted well and took root in Canada. By coming to the New World they were fulfilling not only their supreme wish to secure work, prosperity and freedom, but also to find a safe haven for their children.

Mr. Ewanchuk said that it was a healthy, willing and self-reliant Ukrainian peasant who came to the Canadian West and started to settle there a century ago and who contributed to the "prairies' bloom." Led initially by clergymen and intelligent laymen, guided spiritually by Christianity, patriotism and passionate love of freedom, inspired by hard work and initiative, they developed extremely well in Canada.

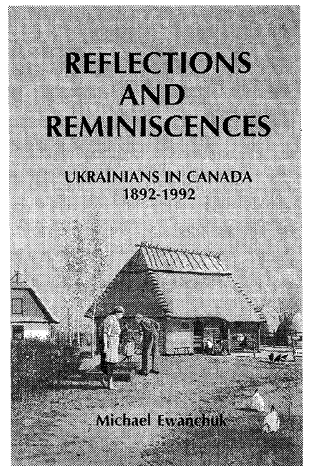
Canada, the land of the free, gave the Ukrainians an opportunity not only to adjust, but also to retain their culture, traditions, language and religion.

After all, few nations have suffered as much, faced so many reverses of fortune in their native land and yet retained their ethnic and cultural identity, and vigor. As "*Reflections and Reminiscences*" points out, such endurance in the face of adversity inspires confidence in the future. Those who enjoy freedom and often take it for granted may have something to learn from Ukraine's historical experience.

This book amounts to another contribution on the part of pioneers and their descendants in Canada. The author traces their development and shows the progress they and their descendants made. In his study Mr. Ewanchuk adopted a kind of synecdoche approach by having a few families speak for many Ukrainians. One may say he recorded the feelings of the ambitious and hard-working people only.

It is also interesting that the Ukrainian settlers, despite their poverty, worked hard to enable their children to have career choices. They encouraged and helped them to attain a higher education and to advance in the professions. Here, too, the author shows the success of various capable individuals.

The work consists of 10 parts: "Beginnings of Ukrainian Settlements in Canada: Men of Vision"; "Reflections from Early Years"; "Memoirs, Reminiscences



and Letters;" "For the Record"; "Dr. Vladimir Kaye (Kysilevskyj): An Overview"; "Growing Up in Canada"; "Educated Away from the Land"; "In the Footsteps of Dr. Joseph Oleskiw"; "Church Leadership"; "Canada from Sea to Sea."

The volume consists of authentic material: memoirs, interviews and letters. Here one will also find four interesting appendices: "CBC Documentary Honors World War II: Ukrainian-Canadian Hero"; "Ukrainian-Canadian Servicemen's Association, Executive and Officers for 1945"; "From the Roll

(Continued on page 9)

Octogenarian has more projects

WINNIPEG — Michael Ewanchuk, 87, was profiled on the occasion of his latest book's release in the "Around Town with Manfred Jager" column in the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

Mr. Ewanchuk "has been interested in the history of Ukrainian Canadians all his life," noted the columnist. "As soon as he had time to research his favorite subject after retirement, he started working on his first book 'Spruce, Swamp and Stone,' which came out in 1977 and has gone through 13 reprints."

Asked about the possibility of his retirement from writing, Mr. Ewanchuk, told the *Free Press* that's not likely. "How much more time I have is all up to the Lord, of course, but I don't think I'll retire in the foreseeable future. I have far too much material for additional books collected, and if I don't write these books, the information will all be lost."

His next projects: a book on the life of a fellow Manitoban, the late artist William Kurelek, who died in 1977, and the story of Ukrainian settlements in southern Manitoba, east of the Red River.

Last year in May, Mr. Ewanchuk was honored for his work by being elected a fellow of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine celebrates oppressors' victory

Dear Editor:

The government of Ukraine did it again! On November 7-8, 1995, Ukrainian diplomatic missions in the United States were closed to commemorate the Bolshevik Revolution.

Can you imagine Israel celebrating Hitler's victory? Of course not! But in Ukraine, the government celebrated the victory of the Bolshevik/Communist oppressors! They celebrated the 50th anniversary of "liberation" from the Fascists with parades and receptions; they even issued several special postage stamps to commemorate this event.

What the government forgot to tell its people was that Ukraine was liberated from Fascists only to fall into the hands of Stalin's regime. What was not mentioned was the fact that millions of Ukrainian people were exterminated by the Bolsheviks/Communists in the 1932-1933 famine and in Stalin's and Brezhnev's gulags.

The Congress of the Ukrainian Intelligentsia, assembled on November 11, 1995, in Kyiv, stated: "With the exception of the 1930s, when the Bolsheviks routed out practically all the leaders of Ukrainian culture, sciences and technology, and destroyed one-third of the Ukrainian

nation, Ukraine has not gone through such de-Ukrainization as we have today."

Are we sure that the leadership of the Ukrainian government really does want an independent Ukraine? Let us look at Ukraine's neighbors, such as Poland and Lithuania. Even though their leaders are Communists, they are Polish and Lithuanian patriots, independent from Moscow. Can we say the same about the leadership in the Ukrainian government (both in the executive and in the legislative branches)?

Ukraine claims 99 percent literacy. Most of the leadership is highly educated; it is hard to believe that in the last five years they did not have an opportunity to read or hear about the past atrocities committed by the Communists.

I don't think that we can afford to wait another 20 years (for the old apparatchiks to fade away). How can a new generation change if they are growing up in the same old Soviet milieu?

Ukrainian Americans are asked again and again to give financial support to Ukraine. The Ukrainian government wants only money, and not spiritual and informational input from us. If our central organizations do not react swiftly to this latest slap in the face, then we will be remembered again as the three Ds: diaspora, dollar and "durak."

Bohdan J. Bodnaruk
Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Trenton's center looks to the future

Dear Editor:

Since the independence of Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Home (UNH) in Trenton, N.J., like many other Ukrainian institutions, is experiencing a temporary period of lower activity. Independence spurred a period of activity to help Ukraine financially and otherwise. Now we are catching our second wind. We are starting to realize that we as a Ukrainian community in America also are important.

The Ukrainian National Home is very fortunate to own six and a half acres in the suburbs just outside of Trenton in Hamilton Township, N.J. This property includes a sturdy historic mansion that is over 200 years old. The income from three apartments on the property covers the main costs of insurance and utilities. The property is exempt from real estate tax.

The UNH is now used as a meeting place for several Ukrainian organizations and is always available for any organization or club, regardless of political or religious affiliation, that needs a place to meet.

Trenton is fortunate also that a number of new immigrants have decided to settle in the area. These new immigrants love Ukraine. They are well-educated and are eager to work; they will do very well in America. They have already begun to revitalize our Ukrainian spirit in this area.

The UNH recently sent out a survey to members of our community, inquiring about ideas on what the UNH should be doing in an effort to hold our community together. One immediate benefit of the survey is that it started a flurry of discussions about future activities at the National Home. The UNH will try to implement these ideas as feasible.

One of the proposals being discussed is construction of a swimming pool. This is a good idea and would be an effective way of getting Ukrainians together. I say, let's con-

tribute and raise the funds and build it.

Unfortunately, some of the adherents of this proposal feel they should not have to contribute like their parents did when they built the churches and institutions we now enjoy. Even though they were raised and educated in America and have professional jobs, they expect the Ukrainian community to supply them with funds for the pool they want.

They suggest liquidating the assets of the self-supporting UNH and using that money to build a swimming pool and clubhouse with meeting rooms. Since the money from the sale of the UNH would most likely not cover the cost of purchasing suitable real estate, they suggest leasing some land from one of the Ukrainian churches in the area. This form of consolidating activities of the "new UNH" on church property goes against the concept of a national home that is independent of all religions. With such an arrangement, the future of the "new UNH" would be tied to the future of a particular church.

Although this would undoubtedly be the easiest means to secure money for a pool, gutting the existing UNH would not be in the best interest of our community's future.

A UNH that is almost self-supporting will be there for the community during lean times and during good times. Even now, there is an increase of activities at the National Home with English language classes, volleyball, poetry recitation, etc.

I feel that now that the initial shock and exhilaration of Ukrainian independence has been accepted, both new and old immigrants will realize that Ukrainians enjoy, above all else, each other's company. Through its availability, the UNH will facilitate that experience. It will be there for any activities the Ukrainian community should want in the future.

Roman Zuyk
Trenton, N.J.

The writer is vice-president of the Ukrainian National Home in Trenton, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Israeli justice and a show trial

If and when Yoram Sheftel's book "The Demjanjuk Affair: The Rise and Fall of a Show Trial" becomes available in North America, Ukrainians with high blood pressure are forewarned. Reading the book could be hazardous to your health.

It's impossible to review this monumental book in one short article, so I plan to write about it more than once. This first article is devoted to the nature of the trial proceedings.

Throughout the trial and the subsequent appeal, the Demjanjuk defense sought justice for Mr. Demjanjuk. As a Jew and an Israeli, Mr. Sheftel was willing to admit to all the facts of the encyclopedia-like indictment, "apart from the facts that pertain to the question of the identity of Demjanjuk as Ivan the Terrible." All of the details of the Holocaust and the Treblinka death camp were simply not relevant to the question of Mr. Demjanjuk's guilt or innocence.

It soon became clear, however, that the intention of the three judges, especially Dov Levin, the lone Supreme Court justice on the panel, was to orchestrate a show-trial. The judge, writes Mr. Sheftel, declared "that the court had no judicial knowledge about the Holocaust, and it would therefore be necessary to prove every detail of this matter. Any first-year student of the laws of evidence," concluded Mr. Sheftel, "would have been astonished by these words, yet no one in Israel's legal community found the courage to speak out. It is not proper for the prosecution," after the defense had "admitted 99 percent of the facts," objected Mr. Sheftel, "to continue proving facts as if this admission had not been made."

That the entire exercise was a judicial scam was demonstrated in Chapter 19 of the verdict, which bears the title "Memorial." The final paragraph reads: "We will, in our judgement make, according to the entirety of the evidence before us, a memorial to the souls of the holy communities that have been lost and which are no more, to those who were annihilated and who were not brought to a Jewish grave, because no remnant nor survivor of them remains. To those who were thrown to the flames and whose children are dust and ashes fertilizing the fields of Poland, from which they have brought forth food in their lives in which they found their terrible deaths."

Erecting memorials to the Jewish Holocaust is "a sacred and noble task," Mr. Sheftel believes, but this paragraph "proved that the trial was practically decided in advance. The court had allowed the prosecution to bring testimonies about the horrors of the Holocaust in general and Treblinka in particular, even though the defense did not contest these facts. It did so in order to base its judgement on the 'entirety of the evidence,' to make it a 'memorial.' The trappings of a theater hall, and direct radio and TV broadcasts, were all meant to glorify the show trial and present it to the public as a memorial-building project. From a legal point of view, of course, it was a mockery of justice. In a criminal trial such as this one, the accused had no chance of acquittal."

Realizing that John Demjanjuk was doomed from the outset, Mr. Sheftel's only hope was to keep tabs on all of the judicial and media inproprieties in the hope that they could be useful during the

appeal. In this regard, the prosecution, the judges, especially Judge Levin, and the media were most obliging.

The prosecution team is described as "cynical and malicious," unashamed "to file an indictment and plan a show trial on the basis of so little evidence," and prepared to leak information to the press throughout the trial.

The press was also part of the conspiracy to convict. Almost all of the headlines and stories during the trial were inflammatory. "Such headlines," writes Mr. Sheftel, "always accompany show trials, such as the lynch trials of blacks...in the United States. This was the style of the anti-Semitic press in France and Russia during the Dreyfus and Beyliss trials."

All efforts to stem this violation of sub justice were stymied by the attorney general, who found no fault with the press in view of "the deeply emotional nature of the reports of the trial." In the past, the attorney general had filed charges against reporters for even the slightest hint of guilt or innocence in a court report but, concludes Mr. Sheftel, "when a man is charged with Nazi crimes in the State of Israel, there is no enforcement of...sub justice."

The greatest villains among the show trial co-conspirators were the judges, especially Dov Levin, who bent over backwards to help the prosecution, even involving himself in the cross-examination. The Israeli judges did not isolate themselves, like a jury, from outside influences. On the contrary, they were enthrilled with their own press clippings. "In the entire legal history of the State of Israel there is no record of a judge - certainly not a Supreme Court justice," writes Mr. Sheftel, "methodically collecting and reading, on a daily basis, press reports of a trial in which he is involved." When this outrageous contravention was made public by the defense, no one said anything, "another example of the cowardice and hypocrisy of the thousands of members of the Israeli legal community," says Mr. Sheftel.

The entire trial, Ukrainians will recall, was run like a circus. Outbursts and catcalls were permitted by the judges, and the police in the courtroom did little to stop it. Various members of the Knesset were in the room and often commented on the proceedings to the press. When the sentence of death was pronounced, "a terrible commotion began in the courtroom," writes Mr. Sheftel. "All the disorder there had been up to then merely naughtiness compared to the chaos that erupted now. The unruly crowd began cursing, shouting and screaming insults. 'Death, Death, Death to Ivan, Death to the defense attorney. Death to all Ukrainians. Death, Death, Death.' The people were dancing, stamping their feet, waving their fists in the air."

No sooner had the death sentence been announced then Judge Levin was off on a lecture tour of the United States. Speaking at the Jewish Community Center in Norfolk, Va., he proclaimed: "We cannot be impressed by someone claiming 'I am innocent.' Innocence is not what you say in your testimony, innocence must be proven."

"Future generations, their scholars and jurists, will have contempt not for Demjanjuk," Mr. Sheftel rightfully concludes, "but for the sentence his judges imposed on him."

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Teaching English, and somewhat more, in Ukraine

by Roman Karpishka

PART I

"So where is Zalizchkyk?" I asked Oksana Trytjak, the Ukrainian National Association's coordinator for English language teaching in Ukraine for the summer of 1995.

We had just concluded a weekend orientation seminar for English as a Second Language (ESL), and I was expecting to travel to Drohobych, Ukraine, where there is a well-known pedagogical institute. We presumed Stephanie, my wife, would be relaxing at the nearby Truskavets sulfur spas while I taught, but then Oksana let us know two more teachers were requested in Zalizchkyk in southern Ternopil Oblast, near Bukovyna.

Apparently, through the promotional efforts of Roman Mularchuk, the local Prosvita organizer, enough summer students had signed up to justify two more summer classes of English. Stephanie would teach beginners, and I was to have the intermediate/advanced group; her students ranged in age from 13 to 16, mine from 15 to 22.

After more assurances from Ms. Trytjak — who also informed me, a tomato-lover, that Zalizchkyk is known for early ripening tomatoes — the decision was made to head for the borders of Bukovyna, to what for many years used to be a Riviera-type resort town, many years, where the Dnister River broadly wends its way towards the Khmelnytskyi Oblast.

We arrived in Lviv late in the afternoon on Saturday, July 1, and immediately started to prepare for our Monday teaching duties. Since this was the first trip to Ukraine for both of us, initial impressions were important to us as we started to acclimate for the month ahead. The clapping when our plane landed was even more pronounced than upon our stopover in Warsaw — perhaps understandably so, given the obvious braking power of our Boeing 737 on Lviv's not-too-lengthy runway. As we rolled up to the terminal, white-kerchiefed women waved to us, pausing from their raking of hay about 10 feet from the runway's edge.

Early Sunday morning we headed south/southeast and experienced a time warp feeling, going back to Shevchenko's days of 150 years ago, as we saw many roadside "pastukhy" (shepherds) usually older people tending to one cow or goat, sometimes two. This seemed a singularly inefficient style of cattle management, but has deep roots in Ukrainian traditions, probably comparable to cowboy round-ups in the American psyche.

The first town we stopped at, in driving from Lviv to Zalizchkyk, was Rohatyn, known as the home of Roksolana (who, after Turkish raids and abduction, wed a sultan, who then spared Ukraine such attacks for some years).

Later that same day we stopped in the historic town of Halych, where we walked up to the old "zamok" (castle) ruins. There we were treated to the sweet scent of a blooming linden tree — whence the Ukrainian name for July. A local lad on a ladder was picking its flowers as these make a fine tea. This town gives its name to an area of Ukraine generally known as "Halychyna," being mainly the three oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil. (These three provinces of

Ukraine are also its nationalistic heartland, being the least Russified and voting most heavily for independence in the December 1991 referendum.)

From Halych we drove on towards Horodenkar and, on its outskirts, in Serafyntsiv, we saw one of the most beautiful little roadside chapels in Ukraine. Later our Prosvita mentor in Zalizchkyk informed us the chapel was built after a local man from the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) survived a German search party in the 1940s by hiding in a ditch at the spot where the chapel now stands, in gratitude for his salvation.

After setting down in Zalizchkyk, at the household of the retired Dr. Popornytsky, we walked to our school building on Monday morning, all eager and ready to start our courses. Stephanie and I were both a bit apprehensive — this being our first day of formal teaching experience — but we tried to mask our anxiety with a lot of talking, at least to get the students used to our voices. By the end of the day we both had dry mouths; henceforth a bottle of mineral water accompanied us to school.

The first words I wrote on my blackboard (with good USA-made chalk; we left boxes of it for the school) were Taras Shevchenko's: "Learn, my brothers; think, and read; 'chuzhomy nachaytes'; do not forsake your own." Having written this out in Ukrainian, I started a minor debate, in English whenever possible, to test the expressiveness of my more advanced students. (Despite the students' assurances of having completed up to six years of English study, I learned such study was relatively minimal, being only one hour a week.) My thesis was that by "chuzhomy" Shevchenko meant for us Ukrainians to express our pride in ourselves to foreigners (and not only — as sometimes the word "chuzhoho" is mistakenly by used — to learn foreign languages).

This first day with my secondary and post-secondary level students was off to a stimulating start: little did I realize how much this learning experience would be a two-way street, with the added satisfaction of having the opportunity to expound upon Ukrainian subjects in Ukraine — as much as possible, for the immediate benefit of our students, in English.

Stephanie and I both are fortunate to be fluent in Ukrainian, but we never got over the irony of telling our young charges to speak to us in English, when,

as our own two sons were growing up, the words "po nashomu" often echoed through our home.

The second day of teaching being July 4 merited some deviation from the course outline to discuss American history. My class of mostly older teenagers had absolutely no knowledge of U.S. history and events of July 4, 1776, and I soon launched into a history lesson (in English) of the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere, costumed Indians dumping tea into the Atlantic, etc. In the spirit of the moment I even sang the "Star Spangled Banner" (somewhat better than Roseanne). All along I kept subconsciously reminding myself that — as a Canadian-born French-speaking "Quebecois," I was here to teach English, — never mind the irony of my role in the chosen subject of the day.

The potential civic value and influential nature of our roles in teaching English became even more obvious as the courses went ahead, and we realized that, here in Ukraine, we were almost like old-time missionaries. We had come from the diaspora, but found unusual golden opportunities to re-plant the seeds of Ukrainian culture in Ukraine — in English! We got to realize that our students were not really immersed in "narodni" (folk) traditions until relatively recently, having lived most of their academic lives under the Soviet regime that was particularly unresponsive to things Ukrainian.

Having met its director, Vasyli Oliynyk, director of a small museum close to the school, we took our respective classes there during school hours for some appreciation of the artifacts uncovered at local archeological digs, as well as for an overview of Ukrainian history in that area of the Ternopil Oblast. This provided the opportunity to later quiz the students in English as to what they saw and learned about the history of Ukraine.

I was particularly pleased to have brought along a flyer about Trypillian culture (written in English by Americans from New Jersey — Marasia and Myron Bokalo — whom we often met at Ukrainian summer festivals in the U.S.A., and who create and sell beautiful Ukrainian Trypillian ceramics) as I realized that my students, in pursuit of their translation assignments, were both learning English and acquiring a better personal understanding of Ukrainian prehistory, art, and culture. This positive feel-

ing was repeated when the students were requested to prepare answers for me (the proverbial "American tourist") about the local Zalizchkyk museum and its panorama of Ukraine's historical leaders.

And so, here I was in Ukraine, time-warped back to the 1950s and "Ridna Shkola," being told (in English) about Princes Oleh, Ihor and Volodymyr, and Kniaghynia Olha, through to the Kozak era and Hetmans Sahaidachny, Khmelnytsky and Mazepa.

The museum's offerings went up to the 20th century, including modern Ukraine's first president, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Symon Petliura, and then, significantly, jumped ahead to Leonid Kravchuk.

From my perspective I started to realize that, with all due respect to the ESL texts and program as set forth in our teaching manuals, these were not quite the ideal tools with which to teach English in Ukraine under contemporary circumstances. A new more flexible and admittedly more nationalistically opportunistic approach could in effect kill two birds with one stone: namely, teach English, and inculcate and/or revive Ukrainian culture, history and traditions in the process.

At this point I started to engage in constructive criticism of the relevance of teaching English in this manner, by just focusing on U.S. phenomena over the years — e.g., fads such as hula hoops and flagpole sitting, or activities such as census-taking, cave-dwelling endurance records, biorhythms, etc. These activities are alien and irrelevant to young people in Ukraine who, as my wife and I found out, were more attuned to singing Beatles songs ("Yesterday") to improve their English skills reflecting the typical Ukrainian love of music), as well as to browsing through recent issues of Seventeen magazine. Another big hit was the Toys-R-Us mail order catalogue, and a timely July assignment was to prepare letters for mail-ordering "Super Soaker" water cannons. (On our next trip to Ukraine, perhaps in two years, Stephanie and I have promised ourselves to bring various summer toys and sporting goods, and, in particular, bascheball equipment.)

Employing baseball

The thought had occurred to us that perhaps to make the learning process

(Continued on page 9)



Teachers Stella Ancar and Stephen Zwin (standing at left of front row) and Stephanie and Roman Karpishka (at right of front row) with students and Prosvita coordinator Roman Mularchuk (seated, center) in Zalizchkyk.

Roman Karpishka, a lawyer by profession, resides in Lachine, Quebec. He and his wife, Stephanie, were among the 50 volunteer instructors who taught 53 English language courses in Ukraine during the summer of 1995 as part of the Ukrainian National Association's Teaching English in Ukraine Program.

World-renowned Veryovka begins three-month tour

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — The Veryovka Ukrainian National Choral and Dance Co., a world-renowned ensemble of 80 artists, has begun a three-month tour of the United States and Canada.

The troupe of chorus, vocal soloists, folk orchestra and dancers never before seen in the United States made its U.S. debut on January 11 with two performances at the Kravis Center for the Performing Arts in West Palm Beach, Fla. The company also appeared in Fort Lauderdale and Miami, and will give performances in Atlanta, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and the Kennedy Center in Washington.

In the New York metropolitan area, the company is scheduled to give concerts at Long Island University's Tilles Center for the Performing Arts, Brookville, N.Y. (February 9), Lehman College Center for the Performing Arts in the Bronx and Chatham High School in Chatham, N.J. (both February 10), and Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts (February 11).

The company then swings northwest to Toronto for its only Canadian stop.

Continuing its cross-country tour, Veryovka will appear in Buffalo, N.Y., Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago before heading west to present concerts at the University of Las Vegas and Berkeley University and in San Diego.

The company's final concert of the tour will take place at the Cerritos Performing Arts Center in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

With a repertoire of historical ballads, Kozak and chumak songs and dances, scenic compositions, as well as music and dances associated with Ukrainian folk rites and holidays, Veryovka merges folk singing with academic choral art and folk dances from all regions of Ukraine.

According to tour manager Robert Beretta of Columbia Artists Management, the Veryovka company creates a fascinating experience with its combination of music, song and dance. "Veryovka presents something unique, a theatrical program rather than just a concert of individual dances and songs," he said.

Although the tour program concentrates on Ukrainian music and dance, it includes (quite surprisingly) two melodies, "Dark Eyes" (Ochi Chorniyai) and "Night Chimes" (Vechirnyi Dzvon), both of which are Russian in origin. Errors were also made in transliterating the text of the printed program, resulting in a Russian slant to



The Veryovka Ukrainian National Choral and Dance Co.

the names of people and places, for example, Evgeny for Yevhen, Vasily for Vasyli, Pavel for Pavlo and Guzul for Hutsul. The Dnipro River is spelled Dneper, and composer Mykola Leontovych's first name is presented as Nikolai.

Founded in Kharkiv in 1943 by the composer and conductor Hryhoriy Veryovka, who aimed to combine the creative and artistic traditions of folk singing and dancing with a contemporary style of performance and professional skill, the troupe is now headed by artistic director Anatoly Avdievsky. Its chief choreographer is Alexei Gornon, and the orchestra conductor is Stanyslav Savchuk.

The Veryovka Ukrainian National Choral and Dance Co. has performed in republics of the former USSR, in many European and Asian countries, and in Canada, Mexico, South America, the Canary and Balearic Islands, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Cuba.

Teaching English...

(Continued from page 8)

more enjoyable we would organize a friendly sand-lot-style intramural baseball game.

The "baseball field" was first surveyed with Pan Mularchuk, in his capacity as course coordinator. We agreed that the goats would be no problem, being tethered at the far end of the overgrown soccer field near the school; the geese would have to beware, and the base runners would also have to beware of the cows; remembrances of the field.

After temporarily dismantling a small shelf, we had a home plate and three bases available for our "boys and girls of summer." The only problem was a ball (settling upon an old smooth tennis ball dabbed white with liquid paper (from the U.S.) for contrast in the grass. As for a bat — nowhere in Ukraine did I see one.

Finally, the school director, Mr. Khomyshyn, found us a shapely wooden meter-long banister support split only at one end, which we sawed and whittled to form the new "Zalishchyky baseball bat"

(reminding me of the bottle-bats we used to play with as kids). Our young students had to concentrate on our explanations of the game rules, in English of course. On the second afternoon of play Stephanie had to take over, as I'd gotten a 24-hour stomach virus. The next day my students complained, in English, about some liberal rule variations my wife had introduced to the game as they had first understood it. I myself could be tolerant of a five-strike rule, but walking to first base after three foul balls seemed unduly generous. What really cured my stomach was my laughter upon hearing how "bases-loaded" found five runners on the three shelf-bases.

After some apologies for confusion over the rules, our later games were played according to standard American rules. Even the scores deteriorated from the first 28-4 rout. Stephanie and I realized also that a little bit of righteous controversy drew out our students into excited conversation. Sometimes, if questioning a particular result or score, their reaction was to argue in Ukrainian: we let them do that, then politely asked for it to be repeated, in English.

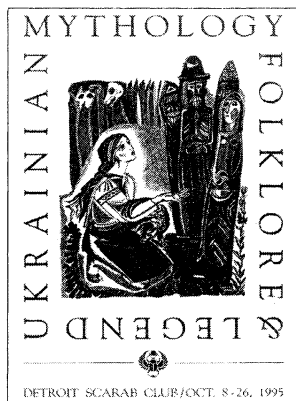
Ukrainian myths catalogue available

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A catalogue of Ukrainian artwork from the "Ukrainian Myths, Legends and Folklore" art exhibit in Detroit has been released.

The exhibit, held in Detroit's prestigious Scarab Club, opened on October 8, 1995, and ran through October 26, 1995. Over 1,000 viewers explored the exhibit, which featured oils, etchings, mixed media, silk paintings, batiks and photographs by 38 artists from the United States, Ukraine and Canada.

The objective of the exhibit, according to its sponsor, the Association of Advancement for Ukrainian Culture (ADUK), was threefold: to reclaim Ukrainian myths and legends; to encourage artists of Ukrainian descent to research Ukrainian folklore and depict their interpretations visually; and to acquaint a culturally diversified viewing audience with Ukrainian mythology.

"Ukrainian Myths, Legends and Folklore" is the third exhibit sponsored by ADUK at the Scarab Club. In 1990 the art association sponsored the exhibit "21 Ukrainian Artists," and in 1991, the exhibi-



it "Chomobyl — Five Years After."

The black-and-white catalogue featuring artwork and myths is available for \$8 (including shipping and handling) from: ADUK, 2582 Otter, Warren, MI 48092; (810) 268-4729.

Ewanchuk's latest...

(Continued from page 6)

of Honor."

The book has over 60 illustrations and closes with a bibliography and index. Its front and back covers are reproductions of paintings (oil on canvas) by Peter Shostak from the series "For Our Children."

Michael Ewanchuk has lived an interesting and useful life. He was born March 14, 1908, in Gimli, Manitoba. He has been a pedagogue, inspector of secondary schools in Winnipeg and a historian. He studied at Detroit City College, Wesley College and the University of Manitoba. During World War II he served in the Canadian Air Force. In the 1960s he was member of the Senate at the University of Manitoba. Mr. Ewanchuk has an honorary doctorate

from the University of Winnipeg.

"Thus our task," writes the author, "is now ended and as we conclude the study of the good life and the vicissitudes of the Ukrainians who left their native land, we are pleased to observe that there is a great future for their succeeding generations whose native land is Canada."

In sum, one can say that the author has achieved two goals: he complemented his previous works on Ukrainian immigrants and provided an overview of the Ukrainian Canadian experience and achievement during its 100-year presence in Canada. Accordingly, the book includes representatives of the three main phases of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, as well as Canadian-born Ukrainians. The research involved in this study leaves one with a greater appreciation for the diversity of the field and for the highly varied achievements of Michael Ewanchuk.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Great expectations

If you make it, he will come. So, Brian Turner did just that. The president of Priority Records had a sweater made with "99" stitched on the back.

Not long afterwards, Wayne Gretzky materialized. There were no cornfields surrounding the Iceplex in North Hills, Calif. — more like palm trees — but, you get the picture.

The greatest scorer in National Hockey League history had joined another league for the past summer, showing up for the summer's Thursday night games.

Gretzky told Turner, a friend and the driving force behind America's No. 1 independent record label, that he would play if a sweater were made for him. Turner was skeptical.

"At the beginning of the summer," Gretzky recalled in a pre-season interview with The Hockey News, "I said, 'Make me a sweater and I'll play.' I don't think they believed me, and all of a sudden I started showing up.

"Basically, I played defense and just tried to make sure I got a good skate in and passed the puck to the other guys. I did accidentally shoot it off a guy's skate and it went in the net and I didn't feel too good about scoring a goal."

Gretzky's team in the Continental Senior Hockey League, the Stars, actually lost a game with him in the line-up — the night pal Sergei Fedorov (he's Russian) joined in. But, No. 99 said there were extenuating circumstances.

"The only game we lost was a game that Sergei and I played together," Gretzky said, before adding the kicker, "but (former pro goalie and close friend) Eddie Mio was our goalie. Our goalie was sick, and Eddie went in net."

That Gretzky and Fedorov lost a game is surprising; that Gretzky played at all is shocking. The Los Angeles Kings' Ukrainian megastar center seldom skates during the off-season, seeing it as time for renewal of mind, body and soul away from a game he has dominated like no athlete ever has a professional sport.

But, the summer of 1995 was different. It followed the most frustrating season of his career, a year in which Gretzky fell to earth after nearly two decades of orbiting the rest of the hockey world.

The Great One averaged just one point per game (11 goals and 48 points in 48 games), the lowest mark by almost half a point per game of his illustrious 16-year career, and the Los Angeles Kings missed the playoffs for the second consecutive season. Gretzky responded by working himself into excellent shape in anticipation of a better season ahead.

"I did more cardio (vascular) training than ever before," Gretzky said. "Mainly because I didn't get in a full year last year. It was cut short. I just felt that we had too much time in the off-season and felt it was important that I come into camp in a little bit of a catch-up situation

because I didn't play that much last season."

Gretzky played an average of 87 NHL regular-season and playoff games over the first 15 years of his career. Last year he played just 48. Plus, of course, his games in the Continental League, which, by the way, drew full houses to the Iceplex once word spread Gretzky was playing for the Stars.

"I did skate a lot more than I normally do and again for basically the same reason," Gretzky said. "I didn't get enough hockey in compared to what I normally get in. It's the first time I've really skated in the off-season."

Gretzky viewed 1995-1996 as a pivotal season.

"I'm pretty honest about it," Gretzky said. "The last thing I want to do is embarrass myself. This is a big year for me. I'm not going to lie about it. I said to my wife, 'I'm going to give 100 percent effort to be ready for the season, and I'm going to play at 100 percent fitness, and I'm going to give it my best effort.'

"And I think I'm going to have a big year. I think our team is going to be much stronger this year and we're going to probably play a little bit more of a defensive system than we've played in the past, but that's okay. Whatever we have to do to win, that's what it's all about."

A big season for Gretzky means a return to elite scoring status and team success for the Kings, who have played like paupers since reaching the Stanley Cup finals in 1993.

Gretzky finished 21st over all in scoring last season (the Kings were 20th in over all points) and goals didn't come easily; he went through nine- and 10-game stretches during which he scored no goals and finished with one goal in his last 13 games.

But that was then and this is now, and Gretzky didn't rule out a spirited bid for an 11th Art Ross Trophy — although, at age 34, he is almost a decade older than all the serious competition. Eric Lindros is 22, Jaromir Jagr, 23, and Fedorov, 25.

To say nothing of Mario Lemieux, who ended Gretzky's unprecedented streak of seven scoring championships in 1988. Lemieux, 30, has returned after taking a year off to recuperate from chronic back injuries. He's expected to play close to a full season.

Gretzky is acutely aware of what it takes to win a scoring title — he has prevailed with as many as 215 points and as few as 130 — and figures this season's winner will be closer to 100 than 200.

"When you have people like Fedorov and Lindros," Gretzky said, "obviously those guys are going to be very difficult, but I'm not sure that anyone has proven they can score 160-170 points. I think the reality is 135-145 points will win the scoring (title), unless Mario stays healthy and plays 80 games. And if he stays

(Continued on page 11)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 10)

healthy and plays 80 games, he's gonna score 160 points and probably walk away from everybody.

"But Lindros and Fedorov will be very difficult for me to compete with, except if I can play at the level I'm capable of I can achieve 140-145 points. And if I do that, and they beat that, then all the more power to them."

Gretzky, the most statistically dominant athlete ever, has one more notable personal objective: to complete a remarkable quadruple leap into NHL history. Gretzky has already passed Gordie Howe in all-time goals (814), assists (1,692) and points (2,506) with a triple jump into the record book. One mark remains - to earn as many assists as anyone else has points. Howe retired with 1,850 NHL points; Gretzky needs 159 assists to pass Mr. Hockey.

That serves as motivation for Gretzky. "I thought about it the other day," Gretzky said with a laugh. "Yeah, I think about it. It's something I'd love to do. It's something that not a lot of people have followed and really know about. Yeah, it would be something that I would really like to do."

"I'm not overly concerned about that right now. If our team gets off to the start that it can get off to and we do what we can do as an organization, then that's going to fall into place. If we go out and compete at the level we did last year, then obviously it's going to be a very difficult time for me."

The Kings are a curious team. They surrendered more goals than they scored each of the last four seasons (including 1992-1993, when they lost to the Montreal Canadiens in the final), but won more games than they lost in those years. Only the semi-expansion San Jose Sharks allowed more goals over that time. Those two teams haven't represented the California blueline so much as the California fault line. Last season, the Kings improved their goals-against-average and shots again marginally from 1993-1994, but still finished fourth worst in GAA (3.57) and dead last in shots against (an average of 36 per game).

"It's way too many shots and a lot of those shots are quality shots," said right winger Jari Kurri. "It's not like they've been shooting from the redline or blueline."

Gretzky had a team-worst minus-20 and Kurri was a minus-17. Longtime linemates Kurri and Gretzky hadn't been teamed

together during the pre-season, and they could be apart for the regular season.

New head coach Larry Robinson wouldn't commit to line combinations - it was thought Gretzky would be teamed with new left winger and fellow Ukrainian Dimitri Khristich - but did say the Kings would be committed to better defensive play.

"I want us to get into a good defensive position and once we get possession of the puck, then go (with it)," Robinson said. "I don't really see Wayne's game being affected at all, as far as offense is concerned, and it should help him offensively because everybody is going to be in better position for him to get the puck to them."

While Gretzky has called this a "make-or-break year," it is apparent he has no desire to retire after this season. Gretzky is excited about the possibility of playing for Canada in a proposed Canada/World Cup '96 and hasn't shut the door on playing through 1997-1998 when NHL players will participate in the Olympics.

"I'll tell you exactly what I told Bob Goodenow," the Great One said of a conversation with the NHL Players' Association executive director. "I don't know what's going to happen to Wayne Gretzky in 1998. If I'm fortunate enough to be around and I deserve to be invited to play on the Olympic team, then, my gosh, I'd be the first guy to consent to go and I think it would be a privilege."

Gretzky's contract runs out this season and he'll be eligible for unrestricted free agency next summer. That status intrigues him.

"I would like to stay and finish my career in L.A., but I'm pretty honest about that, too," Gretzky said. "I'm gonna go into this year like I play every year, like I'm playing for my life and I'm going to play the best I can. I've asked Mike (Barnett, his agent) to sit down with the new owners, but believe me, if I start playing well and I have a good year, I'm going to look at all my possibilities."

In the past, Gretzky has been driven by a desire to prove detractors wrong. Is he similarly driven this year?

"I think, for some reason, I might be a touch past that, except for one thing," Gretzky said. "I'd like to show myself that I can still be competitive. As you say, there's always a change in the guard... but you know what, I'll play and I'll play the best I can, and this is the year that I want to show people that I can still play one more year after this. It will be an interesting year for Wayne Gretzky. Believe me."

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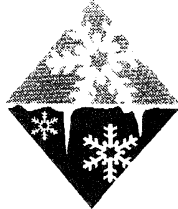
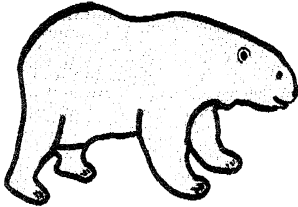
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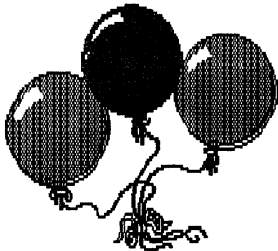
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Winning script portrays conflicts between tradition, modern culture

by Svitlana Kochman

CHICAGO — For many Ukrainian Americans, "Old World" values and traditions often conflict with contemporary "Western" culture. Oryna Hrushetsky-Schiffman, who was raised by Ukrainian parents in Chicago, playfully explores this phenomenon with humor and honesty in a stage version of her competition-winning screenplay, "Moon Tea and Love Biscuits."

Ms. Hrushetsky-Schiffman's script was chosen as one of four finalists from entries submitted throughout the Midwest in the annual "From Script to Screen" contest, sponsored and produced by Women in Film, a national organization of film and video industry professionals.

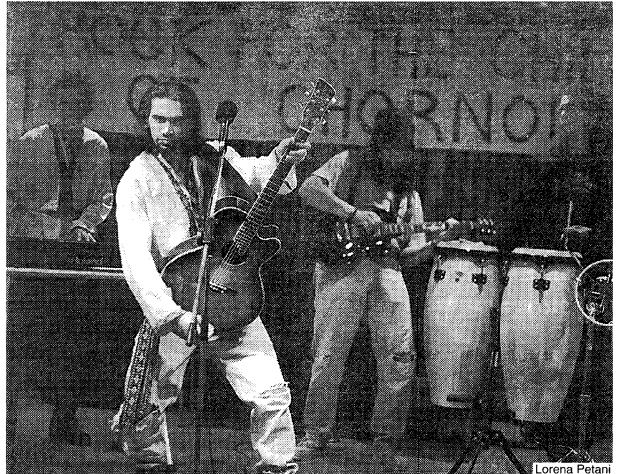
From the onset of the play, Zina Harbuzenko (played with buoyant physicality by Dana Eskelson) struggles to unite her conflicting worlds, and dispel her curse of insomnia. Although an aspiring law student, Zina cannot repress her passionate artistry as a photographer. Her love life also is polarized between her practical, "apple pie" American

boyfriend, Norman (Darren Kennedy), and the poetic, magically romantic Roman (Matt Socia), a Ukrainian rock star Lothario.

Disillusioned with Norman, Zina naively falls for Roman at a fund-raising concert for the Children of Chernobyl, hilariously speechless in her lust at first sight. Nevertheless, Roman is charming enough to convince us he can seduce women wherever his patriotic musical tour takes him. Unfortunately, Zina ends up as just another souvenir, forced to discover her true calling with the mystical guidance of a baba (traditional Ukrainian faith healer).

To enhance the stage version of the script, a visually dramatic slide show, synchronized with voice-overs and original music, portrays the "facial commentaries" of Zina's family and friends, and striking images of Ukraine's 1991 independence referendum.

"Moon Tea and Love Biscuits" is currently being developed as a feature film by Chicago producer Jeff Marpe of Line 9 Productions, and Oleh Korotenko of Kyiv's Dynapris Films. For more information call Mr. Marpe, (312) 942-1446.



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Osinchuk concerts reviewed in press

JERSEY CITY, N.J.— Pianist Juliana Osinchuk's recital October 27, 1995, at the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theater was reviewed in The Washington Post by classical music reviewer Judy Gruber.

Dr. Osinchuk presented works by three Alaska-based composers: the Washington premiere of Craig Coray's "Silam Inua," and the world premieres of John Luther Adams' "Five Yup'ik Dances" and Philip Munter's "Semichi Toccatà," Op. 43.

These contemporary works formed a major portion of the pianist's program and, as noted by the reviewer, Dr. Osinchuk "made it clear to her audience that she has a real affinity for this music, with a deep intellectual understanding of the pieces and the technical ability to interpret them."

Ms. Gruber went on to note that the pianist "also demonstrated that she is as comfortable with 19th century music as she is with contemporary works, with the Bach/Busoni Chaconne in D Minor and Liszt's "Funerailles." But nowhere was this affinity more evident than in her per-

formance of Ukrainian composer Viktor Kossenko's hauntingly beautiful "Two Poem Legends," Op. 12, which proved one of the highlights of the evening."

Ms. Gruber noted that Washington looks forward to both hearing more from Alaska's cultural life and anticipates Dr. Osinchuk's return to the area. Ms. Gruber also pointed out that the receptive audience comprised a number of Alaska residents who had flown in for the recital, including the wife and staff members of Sen. Ted Stevens.

Dr. Osinchuk's Guest Artist Series recital at the North Carolina School of the Arts was reviewed in the Winston-Salem Journal on November 1, 1995. Arts reporter William Albright commended Dr. Osinchuk for "trying to put the 49th state on the musical map by showcasing music by Alaskan composers."

Dr. Osinchuk's playing was variously referred to as "formidable (in) technique," marked by "clarity and verve," "thunderous" and "mighty."

Krysa/Tchekina perform at UIA

by Mary E. Pressey

NEW YORK - The internationally acclaimed duo of Oleh Krysa and Tatiana Tchekina, captivated the audience at the Ukrainian Institute of America on December 2, 1995, with their superb violin and piano performances. Recognized by several music critics as first-rate artists, this husband-and-wife team once again proved the critics right.

The program was East European, with selections from composers Schulhoff, Prokofiev, Bartok, Karabyts and Szymanowski.

The Krysa-Tchekina duo's recitals have spanned more than a quarter of a century and, apart from the United States and Canada, captured audiences with solo and chamber music in the former Soviet Union, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, the Middle East, Mexico, Japan, Korea and South Africa. Recently, their performances at Carnegie Hall in New York and the Kennedy Center in Washington met with wide acclaim.

Mr. Krysa is of Ukrainian parentage. He was born in the Soviet Union and was long esteemed as a distinguished soloist, chamber musician and teacher.

In 1971 he made his American debut at Carnegie Hall and other music centers, and won glowing reviews from critics for his performances.

Upon his return to Europe, he per-

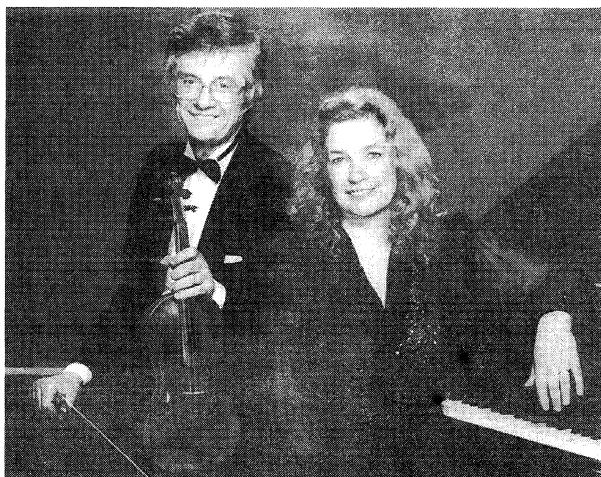
formed with the leading orchestras and ensembles of Berlin, Budapest, Dresden, Kyiv, Leningrad, London, Moscow, Prague, Stockholm and Warsaw, and appeared at major festivals in Russia, Germany, Scotland, Finland, Austria, Czech-Slovakia, Poland and Australia.

He is a champion of contemporary music, particularly of composers Alfred Schnittke, Valentyn Sylvestrov, Vyacheslav Artyomov and Myroslav Skoryk, and has premiered a number of their works. A student and protege of David Oistrakh, his honors include top prizes at the Montreal, Tchaikovsky, Wieniawski and Paganini international competitions.

Following a distinguished career in the former Soviet Union, where he served as chairman of the violin department at the Kyiv Conservatory and later as professor of violin at the Moscow Conservatory, Mr. Krysa returned to the United States. He is currently professor of violin at the Eastern School of Music in Rochester. He is also artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America, where he serves as artistic director of the Music at the Institute concert series.

Ms. Tchekina, born in Moscow to a family of singers, studied at the Kyiv and Moscow conservatories with Vsevolod Topilin and Boris Zemlyansky. She went on to distinguish herself as a pianist of

(Continued on page 16)



Oleh Krysa and Tatiana Tchekina.

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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 231
In Camden, NJ**

As of February 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 231 in Camden, NJ will be assumed by Mr. Vasilyi Bakalenko. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

Mr. Vasilyi Bakalenko
1 Park Ave., Apt. #1
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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 321
In Phoenixville, PA**

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The Ohio Boychoir to present rare choral work in Cleveland

PARMA, Ohio - The Ohio Boychoir's concert on February 18 at the Cathedral of St. John will feature J. Michael Haydn's "Vespers for the Holy Innocents." This is only the second time since Haydn's death that this large-scale work will be sung by a boychoir in accord with the composer's intent. The first presentation, in 1982, was also by the Ohio Boychoir.

The three solo parts featured in this work will be sung by Christina Price, Elaine Stockmeier and Lucia Leszczuk.

Also on the program, which begins at 3 p.m., will be Benjamin Britten's "Missa Brevis in D." The concert is free with donations accepted. The cathedral is located in downtown Cleveland at the corner of Superior Avenue and East Ninth Street. Free parking is available in the cathedral garage on the southeast corner of Rockwell and East Ninth Street.

"Vespers for the Holy Innocents" was a musicological discovery by Alexander Musichuk, the choir's director. A great effort was made to locate a published score without success. After a lot of research, Michael Haydn's score was discovered in the National Szechenyi Library in Budapest. Much drawn-out correspondence in English and Hungarian followed before the music arrived in the form of Haydn's hard-to-read original manuscripts on 35mm microfilm. With a few student helpers, Mr. Musichuk transcribed Haydn's con-

fusing score into modern musical notation.

Michael Haydn was the konzertmeister to the archbishop of Salzburg, Austria, 213 years ago. Among the 100 musicians under his responsibility were 15 choirboys. He composed the "Vespers" to honor these young singers. The work is composed for three treble voices, three soloists, a string ensemble and organ.

Both Mr. Musichuk and Ms. Leszczuk are Ukrainians. Ms. Leszczuk already has a very prominent history of musical appearances in the greater Cleveland area and abroad. She spent a summer in Graz, Austria in the AIMS program. She is a regular member of the Cleveland Opera Company, where she appears as soloist, as well as the Lyric Opera of Cleveland and the Pennsylvania Opera Festival.

She appeared in the world premiere of Edward London's "Death of Lincoln." She sang with the Royal Flanders Philharmonic in Belgium and Amsterdam. She was also soloist in Prokofiev's "Alexander Nevsky" with the 1989 Cleveland Orchestra European Tour.

Mr. Musichuk, founder-director of the Ohio Boychoir, took the choir to Ukraine in 1989 and 1991. The choir was one of the first American groups to tour Ukraine after cultural exchanges were resumed with the former Soviet Union.

Last summer, the Ohio Boychoir was awarded a coveted gold award at the International Music Festival in Munich.



Alexander Musichuk, director of the Ohio Boychoir, with soloist Lucia Leszczuk.

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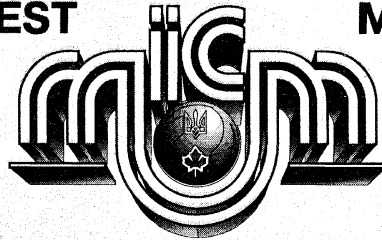
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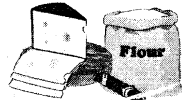
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, January 21

WHIPPANY, NJ: The Ukrainian American Youth Association, Whippany Branch, will host its annual "Yalynka" at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Route 10 and Jefferson Road at 3 p.m. The evening includes a performance by SUM-A children and a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner. For more information contact Anna Dadds, (201) 701-0821.

Saturday, January 27

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a presentation by Vitaliy Keis, professor of literature, Rutgers University, who will speak on "The Role of Education in the National Rebirth in the Donetsk Region." The talk will be held in the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

TUCSON, ARIZ.: A public affairs forum and roundtable discussion featuring Askold S. Lozynskiy, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church (Brown Avenue off Wrightstown Road) at 1-3:30 p.m. Free admission. The event is sponsored by the Tucson Branch of UCCA. For information call (520) 299-7591.

Sunday, January 28

PHOENIX, ARIZ.: The Phoenix Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is holding a January 22 commemorative banquet/reception at the SUM-A Hall, 730 W. Elm St., at noon. Principal speaker will be Askold Lozynskiy, presi-

dent, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Admission: \$10; \$5, children. (Child care will be provided.) For information call (602) 253-3623.

Saturday, February 10

CLEVELAND: The Buryverkyh Plast Sorority invites the community to its annual debutante ball to be held at the Holiday Inn, 7230 Engle Road, Middleburg Heights, Ohio. Cocktails are at 6:30; the presentation of debutantes at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8 p.m. Music will be by Nove Pokolinnya of Toronto. For further information call (216) 884-6716 or 642-8796.

Thursday, February 15

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, as part of the Peter Jayk Center Seminar Series, is holding a lecture by Dr. Myroslav Shkandrij, professor of German and Slavic studies, University of Manitoba, who will speak on "Medievalizing the Modern: Mykhailo Boichuk's School of Monumental Art, 1908-1936. Problems of Assessment." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Seminar Room, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday-Sunday, April 12-14

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate are holding their annual jamboree for girls and young women, grade 7 to age 21, to be held at St. Mary's Villa, 150 Sisters Servants Lane. For more information contact Sister Michele, (914) 753-5100.

Exchange students need hosts

WASHINGTON — ASSE (formerly American Scandinavian Student Exchange) International Student Exchange Programs is seeking host families in the U.S. and Canada for exchange students from various countries, among them Scandinavia, Great Britain, Europe, East and Central Europe, Asia, Latin America as well as such independent states as Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

The students, who are coming to North America for the upcoming school year, are 15-18 years of age. They are an academically select group, speak English and are curious to learn about the host countries through living as a part of a family, attending high school and sharing their own culture and language with their host family.

The students are sponsored by ASSE, a non-profit, public benefit organization founded by the Swedish Ministry of Education. ASSE cooperates with the Canadian Provincial Ministries of Education and is approved by the Australian and New Zealand Departments of Education.

The students are well screened and qualified by ASSE. Families may select the youngster of their choice from extensive student applications, family photos and biographical essays. Students and families are encouraged to begin corresponding prior to the student's arrival.

The exchange students arrive from their home country shortly before school begins and return at the end of the school year. Each ASSE student is fully insured, brings his or her own personal spending money and expects to bear his or her share of household responsibilities, as well as being included in normal family activities and lifestyles.

ASSE is also seeking local high school students to become ASSE exchange students abroad. Students should be between 15 and 18 years old and interested in living with a host family, attending school and learning about

other lands and people. Students with a good academic record may apply to live and study in the following countries: Scandinavian, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Holland, Britain, Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Canada (French- or English-speaking), Mexico, Brazil, Japan, Thailand, Australia, or New Zealand. Academic year and shorter term summer vacation programs are available.

Persons interested in obtaining more information about becoming a host family or becoming an exchange student should contact ASSE by calling 1-800-677-2773; New Jersey residents may contact ASSE's local representative, Geetha Sridaran, (908) 604-5966.

Krysa/Tchekina...

(Continued from page 13)

notable talent in major music festivals in Russia (Moscow Stars), Czechoslovakia (Prague Spring), Austria (Wiener Fest), Finland (Kuhmo and Korsholm) and Australia (Townsville).

While performing with her husband in solo and chamber music recitals, she received wide acclaim from critics and was described in the Montreal Star as a "first-rank artist in her own right."

The Washington Post praised her as "an especially forceful, pronounced partner," while the Canberra Times (Australia) found her to be a "distinguished musician and a pianist of notable talents."

Ms. Tchekina has recorded on the Melodiya, Bis and Meldac labels. Her most recent recordings include the Five Melodies for Violin and Piano by Prokofiev, two sonatas for violin and piano by Bartok, works for violin and piano by Ravel with Mr. Krysa (Meldac), the Sonata for Violin and Piano by Schulhoff and the Piano Trio by Schnittke with Mr. Krysa and cellist Torleif Theden (Bis).