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Religious strife in Ukraine continues among competing Orthodox Churches

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) continues to disintegrate amid another flare-up of inter-Church strife in Ukraine. The latest scandal involves the desertion of a leading bishop and the takeover of the UAOC offices by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP).

At the beginning of March, Bishop Ioan (Boichuk), who had assumed the day-to-day administration of the UAOC after a synod of bishops dismissed Patriarch Dymytrii amid charges of fraud and embezzlement on November 19, 1996, quietly aligned himself with the UOC-KP. Along with him went the documents of the UAOC, its property and the Church chancery located on the grounds of St. Mykhailo Sobor.

On March 9 seminarians of the Kyiv Spiritual Seminary of the UOC-KP entered the chancery of the UAOC and forcibly removed the six people inside, including Patriarch Dymytrii, Bishop Makarii and four others. The evicted group tried to re-enter the building amid a scuffle, were momentarily successful, but were thrown out again.

As the six awaited reinforcements in the form of UAOC faithful, the militia, armed with automatic weapons, arrived and restored calm. They refused to allow the patriarch to enter the building, claiming that they were there to restore order and not to right wrongs, according to Oleh Kalynychenko, an assistant to Patriarch Dymytrii.

Bishop Ioan is said to have moved to the UOC-KP under the jurisdiction of Patriarch Filaret — because of his disenchantment with the various financial fiascoes that have plagued the Church. He has refused public comment. Bishop Ioan was named bishop of Ivano-Frankivsk on March 7 by Patriarch Filaret.

On December 4, 1996, Bishop Ioan had told The Weekly that the UAOC bishops who had been dismissed, including Patriarch Dymytrii and Bishop Ihor (Isichenko) of the Kharkiv-Poltava Eparchy, had established organizations to launder money through the Church. Recently he accused Archbishop Mykhail (Dutkevych) of Bila Tserkva, who had remained with Bishop Ioan and Metropolitan Vasili (appointed locum tenens by the synod after the patriarch's expulsion), of running a series of commercial enterprises at the UAOC offices.

One of the seminarians now ensconced in the chancery building said that, of the 26 rooms in the chancery, only four looked as if they were used for Church business when the seminarians took control of the building on March 12. He said the seminarians had a legal right to the building by a government document from 1991 by which the building

was to have been turned into a seminary (at that time the UAOC and the UOC-KP were still one Church).

Bishop Ihor of Kharkiv told The Weekly on March 17 that he had long suspected Archbishop Mykhail was involved in financial improprieties, and that it seems the archbishop is a culprit in the sordid affairs of the Church. "When we entered the chancery back in November after the renegade bishops had taken the chancery from the patriarch, we found documents that were forged by Mykhail and papers to which he fraudulently applied the seal of the patriarch," said Bishop Ihor. The archbishop, ironically, was the person who convened the Synod of Bishops at which Patriarch Dymytrii and Bishop Ihor were dismissed. Archbishop Mykhail is under investigation by the Procurator General's Office of Ukraine, as are Patriarch Dymytrii and Bishop Ihor.

However, Bishop Ihor said that neither he nor the patriarch would take responsibility for the commercial use of the offices because Bishop Ioan had controlled what went on inside the chancery for the last four months. No charges have been leveled at any of the clergy involved.

At least one UAOC adherent, who attended at a press conference in the chancery yard on March 13, during which Patriarch Dymytrii spoke to the press as

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85,000 demonstrate in Ukraine for back pay and pensions

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Approximately 85,000 people, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, gathered on March 18 in cities throughout Ukraine to protest the non-payment of back wages and pensions, and the continuing economic malaise.

What had been touted as a nationwide general strike that could lead to the downfall of the current government and the return of the Communists to power fell far short of leftist expectations, however.

The demonstrations and marches were organized by the All-Ukrainian Union of Workers, an organization that is thought to be supported by the Communist Party of Russia. They had boasted that 2 million people would demonstrate in Ukraine for a return to communism.

The Ukrainian economy's continued stagnation has left the government unable to pay more than 2.7 billion hryvni (about \$1.5 billion) that it owes workers in back pay.

The Federation of Trade Workers, the largest union in Ukraine, refused to join the strikers. Oleksander Stoian, the president of the union who is also a deputy in the Verkhovna Rada and is allied with Chairman Oleksander Moroz, said his organization cannot by law take part in political actions, which is what he called the protests.

Demonstrations of no more than 7,000 people each were held in Kharkiv, Donetsk, Zaporizhia and Symferopol. In Kyiv the "Red" march attracted less than 3,000 individuals. Simultaneously, 1,000 followers of Rukh gathered for a daylong counter-protest for back wages and the removal of the Communist and Socialist leadership of the Verkhovna Rada.

Yevhen Kushnariov, President Leonid Kuchma's chief of staff, said the strikes were part of a strategy by Communists to cause upheaval in Ukraine. He blamed National Deputy Petro Symonenko, head of the Communist Party of Ukraine, for inciting the population. He also accused the Russian Communist Party of direct involvement. "Zyuganov has made it clear by his comments in Miensk that this was a centrally coordinated plan, which demands a response from Ukraine because of its anti-Ukrainian character," said Mr. Kushnariov.

Gennadii Zyuganov, head of the Communist Party of Russia, in remarks made in Miensk at the Third Congress of the Nations of the USSR during the week of March 10, said his party was coordinating plans for demonstrations in Kyiv on March 18 and in Moscow on March 27.

Mr. Kushnariov did not deny that the Ukrainian people had every reason to demonstrate. "People either do not have

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Kievskiy Vedomosti reporter found dead on outskirts of Kyiv

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A regional reporter on Ukraine's mass-circulation newspaper Kievskiy Vedomosti was found dead in suspicious circumstances, one of the daily paper's editors said on March 14. "Our reporter Petro Shevchenko was found hanging in a remote part of Kyiv last night," Serhii Rakhmanin, Vedomosti's deputy editor, told Reuters.

The Associated Press reported that police said Mr. Shevchenko, 43, was found hanging in a boiler house on the outskirts of Kyiv. Mr. Shevchenko had been reporting from the eastern industrial city of Luhansk on the Russian border and last month published several pieces on a conflict between the local mayor and the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU).

An American human rights group, Committee to Protect Journalists, said it was joining with Ukrainian journalists to demand that President Leonid Kuchma investigate the death. Although police ruled the death a suicide, colleagues said they believed Mr. Shevchenko had been murdered.

Kievskiy Vedomosti Editor-in-Chief Yevhen Yakunov told the

Associated Press that Mr. Shevchenko complained that, after the stories were published, security service agents pursued him. A spokesman for the SBU said the agency had nothing to do with Mr. Shevchenko's death.

Deputy Editor Rakhmanin said there was no clear sign of violence against the reporter but added, "Nothing is clear at the moment. ... We will insist that the investigation should take into account the possibility of a political explanation for the incident."

"We will also demand a criminal case be opened and that a suicide scenario is not just assumed," he said.

Respublika reported that Mr. Shevchenko's colleague Serhii Kiseliyov said at a March 14 press conference in Kyiv that, from his telephone conversations with Mr. Shevchenko, he understood that the reporter had very important information which he had intended to bring to the newspaper's editorial offices in Kyiv. Mr. Kiseliyov said he believes that is why Mr. Shevchenko is now dead. He added, "All who oppose the special services should fear for their lives."

Reuters reported that no official data

have been gathered on violence against journalists, but independent surveys quote 15 percent of Ukrainian journalists as saying they have feared for their lives after publishing political stories. They also say about 80 percent of journalists in Ukraine feel there is political censorship in Ukraine.

The executive director of the Committee to Protect Journalists, William Orme Jr., wrote to President Kuchma that "Unless a death like this is carefully investigated and the findings made public, a climate of intimidation can persist for reporters."

The full text of the letter sent on March 14 by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists — which lists on its board prominent journalists from CBS, NBC, ABC, CNN, The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times, Time magazine and other news media outlets — to President Kuchma follows.

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is writing to express profound

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Kuchma prepares for the elections

by Taras Kuzio

Recent government reshuffles in Ukraine are not part of a usual clear-out, but reflect President Leonid Kuchma's three-pronged strategy to prepare for the upcoming 1998 parliamentary and 1999 presidential elections.

Between now and these elections, the main preoccupation of President Kuchma will remain twofold: first, to prevent a victory by the left; second, to ensure his own election to a second term in the presidential elections. In September 1996 President Kuchma announced that he would run for a second term. Many observers saw that as a warning to Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko not to use his office to also campaign for presidential office.

The first prong of President Kuchma's pre-election strategy was clearly outlined in late 1996. A new Ministry of Information was created, headed by Kuchma loyalist Zynovii Kulyk, replacing the Ministry for Press and Information. The newly named minister said that one of the most important tasks of the new ministry would be to coordinate the work of the state mass media as well as the state's official position on domestic and foreign policy issues. The ministry, therefore, will reflect the official position of the executive authority. The presidential decree, dated November 13, 1996, also talked of "making more effective use of the state mass media." The question is: for whom?

This move by President Kuchma had many motives — both domestic and external. One of these was to ensure that the executive controlled the state mass media during the parliamentary and presidential election campaigns. This particularly referred to the State Committee for Television and Radio, which Mr. Kulyk previously headed. The newly established State Information Agency (DINAU) is to be subordinated to the new ministry and ensure the wide circulation within the mass media of the executive's point of view.

The second reason would be to, in Minister Kulyk's words, prevent "Russia's expansion into Ukraine's information space." President Kuchma clearly recalls that during the 1994 presidential elections the Russian mass media backed him against the allegedly "nationalist" incumbent Leonid Kravchuk. In the 1999 presidential elections, the Russian mass media are highly unlikely to back President Kuchma whom they already accuse of blocking the full normalization of Russian-Ukrainian relations.

The second prong of pre-election strategy concerns political issues. In December of last year, Dmytro Tabachnyk, a long-time close ally who was publicly unpopular, was removed as head of the presidential administration and replaced by Kharkiv Mayor Yevhen Kushnariov. The promotion of Mr. Kushnariov signalled that President Kuchma had ditched his 1994 allies in the Inter-Regional Bloc of Reforms (IRBR), which he had helped establish in 1994. The IRBR would not have won Mr. Kuchma the 1999 elections. It has not succeeded in expanding into a popular political party, it is regionally based, it has an unpopular leader (presidential adviser Volodymyr Hryniov) and is perceived as too "pro-Russian" and pro-Eurasian.

Mr. Kushnariov is both a Russian and

is not linked to the so-called "Dnipropetrovsk mafia" that dominates the government. Therefore, he can bring in the eastern Ukrainian vote without being accused of being one of Prime Minister Lazarenko's Donetsk political clan. Mr. Kushnariov is also head of New Ukraine, a social democratic and liberal leaning political bloc and a leading member of the People's Democratic Party, one of the main political groups in New Ukraine. Mr. Kushnariov was also the former head of the Association of Ukrainian Cities, the body that unites largely pro-reform, therefore pro-Kuchma, mayors.

At the annual congress of New Ukraine held in February, Mr. Kushnariov defined the bloc's role as organizing public support for the acceleration of reform against leftist opposition by backing President Kuchma. The president clearly intends to use New Ukraine as his vehicle to unite pro-reformists into a bloc to counter the left in the 1998 parliamentary elections and to pursue his bid for re-election in the 1999 presidential elections. New Ukraine will create a "broad political coalition — from social democrats to republicans" in support of President Kuchma's reform program to counter what he perceives as his greatest threat from the left.

Mr. Kuchma hopes that New Ukraine will win him the election in eastern and southern Ukraine, while his overtures to Rukh aim to win him the election in western and central Ukraine (including the city of Kyiv). On February 21, this pre-election coalition-building went one step further when a presidential decree established a Political Council attached to the presidency. The decree stated that the council aims to take the views of Ukraine's political forces into account when state policy is being decided. Oleksander Yemets, a leading member of the People's Democratic Party and New Ukraine, was appointed secretary of the Political Council.

Despite the provisions within the presidential decree, the council invited only centrist, pro-reformist political parties to join it. These included political parties ranging from the center-left (Social Democrats, the Greens, the Agrarians and the Labor Party) to centrists (People's Democratic Party) and liberals (the Inter-Regional Bloc of Reforms, the Democratic and Liberal Parties). Rukh was invited to join as well, but so far has snubbed this presidential offer of open collaboration with President Kuchma.

Thus, the Political Council brings together social, liberal and national democrats — three ideological tendencies that the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Volodymyr Horbulin, believes are all simultaneously evident in President Kuchma's policies.

The third prong of Mr. Kuchma's policies has been forced upon him by outside and domestic pressure. Pressure from international financial institutions had caused Mr. Kuchma to combat widespread corruption in his government, excessive government intervention in private foreign investment and assistance, bureaucracy, and a confusing and punishing tax system. Domestically, despite good economic indicators, the government had failed to check the growth of wage arrears which had reached \$2.3 billion, while the GNP has continued to decline.

With international financial institutions threatening to withhold further assistance

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NEWSBRIEFS

Yeltsin speaks on eve of summit

MOSCOW — In a March 17 press conference broadcast on Russian TV, President Boris Yeltsin said his March 20-21 summit meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton will have a "fundamentally special character," because it will determine the nature of the Russian-American "partnership." Mr. Yeltsin said he would ask Mr. Clinton why Russian-American relations are "one-sided"; he complained about American trade restrictions, the holding of NATO exercises in the Black Sea "against Russia's wishes," and the "exclusion" of Russia from international organizations "because of opposition from the United States." Arguing that "NATO is an American organization," he reiterated Moscow's opposition to the alliance's expansion, and "ruled out" suggestions that Russia might join the alliance, unless it transforms itself into a purely political organization. He also warned that START III talks could not begin until the Moscow and Washington resolve their differences over the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. In an interview on March 14, President Yeltsin cautioned that his upcoming meeting with President Clinton might not resolve the dispute over NATO enlargement, saying the session would be "the hardest in the history of Russian-American relations," Reuters reported. Mr. Yeltsin insisted that a "categorical condition" of any Russia-NATO agreement was that the alliance not offer membership to former Soviet republics. He expressed "alarm" at NATO efforts to build ties with those states, including NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana's recent Central Asian tour. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Primakov in D.C. to discuss summit

WASHINGTON — After his March 17 meeting with President Clinton, Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Yevgenii Primakov told journalists that during his three-day visit to the U.S., Russian and American diplomats had made a progress at narrowing the gap between Russian and Western visions of a NATO-Russia charter, ITAR-TASS reported. He asserted that Washington "understands our arguments" in favor of the charter taking the form of a legally binding international agreement, a position NATO leaders have consistently rejected in the past. Mr. Primakov insisted that Russia "will not change its position on the NATO enlargement issue," but said Moscow wants "normal" relations with the alliance. U.S. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said the minister's visit was "productive," but added that the U.S. position on enlargement remains "unchanged," and

concluded that "we are still far from signing" a Russia-NATO agreement. Mr. Primakov had arrived in Washington on March 15 for talks with Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen and President Clinton. The talks focused on preparations for the rescheduled March 20-21 U.S.-Russian summit in Helsinki, which was postponed one day to allow Mr. Clinton to recover from a minor knee surgery. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Kuchma reacts to Russia's NATO position

KYIV — In an interview on the Ukrainian TV talk show "Pislia Mova," President Leonid Kuchma said Russia's aggressive policy toward Ukraine was pushing Kyiv into seeking NATO membership, NTV and Agence France Presse reported on March 17. Mr. Kuchma said the alliance could be salvation for Ukraine from Moscow if Russia continues to pursue its current policies. However, he said Ukraine's current neutral status is in everyone's interests, including NATO, Russia, Europe and the CIS. President Kuchma also said Ukraine could not exist within the CIS system, as it has its own individual characteristics and its own destiny. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Latvia criticizes Yeltsin's position

RIGA — Officials at Latvia's Foreign Affairs Ministry on March 15 condemned as "unacceptable" Russian President Boris Yeltsin's strong opposition to the Baltic states' membership in NATO. Mr. Yeltsin said in a statement on March 14 that Russia is against any of the ex-Soviet republic joining NATO in any form. The ministry's statement said President Yeltsin's statement is inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which recognize the sovereign rights of all countries to choose their means of security, including membership in defense organizations and alliances. (OMRI Daily Digest)

NATO: no additional permanent forces

BRUSSELS — In another step to allay Russian concerns about NATO expansion, NATO Secretary General Javier Solana announced on March 14 that "in the current and foreseeable security environment," the alliance does not plan "additional permanent stationing of substantial combat forces" in Europe. Moscow has previously dismissed such assurances as insufficient, instead demanding that any NATO-Russia charter impose legally binding limits on NATO deployments in new East European members. (OMRI Daily Digest)

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Golden Gates greet Golden Arches: Big Mac and McNuggets arrive in Kyiv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The golden arches of McDonald's will soon beckon Kyiv's restaurant-goers as they do in almost every major city around the globe.

The world-famous leader in the number of hamburger and french fries sold — with a claim of “billions and billions served” — will open its first Kyiv restaurant before the end of May, said the firm's Ukraine marketing supervisor, Julia Chernova, on March 6. “We are targeting our opening for the Kyiv Days at the end of May,” she said.

The firm has not decided which store will open first. At the moment, two restaurants are in the process of being prepared: one below the Khreshchatyk in the underground metro station and one near the just completed Lukianivsky metro station, where the ground-breaking for the restaurant took place on February 14.

Two more restaurants are scheduled to follow: one on Sevastopolsky Square, which will be a drive-through, and one in the Podil section of Kyiv at Poshtova Ploshcha.

In all, 30 restaurants are scheduled to be constructed in Kyiv, with seven to be opened by the end of 1997. McDonald's-Ukraine plans 85 fast food restaurants in Ukraine by the year 2000 — an investment of \$120 million that will create 5,000 new jobs.

But will it be the same as biting into a Big Mac at home, with a handful of golden fries, all gulped down with a cola? Ms. Chernova said the experience will be identical. “We will recreate the same image in Ukraine,” she said. “We will use the same designs and the same menu.”

She also said that, at first, many of the products will be imported but that the goal is to eventually produce everything in Ukraine. Right now the company has contracts for lettuce, which will come from Crimea, and beef, which will be delivered from Luhansk.

With the Big Mac, QuarterPounder and McNuggets on the way, and knowing McDonald's past attempts to put local fare on its menu in other foreign countries, can McVarenyk be far behind? Or how about McSaló (nugget size, of course)?

The possibilities boggle the mind.

Canada's ethnic communities discuss cultural diversity at Winnipeg roundtable

by Christopher Sikorsky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WINNIPEG — Canada's President of the Privy Council and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs Stéphane Dion was the keynote speaker at a roundtable hosted by Winnipeg's College Universitaire de Saint-Boniface on March 13. The event was co-sponsored by the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

“Cultural Diversity and the Challenge of Canadian Unity” was the topic of discussion. The event was modeled after an initiative launched by the Jewish, Italian and Greek communities of Montreal and Toronto to emphasize the significant role Canada's various cultural communities have in achieving national unity.

Five representatives of various Canadian ethnic communities joined Minister Dion in expressing their views on the subject. The panel included David Chartrand of the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF), Jack Jedwab of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC), Bohdan Kordan of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), Rénaud Remillard of the Société Franco-Manitobaine, and Vice-Chief Royce Wilson of the Assembly of First Nations, Manitoba Region. Goldie Hershon, president of the CJC, acted as moderator.

Mr. Jedwab, the CJC's executive director for the Quebec region, led off the roundtable by outlining the three “R's” necessary for national unity: reconciliation, recognition and renewal. He noted that, according to a recent poll, 81 percent of Quebecers would like to reconcile with other Canadians and put the unity issue to rest.

Mr. Jedwab emphasized the need to overcome the polarization of Canada's Anglophones and Francophones and to create new solidarities among Canadians of various cultural backgrounds. He stated that recognition of the contributions of French Canadians to Canada's historical reality can be readily given, as Canadians have a deep attachment to the values of pluralism.

The CJC activist also said he is proud

to be Jewish, a Montrealer, a Quebecker fluent in both French and English, and a Canadian, and would steadfastly oppose anyone who forced him to choose any one of these identities and exclude the others. “They are all too valuable to be abandoned,” he said.

The UCC's Dr. Kordan was the next speaker. The Saskatchewan-based political science professor stressed that in order to develop national unity and a common purpose among all Canadians, the meaning of Canadian citizenship must be better articulated to include the psychological, social and political aspects of belonging to the nation.

“National renewal will depend on cultivating, not only a sense of pride in Canada, but recognizing the rights and obligations of citizens of Canada,” argued Dr. Kordan.

He also advised Canada's cultural communities to fully participate in the life of the country as a basis of their citizenship. “Full and meaningful participation in a renewed Canada means acknowledging the mistakes of the past, respecting differences and understanding that diversity does not mean disunity.”

Mr. Wilson recognized the significance of acknowledging Quebec's special status, but said official recognition of the rights of Canadian aboriginal people should take priority. Mr. Chartrand agreed, adding that Canada is a very young country and, thus, “there is a lot of work to do.”

In his keynote address, Minister Dion pointed out the positive aspects of Canada and how important it is to preserve them in a united country. He said Canada is unique in that many countries would find it impossible to even organize a roundtable among ethnic groups.

Mr. Dion added, “There is perhaps no other country in the world where a human being has a better chance to be respected simply because he or she is a human being, regardless of race, religion or culture.”

Canada's ethnic communities have an especially important role in promoting

(Continued on page 13)

Chornobyl child granted one-year visa

by Irene Jarosewich

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Vova Malofienko, a 12-year-old boy from Ukraine who is in the United States for medical treatment and whose family faced imminent deportation as a result of the new immigration law due to take effect April 1, received a final hour extension of his visa on humanitarian grounds.

On Thursday, March 13, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) informed the office of New Jersey Sen. Frank Lautenberg, who has been working on behalf of the Malofienko family, that Vova and his parents would be allowed to stay one more year.

The Malofienkos, originally from Chernihiv, Ukraine, an area heavily affected by radiation fallout from the explosion at Chornobyl, have been attempting to obtain legal resident status in the U.S. for several years. According to medical experts, Vova, in remission from leukemia, should remain in the U.S. where he can continue to obtain treatment and increase his chances that he remain in remission permanently.

However, under the new immigration laws Vova and his family faced deportation on April 10.

According to Dr. Laura Levin Mardyks, vice-principal of Millburn Middle School where Vova is an honors student, the one-year extension of the visa is only a “temporary victory. We need to keep mobilized.”

For the past year, Dr. Levin Mardyks, and teachers at the school have been organizing parents and students, as well as the local Millburn community, to lobby for Vova's permanent status. The town council accepted a resolution at its meeting on Tuesday, March 18, supporting the effort of the community to obtain permanent resident status for the Malofienkos.

The goals of the continuing grassroots effort are to get a job and work permit for Vova's father and “green cards” (permanent legal resident alien status) for the family. However, since the process of obtaining a job and work permit under the new immigration law could take from 18 months to two years, a second track is also being pursued: to obtain a permanent special dispensation from INS for the Malofienkos.

“The efforts of the Millburn Middle School and the local community,” said Dr. Levin Mardyks, “is to take to heart First Lady Hillary Clinton's theme ‘it takes a village to raise a child.’ This village is hoping to raise this child.”

On Wednesday, March 19, parents from the school conducted a phone call blitz to several state and federal agencies to speed along the documentation that confirms the verbal promise of an extension so that the application process can move forward.

Vova and his mother Olha have been here for seven years, his father, Alexander, for four. Their visas allow for temporary employment; both Malofienkos have held numerous temporary jobs while in the United States, and Vova's medical treatments were covered through private donations. Mrs. Malofienko is taking courses at a community college to complete an accounting degree; Mr. Malofienko is a mechanical engineer by training who worked as a maintenance technician at Tetley Tea Co. in Tenafly, N.J.

The company originally sponsored Mr. Malofienko for a work permit, but due to a procedural technicality, the Department of Labor and INS refused the application. So the application process must begin again from scratch.

According to Dr. Levin Mardyks, Mr. Malofienko gets very high ratings from managers at Tetley. However, the company cannot re-hire him because the plant in Tenafly has closed down.

According to a spokesperson in Sen. Lautenberg's office, the publicity that has been generated around the case of Vova's visa has been encouraging. Many people have been calling, writing and e-mailing the senator's office, including job offers for Mr. Malofienko. The senator's staff is sorting through the information and will be working with the INS and the Malofienko family during the next year to come up with a permanent solution.

Those interested in helping Vova and his family in their effort, can do the following:

- To support a special medical or humanitarian dispensation, contact: Saadia Sarkis, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I St. NW, Washington DC 20536; (202) 647-6545; Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State 2201 C St. NW, Washington, DC, 20520; (202) 647-5291; Sen. Frank Lautenberg, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC, 20510; fax (202) 224-8567; First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton via e-mail at first.lady@whitehouse.gov.

- To contact Vova, see his homepage at: <http://schools.millburn.org/vova>.

- To contact Dr. Laura Levin Mardyks, call (201) 379-2600 or fax (201) 912-0939.

Victoria Cross recipients to be honored

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. — Two recipients of the British Empire's highest military decoration, the Victoria Cross — Cpl. Filip Konowal and Maj. Jack K. Mahony — will be honored in a special ceremony at The Armory of The Royal Westminster Regiment, 530 Queen's Ave., on Saturday, April 5, at 11 a.m.

Cpl. Konowal received the Victoria Cross for valor during the Battle for Hill 70, near Lens, France, in 1917. Maj. Mahony was honored for his heroism during the Battle of the Liri Valley, in Italy, in 1944. They were both members of the 47th Battalion, now known as The Royal Westminster Regiment.

Cpl. Konowal has also been recognized with trilingual plaques installed in the Cartier Square Drill Hall, regimental home of the Governor General's Foot Guards, and at The Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 360, in Toronto.

Honored guests at the ceremony will include Volodymyr Furkalo,

Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Justice John Sopinka and Maj. Gen. N. Bruce Jeffries, CD, commander, Land Forces Western Area.

The commemorative event, which is open to the public, has been organized by the VC Plaque Committee of The Royal Westminster Regiment Association in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the Ukrainian community of British Columbia and The Royal Westminster Regiment.

J. B. Gregorovich, president of Branch 360 of The Royal Canadian Legion, observed: “By honoring Filip Konowal, in Ottawa, Toronto and, finally, in New Westminster, we have remembered the valor of a Ukrainian immigrant who proved his people's loyalty to Canada. By recounting the heroism of Jack Mahony on the same trilingual plaque we remind all Canadians that these men were brothers in arms, that each of them, as a Canadian, fought to ensure the freedom that we all enjoy today.”

Walter Chyzowych inducted into NSCAA Hall of Fame

PHILADELPHIA – Walter Chyzowych, one of America's most prominent soccer coaches and a collegiate soccer coach legend, was inducted in January into the Hall of Fame of the National Soccer Coaches Association of America, a branch at the National Soccer Hall of Fame in Oneonta, N.Y., founded in 1991.

He was honored as "a pioneer for American collegiate coaches" and for his role in founding, organizing and promoting the first nationwide soccer coaching education program.

In 1975, he accepted a new position with the United States Soccer Federation (USSF) as its director of coaching. In this position he served as head coach of the United States World Cup, Olympic, Pan American and National Youth teams. Mr. Chyzowych also designed and conducted licensed courses across the country to train and educate aspiring coaches. As well, he served as the technical director for the USSF, a position but included not only overseeing the national teams but acting as a consultant for 1994 World Cup preparation.

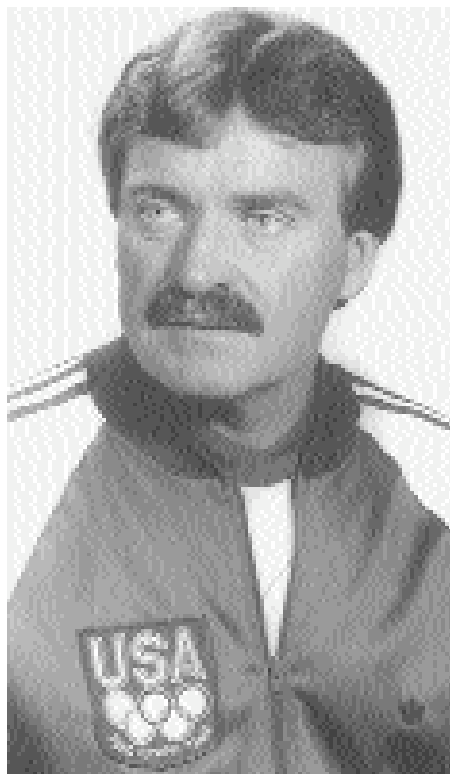
"Look at the successful college coaches today," said Rutgers Head Coach Bob Reasso. "He taught a lot of us the game."

Former U.S. National Team captain Rick Davis went one step further. "He has to be singled out as one of the establishing fathers of U.S. soccer," said Mr. Davis. "Remember, he was doing a job that is now done by more than one person."

The list of accolades bestowed on Mr. Chyzowych is long. He was honored as the NSCAA Coach of the Year in 1975. Six years later, in 1981, he was the recipient of the ISAA Bill Jeffrey Award for his work in the development and direction of the USSF National Coaching Schools. He was inducted into the Temple University and Philadelphia Textile College halls of fame.

(More biographical information on Mr. Chyzowych appeared in the "Sportsline" column on February 9.)

Mr. Chyzowych was born in Ukraine and moved to Philadelphia with his family when he was 12. He starred for the Philadelphia Tryzub Ukrainian Nationals powerhouse in the American Soccer



Walter Chyzowych

League in the 1960s and played for other Ukrainian clubs, including Toronto Ukraina, Newark Sitch, New York USC and Chicago Lions. He died in 1994 at the age of 57.

The NSCAA Hall of Fame award was accepted by Mr. Chyzowych's brothers, Ihor and Eugene, and nephew, Ihor Jr., at the banquet held during the NSCAA Convention on January 17 in Nashville, Tenn.

The Walt Chyzowych Memorial Fund (WCMF) has now been organized to support programs and persons aspiring to the principles of life and sport as espoused and exemplified by Mr. Chyzowych.

In furtherance of this purpose, the WCMF will provide financial assistance, grants and scholarships to deserving players and coaches in the areas of academic and soccer education and will perform any other activities or services necessary or convenient to carry out this purpose.

Contributions to the foundation are welcome. They may be sent to: WCMF, 1421 Dorel Road, Rydel, PA 19046.

Victor Malarek wins Gemini Award for best over-all broadcast journalist

by Marta Dyczok

TORONTO — Victor Malarek was not expecting to win. On the evening of March 1, when the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television presented its 11th Annual Gemini Awards, the veteran investigative reporter was, as he later told *The Ukrainian Weekly*, on assignment in "sunny, freezing, snow-filled, frigid Sault Sainte Marie" in northern Ontario.

The next morning, he discovered that he had won the Gordon Sinclair Award, Canada's most prestigious prize in his medium, best over-all broadcast journalist, for reports compiled as co-host of "The Fifth Estate" weekly news-magazine program.

"It was quite an exhilarating feeling," Mr. Malarek told *The Weekly*. "You know that you've come up against Canada's finest, and you were picked." His competition included Peter Mansbridge, noted anchor for CBC's "The National" nightly news show; fellow "Fifth Estate" co-host Francine Peltier; Eric Malling of CTV's news-magazine "W5"; and CBC "National Magazine" reporter Brian Stewart.

When asked what the award meant to him, Mr. Malarek answered, "It means a lot to me, in particular because I came from a print background. My life was not in broadcast[ing], it had nothing to do with it. I had ink in my veins, and I had a very, very difficult time making that transition."

Currently in his seventh season at "The Fifth Estate," Mr. Malarek said he felt particularly honored since he is a relative newcomer to television. He made his reputation as a hard-hitting reporter at Canada's Toronto-based national daily newspaper, *The Globe and Mail*.

The Montreal-born Ukrainian has had a number of difficult transitions in his life. Having survived a difficult family situation and an abusive child care system in his native city, he escaped the streets and became a journalist, a profession in which he developed a reputation for an uncompromising style and dogged pursuit of abusers of children as well as the public trust.

His no-holds-barred style carried over to television. In the award citation, Gemini presenters mentioned three reports broad-

cast during the 1996-1997 season that had attracted their attention. One in which a doctor who was torturing patients in McMaster University's Brain Injury Clinic in Hamilton, Ontario, was driven out of the country. Another exposed financial wrongdoing at the Crown Life Insurance Co. The third, showing a lighter side of Mr. Malarek, was about Québec-Haitian basketball player Pascal Fleury.

The Gemini Awards, essentially a Canadian version of U.S. television's Emmy Awards, were introduced in 1986 to recognize excellence in Canada's television industry.

Each recipient of a Gemini is given a sculpture, created by designer Scott Thornly, which depicts a golden profile of a face. According to a press release issued by the Academy of Canadian Cinema and Television, it is meant to reflect "the talent behind and in front of the cameras, illusion and reality, and the dual nature of the Canadian TV industry — English and French programming." The French Gemini counterpart is the Prix Gémeaux, awarded in a separate ceremony.

David Studer, executive producer of "The Fifth Estate," accepted the award

(Continued on page 13)



Victor Malarek

Peter Kytasty honored by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for 40 years of ser -



Maj. Chris Fagan presents Peter Kytasty with a plaque in recognition of 40 years of outstanding service to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

LIVONIA, Mich. – Many American workers spend their lives searching in vain for a job they can love. Peter Kytasty is one of those lucky Americans who loved his job so much that he might have postponed his retirement indefinitely.

On January 9 at an elegant luncheon hosted at the Detroit Club, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers officially bid farewell to Mr. Kytasty, who served the Corps for over 40 years. Beginning his career in June of 1956, Mr. Kytasty eventually became the senior geotechnical engineer at the Corps' Detroit Office. At the January 9 luncheon, Mr. Kytasty was praised by many of his colleagues as an inspirational mentor and gifted public servant.

Born in the Poltava region of Ukraine in 1928, Mr. Kytasty fled his war-torn country in 1944 as a teenager and settled in the Detroit area with other members of the world-renowned Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. He joined the U.S. Army in 1951. An early experience that attracted Mr. Kytasty to the Army Corps of Engineers was an assignment fighting floods on the Missouri River while he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

During his long and distinguished career, Mr. Kytasty worked to improve flood con-

trol programs and to strengthen the Army's infrastructure of dams and levees in the Great Lakes Region. In 1977 the Corps of Engineers honored Mr. Kytasty as its first "Engineer/Scientist of the Year" for his outstanding project designs. Mr. Kytasty introduced several new technologies to the Corps, including the "earth anchor" method to stabilize large structures.

In addition to his exceptional skill as a civil engineer, Mr. Kytasty also is an accomplished musician who has devoted much of his life to perpetuating the sacred and secular choral traditions of his Ukrainian homeland. Mr. Kytasty hails from a long line of "kobzari" – epic folk musicians who accompany their songs on the Ukrainian national instrument, the bandura or kobza.

Mr. Kytasty's uncle, Hryhoriy Trokhymovych Kytasty, was the musical director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus for many years, and Mr. Kytasty was a leading member of the cappella, participating in over 1,200 concerts in the United States, Canada, Australia and Western Europe.

Shortly after Ukraine attained indepen-

(Continued on page 18)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Woonsocket

by Alex Chudolij

WOONSOCKET, R.I. – The annual meeting of the UNA's Woonsocket District Committee was held on March 8 at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall.

The meeting was called to order at 1 p.m. by District Chairman Leon Hardink, who asked Archimandrite Jacob Piruta to lead the gathering of 20 members in an opening prayer. Minutes of the last meeting were read by the English- and Ukrainian-language secretaries, Teodor Klowan and Yuriy Kalita, respectively. Janet Bardell's treasurer's report followed.

A letter from the Ukrainian Olympic Committee thanking the Woonsocket District for its generous monetary contribution was read. The fraternal activities coordinator, Dmytro Sarachmon, reviewed the district's 1996 fraternal activities, which included bus trips to Soyuzivka for Fathers' Day/UNA Day celebrations, as well as a trip to the PNC Arts Center Ukrainian Festival in Holmdel, N.J.

Mr. Sarachmon noted that it is becoming increasingly difficult to organize such trips. During a discussion of these topics, several members noted that it is a very long trip from Rhode Island to Soyuzivka and that they are primarily taking the trip to see the afternoon concert. It was felt that future concerts need more diversity and high-quality entertainment in order to encourage the members to make the trip.

The election of district committee officers followed. On a motion by Branch 177

Secretary John Laba, the existing slate of officers was unanimously elected for another term. The district committee executive remains as follows: Mr. Hardink, chairman; Alex Chudolij, vice-chairman (honorary chairman); Mr. Klowan, secretary (English); Mr. Kalita, secretary (Ukrainian); Ms. Bardell, treasurer; Eileen Furman, Helen Trenkler and Mr. Laba, auditors.

Mr. Chudolij then reviewed the 1996 organizing results for the Woonsocket District, as well as the UNA as a whole. He reminded the officers of their respective branches that it is important for them to submit their list of officers to the Home Office. Mr. Hardink polled the various branch secretaries and determined that all branches have already complied and submitted their officers' lists.

Mr. Chudolij mentioned the requirements for inclusion in each branch's count of members to determine their delegate count for next year's UNA's convention. It was stressed that only active and dues-paying members are included in the count.

Other topics reviewed included a reminder of the end-of-the-month deadline for UNA scholarship applications along with a review of the Scholarship Committee's criteria for determining award allocation, as well as the second annual Soyuzivka Photo Contest.

There was also some discussion about the eventual sale of the UNA building and about UNA publications.

Mr. Hardink adjourned the meeting at 2:30 p.m., inviting everyone to partake of refreshments and foods prepared by Eugenia Hardink and Irene Sarachmon.

Northern New Jersey

by Roma Hadzewycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Three UNA districts voted on March 1 at a joint meeting to unite into one Northern New Jersey District of the Ukrainian National Association. District officers and representatives of 16 branches from the Jersey City, Passaic and Newark districts also elected a new executive board headed by Eugene Oscislowski (Branch 234).

Also elected were: Julian Kotlar (Branch 42) and Halyna Bilyk (Branch 170), vice-chairpersons; Lon Staruch (Branch 172), treasurer; and Marcanthony Datzkiwsky (Branch 76), secretary. The auditing committee includes Dana Jasinski (Branch 287), Myroslava Siryj (Branch 281) and Joseph Trush (Branch 214).

In recognition of their many years of hard work as chairmen of the Jersey City and Passaic UNA districts, respectively, Wolodymyr Bilyk and John Chomko were elected honorary chairmen of the newly created "super-district."

The new executive board was proposed

by a nominating committee composed of Mr. Kotlar, Omelan Twardowsky and Halyna Bilyk.

Opening the meeting, UNA President Ulana Diachuk noted that the three districts were being united because, due to their close proximity they can work better united. She added that the three districts had worked together successfully in the past on various special events, such as celebrations of the UNA centennial.

The UNA Executive Committee's suggestion that the Jersey City, Passaic and Newark districts be united was later formulated into a formal motion and approved by the overwhelming majority of UNA'ers in attendance. Represented at the meeting were the following branches: 25, 37, 42, 76, 134, 170, 172, 182, 214, 234, 281, 287 and 371.

In her opening remarks Mrs. Diachuk also noted the passing of two longtime branch secretaries, Stella Ryan of Branch 171, who also was an employee of the UNA Home Office for many years before retiring in 1986, and Myron Siryj of Branch 281.

(Continued on page 16)



Eugene Oscislowski, chairman, and Wolodymyr Bilyk and John Chomko, honorary chairmen, of the Northern New Jersey District Committee.

The UNA and you

Owning a home

by Stephan Welhasch

Over 66 million Americans now own their own homes. That's a greater percentage of the population than anywhere else in the world. That includes an over-all investment of more than \$5.6 trillion. This is \$500 billion more than what investors hold in stocks, bonds and mutual funds.

Home ownership builds pride, commitment and community stability. In addition, home ownership is the primary source of wealth of most American families. Owning a home is not just having shelter or even a large investment. It's the place where we bring our dreams to life: in flower gardens and family rooms, with backyard barbecues and home-cooked Sunday dinners. It's a place where we raise and protect our children. For many of us, it's becoming our place of business, too.

Financing your home, in fact, is probably the biggest and most important decision you will ever make. Paying off that debt typically takes 25 to 30 years, and in the early years it will eat up close to one-third of your family's income.

The most popular mortgages available to home buyers today can be divided into two general categories: those that offer fixed interest rates and monthly payments, and those where one or both of those factors are adjustable.

The traditional fixed rate/fixed payment remains the most popular home-financing method today, currently accounting for about two-thirds of all residential mortgages. Its advantages are well-known: you always know what your monthly principal and interest payment will be, so your basic housing cost will remain unaffected by interest rate changes until the mortgage is paid off.

Mortgages that entail flexible rates and/or payments are primarily more popular during periods of high interest rates and/or rapidly rising home prices. Initially, lower-than-market interest rates may allow buyers a measure of affordability unavailable in fixed-rate loans. The trade-off may be higher interest rates and higher monthly payments later on.

Of course the type of mortgage loan one should get depends on one's ability to qualify, how much one can afford and how long one plans to live in that particular home. Your monthly mortgage generally shouldn't amount to more than 28 percent of your monthly take-home pay.

If you are looking for a first mortgage loan or you need to refinance your existing mortgage loan, just call the Ukrainian National Association and our representative will help you decide which financing program best suits your needs. To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program or about becoming a member and sharing the many benefits the UNA has to offer, please call 1 (800) 253-9862.

Stephan Welhasch is investment manager at the UNA Home Office.

Financial corner

Prepare for your retirement with a UNA annuity plan

by Joe Binczak

It's never too soon to begin planning for the "golden years" of retirement. Purchasing a UNA annuity is a great way to start. An annuity is an interest-bearing certificate primarily designed to help you accumulate money over a period of years.

Unlike many other investments, like certificates of deposits (CDs) or savings accounts, your interest in an annuity grows without being subject to current income taxes. Other important features of our annuity programs are no sales charges on your deposit, competitive interest rates and the ability to choose between different income options that are guaranteed.

You will be able to earn the most money at retirement without worrying about your investment. Think about it – not many investments can boast the same advantages that a UNA annuity can provide.

The outline below illustrates the difference in value of a \$10,000 single investment into a UNA annuity program

and a taxable investment like a CD. Both accounts are earning 6.00 percent. If you are in the lowest tax bracket of 15 percent, at the end of five years your money would be worth:

- \$13,382 if you invested in a UNA annuity; or
- \$12,823 if you invested in a CD (or other taxable investment).

As you can see, even at the lowest tax bracket and a minimum number of five years, your savings can erode by almost \$600. Can you imagine a higher tax bracket and a longer length of time for growth?

Don't waste thousands of dollars needlessly on taxes. Purchase a UNA annuity plan today and start really saving money for retirement.

For more information call 1 (800) 253-9862.

Joe Binczak is manager of sales and marketing for the Ukrainian National Association.

SEND THE WEEKLY TO UKRAINE

To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Countdown to the count

Preparations are now being made for the U.S. Census of the year 2000. As the long form of the Census, sent to one out of every six households, costs an additional \$300 million, there is some concern that it could be eliminated due to budgetary concerns. It is the long form that includes ancestry questions — the only source of accurate information about the ethnic make-up of this country.

As noted by supporters of the ancestry questions, the information collected is used by myriad government bodies and organizations, among them municipal, county and state agencies, providers of educational and other services, federal programs, politicians and political leaders, ethnic communities, researchers and the business world. In conjunction with other Census questions, the ancestry questions provide useful information, not only on ethnic composition, but on patterns of assimilation, mobility and achievement.

By April 1 the U.S. Census Bureau must submit to Congress the subject matters it intends to include on the 2000 Census. At this point, the Census Bureau says it intends to retain the questions regarding ancestry on the long form, but between now and April 1998, when the Census 2000 questions are finalized, there can be changes. Some members of Congress have suggested eliminating the long form of the Census, while others have suggested reducing the number of questions it contains.

An organization called the Working Group on Ancestry in the U.S. Census — an ad hoc coalition of more than 80 ethnic leaders — is focusing its efforts on preserving the ancestry questions. Their efforts are supported by Rep. Constance Morella and Sen. Robert Torricelli, who have introduced a concurrent resolution in both houses of Congress.

Rep. Morella commented: "The ancestry question provides important insights into who we are as a people, how we build our communities and neighborhoods, and how we change demographically. This kind of information will help us move toward a society that is more inclusive and that best serves the diverse needs of our American family." Sen. Torricelli added: "It seems to me tragically shortsighted to deny our government and citizens, here in this nation of immigrants, basic information regarding the ethnic make-up of the United States."

Their concurrent resolution states: "... the Secretary of Commerce should ensure that the information requested in the 2000 decennial census of the population with respect to ancestry shall at least be as comprehensive as was requested in the 1990 decennial census." The 1990 Census, it should be recalled, contained two questions dealing with ancestry. The first asked: "In what U.S. state or foreign country was this person born?"; the second: "What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?" That Census told us there were 742,000 Ukrainians in the U.S.

[For background, we hasten to add that the 1980 Census — the first to cover the specific issue of ancestry — had three questions related to that topic: birthplace, language other than English spoken at home and the respondent's ancestry. It was that Census which told us for the first time with any accuracy that there were at least 730,000 persons in the U.S. who had identified themselves as Ukrainians. Prior to that, as a result of a question on the 1970 census — "What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child?" — we had known only that 249,000 persons had listed Ukrainian as their mother tongue. If Ukrainian was not spoken in the home, these persons were not identified as Ukrainians.]

With each decennial Census we have learned valuable data about our country and its residents. The 2000 Census, which marks the beginning of a new millennium, should continue that trend and provide the information needed to take the United States into the future.

March
27
1917

Turning the pages back...

Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who eventually became Ukraine's first president, was among the co-founders of the National Democratic Party (established in 1899), but his involvement in

his country's political life was galvanized following the Russian Revolution of 1905.

As restrictions on Ukrainian life were eased and mass Ukrainian organizations and political parties burgeoned, Hrushevsky moved to the imperial capital, St. Petersburg, where he co-founded the official newspaper of the Ukrainian club in the State Duma (1906).

Two years later, he was in Kyiv, right at the center of the ferment that led to the creation of the Society of Ukrainian Progressives (TUP) — formed to protect the national movement from the rising wave of Russian chauvinism following the dissolution of the Second State Duma. Thanks to his seemingly inexhaustible efforts as a publicist and organizer, he emerged as the universally acknowledged leader of the Ukrainian movement, from a field that included the magnate Yevhen Chykalenko, Symon Petliura and Volodymyr Vynnychenko.

After the first world war broke out, the Russian authorities clamped down on Ukrainian activities once again, and Hrushevsky was arrested in the fall of 1914. First imprisoned in Kyiv, he was then exiled to Simbirsk, then Kazan, and finally to Moscow, where he remained under police surveillance. And yet, the indefatigable scholar continued his work, even helping to edit the journal *Ukrainskaya Zhizn* and the Ukrainian-language weekly *Promin*.

The February Revolution of 1917 that toppled the Romanovs loosed his fetters. On March 17 TUP established the Central Rada in Kyiv as the body that united all of Ukraine's political, community, cultural and professional organizations, and elected Hrushevsky president in absentia. Ten days later, 80 years ago, Mykhailo Hrushevsky arrived in Kyiv to assume the presidency of the Central Rada, which, a month later, became the revolutionary parliament of Ukraine.

Sources: "Central Rada," "Hrushevsky, Mykhailo," "Society of Ukrainian Progressives," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 2, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1988, 1993).



Washington Notebook

by Volodymyr Chornodolsky
Ukrainian National Information Service

Sen. Roth comments on trip to Ukraine

A delegation of U.S. officials visited Sevastopol, the Ukrainian port and Crimean military base for the Black Sea Fleet, on February 20. The delegation included Sen. William V. Roth Jr. (R-Del.), chairman of the Atlantic Assembly, the parliamentary arm of NATO; Rep. Jerry Solomon (R-N.Y.), vice-chairman of the assembly; and Rep. Porter Gloss (R-Fla.). This was the highest ranking delegation to ever visit Sevastopol, which has been a point of contention between Ukraine and Russia ever since Ukraine declared independence in 1991.

The delegation visited Ukraine for three days to further understand Ukrainian security issues in the context of NATO. While in Ukraine, the delegation met with high ranking Ukrainian officials including President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Olekander Moroz, Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko and Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk.

After his return from Ukraine, Sen. Roth met with UNIS to discuss some of his key findings from the trip. He emphasized that "Ukrainian security is of vital importance to the alliance" and that "a stable and independent Ukraine is in NATO's interest." He followed up on this point by stating, "It is important to recognize that Ukraine is a European nation, and not part of Eurasia, and that the door to NATO should be left open."

The senator reaffirmed that the countries

that are not accepted in the first wave of NATO expansion should realize that this is an open process and that they will continue to have the opportunity to join NATO.

Commenting on Ukraine's potential membership in NATO, Sen. Roth said he believes that Ukraine's inclusion in the alliance depends on "the desire of the people, adherence to regulations and compliance with criteria for membership." Before this becomes a reality, he noted, Ukraine should establish a special charter that defines its relationship with NATO. "The security of Central and Eastern Europe is vital and should be addressed at the upcoming meeting in Madrid," he stated.

On concerns about Russia, Sen. Roth assured UNIS that Russia would not have a "veto" as to which countries NATO admits. He also stated, "We are trying to eliminate spheres of influence and create peace and stability in the Central and Eastern European countries. Finally, in no way should the charter between NATO and Russia impede developing a close working relationship with Ukraine."

When asked about U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine and if he saw its benefits while in Ukraine, the senator provided a two-part answer: "Yes and no. In talking to some businesspeople, they are finding business opportunities, while others have expressed concern about the lack of rule of law, which is hampering contract enforcement and leaving investments vulnerable."

(Continued on page 12)



Vice Minister of Defense Ivan Bizhan, Rep. Gerry Solomon, Sen. William Roth and Sevastopol Mayor Viktor Semenov on board a ship in Sevastopol harbor.

ACTION ITEM

After five years of Ukraine's independence, there are still a number of important institutions that are not properly presenting Ukraine's early history of the Kyivan Rus' period. Two important organizations, one commercial, Microsoft, and the other educational, the National Geographic Society, have attributed the history of Kyivan Rus' to Russia in their most recent publications. The February issue of National Geographic magazine, in an article by Mike Edwards titled "Sons of Ghengis the Great Khan," consistently refers to Rus' as Russia and to the people of Rus' as Russians. In the Microsoft Encarta 97 encyclopedia, the biographies of Ukraine's early leaders of the Kyivan Rus' period are placed under the topic of the history of Russia rather than under the history topic for Ukraine. This continues to perpetuate the myth that the history of Kyiv and Rus' belongs to Russia rather than to Kyiv and Ukraine.

Write to both organizations requesting that in future editions of their publications they properly attribute Kyiv's history and the history of Kyivan Rus' to Ukraine, where it belongs, and not to Russia. Letters can be sent to: National Geographic Magazine, Box 37448, Washington, DC 20013-7448 (or e-mail to: ngsforum@nationalgeographic.com) and Microsoft Corp., Encarta Program Manager, Consumer Division, 1 Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399.

Submitted by the Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association in Urbanna, Va.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reform efforts are under way

Dear Editor:

Roman Woronowycz's February 16 article on Ukraine's arbitration courts told only half of the story. By profiling only the existing arbitration court [court of specialization], it ignored reform efforts now under way that will transform Ukraine's legal environment and provide a modern and internationally respected commercial dispute resolution system.

Since independence, it has been generally recognized in Ukraine that the arbitration courts – vestiges of the Soviet past – are ill-suited to a modern commercial setting. That is why, under the Ukrainian Constitution, the High Court of Arbitration will perform its functions only until the courts of general jurisdiction are established, but in no event longer than five years. At that time, the arbitration courts will be replaced by specialized commercial courts and a High Commercial Court of Ukraine.

These provisions, together with legislation currently in the drafting stage, will assure that the future commercial courts of Ukraine, like those of Germany, France, Great Britain and other developed nations, will respond to the needs of sophisticated litigants, individual and corporate, and will be conducive to a vibrant business climate.

Among the U.S. organizations involved

in the reform of Ukraine's commercial courts are the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, which with the assistance of Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims and Attorney Steven Nix provides counsel to the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Legal Reform; and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, whose Commercial Law Project for Ukraine includes commercial dispute resolution reforms.

Legal experts involved in Ukraine in these very significant reforms include: Dr. Viktor Shyshkyn, national deputy and chair of the Subcommittee on Court Reform of the Verkhovna Rada; Judge Vitalii Boyko, chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine; and Judge Dmytro Prytyka, chairman of the High Court of Arbitration of Ukraine.

U.S. experts who have worked without compensation to reform commercial courts include: Prof. Thomas Stipanowich, University of Kentucky Law School; Prof. David Clarke, University of Oklahoma Law School; Prof. Winston Nagan, University of Florida Law School; Prof. Peter Winship, Southern Methodist University Law School; and Prof. Ernest Friesen, California Western School of Law.

Patience T. Huntwork
Phoenix, Ariz.

The writer is technical assistance coordinator of the Commercial Law Project for Ukraine.

Ukraine in midst of court changes

Dear Editor:

I applaud The Ukrainian Weekly's efforts to report on the judicial branch of Ukraine. However, in the interests of clarity and accuracy, I wish to correct several inaccuracies contained in the article on Ukraine's judiciary published in the February 16 edition of your newspaper, titled "Ukraine's Court System: the Court of Contracts."

First, it is not true, as reported in the article, that Ukraine's court system has experienced little change since 1991. With the adoption of its new Constitution, Ukraine has established an independent judiciary and created a new system of justice. Shortly after adoption of the Constitution, the Law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine was enacted, thus creating a Constitutional Court fully empowered to interpret the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

A second premise of the article is the proposition that Ukraine's judiciary consists of "three separate courts." While it is true that the courts of arbitration currently maintain specialized jurisdiction over certain matters, the Constitution of Ukraine clearly contemplates a partially unified court system consisting of only two entities: the "Constitutional Court and courts of general jurisdiction" with the Supreme Court as the "highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction."

The transitory provisions of the Constitution state that the High Court of Arbitration will continue to function in its current form only until the adoption of a law on Ukraine's system of courts of general jurisdiction, at which time the court is anticipated to become part of the courts of general jurisdiction, which will exercise justice, pursuant to Article 12 of the Constitution, based upon "territoriality and specialization." This legislation has been

designated a priority by the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Law Policy and Legal and Judicial Reform, whose members are currently working on a draft law.

While it is true that the lower level courts of arbitration currently "answer" to the High Court of Arbitration, under the new system of courts envisioned pursuant to the Constitution, decisions of that Court will be appealable to the Supreme Court, thus vesting the Supreme Court with appellate review over the decisions of these lower courts.

It is also true that the jurisdiction of the courts of arbitration is limited to economic or commercial disputes between "legal persons," including individuals registered with the Ministry of Justice. However, individuals, for example sole proprietors, may seek relief in the courts of general jurisdiction. Consequently, the courts of arbitration do not maintain exclusive jurisdiction over economic disputes involving individuals, as implied in the article.

Through the efforts of individuals such as National Deputies Volodymyr Stretovych and Viktor Shyshkyn, as well as Supreme Court Chairman Vitalii Boyko and Volodymyr Stefaniuk, Minister of Justice Serhii Holovaty and the late Prof. Leonid Uzkov, as well as the cooperative efforts of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the American Bar Association and the Commercial Law Project of the UCCA and many others, Ukraine is in the midst of a united and determined effort to create a new judicial system that will uphold all of the rights set forth in the Constitution, and will do so pursuant to internationally recognized standards and the principles of the rule of law.

Stephen B. Nix
Washington

The writer is legal counsel to the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and counsel to the Committee on Law Policy and Legal and Judicial Reform.

Editor's note: Roman Woronowycz's series on Ukraine's court system is ongoing. Subsequent articles in this series will reflect the changes that will occur once the provisions of the new Constitution of Ukraine are implemented.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



Canada's rising 21st century star

Ihor Krut is a Ukrainian Canadian to watch in the 21st century. The 34-year-old videographer is developing a television series he hopes will be broadcast in Canada and Ukraine.

It's modeled after one produced by Toronto's hip CITY-TV called "The Originals," which profiles outstanding Canadians. Mr. Krut, who is also based in Toronto, hopes to do something similar.

His series is called "Ten Video Portraits" and, like "The Originals," would feature a subject discussing his or her life in monologue style. In other words, no interviewer would be on screen. "Ten Video Portraits" would fit into a 30-minute TV time slot and would highlight the life and career of outstanding Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian descent.

Mr. Krut, who hails from Chervonohrad in the Lviv Oblast, has already taped one program with award-winning Canadian journalist Victor Malarek. Other names on his wish list include Oscar-winning actor Jack Palance, Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow, Canadian Supreme Court Justice John Sopinka, Canadian literary icon Janice Kulyk-Keefer, Slavic studies scholar George Luckyj and New York-based jazz pianist John Stetch.

Ukraine's independently run ICTV has expressed interest in broadcasting the series, which would have to be dubbed in Ukrainian when the subject cannot speak the language. Although the series will be taped primarily in English, finding a Canadian broadcaster to carry it won't be easy.

Undoubtedly, Toronto's CMFT International is the best fit. But it already carries the Ukrainian-language series "Svitohliad," with which Mr. Krut was once involved as a reporter. He may also butt heads with Jurij Klufas, who produces the weekly series "Kontakt," seen in several Canadian and U.S. cities – and with which Mr. Krut is involved as a segment producer, reporter and camera operator.

Mr. Klufas, whose programming is more news-oriented, supported Mr. Krut's application for funding from the Ukrainian Canadian Taras Shevchenko Foundation. Mr. Krut's request landed him about 10 percent of the series' \$40,000 (\$29,000 U.S.) budget, or enough to produce one episode.

Now, if he approaches CMFT, Mr. Krut worries about ill will. "Klufas will say that I'm using his connections," says Mr. Krut. He need not fret.

Mr. Krut's proposed focus on Ukrainian North American achievement is exactly what the community needs. So far, no one has compiled a composite

video sketch of our stars.

As an up-and-coming bright light, Mr. Krut is the right man to do the job. Before he came to Canada in the summer of 1989, Mr. Krut amassed an impressive career in the arts.

In 1986 he received an undergraduate degree in music and art history, as well as a diploma in choir conducting, from the Kyiv Institute of Culture. Following his graduation, Mr. Krut spent three years with the Lviv State Opera and Ballet Theater performing as both an actor and chorus member.

Itching to expand his creative landscape, Mr. Krut, who spoke not a word of English, decided to visit a distant relative in Canada. He never left – but working as a restaurant busboy and telemarketer wasn't exactly how Mr. Krut envisioned his life to be in Canada.

Getting a job as library manager at the St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto was a bit more suited for a man who speaks Ukrainian, Russian, Polish, and now English, fluently. Mr. Krut stayed there until 1993. Now, he says his career is in "transition." Perhaps, evolution is a better word.

Despite a personal setback last year, when his six-month marriage to a Ukrainian-born woman ended, Mr. Krut has a lot going for him. He's gifted with a lot of talent, filled with enormous creativity, bubbling with almost boyish enthusiasm and equipped with handsome telegenic looks that lend themselves to work in front of the camera. Mr. Krut is poised for success. With moral and financial community support, his dream for an international audience to see "Ten Video Portraits" will become reality.

In fact, Mr. Krut, who became a Canadian citizen two years ago, is already looking beyond that project. This summer, he hopes to use his photographic skills to begin work on a book that would capture images of contemporary Ukraine through black-and-white stills.

"When I returned to Ukraine two years ago, after being away for five years, I fell in love with the country again," he explains. "It was so exotic."

Apart from getting some dollars to back his ideas, Mr. Krut has to decide on a name for his company. He's leaning toward calling it "Andromedia," a play on the name of the Greek mythological figure Andromeda.

Jealous of her beauty, Poseidon, the god of the sea, sent a monster to destroy Andromeda. However, she was rescued by Perseus, son of Zeus, who slew the beast and married Andromeda.

And everyone lived happily ever after.



Ihor Krut

INTERVIEW: Viktor Yuschenko, chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine

Viktor Yuschenko, 43, was reappointed chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) in February, having served at this post since February 1993. Mr. Yuschenko has been instrumental in formulating his country's monetary policies and developing its banking and financial system.

A member of the Cabinet of Ministers, he also serves as Ukraine's representative to the International Monetary Fund, deputy representative to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and co-chairman of the Ukrainian-German Cooperative Council on Banking.

Prior to heading the NBU the region native was first deputy chairman of the Ukraina Bank, a joint stock institution created out of the Ukrainian SSR's Agro-Industrial Bank, which he joined in 1987 as department director.

Mr. Yuschenko arrived in Canada on March 13 for an unofficial visit, mainly to lend support to the Toronto-based charitable organization Help Us Help the Children, a division of the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund.

The National Bank of Ukraine chairman also met with leaders of Canada's banking industry in Toronto and Ottawa, but declined to speak on the record about these meetings, and his assistants did not wish to share his itinerary.

However, Mr. Yuschenko did agree to the following interview, conducted by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj on March 16 in Toronto.

During his recent visit to Canada, Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko said, "Now that Ukraine has its own currency, it can pursue alliances with other European countries." Is that what it takes?

In the hryvnia we now have a healthy currency used for all financial transactions, and this obviously makes integration with all international institutions go more smoothly.

In fact, of all our trading partners in the near abroad, we are one of the first to achieve true stability in our currency. This also makes us very attractive as an economic zone.

In the past few months, we have also managed to make significant gains in our hard currency reserves. As a result, it has been easier to maintain general price controls, and the inflation rate has been kept to 1.2 percent a month. For a transitional economy, this is very important.

A stable currency, a low inflation rate — both are a foundation for the general stabilization of Ukraine's economy. Now, gradually, people's lives can return to a more even keel.

What would you say to those who suggest that the stabilization of the hryvnia was financed, and the inflation rate curbed, by non-payment of salaries?

First of all, I can state outright that our reserves were not shored up by non-payment of salaries. All monies apportioned in the 1996 budget, and also those apportioned in early 1997, were duly handed over to the Ministry of Finance. This has nothing to do with the National Bank's control of the money supply.

This is entirely a matter of governmental financial policy and its taxation regime. If the government wants money in its treasuries in order to pay people what

they're owed, it needs to have a reasonable taxation policy. If people aren't paying taxes, or they hide in the black market that obviously generates no tax revenue, you have to change the climate.

Reform, and a rational taxation policy, are not instruments for the confiscation of assets. You have to draw the producers of the nation's wealth to the table and deal with how the country's economy can best be primed to work.

Entrepreneurs should pay what they can. If you try to force more out of them, they will simply go directly underground into the black market, or operate in a gray area, and the country's wealth will never properly circulate.

The government needs to determine what level of taxation is socially sustainable, that is, acceptable. Strides have been made in this direction. In October 1996, President [Leonid] Kuchma issued a directive in which he set a 30 percent maximum on levies for social services such as unemployment insurance and the like.

You need to establish an atmosphere of trust, to minimize the perception that the government is grabbing for tax monies, and this in turn will provide a foundation for entrepreneurial honesty.

During his recent visit here, Mr. Udovenko once again blamed Ukraine's poor economic performance on problems inherited from the Soviet system. When will the Ukrainian government stop leaning on that crutch?

In order to establish a foundation for a healthy economy, you need to have the appropriate laws. Now, if we were to scan the legislation that has been passed over the past five years, that's where we'd find the problems.

These laws had to be passed in consensus with the Verkhovna Rada. You have people there forcing through populist legislation, politicians giving people what they think they want and need.

Ukraine's laws on taxation are a prime example — they are the instruments that push many entrepreneurs into the shadow economy and make a full transition to a healthy economy very difficult.

So Mr. Udovenko was speaking in code, suggesting that Soviet-style thinking is being kept alive by the Verkhovna Rada?

Let me answer the question this way: in order to reform an economy and a society, you need to attract groups of active, like-minded people who can have an impact on the country's well-being, then convince them to act together to gradually build a social consensus.

Then you can establish a strong majority opinion to move the country in a positive direction. You won't be able to simply "defeat" an opposite tendency — the results of such an approach never produce lasting change.

Is it possible for a figure akin to Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus to emerge in Ukraine?

When people look at the Czech miracle and the undeniably admirable Mr. Klaus, they often don't pay sufficient attention to the details.

Look at the man's experience. Ten years in banking, two years as minister of finance — throughout that time he



Viktor Yuschenko

did much, but he also faced an incredible number of frustrations.

When he was confronted by circumstances that clearly showed his reforms would go nowhere, he went into politics, fought it out in his Parliament, gained a majority and pushed them through.

Ukraine has had no shortage of individuals who have a similar mindset and no less ability than Mr. Klaus. Many times such individuals tried to bring about the necessary changes. But you can hardly compare our political climate to that of the Czech Republic, and there is only so much that any individual can do.

You need political support, dedicated backing from people in the executive branch, solid work from an honest bureaucracy. No transition in the post-Soviet period has been easy.

Take the case of [former Polish Finance Minister Leszek] Balcerowicz, he faced major problems. [Lithuanian President Algirdas] Brazauskas needed the full support of 60 percent of his Parliament to get anything done at all.

To be sure, Ukraine needs a Klaus to carry out reforms, but, in the end, it's not a matter of complex economics.

Four years ago, Klaus wrote an open letter of sorts to the leaders of governments who wished to reform their economies. In it, he listed the 10 commandments of economic reform — the usual liberalization of prices, privatization, an open currency corridor, control of budget deficits, what have you.

Then he topped it off by writing something like, "all the above are worthless if you don't follow the last commandment." And that was to maintain a solid team of like-minded officials and establish social consensus.

Would you comment on the bankruptcy of the bank entrusted with German reparations to Ukrainian victims of the Nazi occupation?

In 1993 the Ukrainian government entered into an agreement on mutual understanding and resolution of conflicts with Germany, under which a special fund was established in order to offer restitution to former Ostarbeiter [Nazi term describing slave laborers brought from the East to work in German factories and farms].

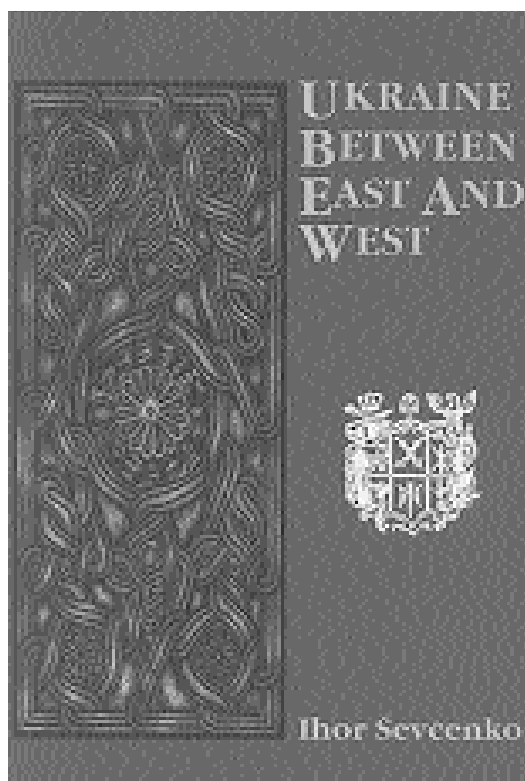
Our government put out a call to a number of commercial banks to help administer the fund. One of these banks, Gradobank, lost an unrelated case before the Arbitration Court, was forced into bankruptcy, and in mid-1996 stopped payments to people owed money under the restitution fund.

In October 1996 we at the National Bank of Ukraine, even though it is not our liability, and not, strictly speaking, our jurisdiction, drew up a project to ensure these payments would resume.

Under this plan, the Ukraina Bank and others would take part in an arrangement seeing to it that all outstanding debts are paid and other payments are resumed.

I can tell you that a few weeks ago the Cabinet of Ministers ratified an agreement on this matter, and that it is now operational. According to our information, all claims should be settled within the next four months. Otherwise, the matter has been handed over to the Ministry of Finance.

BOOK NOTE: 'Ukraine between East and West'



EDMONTON — The volume "Ukraine between East and West" presents 12 essays by the distinguished Byzantinist Ihor Sevcenko that explore the development of Ukrainian cultural identity under the disparate influences of the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe (mediated through Poland).

For Kyivan Rus', Byzantium was the source of the Christian religion, as well as of a highly developed literary and artistic culture that stimulated Kyiv's own achievements in these fields. The author shows how the prestige of Byzantine civilization was reinforced by the activities of Greek metropolitans of Kyiv, Byzantine emperors, religious missionaries and teachers of Greek, dominating the outlook of the Slavic elite during the Middle Ages. This civilization influenced Kyivan culture not only during Byzantium's period of greatness, but even after the fall of Constantinople to the Turks.

Moving on to the early modern period, Prof. Sevcenko analyzes the impact of the Renaissance, Reformation and Counter-Reformation in Ukraine. The scholarship and new instructional methods of the Polish Jesuits and the assimilative pressure of the Polish Church and state compelled the Ukrainian elite not only to rise in defense of its ancestral faith, but also to reshape its traditional culture with the aid of Western innovations.

(Continued on page 12)

REVIEW: Anatole Fourmanchouk stages Albee's "Counting the Ways" in New York

by Bohdan Boychuk

NEW YORK — So far the 1996-1997 theater season has not proven to be very interesting, with the exception of two extraordinary theatrical events.

The first was the revival of Romanian director Andrei Serban's production of "Trojan Women" in December 1996 at La Mama on the occasion of the theater's thirty-fifth anniversary.

Twenty-two years ago, the then still young director staged three Greek tragedies — "Medea," "Electra" and "Trojan Women" — in the original classical Greek at La Mama. These three performances elevated Mr. Serban to the level of the finest stage directors of his time.

The staging was so original, so dynamic and powerful, that I count seeing them among the most profound of all of my theater experiences. The three productions have forever inscribed themselves in my memory alongside those of Jerzy Grotowski and Peter Brooke.

This time, again, "Trojan Women" had the same powerful effect on me as the original.

The second surprise of the season was brought to New York by the Ukrainian director Anatole Fourmanchouk. He staged two vaudevilles — "The Proposal" by Anton Chekhov and "Counting the Ways" by Edward Albee at Michael Howard Studios/New York Art Theater this January and February. Since Chekhov's world is foreign to me and the issues touched upon in "The Proposal" anachronistic, I will not comment on this play.

Mr. Fourmanchouk is a stage director well known in Ukraine as well as abroad. He staged a very original production Eugene Ionesco's "The Picture" and Samuel Beckett's "All That Fall" at Kyiv's Theater of The Young spectator; an all-male, Russian cast, "Romeo and Juliet," which was highly acclaimed in London; and "La Publica" by Federico Garcia Lorca in Madrid. His other productions include "Antigone," "Hamlet" and "Salome."

The staging of "Counting the Ways" is the most original of all the plays I saw this season. Mr. Fourmanchouk the director (he also was the stage designer), called it a vaudeville and presented it in an appropriate style. In the middle of the stage stood a large painted box made out of carton, with one of its sides open to the public. In the sides of the box were cut out the outlines of doors and windows. Inside the box, as if in a room, stood a miniature silver table and two little golden chairs. This design had a twofold effect: it was the setting for a vaudeville and a box for children's toys.

The stagehand brought out onto the stage two dolls, Him (Stass (Stanyslav) Klassen) and Her (Alexis Brentani), sat them in the chairs, and they came alive. The costumes of the two characters (work of Nadia Fadeeva) were most original and carefully thought out: up front, He and She had painted paper clothes; in the back, they were naked, exactly like a pair of dolls.

He and She sat in their golden chairs and their dolls' life began, which, paradoxically, was very similar to that of people, but in a somewhat distorted, artificial perspective.



"The Proposal" by Chekhov, as staged by Anatole Fourmanchouk, with actors Danny Etinger and Alexis Brentani, in a production at the New York Arts Theater.

She kept asking Him if He still loved her. He avoided a direct answer. They spoke of everyday things, made mundane gestures, and she quite normally revealed to him that they slept in separate beds. This pained him, he got angry, protested, but the normal turn of events in life cannot be undone. Yet, having gone through all the routine complexities of life, they again sat in their little chairs and she again was asking him if he still loved her. "Of course, I love you," he answered. This scene brought an element of tenderness into their relationship and very simply also a deeper meaning into their lives — in other words, even an unstable, temporary life, cut out of carton, has its own beauty and one should rejoice over it.

In the production, Mr. Fourmanchouk represented life in a stylized manner, as a puppet theater, where the serious and the trivial, the real and the artificial, the human and the doll-like are joined into an organic whole. Or, as he said, "We live among stage props and spend our lives trying to fill out the emptiness between them."

Mr. Fourmanchouk's treatment of language was also very interesting, balanced between the normal and the artificial, creating a rhythm and phrasing such that they brought out the humor and the philosophy of the author. In one scene, for instance, the character He stands immobile and most insistently demands a shirt from

Her. When she doesn't pay enough attention to His need, He paraphrases W.H. Auden and tries to convince her of the importance of his need: thousands of people live without love but no one lives without a shirt! The audience responded to this with an explosion of laughter, delighting in the sharp humor and thought, not only of Albee but also of the poet Auden.

(Continued on page 12)

President of Met meets with Kuchma

KYIV — William H. Luers, president of The Metropolitan Museum of Art and Peter Herwe, chief executive director of ICTV, a Western-owned media organization, met with President Leonid Kuchma in Kyiv on March 13.

The meeting took place two days after the opening of the "Glory of Byzantium" exhibition at The Metropolitan on March 11.

Greeting the president in Ukrainian, Mr. Luers expressed acknowledgment and appreciation for Ukraine's participation in the exhibition, noting that the treasures of Kyivan Rus' form the core of the rich cultural heritage of Ukraine and the basis for its continued development today.

He went on to say that cooperation between the U.S. and Ukraine in the cultural sphere permits both sides to become better acquainted and contributes to the cultural enrichment of both.

President Kuchma was presented with the exhibition catalogue on this occasion. He expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to exhibit medieval treasures of Ukraine at The Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Also discussed at the meeting were issues related to mutual cooperation and investment opportunities in Ukraine. Messrs. Luers and Herwe briefed the president on ICTV's investment plans and expressed their desire to set up expert teams for facilitating investment processes in Ukraine. Mr. Luers is a member of the boards of directors of several major companies, including a company that is a co-founder of ICTV.

Mr. Luers, as member of the board of directors of the East-West Institute, also extended an invitation to President Kuchma to attend an upcoming conference in New York devoted to the development of democracy and reforms in Eastern Europe, which is to open simultaneously with the General Assembly at the United Nations. The president gratefully accepted the invitation.

Also present at the meeting was William Green Miller, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine.



Stass Klassen, in the role of He and Alexis Brentani, She, in Anatole Fourmanchouk's production of Edward Albee's "Counting the Ways," staged at the New York Art Theater in January and February of this year.

Ukrainian contingent competes at Special Olympics in Toronto

by Yuriy Diakunchak

TORONTO — A blaze of fireworks and a crash of rock music signaled the end of the Special Olympics World Winter Games held in Toronto and Collingwood, Ontario. On February 9 the amphitheater at Ontario Place on Toronto's lakefront was packed with hundreds of smiling, light-stick wielding Special Olympians cheering their very own week to a close.

The Special Olympics were established in 1967 and officially recognized by the International Olympic Committee in 1988. Founder and honorary chair Eunice Kennedy Shriver intended that the Special Olympics be a time for athletes with disabilities to strive for personal achievement and have fun doing it.

Though some of the participants were clearly more focused on the competitive nature of sport than others, everyone seemed to take some of the spirit of these games home with them.

At the opening ceremonies in Toronto's Skydome, Mrs. Shriver was joined by international sports headliners such as Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci and Canadian figure skater Brian Orser in an effort to give Special Olympics International an unprecedented high profile. As the founder pointed out, Toronto's Special Winter Olympics were the largest single international sporting meet of 1997.

In his address to the gathering at the closing ceremonies, Special Olympics Board Chairman Sargent Shriver said, "Go home and tell people the stories of this place ... where everyone can make a difference ... tell everyone you have seen the power of the human spirit here in Canada."

Mr. Shriver told the athletes they have a message to carry around the globe: "you can make a difference in the world."

Despite the chilly wind blowing off Lake Ontario, at the closing ceremonies, the Ukrainian team of four women and four men was all smiles. This was a far cry from the long faces they sported when they first arrived in Toronto in mid-January, according to Stan Haba, who coordinated the team's stay in Canada and headed a three-man delegation of volunteers (that included Slavko Tysiak and Volodymyr Sybydlo) which assisted Ukrainian participants around the official venues.

"They didn't just win medals, but also got a morale boost," said Mr. Haba.

The athletes hail from Kharkiv, Ternopil and Zhytomyr oblasts. All but one are orphans.

This was the first time Ukraine fielded a contingent at the Special Winter Olympics,



Ukraine's contingent of athletes and officials at a community meeting at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation. Seated (from left) are: Valerii Kozakov, Viktoriya Shelkovnikova, Ukraine's Consul General in Toronto Serhiy Borovyk, Anatolii Domashenko and Stan Haba.

although they followed in the footsteps of the 12 athletes who competed at the Special Summer Olympics in New Haven, Conn., in 1995, and the one athlete who appeared at the summer games in Minneapolis in 1991.

The first Special Summer Olympics were held in Chicago in 1968; the first winter games were set in 1977 in Steamboat Springs, Colo.

At this year's competitions, the Ukrainian team's eight cross-country skiers won a combined 23 medals and placed ninth in a field of 74 countries.

This came in a competition which featured a celebrated incident that puts all Olympics into perspective. Overcome with joy on the podium, a gold medalist traded his prize for that of the number two man.

Mr. Haba said the fact that the team showed up in Canada two weeks ahead of the February 1 opening day gave them plenty of time to acclimatize and practice.

"This trip is the fulfillment of something the kids have never even dreamed of," said Viktoriya Shelkovnikova, President of Special Olympics Ukraine (SOU).

"Only two years ago, the furthest they could hope to go from their orphanage would be a summer camp," she said. "Now they have a chance to travel around

Ukraine, to make new friends, to smile."

According to official statistics released by the SOU, 4,600 disabled athletes have a chance to participate in sports programs in Ukraine, assisted by 36 coaches and 30 volunteers.

Comparisons with the programs of other countries highlight the difficulties Kyiv has in providing for its handicapped competitors. Russia's 20,000 athletes are supported by 1,300 coaches and 2,300 volunteers; in the Czech Republic, there are 2,220 athletes, 417 coaches and 450 volunteers; while this year's host country, Canada, has 20,000 athletes helped by 712 coaches and 220 volunteers.

Mr. Haba said two figure skaters slated to attend could not make the trip to Canada because of financial constraints. Ukraine does not have competitors in the Special Winter Olympics' other events: alpine skiing, floor hockey, speed skating, snowshoeing and eisstocksport (a combination of bocce and curling).

Despite economic adversities, Ukraine's effort includes sport programs for aquatics, athletics, basketball, cross-country skiing, soccer, figure skating, gymnastics, table tennis and volleyball.

Ms. Shelkovnikova hopes the stories this year's athletes bring home will encourage more people to participate in the Special Olympics movement.

"We want to thank Mr. Haba, who took us in like his own children," said Andrii Khomenko, 17, of Liubar, Zhytomyr Oblast, a cross-country skier who won three golds and one bronze. "The trails were excellent, we had time to get used to them."

"Super," laughed Olha Kravchuk, 18, also of Liubar, when asked what she thought of the Games. Ms. Kravchuk, also a cross-country skier, won two golds, one silver and one bronze. "I didn't think I would win, but it was great."

"I am very pleased," said Valerii Kazakov of Kharkiv, the team's cross-country head coach. "They showed what they can accomplish and grabbed a bunch of medals." Mr. Kazakov has been coaching Special Olympians for the last two years.

"They need good will, they need attention. I see the results of my work here. I'm very pleased," he said.

Ukraine's other athletes included Nadia Kovinko, 14, Viktor Puzikov, 16, and Olena Matvienko, 16, of Kharkiv; and Olena Prokofieva, 17, Yurii Shvets, 14, and Yaroslav Skrypchuk, 16, of Ternopil oblast. Anatolii Domashenko, first deputy

of Ukraine's State Committee on Physical Culture and Sport, and Coach Mykhailo Stariko also were members of the visiting delegation.

A few competitors with Ukrainian backgrounds from Canada also made their mark on the Games. "I'm very proud of winning one of each kind of medal," beamed Kris Shewchuk of Kamloops, British Columbia. He won his gold, silver and bronze in down hillskiing.

His teammate Debbie Lebedynski from Edmonton placed third in one downhill event.

As the Ukrainian team prepared to leave Toronto, they had one final meeting with the Ukrainian community here on February 16 at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, with Ukrainian Canadian Congress Toronto Branch President Maria Szkambara and UCC Provincial Education Council Chair Luba Zaraska providing key assistance. According to Mr. Haba, a special fund-raising banquet held on January 25 raised about \$5,000 to defray costs of transportation, lodging and training trips for the athletes.

The only blemish on the closing ceremonies and the Games themselves was the overprotective attitude of the organizers towards the competitors. During the closing ceremonies, this reporter had to sneak into the athletes' section of the amphitheater and once there was constantly harassed by the staff who tried to prevent interviews and photos. Much the same thing happened on the ski hills of Collingwood.

Perhaps Ms. Shelkovnikova's optimism will be justified when her charges come home and spread the word about their experiences — others will get involved, and will get to experience a sense of accomplishment and self-esteem.

But one is left with the feeling that it will be years before disabled and disadvantaged children and adults will get the attention they need. After all, out of eight children who came, seven were abandoned by their parents. These eight have had an experience of their lives, but thousands more face a world that fears and loathes their disabilities.

For more information contact: Viktoriya Shelkovnikova, National Director, Special Olympics Ukraine, 32 Lepse St., Kyiv, Ukraine 252126; telephone, 380-44-435-7808; fax, 380-44-483-3594 or 380-44-220-1294.

Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj contributed to this article.



Stan Haba, volunteer coordinator, is presented a team jacket by Viktoriya Shelkovnikova and Anatolii Domashenko.

Volunteers clean up Ukraine's rivers as part of 'Living Water' campaign

by Roman Kokodyniak

BORSCHIVKA, Ukraine – First the priest led the congregation in prayer at the banks of the Horyn River. Then the work began.

Over 300 village residents, joined by collective farm managers and the owners of small enterprises, worked for two days last fall in a community effort to clean up the long-neglected Horyn River. Local organizers Tamara Korsun and Larysa Fytsun said the event far exceeded their expectations as just a month earlier they had decided to take action close to home.

The Borschivka villagers planted willow trees and picked up debris along the stream's shoreline. The Horyn, which forms the headwaters of the Prypiat River, was the lifeblood of this community, providing clean water for irrigation and fish for food. But, over the last 50 years, the stream was neglected as a dam blocked its flow and pollution degraded its water. The clean-up effort launched in September 1996 was the first step toward its restoration.

"I have lived and worked in this village all my life, know practically everyone, and never have I seen so much concern for our little river," expressed 70-year-old resident Lida Bik as she gazed at much younger neighbors raking debris.

Similar efforts focused on small streams took place all across Ukraine last fall, as over 8,000 citizens in approximately 75 communities and regions volunteered their time as part of a national "Living Water" campaign. The work – which involved testing water quality, cleaning trash, planting trees and public education efforts – was organized by the environmental group National EcoCenter of Ukraine, with assistance from the Institute for Sustainable Communities, a Vermont-based organization working throughout Central and Eastern Europe on environmental, democracy building and sustainable development initiatives. Funding was provided by the United States Agency for International Development and the U.S Environmental Protection Agency.

The Living Water campaign was the first national voluntary environmental citizen action campaign in the history of independent Ukraine, organizers said. The campaign was preceded by nationally televised public service announcements developed by the Ukrainian "ECO" TV pro-

gram that called attention to the plight of the nation's rivers and streams. Academic experts, government leaders and NGO representatives also participated in a nationally broadcast roundtable discussion that focused on watershed conservation and protection efforts.

Yurii Kostenko, Ukraine's minister of environmental protection and nuclear safety, appeared in the televised public service announcements and spoke about the importance of protecting the water quality in small streams. "Everyone lives downstream of these vital resources," he said.

"It's a national problem. Without resolving the problems affecting our streams, we can not begin to address the other problems in the environment. It begins with the small streams," Minister Kostenko said. "If we can't solve the pollution of water, we can't solve the pollution of the food sources and products we eat."

Water pollution is a persistent and pervasive problem in Ukraine, a country whose national identity and history is closely tied with the beloved Dnipro River, the third largest waterway in Europe. Some 20 billion cubic meters of untreated effluent are dumped into the Dnipro each year, one-third of the stream's annual flow of 52 billion cubic meters. Nearly 3 billion cubic meters of this effluent is toxic, according to a 1994 Canadian study.

Ukraine's Dnipro River Basin Commission found that for the six years ending in 1993 many pollutants flowing into the Dnipro and its tributaries have exceeded allowable limits. For example, levels of organo-chloride pesticides were two to 72 times the "maximum admissible concentration," nitrates were 76 times higher, while concentrations of heavy metals ranged from five to 134 times the allowed maximum.

While treating sewage effluent and curbing chemical pollution takes substantial capital investment, there is much that individual citizens can do to improve water quality, particularly in small streams, according to organizers of the Living Water campaign.

"The campaign last fall struck a receptive chord with the public, even during these difficult economic times. People responded with tremendous energy with volunteer efforts to cleanup the nation's waters," said Vasyl Kostushin, the execu-



Residents of Vasilkiv plant saplings along the Stuhna River.

tive director of the EcoCenter. "People in general do want to do something – to feel involved. Success begins with one citizen and one village deciding to make a difference," he said.

"They will make an effort. There's some pessimism; there's always some pessimism. But for every small stream – and there are 10,000 – you can find people who are enthusiasts, who want to be part of the campaign. We have a way to go before we find a group of enthusiasts for every small stream who will adopt a stream to improve its health."

Efforts launched during the Living Water campaign ranged from secondary school students testing water quality for contamination to elderly citizens and local government officials planting trees to stabilize river banks. Here are some examples:

- Nearly 3,000 residents of the Kaniv district in Cherkasy Oblast, including local deputies of the Verkhovna Rada, mobilized a vast river bank clean-up and tree-planting project. Over 2,500 trees were planted along the Stuhna River.

- Two hundred school children and their parents in the village of Holovyne in Chernivtsi Oblast conducted water

tests of local streams, planted trees and picked up garbage along river banks.

- Around the country, nearly 500 local springs and water sources were restored to "healthy" status.

- Volunteers removed and secured many "illegal" dump sites along numerous streams in the Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kharkiv oblasts.

- Along the Samara River, over 200 residents worked to restore nearly 20 hectares of very fragile forest land that serves as a major wild edibles foraging area.

- About 100 residents living near the Teteriv River worked to restore nearly 2.5 kilometers of river bank by creating a forest-belt corridor that they "adopted" as a community conservation area.

- Enforcement personnel from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety from Khmelnytskyi, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Ternopil, Kryviy Rih, Rivne, Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy and other regions joined local NGO leaders in community forums to educate local citizens, students, business leaders and workers about the impact of local industrial pollution on their water resources, particularly small streams.

Kuchma prepares...

(Continued from page 2)

for Ukraine's program of economic transformation and with social discontent mounting over wage arrears and underemployment, President Kuchma had no choice but to purge the government in an attempt to find scapegoats. All of these factors, after all, would affect his chances for re-election and give public support to the left, which was having success in preventing the Verkhovna Rada from approving this year's budget and tax reforms.

Only time will tell if Prime Minister Lazarenko will become another scapegoat. President Kuchma may calculate that it is better to keep him in his current position, where he can take the blame for Ukraine's economic crisis, than force him to resign, which would allow him to openly campaign as a presidential candidate. President Kuchma's two other potential challengers come from the left (Oleksander Moroz, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and leader of the Socialist Party) and from his own political constituency (former Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk). But, so far, of these four, only Mr. Kuchma has declared his candidacy in the 1999 presidential elections.



"Living Water" campaign organizers from the National EcoCenter of Ukraine appraise a clean-up site along the Stuhna River in Vasilkiv.

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Religious strife...

(Continued from page 1)

seminarians from the UOC-KP gazed from inside the building through iron door-grates, believes the whole matter is a conspiracy between Bishop Ioan and Patriarch Filaret to take over the UAOC.

Yevhenia Kozak, a member of the UAOC parish of Ss. Borys and Hlib, said Bishop Ioan left the UOC-KP to rejoin the UAOC in order to instill dissension and revolt. "My feeling is that Filaret sent Ioan here to cause disruption and to take property," she said.

A quick look at the resumé of Bishop Ioan shows a person who has jumped among the Churches of Ukraine, showing little loyalty and all the while rising quickly through the ranks.

Although born into a Greek-Catholic family in Ivano-Frankivsk, Vasyl Boichuk (Bishop Ioan), was ordained a priest in the Russian Orthodox Church. In 1990 he went over to the UAOC, as did the majority of parishes of the Ivano-Frankivsk region. He jumped ship there to join the newly created UOC-KP in 1992, where he stayed until July 1995. After Patriarch Filaret became primate of the UOC-KP following the

debacle surrounding the burial of Patriarch Volodymyr Romaniuk, the Rev. Boichuk made overtures to the UAOC to return.

UAOC Metropolitan Andriy of Halychyna nominated the Rev. Boichuk to the episcopate of the UAOC on June 6, 1996, a move that was not approved by Patriarch Dymytrii. He was installed the following day by the metropolitan in Ivano-Frankivsk and named Bishop Ioan of the Eparchy of Rivne and Ostrih. On August 28, as the dissension within the Church was coming to a boil, Bishop Ioan invited Patriarch Dymytrii to Rivne and expressed his loyalty to the head of the UAOC.

But in September, when the patriarch moved to relieve Archbishop Petro of Lviv and Archbishop Mykhail of their duties, Bishop Ioan and Archbishop Mykhail led the effort that resulted in the patriarch's ouster. In December 1996 Bishop Ioan was appointed chief administrator of the UAOC.

The latest fiasco leaves the Church in further turmoil, although Bishop Ihor told The Weekly that, with the departure of Bishop Ioan, the UAOC finally may have been purified of its unhealthy elements. Nonetheless, the UAOC remains a Church in trouble.

Sen. Roth comments...

(Continued from page 6)

Much remains to be done if Ukraine wants to attract foreign investment, he said. "Ukraine has a very well trained and well educated people, it is rich in resources, but it really needs to establish the rule of law to assure investors that their money can be withdrawn at a future date."

Sen. Roth recently introduced a concurrent resolution that expresses, "the sense of

the Congress" that the "extension of membership in the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 to certain democracies of Central and Eastern Europe is essential to the consolidation of enduring peace and stability in Europe." The resolution also endorses the commitment to develop and reinforce a distinctive and effective relationship between the alliance and Ukraine. Since Ukraine will not be included in the first group of new NATO countries, it is important to support such legislation in Congress.

Ukraine between...

(Continued from page 8)

The intellectual ferment of the era is captured in essays on the defense of the Orthodox faith and the religious polemical literature. The essay on Metropolitan Petro Mohyla examines the complex cultural world of this important churchman. Concluding the work is a consideration of the way in which Byzantine and Western influences combined with the Kyivan legacy to produce a distinctive Ukrainian identity.

Prof. Sevchenko's essays, in which a wealth of detail is given coherence by an acute, richly informed analytical perspective, will reward not only students of Byzantine and East European history, but all readers interested in problems of cultural formation and development.

Five essays are published here for the first time, while the other seven have been extensively revised and augmented. Bibliographic notes are appended to each essay, and the volume is enhanced with 15 chronological tables and four maps.

This is the inaugural volume of the monograph series published by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical

Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The series aims to foster the publication of new research, textbooks, source materials and translations of classical historical works.

Dr. Sevchenko is Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Byzantine History and Literature, emeritus, at Harvard University. He is president of the Association Internationale des Études Byzantines and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the British Academy, the Societe des Bollandistes, the Accademia Pontaniana, the Osterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften and other learned societies. He is a founding editor of Harvard Ukrainian Studies and serves on the editorial boards of Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae and Corpus des Astronomes Byzantins.

The 254-page volume may be ordered from: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8 (ISBN 1 - 895571 - 14-6 [c]; 1 - 895571 - 15-4 [pb]) Cloth \$34.95; paper \$24.95. Add \$4 for shipping and handling

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Anatole Fourmanchouk...

(Continued from page 9)

I would like to single out the exceptional acting of Mr. Klassen as He. He is a very accomplished actor, one with a broad range of talent. He has had parts in such plays as "Henry IV," "Tartuffe," "The Zoo Story," "Dead Souls," "The White Guard," "Anna Karenina," "Romeo and Juliet" and many others. He would not only beautifully transform his acting into the style of "controlled emotions," but set the tone for the whole play. Ms. Brentani, as She, an actress of a more dynamic temperament, was less

successful in adhering to the style set by the director; at times she tended to just barely overextend herself. But this in no way diminished the effect of this exceptional production.

Mr. Fourmanchouk, a native of Ukraine, was educated in Kyiv and Moscow. He was the artistic director of Theater of the Young Spectator and Theater in the Trees, in Kyiv. He currently conducts workshops at Michael Howard Studios in New York City.

Mr. Boychuk is a poet, literary and theater critic and editor of Svito-Vyd, a literary and arts quarterly published in Kyiv.

Canada's ethnic...

(Continued from page 3)

national unity, the minister said. Due to the fact that these communities have played a crucial role in building the country, they can be leaders in "preserving Canada as a positive example of the inherent dignity of the human person."

Mr. Dion went on to emphasize why, in a multicultural society such as Canada, it is still relevant to talk about the status of First Nations and Métis people or Francophone language rights: "It is relevant because the spirit of tolerance and mutual recognition which took so much struggle to achieve between French and English Canadians, or natives and non-natives, is the same spirit which has allowed us to open our borders to welcome other groups into this country." Minister Dion cited the arrival of Ukrainian immigrants to Canada as an example.

The contributions of Ukrainian Canadians to Canadian affairs were also seen as a reason to support multiculturalism. Minister Dion countered the claims made by critics of multiculturalism that the policy divides society.

He pointed out that, in fact, it enriches

society in very practical ways. "The tenacity of Ukrainian Canadians in Manitoba and elsewhere in maintaining their culture and their connections to their land of origin has led to surprising new opportunities for commercial and cultural exchanges with newly independent and democratic Ukraine," Minister Dion said.

The minister also mentioned the recent visit to Ottawa and Winnipeg by Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko.

Minister Dion concluded with a plea to Canadians. He expressed his conviction that the distinctive character of Quebec society "should be embraced by all citizens, especially those who understand the desire to have multiple identities yet remain proud Canadians."

The parliamentarian urged Winnipeggers, regardless of whether they are Anglophones or Francophones, and whether their parents are natives or immigrated to Canada, "to learn from each other and reconcile with each other."

Minister Dion stated confidently that if a message of reconciliation is sent to all Canadians, including Québécois, the building of national unity will be accelerated.

Victor Malarek...

(Continued from page 4)

on Mr. Malarek's behalf, saying, "Victor Malarek is a decent, compassionate man, informed by an old-fashioned sense of right and wrong, deeply offended to abuses of power, deeply committed to his profession and his family. He is richly deserving of this recognition."

Mr. Malarek's last report of the season, an investigation of 22 years of sexual abuse of young girls by their public school teacher in Sault Sainte Marie, aired on March 11.

Those who have yet to see Canada's top broadcaster in action needn't worry about a long drought without seeing him on the air. "The Fifth Estate" runs repeats during the spring and summer months, in its usual timeslots on Tuesday at 8 p.m. on the main CBC channel, and on the Newsworld channel on Wednesday at 10 p.m. and Sunday at 4 p.m.

The last few months have been very good to Mr. Malarek. In November 1996, Canada's biggest publishing house, Macmillan Inc., launched "Gut Instinct," his personal look back at his career in journalism, his fourth book to date.

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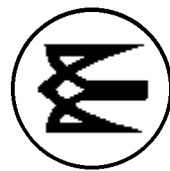
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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Oh, baby! Olczyk proud to be a King

Attempting to add some scoring punch and bolster to their power play, the Los Angeles Kings made their first foray into last summer's free-agent market, signing veteran forward Ed Olczyk to a two-year deal for slightly more than \$2 million.

Olczyk, who turns 30 in August, played last season with the Winnipeg Jets. Despite a knee injury and limited playing time early in the season, he had 27 goals and 49 points in 51 games and picked up 65 minutes in penalties. Sixteen of his goals came with the man advantage, and in one 13-game stretch before Christmas he tallied 13 goals.

"He can play all three forward positions," said Kings' GM Sam McMaster. "He's an exceptional face-off man and exceptional on the power play as well as a team leader."

Olczyk, who had 294 goals and 688 points in 802 NHL games prior to the start of this 1996-1997 season, has always been known for his enthusiasm and was clearly excited at the chance he's gotten with the Kings.

"I didn't think twice about it," the Ukrainian said. "I said, 'Hey, let's go.' I was real excited and thankful I got this opportunity."

One reason for the 6-foot-1, 205-pound Chicago native to be thankful for the move is the increase in pay he received. He made \$550,000 last season, and was reportedly offered a one-year deal worth \$650,000 by the Coyotes.

Olczyk's most productive season was 1988-1989, when he garnered 90 points with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Olczyk has his own unique way of celebrating the birth of his children: by scoring a goal. He has done it before, and it happened again on the very night he made his debut with the Kings, last October 4

against the New York Islanders.

This time he did it all in the space of a few hours. His wife, Diana, gave birth to their fourth child, Nicholas, at 5:20 p.m., at Cedars Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles. He left the hospital at 5:47 p.m., then made his way through Friday night rush hour traffic in Los Angeles - no small undertaking - and entered the dressing room at 6:10 p.m.

The gift for the Kings and his new son was no run-of-the-mill goal. It was a second-period power-play goal, which turned out to be the game winner in a 1-0 victory.

An emotional Olczyk, who revived his career in Winnipeg last season, stood in the dressing room afterward still wearing his hospital bracelet.

"I wasn't that stressed out," Olczyk said. "I was pretty pumped up. This puts everything in perspective. The last couple of years have been tough. And without the support of my wife and family and friends, I wouldn't be where I am today."

His youngest son also has a souvenir of the goal, as another new King, goaltender Stephane Fiset, made sure he claimed the game puck and gave it to Olczyk, telling him it was for Nicholas.

Gretzky great for Ranger marketing

Hockey players shoot for hat tricks, baseball players for grand slams and golfers for holes-in-one. But what of the people who market and sell the game and the things that make it popular?

If you're a retail consultant, like Ray Bartow for the NHL's New York Rangers, NBA's Knicks and Madison Square Garden, it's an opportunity to market products related to a legend.

Bartow's job is to take a company logo and convert it to a profit-maker. And that's exactly what Bartow has been doing since superstar Wayne Gretzky joined the Rangers last summer as an unrestricted free agent.

Gretzky may be in the twilight of his phenomenal career, but he's still a huge name in the biggest media market in the world. That was obvious the opening week of the season when Gretzky and his old pal Mark Messier were featured guests on "Late Night with David Letterman."

Thousands of Rangers' team jerseys with No. 99 and Gretzky's name on the back, similar practice jerseys and photos of Gretzky decked out in the Rangers' familiar red, white and blue have been sold.

"You dream about something like this coming along," Bartow said. "It's an extraordinary opportunity. I can't remember anything like this."

The Rangers won't reveal exactly how much Gretzky merchandise has been sold, but they do say they have been forced to re-order more to keep up with the huge demand.

Sweaters sell for about \$125 retail and practice jerseys for about \$50. There are plans for more Gretzky-related merchandise to be made available for sale, but the Rangers will reveal neither exactly what is coming next nor when.

Bartow said there are two stores at the sixth-floor level of MSG where the Rangers play and there are four more at the lower mall level of the building, each carrying a substantial number of Gretzky-related items. He also said there is a trickle-down effect on the sale of other Rangers' paraphernalia. When

(Continued on page 15)

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Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

fans enter a store to purchase Gretzky-related items, they often pick up other souvenirs.

"Having Wayne with the Rangers stimulates sales of all Rangers' merchandise," Bartow said.

Did the vast demand for Gretzky-related merchandise catch the Rangers off guard?

"Well, yes and no," Bartow said. "We thought we had postured ourselves well enough to handle the demand. But to be honest, we really didn't expect it to be this good."

Gretzky has been one of the leading spokesmen for the NHL and hockey since he entered the league as a teenager. Fans pay close attention to the products he uses and endorses.

That's what Easton is banking on. Gretzky is using Easton's new "Silver Tip" stick. It will be made available to the public in the spring of this year. It is worth noting that when Gretzky switched to using Easton sticks, so did 25 percent of players in the NHL.

Meanwhile, the Gretzky Upper Deck Authenticated Line will add to its collection, now that Gretzky has changed teams. It consists of Gretzky game-worn jerseys from Los Angeles, St. Louis and now New York, commemorative 802 hats, autographed photos of Gretzky and Gordie Howe, as well as autographed pucks, sticks and cards.

Kocur proves you can go back home again

Joey Kocur was chomping at the bit to come back to the NHL, and even more so to play for his original team, the Detroit Red Wings. And although only a couple of players remain from his first tour of duty in Detroit, which ended in 1991, it only took him a week to get used to things once again.

"I care about this team," Kocur said. "You know, you have to love the team you're playing for. Sometimes when you're traded it's slow to come. But here, it feels like I never left, like I would do anything for any of the guys

in here."

This is a new life for Kocur, 32, who started the hockey season playing in a 30-and-over league in the Detroit area. From there he progressed to the Red Wings Alumni team, and finally ended up with the San Antonio Dragons of the International League for a week before signing with Detroit.

"I was working out six days a week, and it wasn't so I'd look good in the summer," the Ukrainian said. "When you see that possibly the end is near, you start to respect the job you have or the job you could have."

Kocur's contract pays him \$250,000 for the remainder of the season. In this time he must prove he deserves another contract, a situation that does not at all disturb him.

"When you're a player like me, you're always auditioning," said Kocur, who had 2,270 penalty minutes in 684 NHL games.

UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: The Capitals, at one point this season, were 0-3-1 when right winger Peter Bondra was out of the line-up, 13-9-3 when he scored and 9-15-2 when he was shut down. Bondra had 24 goals in a 25-game span ... Kings' coach Larry Robinson would not discuss a fight that erupted between forwards Dimitri Khristich and Barry Potomski during a team practice on February 7. Potomski hit Khristich in the eye with his stick and Khristich - the Kings' leading scorer underwent laser eye surgery three days later. He was out some 10 days, while Potomski was demoted to Phoenix (IHL) for disciplinary reasons ... The Devils' Dave Andreychuk collected a pair of assists in a 4-0 win over Hartford on February 13 to move ahead of Henri Richard into sole possession of 39th place on the all-time NHL scoring list with 1,047 points ... St. Louis Blues' fans booed center Wayne Gretzky every time he got the puck in his return to the Kiel Center as a member of the Rangers on February 13 ...

(Quotes courtesy of Lisa Dillman, beat writer for the L.A. Kings, Cynthia Lambert, who covers the Red Wings and the Hockey

The Ukrainian National Association

sponsors

2nd Annual Soyuzivka Photo Contest 1996-1997



Judges at the UNA-Soyuzivka '96 Photo Contest (from left): Ulana Diachuk, UNA President; Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreographer; Roman Iwasivka, professional photographer and George Kozak, painter (not present).

Due to the positive response our first contest received, we will hold our second contest during the 1997 season. We encourage all amateur photographers who are visiting Soyuzivka to participate, and send entries for the contest to the UNA's Home Office.

Rules and regulations:

1. Only non-professional photo buffs can participate.
 2. Photos must be taken at Soyuzivka in 1995, 1996 and 1997.
 3. Entries must have a people theme and provide the following information printed on the **reverse of photo**:
 - each photo must be dated;
 - people on the photo must be identified and model release signature must be included;
 - name, address and telephone number of the entrant must be typed on a label.
- There is no limit on the number of entries.
4. Selected photos will be published in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.
 5. Photos will not be returned and will become the property of the UNA.
 6. Prints only (no slides); black/white or color; at least 4 x 6 up to 11x14
 7. All photo entries will be exhibited at Soyuzivka in 1997.
 8. Entries will be judged solely on their merit; decisions of the judges will be final.
 9. Entries must be postmarked no later than April 30, 1997, and mailed to:

UNA - Soyuzivka Photo Contest '96-97
30 Montgomery St.
Jersey City, NJ 07303
Att'n.: Oksana Trytjak
Tel. (201) 451-2200



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43	Beef Steak Sausage Canned Beef Canned Chicken Canned Corn Canned Beans Canned Soup Canned Fruit Canned Vegetables Canned Nuts Canned Apples Canned Peaches Canned Pineapples Canned Mangoes Canned Apricots Canned Plums Canned Cherries Canned Raspberries Canned Blueberries Canned Strawberries	159 LB	\$218.00
44	Canned Ham Sausage Canned Beef Canned Chicken Canned Corn Canned Beans Canned Soup Canned Fruit Canned Vegetables Canned Nuts Canned Apples Canned Peaches Canned Pineapples Canned Mangoes Canned Apricots Canned Plums Canned Cherries Canned Raspberries Canned Blueberries Canned Strawberries	105 LB	\$248.00

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BUFFALO, N.Y., DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1997 at 2:00 PM

at **St. Nicholas U. C. Church Hall**

308 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

40, 127, 304, 360

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Zenon Bodnarskyj, Chairman

Wasył Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarsky, Treasurer

Roman Konotopskyj, Honorary Chairman

Northern New Jersey

(Continued from page 5)

A final report for the Jersey City UNA District was delivered by Mr. Bilyk, who stated that he has worked for 16 years as chairman of that district and has many pleasant memories from those years. He especially expressed thanks to his fellow district chairmen in New Jersey with whom he had worked on numerous occasions.

The outgoing chairman of the Passaic District, Mr. Chomko, stated that because he had gotten a notification about the meeting, not as a district officer, but as a branch representative, he had not prepared a formal report.

There was no report for the Newark District, as its chairman had resigned several months earlier. However, Andre Worobec, the district's treasurer, did provide a basic financial report, noting that there was some \$400 to \$500 in the treasury.

Financial reports for the Jersey City and Passaic districts indicated respective balances of approximately \$1,300 and \$730. The first meeting of the new board was to decide on the disposition of the three districts' combined funds.

In her report on the general state of the UNA, Mrs. Diachuk reported on the 1996 organizing campaign. She said that each year the UNA loses 3,000 members (due to deaths, cash surrenders, matured endowments or paid-up policies). She noted that only 859 new members were enrolled last year, but added that, if the number of members who took advantage of the Additional Insurance Program offered by the UNA is added to that figure, then there were 2,290 new members, which means that the 1996 organizing quota was met by 120 percent.

The UNA president also reported on the three districts' organizing results.

The Jersey City District enrolled 24 new members during 1996, attaining 32 percent of its annual quota. The average face value of UNA policies sold in 1996 was \$10,463, for a total of \$251,126. The top organizers were: Dana Jasinski, five members; and Joseph Binczak and John Danilack, four each.

The Passaic District had nine new members in 1996, fulfilling 90 percent of its organizing quota. The average face value of certificates sold was \$15,222, for a total of \$137,000 of insurance. The top organizer was Mr. Kotlar with seven members.

In the Newark District, 81 new members enrolled and thus the district met 95 percent of its quota for 1996. The total amount of insurance sold was \$4,456,532, for an average face value of \$55,020 per policy. The best organizers were: Messrs. Oscislawski and Staruch with 25 members each; Mr. Worobec with 18; and Mr. Danilack with six.

Mrs. Diachuk underlined that this year in particular is critical because the number of convention delegates to which a branch is entitled is based on the branch's yearend membership figures. The next UNA convention is slated for May 1998 in Toronto.

She concluded her remarks by noting that, as long as the UNA has members, it will continue to publish its Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the annual UNA Almanac; it will continue to support Soyuzivka and scholarships for college students; as well as to provide grants to Ukrainian community organizations.

Next to speak was UNA Secretary Martha Lysko, who focused her remarks on finding new branch secretaries and urged that all branches have assistant secretaries, who could be trained to take over as successors to secretaries. She also pointed out that special courses for UNA secretaries will be held over the course of four to five days in mid-May at Soyuzivka.

Mrs. Lysko spoke also about the newsletter that she prepares for all branch secretaries and requested once

again that all branches annually send in lists of their officers to the Home Office. Branches that do not do so prior to March 31 will not receive their rewards for the first quarter, she added.

The secretary also reported that the Executive Committee had decided that no dividends would be paid out this year to members because of the costs associated with the UNA's merger with one or two other Ukrainian fraternal associations. She added that the Home Office is now implementing a new computer system and this will be happening at the time dividends are normally paid out. Mrs. Lysko further explained that members age 79 and over whose dividends pay their 12-month UNA membership dues will receive funds that will cover that sum.

The secretary ended her remarks by reviewing the new rules that apply to scholarship applicants: students must have a minimum 2.0 grade point average; scholarship applicants who hold matured Endowment at Age 18 certificates will have one year to purchase a new UNA policy, otherwise they will not qualify for further scholarships; also, beginning in the year 2000, students who have Term to Age 23 certificates will no longer be eligible for scholarships due to the extremely low cost of these policies. Here Mrs. Lysko cautioned that branch secretaries should make their members aware of this limitation well in advance of the year it goes into effect.

Finally, the secretary informed all present that the UNA Scholarship Committee had decided that students will be recognized for academic achievement via memorial scholarships that will be given in higher amounts (up to \$5,000).

A special topic of discussion was mergers of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association with the UNA. Mrs. Diachuk emphasized that "there is strength in size" and that administrative costs decrease with mergers. "This is the demand of the day," she said of mergers. She added that she will travel soon to Winnipeg to speak with two fraternal organizations there that might be interested in merging with the UNA.

Regarding the merger with the UFA, Alexander Blahitka, UNA treasurer, said the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance does not admit the book value of the UFA's resort, Verkhovyna, and this puts the organization in a deficit position. The insurance authorities, therefore, are demanding that the resort either be sold or changed to another type of investment. He emphasized that it is not the UNA that is demanding that the UFA sell Verkhovyna, but insurance authorities.

As regards the UNA's headquarters building in Jersey City, Mr. Blahitka explained that here, too, it is the insurance authorities who are forcing the UNA's hand. They do not recognize the loan the UNA has given as an admitted asset; so the UNA has to sell the building to get this off its books as a deficit. The treasurer noted that the UNA has had several offers on the building, and that it is expected the building will be sold by the end of the year.

In its place, Mr. Blahitka said, the UNA will purchase a smaller home office. The UNA is planning to relocate to Morris County.

In response to a question about the "psychological effect" of selling its 15-story office building, Mr. Blahitka said "The building always was only an investment, and there is a time to sell an investment. It is not a monument." He added, "It is not our moral duty to have this building. We need only a home office."

The building now requires substantial funds to bring it up to standards — some \$2 million is needed, but we cannot afford this, Mr. Blahitka explained. "The problem remains that the building does

(Continued on page 17)

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Kievskiy Viedomosti...

(Continued from page 1)

concern about the death of Pyotr [sic] Shevchenko, correspondent for the daily newspaper Kievskiy Viedomosti, whose body was found hanged yesterday at approximately 7 p.m. in an abandoned building in Kyiv. Shevchenko, Kievskiy Viedomosti reporter for the Luhansk region, had co-authored a series of articles published in recent weeks about disputes between the mayor of Luhansk and the local branch of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the KGB's successors.

According to colleagues, Shevchenko called the editorial offices of Kievskiy Viedomosti in early March to express his fear of reprisal from the SBU in Luhansk, a town of thriving privatization ventures near the Russian border about 700 kilometers from the capital of Kyiv. In late February, local SBU officers had held a press conference in Luhansk to denounce the journalists' series of exposés as "biased."

An editor of Kievskiy Viedomosti told CPJ that Shevchenko arrived in Kyiv by train on March 12 at 9 a.m. and was met by the newspaper's messenger. He did not pass anything on to the courier and said he planned to be in the editorial offices later that day. Although Shevchenko was supposed to be staying with friends in Kyiv, as far as is known, he did not make any phone calls to them or to colleagues at the paper and as yet there is no trace of his movements. His body was found on the evening of March 13 by children playing near an empty boiler room in an abandoned building. Police said the death had occurred the morning of March 13. There were no apparent signs of struggle, and cash and valuables were found on the body.

The editorial board of Kievskiy Viedomosti as well as other Ukrainian journalists and a local press freedom group fear that Shevchenko's death may not have been a suicide and may have involved foul play. At a press conference in Kyiv today, journalists called upon President Kuchma to investigate personally the death of Shevchenko as well as other unexplained deaths of journalists in Ukraine in recent years. The Ukrainian

reporters also said that the prosecutor's office, which has opened an investigation of the hanging, claimed to have found a suicide note from Shevchenko allegedly containing a farewell to his family and an indication that he was under pressure from the SBU. However, Shevchenko's colleagues have not been able to see the note and cannot confirm its existence or its contents.

Editors at Kievskiy Viedomosti, a popular tabloid frequently featuring crime and political scandals, believe that they objectively covered recent disputes between Luhansk Mayor Aleksei Danilov, a young, reform-minded former businessman, and the local department of the SBU. One editor said the paper had also reported incidents of harassment of Danilov alleged to have been perpetrated by the SBU.

As an organization devoted to the defense of its colleagues around the world, CPJ is highly alarmed at the deaths of journalists involved in controversial reporting in Ukraine. CPJ has written to you on several occasions in the past on unsolved murders in 1995 and 1996, such as the case of Ihor Hrushetsky of Cherkasy. To date CPJ has not received any response.

At this time CPJ is unable to confirm that Shevchenko's death was not a suicide, or that his death was related to his professional activities as an investigative journalist. Nevertheless, we join our colleagues in Kyiv in urging you to undertake personally a thorough investigation of Shevchenko's death as well as the unexplained murders of other Ukrainian journalists. Unless a death like this is carefully investigated and the findings made public, a climate of intimidation can persist for reporters, particularly in Shevchenko's case, where his stories involved the SBU.

Whether Shevchenko was driven to commit suicide by harassment over his articles, or whether he is the victim of foul play by forces not necessarily related to the Ukrainian government, his story is indicative of a chronic pattern of intolerance of the media's scrutiny of public officials which must become a top concern for the Ukrainian leadership. CPJ urges you to give these matters your prompt attention.

Northern New Jersey

(Continued from page 16)

not produce enough income to cover our expenses; to ensure a better future for the UNA, we have to sell the building."

By selling the building, he argued, the UNA will be able to use its funds to continue supporting such fraternal benefits as the UNA's press, Soyuzivka and scholarships.

Mrs. Diachuk then continued her report by noting that sales of UNA Christmas cards had netted a profit of \$19,000 for the Ukrainian National Foundation. The foundation has taken on its first project: the funding of a children's book, "Ivasky Telesyk" by noted author Ivan Malkovych of Kyiv.

The 1997 UNA Almanac was sent to 8,000 readers, 3,000 of whom responded with

donations. Thus, expenses were covered.

Mrs. Diachuk also spoke briefly about ongoing UNA projects like the English Teachers for Ukraine program, the newsletter for members called The UNA in Focus, Soyuzivka and UNA publications.

In conclusion, she thanked all for attending — including UNA Advisor Roma Hadzewycz and Honorary Member of the General Assembly Walter Sochan — and offered best wishes to the newly elected officers of the Northern New Jersey District Committee.

As the chairman of the newly created district, Mr. Oscislawski thanked all present for electing him and pledged to do everything possible for the good of the district and the UNA. He thanked Messrs. Bilyk and Chomko for their many years of hard work for the UNA and the Ukrainian community.

85,000 demon-

(Continued from page 1)

jobs, or if they do they do not get paid, and if they do work they do not earn enough to live — we understand their problems," said Mr. Kushnariov.

He reiterated what is becoming a well-worn call to reform by the Ukrainian government. "We must convince the people that the way out of the crisis is to speed up reforms and make Ukraine a country with a European face."

Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of Rukh, said he was satisfied that his supporters had helped diffuse what could have been a serious situation in Ukraine. At an afternoon press conference he said, "Kyiv will not be 'Red' today."

He explained that Rukh had initiated its own actions throughout Ukraine on March 13-15, in which 1.5 million leaflets were distributed to Ukraine's citizenry calling for the removal of Communists and a ban on the Communist Party, an action that it had extended to March 18 to counter leftist demonstrations.

Mr. Chornovil also downplayed comments from leaders of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists who had said that Rukh's participation in the day's demonstrations was tantamount to collaboration with leftist forces.

"Ours was an anti-strike. Today any type of major strike could lead to disaster." He said the 1,000 or so people gathered at the Verkhovna Rada were pensioners or the unemployed.

In Kyiv the 3,000 pro-Communists who marched down Hrushevsky Street carrying banners were led by two members of the Progressive Socialist Party, National Deputies Natalia Vitrenko and Valerii Marchenko, along with Communist Party member Volodymyr Moisienko, who kept calling on the militia to join them.


As the marchers passed the Verkhovna Rada building where the Rukh demonstrators held camp, things heated up. The "Rukhivtsi" answered catcalls from leftist marchers by blowing blue-yellow whistles that had been distributed to the crowd. A militia force of well over 1,000 kept the two sides separated by barricades and a human wall five persons deep. After being turned away from European Square, where they wanted to rally, the marchers moved to the Arch of Friendship.

In Symferopol, Interfax Ukraine reported that more than 3,000 demonstrated before the Verkhovna Rada building of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. When told by the leaders of the demonstration that representatives of the central government in Kyiv were in the building, the protesters tried to enter forcefully but were met by militia carrying truncheons and shields. The crowd was pushed back to the square across from the building, where they continued their protest.

In the Donetsk region, rallies were held in 15 cities. In the city of Donetsk approximately 6,000 residents urged Kyiv to change "the course of domestic and foreign policy," Interfax-Ukraine reported. They voted to demand that the government immediately pay back wages, pensions and student stipends, and restructure the coal industry sector.

In Kharkiv, almost 7,000 people marched, led by the head of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Mr. Symonenko.

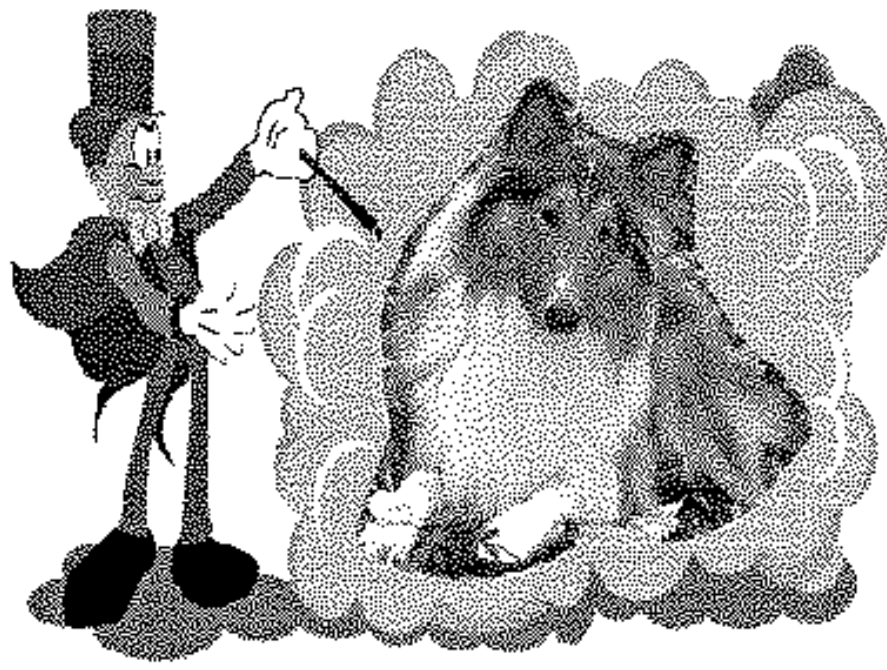
Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Kravchenko said late on March 18 that more than 50,000 militia were utilized to "ensure public order" and maintain control over the 85,000 demonstrators country-wide. He also said the militia was notified of several bomb threats during the course of the day, including one in the Cabinet of Ministers building and another in the procurator general's offices. Both threats were unfounded.



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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER 1996	16,293	38,423	4,765	59,481
GAINS IN DECEMBER 1996				
Total new members	30	56	0	86
New members UL	0	5	0	5
Reinstated	15	75	0	90
Transferred in	116	334	41	491
Change class in	5	3	0	8
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GAINS:	166	473	41	680
LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1996				
Suspended	5	21	10	36
Transferred out	116	334	41	491
Change of class out	5	3	0	8
Transferred to adults	0	0	0	0
Died	2	84	0	86
Cash surrender	17	34	0	51
Endowment matured	33	89	0	122
Fully paid-up	21	74	0	95
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Certificate terminated	0	0	16	16
TOTAL LOSSES	199	639	67	905
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN DECEMBER 1996				
Paid-up	21	74	0	95
Extended insurance	2	11	0	13
TOTAL GAINS	23	85	0	108
LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1996				
Died	2	51	0	53
Cash surrender	10	14	0	24
Reinstated	2	1	0	3
AIP	9	12	0	21
TOTAL LOSSES	23	78	0	101
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF DECEMBER 1996	16,260	38,264	4,739	59,263

MARTHA LYSKO
Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR DECEMBER 1996

Dues From Members	\$	195,820.50
Annuity Premiums From Members		18,500.92
Reinsurance Allowance-Canada		75,081.51
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		116,258.91
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	513.32
Bonds		250,695.49
Certificate Loans		3,159.06
Mortgage Loans		32,819.55
Real Estate		61,212.59
Short Term Investments		11,154.67
Stocks		11,954.59
Urban Renewal Corporation		1,021,978.00
	\$	1,393,487.27
Total	\$	1,799,149.1
Refunds:		
Cash Surrender	\$	328.00
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life		1,387.77
Death Benefits		500.00
Donations		1,000.00
Employee Benefit Plan		81,148.70
General Office Maintenance		200.00
Insurance-General		46,338.04
Insurance Workmens Compensation		6,853.00
Official Publication "Svoboda"		45,000.00
Payor Death Benefits		247.45
Postage		4.00
Rent		1,536.80
Rental Of Equipment And Services		47,672.21
Reward To Organizers		43.85
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers		5.00
Refund of Secretary's Expenses		3,664.37
Reward To Special Organizer		5,392.80
Scholarship		200.00
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		147,500.71
Telephone		41.51
Total	\$	389,064.2
Miscellaneous:		
Accrual Of Discount On Bonds	\$	46,903.13
Annuity Surrender Fees		1,959.94
Donations To Fraternal Fund		66,364.90
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		27,897.55
Deposit Payable		5,000.00
Exchange Account-UNURC		417,424.36
Reinsurance Recovered		3,895.35
Reserve For Unpresented Checks		80,938.64
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia"		910.00
Transfer Account		4,219,380.64
Transactions Within UNA		310.00
Total	\$	4,870,984.1
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	113,896.45
Certificate Loans Repaid		9,874.25
Electronic Data Processing Equipment		181,827.61
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		7,357,487.98
Mortgages Repaid		26,735.84
Printing Plant		16,902.54
Real Estate		90,583.40
Short Term Investments Sold		4,070,203.09
Total	\$	11,867,511.1
Income For December, 1996	\$	18,926,708.1

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1996

Paid To Or For Members:	
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 67,428.91
Cash Surrenders	58,135.08
Death Benefits	69,863.45
Dividend Accumulations	2,535.50
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned	2,523.82
Endowments Matured	95,854.28
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	950.00
Interest On Death Benefits	91.42
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	72,939.18
Scholarships	300.00
Total	\$ 370,621.6
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	\$ 63,839.51
Svoboda Operation	271,528.81
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	\$ 6,475.56
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	4,704.17
Field Conferences	746.77
Lodge Supplies Purchased	19.19
Medical Inspections	176.15
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	59.48
Reward To Organizers	7,453.34
Reward To Special Organizers	17,069.06
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	1,500.00
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	924.29
	\$ 39,128.01
Total	\$ 374,496.3
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 23,949.88
Insurance-General	3,866.25
Salaries Of Executive Officers	17,740.09
Salaries Of Office Employees	95,538.70
Tax On Canadian Investments and Business	76.39
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	94,735.82
	\$ 235,907.1
Total	\$ 235,907.1
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 18,119.40
Bank Charges	1,375.38
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,103.87
Books And Periodicals	408.35
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	75.00
General Office Maintenance	7,081.94
Insurance Department Fees	1,330.58
Legal Expenses-General	3,817.39
Operating Expense of Canadian Office	312.85
Postage	823.37
Printing and Stationery	1,584.97
Rental Of Equipment And Services	23,953.87
Telephone, Telegraph	10,399.09
	\$ 71,386.0
Total	\$ 71,386.0
Miscellaneous:	
Amortization Premiums On Bonds	\$ 35,553.20
Depreciation Of E.D.P. Equipment	180,327.61
Depreciation Of Printing Plant	16,902.54
Depreciation Of Real Estate	83,747.01
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	3,941.67
Donation to Fraternal Fund Returned	7,020.29
Exchange Account-UNURC	417,424.36
Expenses Of Annual Sessions	2,611.93
Investment Expense	2,750.00
Paid-In-Fund-UNURC	7,357,487.98
Professional Fees	5,840.00
Profit On Bonds Returned	21.41
Rent	4,354.69
Reserve For Unpresented Checks	57,527.70
Transfer Account	4,218,939.00
	\$ 12,394,449.1
Total	\$ 12,394,449.1
Investments:	
Bonds	\$ 46,949.28
Certificate Loans	7,763.06
E.D.P. Equipment	64,806.59
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	1,745,810.90
Mortgages	80,295.00
Real Estate	7,122.88
Short Term Investments	3,129,286.83
Stock	312,321.56
	\$ 5,394,356.1
Total	\$ 5,394,356.1
Disbursements For December, 1	\$ 18,841,216.1

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 1,349,831.88	Life Insurance	\$ 65,045,552.48
Short Term			
Investments	2,847,945.69		
Bonds	43,100,522.33		
Mortgage Loans	7,053,162.95		
Certificate Loan	697,842.47		
Real Estate	3,128,727.68	Accidental D.D.	2,226,948.91
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	465,335.23	Fraternal	0.00
Stocks	1,857,369.58	Orphans	442,100.30
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	0.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	7,163,051.81	Emergency	53,738.97
Total	\$ 67,768,340.66	Total	\$ 67,768,340.1

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Treasurer

Peter Kytasty...

(Continued from page 4)

dence in 1991, Mr. Kytasty was honored by the Ukrainian government as a "Distinguished Artist of Ukraine" for his pioneering work in the promotion of Ukrainian traditional music in the United States. The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers especially cited Mr. Kytasty for his successful efforts in developing a strong contingent of young Americans who have learned the once-forgotten art form of bandura playing.

Mr. Kytasty and his son Julian have organized numerous bandura workshops and became the co-founders of a two-week intensive music program at the All-Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Camp in Emlenton, Pa. The aim of the camp is to preserve and promote the best of Ukrainian musical culture. The camp has attracted youngsters from across the Midwest and from as far away as South Carolina, Florida, California and British Columbia. Last summer, the bandura program celebrated its 13th anniversary.

Mr. Kytasty also serves as the choir-master and cantor at St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Southfield, Mich., where his family has been active in Ukrainian community life since the 1950s.

Mr. Kytasty is married to Lydia Korol Kytasty, a distinguished scholar and teacher's assistant in art history at the University of Michigan, Dearborn.

He has four children: Julian, 38, is a music teacher at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Seminary in Winnipeg; Alex, 34, is a systems analyst and recording engineer in New York City; Irene, 30, lives in Hamden, Conn., where she and her husband, Alex Kuzma, are active in the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund; John, 29, has taken after his father and has become a civil engineer. A graduate of the Lawrence Technical University, John is the former president of the Engineering Society and currently works for the university's engineering laboratory.

Following in their father's footsteps, all the Kytasty children have been active in Ukrainian music. Julian is widely considered to be among the finest bandura virtuosos in the United States. He recently released a CD titled "Paris to Kyiv - Variances" with the renowned Ukrainian Canadian singer Alexis Kochan. The album has been very well received by Canadian music critics and is gaining popularity in the United States.

Now that he is retiring, Mr. Kytasty is planning to spend more time on his music, providing encouragement and guidance to young musicians in the Ukrainian community and introducing the bandura to folk music lovers in the Metropolitan Detroit area and beyond. He hopes to participate in the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus concert tour of the East Coast scheduled for next October.

At his January 9 retirement luncheon, Mr. Kytasty performed several selections on the bandura and delighted the audience with traditional Ukrainian songs and carols, which he sang accompanied by members of his family. Among these was an original composition by Hryhoriy Kytasty titled "Mavka." This was presented as a bittersweet ballad especially appropriate for retirement, as it describes a fateful encounter between an aging dreamer and a wood nymph who promises to turn the autumn of his years back into spring.

At the conclusion of the program, Mr. Kytasty's colleagues from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers presented him with plaques acknowledging the enthusiasm and light-hearted spirit he always brought to his work. The retirement was reported in an extensive article in the Livonia Observer and the Corps of Engineers' newsletter, Soundings.

The Glory Byzantium

Through
July 6

The Deacon Stephen mosaic, a priceless fragment from one of Kyiv's most lavishly decorated churches, is just one of more than 350 rarely seen treasures from around the world now on view at the Metropolitan. In an exhibition of unprecedented scope and dazzling beauty, the rich heritage of Byzantium's golden age—and the cultural currents it shared with Kyivan Rus'—are gloriously illustrated. From sacred icons adorned with gold to



The Deacon Stephen (detail) from the Cathedral of the Mykhailivs'kyi Zolotoverkhyi Monastery in Kyiv, Kyivan Rus', ca. 1108–13, National Architectural Conservation Area "Saint Sophia of Kyiv," Kyiv, Ukraine. Photo: Bruce White



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To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

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

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 23

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. is holding a lecture by Dr. Tetiana Bednarzowa, Charles University, Prague, who will speak on "The Ukrainian Intellectual Elite in Prague in the 1920s-1930s." The lecture will be held at the academy, 206 W. 100 St., at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, March 25

THOMASTON, Conn.: Ukrainian Heritage Interantional is holding a three-part Ukrainian Lenten program to be presented at the Thomaston High School, at 1-3 p.m. The program, initiated by UHI founder and CEO Michael M. Moskaluk, includes: presentation by Mr. Moskaluk on the introduction of Christianity to Ukraine and the traditional preparations and celebrations of the Feast of the Resurrection worldwide as practiced by various rites and denominations; a talk and demonstration of the art of making pysanky by Addi; and a presentation by Barbara Moskaluk-Hunter of her pysanka collection. A selection of Ukrainian artifacts will also be on display courtesy of Bohdan Bereza. The program will be recorded on video and cassettes available for purchase. For more information call (860) 567-1623.

Saturday, March 29

NEW YORK: An Easter bazaar and demonstrations in the making of pysanky will be held at The Ukrainian Museum, at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Featured at the bazaar will be pysanky, supplies for decorating the eggs, exhibition catalogues, children's books and homemade baked goods. Experienced artisans will demonstrate the art of making traditional Ukrainian pysanky at 2-5 p.m. The celebrated film "Pysanka" by director Slavko Nowytski will be shown every half hour.

Monday, March 31

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Eleonora Solovey, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, who will speak on the topic "Conceptualizing Ukrainian Literature in Light of Territorial Fragmentation and Ethnic Dispersal." The lecture will be held at the institute, 1538 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, April 5

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Embassy of Ukraine, in conjunction with the National Agricultural Library of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, invite the public to the opening of the exhibition "The Contribution of Ukrainian Americans to the Agriculture of the United States of America." Opening remarks will be by Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S. The exhibition opening will be held at the center, 700 Cedar Road, at 5 p.m. Refreshments will be served. R.S.V.P. by calling the center at (215) 663-1166.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association presents Alexander Pivovarsky, project manager, Harvard Institute for International Developments, who will speak on "Ukraine Macroeconomic Policy Project." Mr. Pivovarsky is one of the first recipients of UAPBA's Education Fund scholarship to Harvard's summer school. The presentation will be held at Ramada Inn, Route 10, at 8 p.m., preceded by cocktails at 7:15 p.m. Members: \$8; non-members, \$10; students, free.

Monday, April 7

EUGENE, Ore.: The Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevich, first violin; Yuri Kharenko, second violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — will appear in concert at the University of Oregon, Beall Concert Hall, in a program of works by Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky and Portland, Oregon composer Tomas Svoboda (String Quartet No. 2 Opus 151). The concert, which will be preceded by a lecture, begins at 8 p.m. For additional information call (541) 346-5678.

Tuesday, April 8

PORTLAND, Ore.: The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in concert at the University of Portland, Buckley Center at 8 p.m. in a program of works by Shostakovich, Svoboda and Brahms.

Thursday, April 10

SEATTLE, Wash.: The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in concert in a program of works by Shostakovich, Svoboda and Brahms at the University of Washington, Meany Hall, at 8 p.m.

Friday, April 11

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding its annual Maria and Vasyl Petryshyn Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Studies. Prof. John-Paul Himka, department of history and classics, University of Alberta will speak on "History, Christendom and East European Culture: Reformulating Some Questions." The lecture will be held in the auditorium of Boylston Hall, located next to Widener Library, at 4 p.m. The lecture will conclude with an open reception in the Reading Room of the Faculty Club. For additional information call (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, April 12

CHICAGO: Branch 29 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to an evening of humor and entertainment, featuring an amateur theater group organized by UNWLA Branch 45 of Warren, Mich. A dinner will be served courtesy of UNWLA Branch 29 members. The event will be held in the hall of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church, Oakley and Superior, at 7 p.m.

Sunday, April 13

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, in conjunction with the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, St. Vladimir Institute and the Zoryan Institute for Contemporary Armenian Research and Documentation, present a symposium titled "Genocide Remembered: Armenians 1915-1923 — Ukrainians 1932-1933." A showing of the films "An Armenian Journey" and "Harvest of Despair" will be followed by a discussion session with Dr. Lorne Shirinian, who will speak on "Voices of the Survivors of Genocide," and Dr. Frank Sysyn, "Making the Famine a Public Issue: The Role of the Ukrainian Diaspora in the 1980s." The symposium will be held at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 2-5 p.m.

GENERAL NOTICE

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College's Professional Development Office has scheduled the following computer training courses: Microsoft Word—Wednesdays, April 2-April 23, at 6:30-9:30 p.m.; Word Perfect 6.1 for Windows—Mondays, April 7-April 28, at 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. The course "Intermediate Word for Windows," started Saturday, March 22, and will be held Saturdays through April 19, 9 a.m.-noon. For more information, or to enroll, contact the office, (215) 884-2218.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, May 11

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa.: The Sisters of St. Basil the Great will host the 66th annual Mother's Day Pilgrimage on the grounds of the Motherhouse at 710 Fox Chase Road. The event will begin at 9 a.m. with a liturgy and will feature scheduled family activities throughout the day. The theme of this year's pilgrimage is "To Jesus through Mary." As an added feature, there will be a special one-hour children's program with the theme "Faith and Cultural Experience in the United States." As in other years, the pilgrimage will have the traditional procession to the grotto with a devotion service honoring the Mother of God. For more information contact Sister Elizabeth, (215) 379-0628.

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