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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## UKRAINE MOURNS CHORNOVIL

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Tens of thousands of people bid a final farewell to Vyacheslav Chornovil on March 29 in an emotional display of respect that this country held for the former Soviet political dissident and leader of the Rukh Party.

As Ukraine observed a national day of mourning, people from all over the country traveled to the nation's capital — police reported a figure of 10,000 — to join with tens of thousands more Kyivans in what many consider the largest funeral this city has ever seen.

Mr. Chornovil, 61, longtime leader of the Rukh Party, died in an automobile accident late on March 25 while returning from a political meeting in Kirovohrad with Hennadii Udovenko, former foreign affairs minister and now national deputy, whose candidacy for president Mr. Chornovil was supporting.

Under a piercingly blue spring sky,

### *Ukraine attempts to play mediator in Kosovo conflict*

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said on March 30 that the country's initiative to mediate the Kosovo conflict would take time to develop and that the lack of a quick response from the Yugoslav leadership did not mean the effort had failed.

"While the effort of Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk continues, we do not consider the effort a failure," said a ministry spokesperson.

Mr. Tarasyuk and Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk flew to Belgrade, the capital of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on March 26 to offer Ukraine's services as a mediator between Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic and NATO, and to promote negotiations between the two sides to find a resolution to the Kosovo conflict.

Stating that Ukraine is uniquely suited for such a mission as a Slavic nation with ties to NATO, President Leonid Kuchma ordered the two ministers to establish a line of communication, with the Yugoslav leadership earlier that week.

The visit was the first official

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crowds approaching 50,000 lined the streets to witness the funeral procession, jammed St. Volodymyr Sobor to hear the funeral service and squeezed through the front gates of historic Baikove Cemetery, where they climbed atop monuments and grave markers to get a view of the late Rukh leader's final resting place.

"Kyiv has not seen a funeral like this in a long time," one middle-aged woman said as she waited on the streets of Kyiv for the funeral procession to pass by. Her remarks were echoed by National Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior.

Outside the Teacher's Building, where the Ukrainian government proclaimed an independent Ukraine in 1918, nearly 20,000 mourners, many teary-eyed, some obviously overwrought, gathered to view the open casket inside. They began arriving before daylight to pay respects to the former political prisoner and democratic leader who committed more than 30 years of his life to the fight for an independent Ukraine.

The viewing lasted nearly three hours, during which some 8,000 people passed by the casket. The building was opened an hour earlier than had been planned because of the immense crowd and the nearly one-kilometer-long queue that had already formed by 9:30 a.m.

Inside and outside, the walls were lined with hundreds of wreaths: large official arrangements from foreign governments, the president, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada, and the many regional and local Rukh organizations, as



Roman Woronowycz

Vyacheslav Chornovil's widow, Atena Pashko, is escorted by National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko. Also in the photo are Mr. Chornovil's two sons, Taras and Andrii.

well as small personal tributes.

Mr. Chornovil's body lay in a simple oak casket, which was surrounded by flowers tossed by the bereaved as they took a last look at the man who was a major political force in newly independent Ukraine's turbulent first eight years.

A state honor guard of four national

guardsmen stood stiffly at attention at each corner of the casket. Outside, a military detachment, which also included an orchestra, waited to escort the body to the church and then the cemetery.

Officially, Ukraine was represented by

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Roman Woronowycz

The beginning of the funeral procession to St. Volodymyr Sobor.

## ANALYSIS: Ukraine's political forces gear up for presidential elections

by Taras Kuzio

The October 31 presidential elections have led – and will continue – to lead to Ukraine's nascent political forces re-aligning themselves behind candidates. On March 22 President Leonid Kuchma signed the law on presidential elections, which he had vetoed only last month. Mr. Kuchma had protested that the law gave parties the exclusive right to nominate candidates. The Verkhovna Rada had itself then gone on to override his veto, forcing Mr. Kuchma to sign the bill into law.

The presidential campaign will begin on May 4 and the nomination of candidates will start 10 days after that date and last 30 days. Candidates can be proposed exclusively by political parties – the first time such a role has been given to them in Ukrainian presidential elections. To be a candidate nominees must be 35 years old, have resided in Ukraine for over 10 years and be able to collect the signatures of 1 million of Ukraine's 35 million voters.

A March 23 opinion poll by the International Institute of Sociology and the Center for Political Research and Conflict Studies gave President Kuchma the lead with 22.3 percent of the vote, a figure which has steadily risen since late 1998. Mr. Kuchma was closely followed by the populist demagogue Natalia Vitrenko, leader of the far-left Progressive Socialists, with 17.6 percent. Trailing behind them were the other two potential left-wing candidates: Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialists and former Parliament chairman (1994-1998) with 9 percent and the uncharismatic Communist leader Petro Symonenko at 6.4 percent. The current Verkhovna Rada chairman, Oleksander Tkachenko, with his eyes set on becoming a Ukrainian version of Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka, polled a paltry 1.9 percent.

Although President Kuchma appears to be firmly in the lead, an unusual feat in and of itself at the start of an election campaign in Eastern Europe, the combined left-wing vote (Vitrenko, Moroz, Symonenko, Tkachenko) is nearly 35 percent – a popularity level for the left that has remained remarkably stable in recent years.

If, as is expected (and Mr. Kuchma would seemingly prefer), the second round of the presidential elections repeats the 1996 Russian elections, President Kuchma would be pitted against a left-wing candidate (probably the more pragmatic Mr. Moroz). Although Messrs. Symonenko and Tkachenko would throw their weight behind Mr. Moroz, "wild card" candidate Ms. Vitrenko is unlikely to do so as her party split from Mr. Moroz's Socialists and is rumored to have some ties to the presidential administration. This, coupled with Mr. Moroz's links to the now disgraced former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, who is seeking asylum in the U.S., would in all likelihood considerably reduce Mr. Moroz's chances of winning the elections.

That Mr. Kuchma is the only serious pro-reform, anti-left candidate can be seen from the same poll. His two pro-reform opponents, Hennadii Udovenko, former foreign affairs minister and ally of Rukh; and Yevhen Marchuk, former prime minister and leader of one of Ukraine's four social democratic parties; polled only 3 and 2.9 percent, respectively. In the second round Mr. Udovenko would be likely to back President Kuchma, while Mr. Marchuk would support Mr. Moroz or President Kuchma in exchange for the post

of prime minister.

The elections are still seven months away, and Mr. Marchuk could still play a role similar to that played by Aleksandr Lebed's "third force" in the 1996 Russian elections, whereby he would seek to attract disgruntled voters unwilling to back either of the two traditional elite groups of the right and left, Messrs. Kuchma or Moroz. Mr. Marchuk, like Mr. Lebed in Russia in 1996, therefore, could hold the balance of power after the first round of the elections.

Political parties seeking to take part in the election campaign are divided below into two principal groups, left and right, with a number of additional sub-groups.

### Reformist Right

- Leonid Kuchma: The right, reformist camp is perhaps not surprisingly dominated by the incumbent, President Kuchma. He has portrayed himself as the only candidate able to take on the left, who he claims are a threat not only to the reform process but also to Ukraine's statehood. (Ironically Mr. Kuchma was himself accused of being a threat to statehood by Mr. Kravchuk in the 1994 elections.)

The main vehicle to promote Mr. Kuchma's re-election is the Zlahoda (Concord) election bloc, which held its inaugural congress on March 19-20 and was addressed by both Mr. Kuchma and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko.

The old guard are aligning themselves with Mr. Kuchma in the face of the perceived left-wing threat. Ukraine's first president, Mr. Kravchuk (and Mr. Kuchma's bitter opponent in the summer 1994 elections), together with Ivan Pliushch, the Rada chairman under President Kravchuk, are co-chairs together with Mr. Pustovoitenko of Zlahoda.

The Kuchma staff has studied the reasons for the failure of Mr. Kravchuk in the 1994 elections and his campaign operates through his prime minister (who was the head of his campaign staff in 1994), the shadowy Coordinating Council for Domestic Policy, headed by Oleksander Volkov, and the presidential administration, which controls the regional officials and is headed by Mykola Biloblotskyi.

Mr. Kuchma has successfully co-opted three of the four reformist factions in the Rada: the National Democratic Party, the Greens and the United Social Democrats.

Because the United Social Democrats were co-opted by Mr. Kuchma, the leader of the faction, Mr. Marchuk, had to hurriedly create his own Social Democratic Union in January.

The Liberals, long the party of power in the Donbas, are also backing Mr. Kuchma (just as they backed the incumbent in 1994), together with the pro-reform Agrarians and the Party of Regional Rebirth, which aims to attract voters in eastern Ukraine and has a strong presence in the Donbas.

- Yevhen Marchuk: His campaign has suffered from two factors. First, there is the image problem due to his links to the KGB in a country still harboring great suspicion of anybody with links to that organization. Second, his allies among the Liberals and the United Social Democrats both deserted him for the Kuchma camp. Therefore, he had to create his own Social Democratic Union overnight to serve as his election vehicle.

Mr. Marchuk's only chance is to attract disgruntled voters as a "quiet, third force" lying between the two main left and right candidates (Messrs. Moroz and Kuchma, respectively). Therefore, has made overtures to center-right and far-right parties,

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrainian delegation to attend IPA session

KYIV – A Verkhovna Rada delegation, led by Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, will for the first time participate in a session of the Commonwealth of Independent States Inter-Parliamentary Assembly on April 2-3 in St. Petersburg. Mr. Tkachenko stated that the delegation will include representatives from each faction in the Verkhovna Rada, except for Rukh and the National Democratic Party. The meeting, Mr. Tkachenko said, is to discuss the Kosovo conflict, and Armenia's support of the official NATO position on Kosovo bombardment, despite the refusal of all other CIS countries to do so. Mr. Tkachenko argued, "A single defense doctrine for Ukraine, Russia and Belarus should be developed." (Eastern Economist)

### Kuchma blasts government, Rada

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on March 29 sharply criticized the government for failing to revive the country's economy and blamed the Verkhovna Rada for blocking economic reforms, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Kuchma said incomes dropped an average of 14.4 percent from the previous year and retail trade was nearly 12 percent lower. He said that financial policy is "inefficient" and sometimes wrong, and that leftist forces in Parliament are ready to block International Monetary Fund and World Bank credits. President Kuchma also noted that the government must support domestic production and improve the financial system in order to allay wage arrears. He vowed that Ukraine will "never go along the path of inflation" caused by printing money. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Warsaw against new "Iron Curtain"

WARSAW – Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Bronislaw Geremek said on March 29 in Warsaw that he does not want a new "Iron Curtain" to emerge after Poland joins the European Union, the PAP news agency reported. Mr. Geremek made his comments after meeting with his Ukrainian counterpart, Borys Tarasyuk, in the inaugural meeting of the Polish-Ukrainian Conference, designed to promote European affairs in Ukraine. Mr. Geremek said Poland, under pressure from EU members to tighten its eastern borders, will try to convince Brussels that it is better to create a "controlled border" than a new wall. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rukh's Kharkiv branch calls for unity

KHARKIV – Delegates at a March 29 conference of Rukh's Kharkiv regional branch called on all centrist and rightist

forces to unite around a single presidential candidate in order to strengthen democracy in the country. Delegates passed a motion calling Yurii Kostenko's splinter Rukh faction "illegitimate." Regional Rukh leader Ivan Zayets announced that the Kharkiv Rukh branch had opened a book of condolences to allow Kharkiv residents to pay their respects to the late party leader Vyacheslav Chornovil. (Eastern Economist)

### No change in N-status, NATO cooperation

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on March 26 that "there is no turning back" with regard to the country's nuclear-weapon-free status, ITAR-TASS reported. He spoke following a resolution in the Verkhovna Rada calling for Kyiv to rearm with nuclear weapons in response to NATO air strikes against Yugoslavia. Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, said the country does not have the "technological or financial resources" to revoke its nuclear-free status. He added that Ukraine still intends to take part in the NATO summit in Washington next month. Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk had told Parliament on March 26 that cooperation with NATO is in the national interest. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine's forces in Bosnia to stay put

KYIV – Vice Minister of Defense Petro Shuliak had a telephone conversation on March 25 with Col. Serhii Malynovskyi, commander of the Ukrainian battalion based with the international peacekeeping forces in Bosnia. Col. Malynovskyi said they had received no relocation or other orders to change their routine duties following the NATO air strikes against neighboring Yugoslavia. However, the officer confirmed that steps had been taken to strengthen the security of sites within the Ukrainian zone of responsibility. (Eastern Economist)

### Kuchma looking good in polls

KYIV – Kyiv International Sociology Institute President Valerii Khmelko announced on March 25 that, according to a nationwide poll of 1,533 citizens, if presidential elections were held today, 22.1 percent would vote for President Leonid Kuchma, with 17.4 percent opting for Progressive Socialist Party Leader Natalia Vitrenko. National Deputy Yevhen Marchuk, a former head of the Ukrainian KGB, polled 2.9 percent; Socialist Party Leader Oleksander Moroz, 9 percent; and Communist Party Leader Petro Symonenko, 6.4 percent. In western Ukraine President Kuchma got a rating of

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## Ukraine attempts...

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outside contact with the Serbian leadership by any country since NATO began bombing Kosovo and the Serb Republic on March 24, after Mr. Milosevic failed to heed NATO warnings to cease military operations in its southern region, whose large Albanian minority is seeking independence.

After meeting with the Yugoslav president on March 26, however, the Ukrainian diplomatic mission returned to Kyiv with little to show for their effort.

At Boryspil International Airport outside Kyiv the Ukrainian foreign affairs minister would say only that time is needed to resolve the crisis. "One should not expect wonders, hoping that such a complex problem as Kosovo may be resolved within two or three hours," Reuters quoted Mr. Tarasyuk as saying.

While Secretary General Javier Solana, speaking from NATO Headquarters in Brussels, called the Ukrainian project fruitless, the head of the Euro-Atlantic department of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Mr. Solana's pronouncement was premature until Mr. Milosevic rejects the Ukrainian proposal.

"It is now up to Yugoslavia to respond," said Volodymyr Biloshov.

Ukraine has stated that it would mediate a peace conference in Kyiv between NATO and Belgrade, with the stipulation that the two sides agree to cease all aggressive acts.

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry officials would not divulge details of the proposal, but Mr. Biloshov said Ukraine had offered a 10-point proposal that was not based on any Contact Group demands and that the Ukrainian side believed the talks should not be limited in scope.

"Our effort is of a neutral and non-involved country. We want to look openly at the proposals of all the involved sides," said Mr. Biloshov.

Mr. Biloshov underscored that Ukraine was acting on its own initiative and was not guided by either NATO, as had been reported earlier, or by Russia,

which has condemned NATO air strikes and broken off relations with the alliance. Mr. Biloshov stated that Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov had welcomed the Ukrainian mediation effort.

Meanwhile, Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov visited Belgrade on March 30 and announced that Mr. Milosevic had agreed to meet NATO at the negotiating table, but only after the Atlantic alliance ceased its bombing raids – an offer that NATO rejected outrightly.

President Kuchma, who has condemned NATO for launching air strikes without first seeking United Nations Security Council approval, flew to Slovenia, an independent state that once was part of Yugoslavia, on a previously scheduled working visit the same day that the Russian prime minister was in Belgrade.

In Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital, the Kosovo conflict and Ukraine's possible role in resolving it were at the center of discussions between President Kuchma and his Slovenian counterpart, Milan Kucan.

Mr. Kuchma reasserted that Ukraine "is carrying on its mission," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

"Ukraine is not exaggerating its possibilities; it merely wishes to actively help in the negotiating process," said President Kuchma.

The Ukrainian president also said he had an official invitation to visit President Milosevic, but that he had no immediate plans to travel to Belgrade, unless there was a real possibility that his presence there would help bring the Yugoslavia to the negotiating table.

Foreign Affairs Minister Tarasyuk, continuing Ukrainian shuttle diplomacy aimed at mediating the Kosovo conflict, flew to the capital cities of Germany, France and England, three major NATO allies, while President Kuchma was in Slovenia, to brief them on his visit to Belgrade.

The next day he flew to Oslo to meet with Norwegian leaders. This year Norway holds the revolving chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

## Tarasyuk continues to push for Ukrainian role in Kosovo talks

Eastern Economist

BONN – Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk continued to lobby for a mediating role for Ukraine in the Kosovo conflict on March 30, traveling to Bonn to meet with his German counterpart, Joschka Fischer.

Upon arrival in Germany, Mr. Tarasyuk announced, "We are not following instructions from any other country, and have no intention to substitute the work of the Kosovo contact group with our efforts. Our aim is to stop the current slide towards a European crisis." Mr. Tarasyuk flew from Germany to London and then on to Oslo.

During his meeting in Bonn, the main elements of the proposed Ukrainian initiative were discussed. Mr. Fischer commented after the meeting, "The Ukrainian initiative is an important component of the peace process. We need such initiatives."

Mr. Tarasyuk was in Belgrade on March 26 for talks with Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic following President Leonid Kuchma's March 25 initiative offering Ukraine's mediation in the Kosovo conflict. However, he failed to persuade Mr. Milosevic to resume talks with NATO. Yugoslav officials are

reportedly skeptical of what they regard as Mr. Tarasyuk's pro-European stance and close links with Brussels.

Russian Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov claimed a diplomatic breakthrough on March 30 after six hours of Belgrade talks with President Milosevic. Mr. Primakov announced that Yugoslavia would be willing to resume talks with Kosovo Albanians on condition that NATO stop air strikes. However, the agreement came with six as-yet-unspecified conditions and was greeted with skepticism.

Mr. Primakov later followed the Tarasyuk route and made Bonn the next stop on his diplomatic mission, arriving late on March 30 for talks with German Chancellor Gerhard Schroder.

Meanwhile, in Kyiv the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Information Department played down March 30 media reports of a possible March 31 meeting between Presidents Kuchma and Milosevic. While the statement failed to deny that talks were in progress, it stated that the issue is far from decided. Mr. Kuchma, in nearby Slovenia on a state visit, commented that peaceful resolution of the Kosovo conflict is impossible without Russian participation.

## Vyacheslav Chornovil: a biography

Vyacheslav Chornovil was born on December 24, 1937, in the village of Vilkhivets, Zvenyhorod region of the Cherkasy Oblast, into a family of teachers.

He studied journalism at the University of Kyiv and was a member of the Komsomol (Communist Youth League). After graduating in 1960 he worked in television and newspapers in Lviv and Kyiv. He also worked as a literary critic.

His "career" as a dissident began in 1965, when he was assigned to cover the trials of several Ukrainian intellectuals and was outraged to observe total disregard of Soviet law. He himself was summoned to appear as a witness at one of those closed trials, but he refused, knowing full well what the cost of such a stand would be. He was arrested and sentenced in July 1966 to three months of forced labor.

Early the next year he documented the trials of 20 Ukrainian intellectuals and sent the collection to Soviet authorities to protest the illegalities he had witnessed. He said of his decision to document the trials of the 1960s: "Not to disclose my own attitude toward what is taking place would mean to become a taciturn participant in the wanton disregard of socialist legality."

The result: he was charged with "slandering the Soviet state" and in November 1967 was sentenced to three years of imprisonment. He was released 18 months later under a general Soviet amnesty in observance of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet regime.

Meanwhile, his documentation of those trials was smuggled to the West, where it was published in Ukrainian as "Lykho z Rozumu (The Misfortune of Intellect)" and later in English translation as "The Chornovil Papers." The volume earned its author the prestigious Tomalin Prize awarded by the Times of London.

Mr. Chornovil's third arrest came on January 12, 1972, during the wave of arrests that swept Ukraine. He was sentenced more than 13 months later to six years of imprisonment and three years of internal exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his involvement with the Ukrainian samvydav (underground publications), specifically, his editorship of The Ukrainian Herald.

In 1975, in yet another act of protest against the Soviet regime, Mr. Chornovil renounced his Soviet citizenship and announced his wish to emigrate to Canada.

In the autumn of 1979, while serving his term of internal exile, Mr. Chornovil joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was founded in 1976 to monitor implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords – especially its human rights provisions.

Toward the end of his second term, in April 1980, he was re-arrested and sentenced the following June on trumped-up charges of attempted rape to five years of strict-regimen labor camp.

Calling himself a "hostage of the Politburo," and a "victim of internal terrorism," Mr. Chornovil wrote in February 1981 that he saw no way out for himself but to demand permission to emigrate from the USSR.

In a letter to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union he wrote: "That I became a victim of a planned, broad-based operation to smother freedom of thought is also attested to by the fact that a whole group of participants in the Helsinki movement, most notably in Ukraine, was sentenced on false charges of hooliganism, resisting authority, attempted rape and other criminal acts." He called these acts "political gangsterism."

Mr. Chornovil completed his term in 1985, and once he was released continued to serve as editor of The Ukrainian Herald and became active in various unofficial organizations.

He was a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union (which evolved from the Ukrainian Helsinki Group), the Memorial Society and the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, and was director of the UNVIS information service (Ukrainska Nezalezna Vydavnycho-Informatyva Spilka).

During 1989, a time of renewed ferment in the USSR, a number of activists became victims of so-called "administrative terror" that included fines, 10- to 15-day prison terms, and other harassment for their activities; Mr. Chornovil spent 15 days in a Lviv prison in late May on charges of "petty hooliganism."

In 1989 he became one of the founding members of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, known as Rukh. At its second congress in 1990 Rukh declared that its goal no longer was simple perebudova (perestroika), but renewal of the independent statehood of Ukraine. The citizens' organization was later transformed into the Rukh Party and Mr. Chornovil was elected its leader. He also served as editor of the Rukh newspaper Chas-Time.

In March 1990 he was elected a people's deputy of the Ukrainian SSR and to the Lviv Oblast Council. The next month he was elected chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, and later was elected to head the Galician Assembly, which comprised three western oblast councils, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil, the most independence-minded regions of Ukraine.

Mr. Chornovil ran unsuccessfully in independent Ukraine's first presidential election in 1991. He was re-elected to the Verkhovna Rada twice, in 1994 and 1998.

On February 12 of this year, Mr. Chornovil was ousted as head of the Rukh faction in the Verkhovna Rada, and a little more than two weeks later was removed as party chairman during an extraordinary party congress. Then, on March 7, a regularly scheduled congress of Rukh reasserted Mr. Chornovil's position as its leader.

After Mr. Chornovil's tragic death in an automobile accident at just before midnight on March 25, his faction of Rukh, which dubbed itself Rukh-I, elected Hennadii Udovenko as its leader.

Mr. Chornovil leaves behind his wife, Atena Pashko, sister, Valentyna Chornovil, and two sons, Andrii and Taras.

Vyacheslav Chornovil will be remembered, above all else, as a "champion of independent Ukraine." Rukh member Mykhailo Kosiv observed: "He was a man of ideas. You could agree with his ideas or not ... but all his life he lived and fought for a single idea."



## Ukraine mourns Chornovil

(Continued from page 1)

President Leonid Kuchma, who arrived with Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko to pay his respects. After standing before the casket in a moment of silence, the three Ukrainian leaders, with whom Mr. Chornovil had tussled often in the political arena, approached Mr. Chornovil's widow, Atena Pashko, and offered words of condolences. They then left the building to await the arrival of the casket at St. Volodymyr Sobor, the site of the funeral moleben.

Most leaders of the Verkhovna Rada's 14 factions attended, as did most national deputies from Ukraine's Parliament and most ministers from the government. Notable by their absence were Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko and Progressive Socialist leader Natalia Vitrenko.

Some members of Ukraine's staid political elite had trouble concealing their emotions for a man whom people loved or hated, but toward whom they had difficulty being indifferent. A red-eyed Leonid Kravchuk, the first president of Ukraine and current member of Parliament, with whom Mr. Chornovil had clashed also, removed his glasses and brushed away tears after paying his respects. National Deputy Vitalii Zhuravski, head of the Christian Democratic Party, sobbed.

Official delegations from the United States, led by Ambassador Steven Pifer, and Poland, which included members of the Polish Parliament, also paid their respects and offered condolences to the bereaved.

Approaching Mr. Chornovil's widow, Ambassador Pifer presented a letter of condolences from President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Chornovil's fellow former dissidents were present in abundance, among them Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Hel, Yuri Badzio, the Horyn brothers and Iryna Kalynets.

Ms. Kalynets hugged and consoled Mr. Chornovil's son Taras, who of all the family members seemed to be the most distraught.

That day, however, the common people lining the streets best expressed the love that the Rukh leader evoked in a large portion of the populace. They arrived by the thousands from all regions of Ukraine. Whether dressed in the natty attire that marks the new Ukrainian middle class, or in the drab, crumpled sport coats and babushky (kerchiefs) common to the villages of Ukraine, they cried and prayed in memory of Mr. Chornovil.

They tossed flowers and sang hymns as the casket proceeded up Volodymyrska Street from the Teacher's Building (once the headquarters of the Central Rada) to St. Volodymyr Sobor, where Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate led the funeral service, and afterwards, along the route from the cathedral to Baikove Cemetery, the historic final resting place of many of Ukraine's cultural, religious and political elite.

Patriarch Filaret, speaking before the beginning of services at the sobor, touched on the controversial and painful last days of Mr. Chornovil's life, when he was ousted as the chairman of the Rukh Party by a group of young members of Parliament. His refusal to accept his removal caused a political split within the party that has led to the creation of two Rukhs.

"Now is the time for all democratic and centrist forces to unite. ... There must be only one Rukh," said Patriarch Filaret to the masses jammed into the Orthodox cathedral.

He echoed statements made earlier by Mr. Chornovil's press secretary, Dmytro Ponomarchuk, who was with Mr. Chornovil in the ill-fated automobile that broadsided a giant tandem trailer outside Kyiv late on the night of March 25, and who escaped death only because he was asleep in the back seat as the car went under the trailer.

(Continued on page 6)

### Clinton's condolences

Mrs. Atena Vasylivna Pashko  
City of Kyiv

Dear Atena Vasylivna:

It was with great sorrow that I learned of the tragic death of your husband, Vyacheslav Chornovil. He elicited our greatest respect for his courageous defense of human rights and the hardships he endured during the Soviet period.

Mr. Chornovil was also much admired for his devotion to the task of building a democratic Ukraine. He will be well and long remembered for his contributions to his people and to the cause of freedom in Ukraine. Please accept my sincere condolences.

William J. Clinton



Roman Woronowycz

President Leonid Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko offer condolences.



Roman Woronowycz

Patriarch Filaret officiates at the funeral service inside St. Volodymyr Sobor.



Roman Woronowycz

The body of Vyacheslav Chornovil on view at the Teacher's Building.

# Rumors of conspiracy inflamed by lack of criminal investigation into fatal collision

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Even before the world and much of Ukraine had heard that Vyacheslav Chornovil had died in a car accident shortly before midnight on March 25, rumors were spreading like wildfire through the capital city that the fatal collision was not an accident, but a planned execution of the political leader by political opponents who had decided that the timing was right.

With the political party that Mr. Chornovil led in the throes of a deeply emotional split and with presidential elections approaching in October, the conspiracy theorists that quickly came out of the Kyivan woodwork surmised that those who wanted to be rid of Mr. Chornovil, a person despised by as many as adored him, could be safely removed before he played a defining role in the elections.

The rumors were flamed further by the government's quick announcement that the investigation into the Chornovil death would be limited to that accorded a fatal auto accident.

The day after Mr. Chornovil's tragic death, Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Kravchenko, in an appearance on Ukrainian Television, explained that the possibility of a murder conspiracy "is not and will not be investigated under the circumstances." He explained that the incident was an unfortunate accident, and that the driver of the diesel truck and trailer was a stable family man with a wife, a 10-year-old son and a 15-year-old daughter, who had lived in the same Dnipropetrovsk village of Oleksandropil for 12 years; a person who was not a hired assassin.

Although Mr. Kravchenko's ministry, which The Weekly contacted to get details of the collision, refused to comment until after its investigation is complete, much of what happened that night can be pieced together from various press accounts and interviews with people who were on the scene after the collision.

On the night of March 25, Mr. Chornovil was returning to Kyiv after a day spent politicking in Kirovohrad with National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko, Rukh's presidential candidate. The two politicians were returning together, but traveling in separate vehicles. The car in which Mr. Chornovil was a passenger, along with his press secretary, Dmytro Ponomarchuk, in all likelihood was traveling at between 140 and 150 kilometers per hour as it approached a KamAZ diesel truck hauling two trailers filled with a total of 11 tons of grain seed headed for the Volyn Oblast.

The KamAZ driver had missed his turnoff on the two-lane Boryspil-Zolotonosha highway near the village of Horodysche in Boryspil county, just outside of Kyiv, and the truck was perpendicular to the road as it made a slow U-turn on the dimly lit road.

The driver of Mr. Chornovil's Toyota, Yevhen Pavliv, hit his brakes about 39 meters from the truck, as evidenced by the skid marks. The car's anti-skid system did not allow the car to turn sideways, as could have been expected, and the vehicle hit the truck between the truck hitch and the front trailer wheels. As the car slid under the truck its top was sheared off, instantly killing Messrs. Pavliv and Chornovil.

Why Mr. Pavliv, a professional driver who had raced automobiles competitively, did not risk an attempt to swerve off the road, even though a ravine adjoined it, rather than hit the truck will probably never be known.

At the time of impact the Toyota had probably slowed to some 50 kilometers per hour, according to an official of the Security Service of Ukraine who wished to remain unidentified. He said that, had the car swerved into the truck or had it hit one of the truck's wheels, the chance that anyone would have died would have been greatly reduced as the Toyota's airbags would have absorbed much of the impact.

And that, said the official, is the main problem with the murder conspiracy theory: the certainty of death, given all the variables, would not be high in this type of a situation.

But those close to Mr. Chornovil and others at the scene of the collision soon after it occurred are questioning details that have led them to demand that an investigation into a possible murder conspiracy must take place.

At a public meeting held at Baikove Cemetery before Mr. Chornovil's body was interred, several members of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada stated outrightly that the late Rukh leader was murdered.

National Deputy Les Taniuk, a leader of the Rukh Party who remained with Mr. Chornovil after the split, called the incident "a killing."

National Deputy Vitalii Zhuravskiy, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, was even more explicit. "I do not believe the death of Vyacheslav Chornovil was an accident. It was a fair warning to those who have not made their choice on the eve of the election season."

Ilko Kucheriv, head of the sociological polling organization Democratic Initiative and a close friend of Mr. Ponomarchuk, told The Weekly that too many questions remain unanswered to limit the scope of the investigation.

"It looks very suspicious, and the investigation should include the possibility of an organized murder," he said.

He explained that he was present at the scene of the crime not long after the collision, where he talked with Mr. Udovenko's body guard, who told him that he never saw any headlights or running lights shining from the KamAZ. According to Mr. Kucheriv, the body guard also stated that two other men seem to have been with the driver, but soon afterwards they disappeared.

Time will tell whether such questions will be answered, but some believe a criminal investigation is unlikely.

"If the government refuses to consider the possibility of murder, then nothing will come of it," Serhii Naboka, a journalist and political commentator, told The Weekly. "And, if the driver was in fact involved, then he was paid off in such a way that he will never talk."

Mr. Naboka said that in his opinion most of the evidence is merely circumstantial or downright conjecture, but he agreed that certain inconsistencies in the facts as they have been reported leave room for questions.

Mr. Naboka also explained that sufficient precedent exists to believe the "wild speculation" that to an extent surrounds the Chornovil death and that it can be found in the way the Soviet KGB operated historically. The KGB was the secret service arm of the Soviet government that was well-known for its creative and ruthless suppression of political critics and opponents of the Soviet regime.

Mr. Naboka said the manner in which Mr. Chornovil died was similar to one method that Soviet leaders used to rid themselves of political opponents and potential adver-

saries. Trucks were used in the murder deaths of at least one early Soviet revolutionary, who was known as Kamo. He died after he fell into disfavor with Stalin, when a truck ran into the bicycle on which he was riding.

Then, in 1980, the head of the Belarusian Communist Party, Petro Masherov, who had become popular among the Belarusian people for advocating an early form of glasnost, died under questionable circumstances when his Chaika automobile ran into a truck carrying tons of potatoes.

Mr. Naboka emphasized, however, that those incidents and others are not proof that what happened to Mr. Chornovil was no accident. "All that can be built is a chain of similarity," said the political commentator.

Mr. Naboka said the field of those who could be responsible is wide open because there were many who might find political expedience in the death of the vocal and uncompromising Mr. Chornovil.

Although many have woven a complicated web of conspiracy, few, if any are ready to publicly come forward and say who they suspect might be responsible for Mr. Chornovil's death. Mr. Naboka said he has heard accusations aimed at everybody — from the Communist Party leadership and the current Ukrainian state leadership to those on the far right who often had been at odds with the late Rukh Party leader and the splinter Rukh Party that broke with Mr. Chornovil weeks before his death.

But, as Mr. Naboka underscored, "there is no evidence," only the theories, rumors and wild speculations of people trying to find the answer to why the political force that was Mr. Chornovil died so suddenly and so tragically.



Hennadii Udovenko is the lead pallbearer during the funeral procession at Baikove Cemetery.



A woman weeps as she stands along the funeral procession route.

## Ukraine mourns...

(Continued from page 4)

"The best tribute to Vyacheslav Chornovil would be if both Rukhs united in his memory," said Mr. Ponomarchuk from his hospital bed two days after the fateful night.

The crowd that stood outside the Teacher's Building on the morning of the funeral did not seem ready to accept that proposal, at the time. As the official delegation from the Rukh Party that had broken ranks with Mr. Chornovil arrived to pay its respects, the crowd broke into chants of "Shame, shame," and shouts of "traitors" and "schismatics."

The delegation, led by new party leader Yuri Kostenko, quickly shuffled into the building, stopped briefly at the casket and shuffled out. None of them approached Ms. Pashko to offer condolences, and no representative from the Kostenko Rukh was seen later, either at church or the cemetery.

After the one-hour funeral service at St. Volodymyr Sobor – which the thousands who could not get inside the church heard on large speakers set up outside – funeral organizers utilized a hearse to carry the casket for the two-hour walk to the cemetery.

At Baikove the main gates of the historical cemetery were quickly closed to keep the masses out after the official funeral participants had entered, but then reopened minutes later, when the surging crowd looked as if it might break the down barrier.

One elderly lady, overcome by emotion and having lost self-control, fought through the densely packed crowd with two carnations in hand, screaming: "Let me see him, let me see the Ukrainian Jesus. I have the flower of his soul in my hand."

Overall, however, the crowd was subdued and respectful.

Mr. Udovenko, the former minister of foreign affairs, who directed the funeral arrangements as the head of the Verkhovna Rada's ad hoc funeral committee and who witnessed the tragic death of Mr. Chornovil from a car trailing the Chornovil automobile as the group returned to Kyiv that fateful night, led a public meeting at Baikove.



Irene Jarosewich

The public participates in the funeral procession up Taras Shevchenko Boulevard.

There were political moments – statements by some Rukh leaders who had stuck by Mr. Chornovil condemning the political schism and the Rukh Party led by Mr. Kostenko, but for the most part the speakers, politicians, former political dissidents and foreign guests recalled and paid homage to the memory of a person they loved and respected.

National Deputy Mykhailo Kosiv of the Rukh Party summed up best why so many had turned out to pay their respects to a man whose time as a political leader was marked by much controversy. "It took such a tragic death for people to realize who it was that we had among us," said Mr. Kosiv.

Another Rukh national deputy, Lila Hryhorovych, called Mr. Chornovil the Ukrainian Washington and likened him to Nelson Mandela. "Our Washington, the

great Vyacheslav Chornovil, unfortunately, did not reach his final destiny as did a similar figure, Nelson Mandela," said Ms. Hryhorovych.

Viktor Pynzenyk, a national deputy who leads the Reform and Order Party, which had formed a coalition with Mr. Chornovil to support Mr. Udovenko for the presidency, said that Mr. Chornovil changed people. "Anybody who met Vyacheslav Maksymovych could not help but be affected by his energy. He simply fired up people with his ideas and his tenacity," said Mr. Pynzenyk.

A member of the Armenian Parliament, who had spent time in the Soviet gulag with Mr. Chornovil, recalled how even in prison he was a leader and organizer.

Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko announced that a street in Kyiv would be

renamed in memory of Mr. Chornovil.

Then, as the casket was lowered into the ground, the army orchestra struck the first notes of the Ukrainian national anthem and a seven-gun salute went off in honor of the man about whom Mykhailo Horyn had said just moments before: "History will show that without him today's independent Ukraine would not have been possible."

In an irony of fate and history, Mr. Chornovil's burial site at Baikove Cemetery lies some 30 yards from the grave of the former head of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the person who was part of the regime that persecuted and incarcerated the rights advocate for 20 years.

However, Mr. Chornovil still will be in opposition, even if symbolically: his grave lies on the opposite side of the walkway.

## In Memoriam: Vyacheslav Chornovil

*'He will always be remembered...'*

Statement by Ambassador Steven Pifer, Embassy of the United States of America, Kyiv.

It is with great sorrow that I learned of the tragic and untimely death of Vyacheslav Chornovil. Mr. Chornovil's long and courageous struggle for Ukrainian independence and his contributions to the development of the Ukrainian state will always be remembered. Please accept my condolences and the condolences of the Embassy community.

*'A great leader of Ukraine's drive for independence...'*

Statement by William Green Miller, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine.

I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Vyacheslav Chornovil in a tragic automobile accident. Mr. Chornovil was a great leader of Ukraine's drive for independence and, of course, was an inspiration for all Ukrainians as the leader of the Rukh Party.

Mr. Chornovil gave objective advice to his govern-

ment and to the friends of Ukraine. He was very helpful to me, as ambassador, in telling it like it is. He was very direct, honest, and always had the interests of Ukraine foremost in his mind.

This is a great loss for Ukraine, and for Ukraine's friends like the United States, but his example will be an inspiration for Ukraine in the future.

We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family in this tragic moment.



During the 1991 presidential campaign: on the left, a Chornovil campaign poster; on the right Vyacheslav Chornovil speaks with the public during a campaign stop.

## In Memoriam: Vyacheslav Chornovil

### *"Chornovil was movement..."*

*Statement by Twentieth Century of Human Rights.*

For the present generation, the name of Vyacheslav Chornovil is associated with Rukh (the Popular Movement of Ukraine) as a social phenomenon, as the most influential national-democratic party in contemporary Ukraine, and as the prominent and firm island of opposition in the swamp of the Verkhovna Rada.

For the generation of his contemporaries, a generation that blossomed in the fog-enveloped dawn of the post-Stalinist thaw and then was beaten, denounced and murdered by the cruel and arbitrary Brezhnevite regime; for the generation of the Shestydesiatnyky (Sixtiers) and subsequent human rights activists, Vyacheslav Chornovil was the embodiment of constant movement in thought and deed.

Chornovil was movement in a somnolent kingdom of fatalistic obsequiousness and subservience. Chornovil was movement towards freedom, away from the zone of the gulag, away from the zone of the USSR. Chornovil was a force that gave momentum to the human rights movement, the "zek general," the quicksilver mind, the uncompromising battler against political subterfuge and treachery.

"The Chornovil Papers" were the first manifestation of independent Ukrainian samvydav to arrive, like a swallow, in the West. Collected in the heady releases of the Ukrainian Herald, they were among the earliest examples of an independent, proud stance; of emancipated thought and word.

Today, Ukraine is in mourning. Today, thousands beyond Ukraine's borders are stunned by the news of the tragic death of Vyacheslav Chornovil and his driver, Yevhen Pavliv. They cannot believe that Chornovil has come to rest, because Chornovil was movement.

The organization Twentieth Century of Human Rights (formerly, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, once headed by Vyacheslav Chornovil after his release from imprisonment), has received condolences from various activists living in the West: Aishe Seitmuratova of the Crimean Tatar movement; Yuriy Yarym-Agaev, member of the Moscow Helsinki Group; Andriy Grigorenko, son of the late Petro Grigorenko, patriarch of the human rights movement; Sviatoslav Karavansky, veteran of the national opposition movement; and from friends in Detroit, New York, Washington and Toronto...

We have sent these condolences onward, along with our own, to the family and friends of Vyacheslav Chornovil and Yevhen Pavliv, and turn to the Lord in prayer:

"Remember them, O Lord, in Your Kingdom."

**Raisa Moroz  
Leonid Plyushch  
Nina Samokish  
Nadia Svitlychna**

### *'A dynamic leader, full of ideas...'*

*Statement by Osyp Zinkewych, founder of Smoloskyp publishing house and the Smoloskyp International Charitable Foundation in Kyiv.*

The death of Vyacheslav Chornovil is especially tragic for Ukraine today, when its political life is suffering from what I would call an epidemic of "fractionalization." In the past, even though he was repressed and in prison, Chornovil was the one who unified the Ukrainian diaspora. His book, "Lykho z Rozumu" ("The Chornovil Papers"), became a kind of unifying factor, which renewed the hope of a diaspora that had lost all hope. It showed that there was a national liberation struggle going on in Ukraine – a different kind of struggle, using completely different methods, but, nonetheless, a struggle for freedom and independence. In this Vyacheslav Chornovil played an important, leading role – himself and through his writings, published abroad in Ukrainian and other languages by Smoloskyp and other publishers.

Especially after he joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, he became an example of a dynamic leader, full of ideas and initiatives, who, loathing inactivity, worked incessantly, believing in Ukraine and its future. This had a great impact especially on young Ukrainians who were born and grew up abroad. He was the most popular leader for them; they believed in him and trusted him. And this was his great achievement, both for the diaspora and for Ukraine, in the past and in the present.

I hope that his death will somehow serve as a unifying factor for Ukrainian politicians and political parties.



**Vyacheslav Chornovil (second from right) with Ukrainian human rights activists during a reception on November 17, 1988, at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Moscow that was held during a landmark meeting between members of the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of the U.S. Congress. Also in the photo (from left) are: the Rev. Mykhailo Havryliv, Oles Shevchenko, Ivan Hel, Mykola Horbal, Bohdan Horyn, Orest Deychakiwsky (staffer of the U.S. Helsinki Commission), Bohdan Horyn and Mykhailo Osadchy.**

### *'A founder of independent Ukraine'*

*Statement by Ihor Gawdiak, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.*

Thirty-two years ago the world became acquainted with a 29-year-old Ukrainian journalist, Vyacheslav Chornovil. His extensive report on the trials of Ukrainian patriots, titled "Lykho z Rozumu" (published abroad as) "The Chornovil Papers" was covered by the major media and soon it was read in Ukrainian and in numerous translations in many countries of the world. This was Chornovil's declaration of war against the system that had oppressed his nation, and he waged this war for nearly a quarter of a century, earning for himself a place at the head of the triumphal column of victors.

On March 26, news of the death of one of the founders of independent Ukraine, one of its democratically elected legislators and an internationally recognized statesman covered the world at the speed of modern communications.

This was tragic news. Ukraine still needs the efforts of one of its main builders. But we should also remember that Vyacheslav Chornovil was fortunate to have achieved what he had set out to do, to see and enjoy his victory, and that his name is forever written on the pages of Ukraine's history.

### *'Unparalleled moral courage ...'*

*Statement of Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.*

Scholars of 20th century Ukrainian history will forever recognize the extraordinary contributions of Vyacheslav Chornovil. As a prominent dissident in the late Soviet era, Chornovil displayed unparalleled moral courage. Chornovil never capitulated despite being imprisoned several times for his principles. The publication of "The Chornovil Papers" made the Western public aware of Soviet violations of national and human rights in Ukraine and won international support for the Ukrainian cause. In the 1980s, he emerged as a leader of Ukraine's drive for independence. The establishment of Ukrainian independence between August and December 1991 was in no small part the work of Vyacheslav Chornovil. He may be rightly regarded as one of the founding fathers of a free Ukraine.

One of his great ideals was Ukraine as a country for all of its citizens. His determined efforts to create a Ukrainian state welcoming to all the various peoples of Ukraine helped to ensure a peaceful transition to independence. Through his life and work, Chornovil showed the practical realization of the Ukrainian ideal of "sobornist". Throughout his life, he bridged past regional divisions within Ukraine and made the division of Ukraine into "east" and "west" a matter of the past. His untimely death is an irreparable loss.

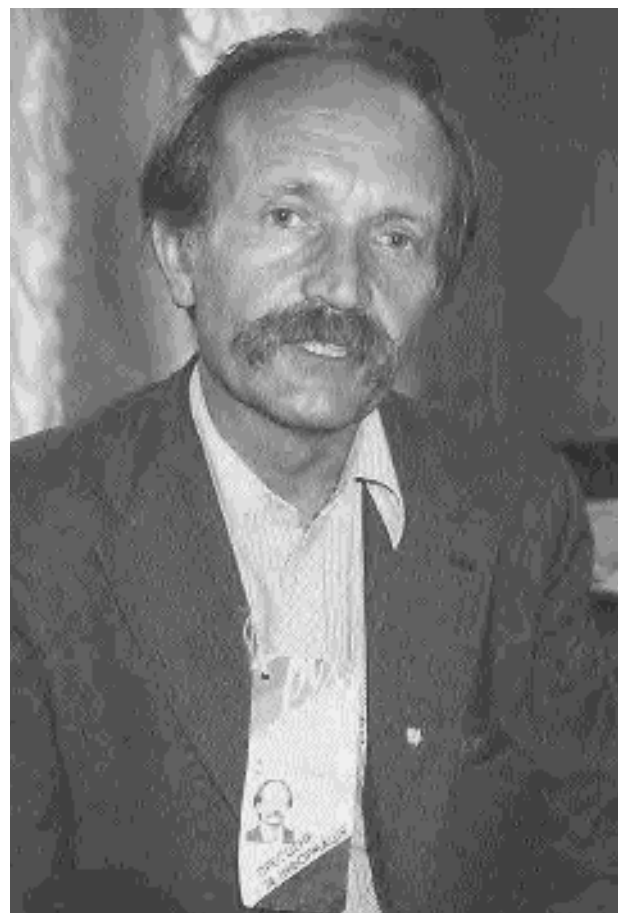
### *'A fighter in word and deed...'*

*Statement by Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian National Association.*

News about the untimely and tragic death of Vyacheslav Chornovil, national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada and leader of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, was a painful blow to the Ukrainian diaspora. We have lost a principal leader of Ukraine's national-patriotic forces, a courageous and unequivocal defender of human and national rights, an active builder of an independent Ukrainian state based on rule of law and humanistic-democratic principles.

Vyacheslav Chornovil was a person of staunch convictions, who did not stray from those convictions when it came to the national interests of the Ukrainian nation. As a fighter, in both word and deed, against totalitarianism, he defended the principles of democracy and freedom.

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, speaking on behalf of all its members, expresses sincere condolences to Mr. Chornovil's wife, Atena Pashko, his entire family, his friends, and all who grieve as a result of this great loss for the Ukrainian nation.



**Vyacheslav Chornovil at the Rukh Congress in 1989.**

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### He is irreplaceable



Zinovii Krasivsky

He was a powerful figure who engendered fierce loyalty and affection, as well as angry rejection – at the very least respect and admiration, often grudging. He was a natural leader who spent most of his life in a system that preferred to appoint them.

The unexpected and violent death of Vyacheslav Maksymovych Chornovil, political leader and long-time human rights activist, stunned Kyiv and gave pause throughout Ukraine. With his quick mind, quick walk and rapid-fire speech, Vyacheslav Maksymovych, as he preferred to be called by all other than strangers, was a vibrant and integral part of the political spectrum in Ukraine, even as he faced a profound political crisis in his own party, Rukh.

His personal and political philosophy were embedded in his often-cited vision: "Ukraina, democracy, the individual." The three elements were inter-connected – one could not be without the others. The vision did not depend on any one tactic, or specific strategy, and was not an ideology, but a consciousness of what a nation, a people, an individual should be, and what they should have: dignity and respect. Independence was only the first step.

Unlike many political leaders in Ukraine, who, while giving lip service to democracy, actively shun direct contact with the people or simply use "the people" as a rhetorical tool, Vyacheslav Chornovil loved and believed in the people of Ukraine, believed in their inherent dignity and common sense, and was always entreating them to move forward, to demand more.

The newspaper Chas-Time, of which he was editor-in-chief, included the following quote from Mr. Chornovil in a special edition dedicated to his memory: "There are two fundamental venues for spiritual creativity and the development of common good: a people and the individual. They – while alive – strive to move forward, evolve, grow. And only death, destruction or an extreme threat can halt the common effort of the people and the unique endeavors of individuals."

Vyacheslav Chornovil's unwavering dedication to Ukraine and its people was returned in kind. Tens of thousands came to Kyiv to mourn his death. The grief and sorrow among the crowd was deep. Sobbing women gently lay flowers on the road along which his casket was to be carried. Distraught men recalled his visits to their small village Rukh organizations – where sometimes only a few dozen people would gather – and his expressions of gratitude to those who came. Among the mourners, throughout the day, one phrase echoed again and again: "He is irreplaceable."

A political leader, a human rights activist, Vyacheslav Maksymovych Chornovil was also an editor, journalist and writer. [For a biography see page 3.] His untimely death is deeply felt at The Ukrainian Weekly. The lives of many of our current and former staffers, and the history of the newspaper, have been closely intertwined with Mr. Chornovil.

For 22 years, Roma Hadzewycz has been covering Mr. Chornovil, both his activities in Ukraine and his sojourns abroad, on the pages of this paper. Staff Editor Irene Jarosewich, while press secretary for foreign journalists at Rukh's press center, for several years was Mr. Chornovil's translator and liaison with foreign media, and Kyiv Press Bureau chief Roman Woronowycz, who has been covering Rukh in recent years, had just completed an in-depth interview with Mr. Chornovil. Andriy Wynnycykj of our Toronto Bureau covered Mr. Chornovil during his visits to Canada.

Former Associate Editor Chrystyna Lapychak wrote extensively about Ukraine's dissident movement and Associate Editor Marta Kolomayets, in between stints with The Weekly, conducted the first videotaped interview with Mr. Chornovil and his colleague Mykhailo Horyn in 1987. Both covered Rukh and its leaders while serving as this paper's Kyiv correspondents. Former Assistant Editor Khristina Lew was active in a Washington group that supported the fledgling Rukh and later covered its activity first-hand from Kyiv. Former Associate Editor George Zarycky penned editorials and "dissident profiles" during the not-too-distant years of Soviet repression. Editors Zenon Snylyk and Ihor Dlaboha wrote extensively about this Ukrainian patriot's "anti-Soviet" activity.

And there were many, many other connections that this newspaper and its staffers (not all of them named here) had and felt deeply ... In a sense, we at The Weekly grew up with Vyacheslav Chornovil. We knew he was an individual, a leader, that comes along so rarely. It pleased us that Mr. Chornovil treated The Weekly with respect and even affection as a kindred spirit in the struggle against the wasteland of Soviet and Russo-centric information about Ukraine. We mourn the passing of not only a great man, but a colleague whom we considered a dear friend.

A powerful figure, a natural leader, Vyacheslav Chornovil was also a fighter – in the most positive sense – by instinct. His was a commanding, insistent presence. During his days in the Soviet gulag, his fellow dissidents referred to him as "the general." He was given this moniker in part for his drive to be up front and in charge. Fundamentally, however, as one human rights activist stated at a press conference during Mr. Chornovil's 1991 presidential campaign, this characterization was an acknowledgment of his determination to fight for the principles in which he believed, for confronting and defeating opposition, for his ability to encourage and rally others to do likewise and for his unyielding dedication to make real his vision.

The voice of one of Ukraine's most remarkable and beloved sons has been stilled.

February  
1973

Turning the pages back...

Twenty-six years ago, in February 1973, Vyacheslav Chornovil was sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his role as editor of The Ukrainian Herald, an underground dissident publication (samvydav) that chronicled Soviet repressions in Ukraine.

Following are excerpts from The Ukrainian Weekly's March 17, 1973, story reporting on Mr. Chornovil's trial.

\* \* \*

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the 35-year-old Ukrainian journalist who had first exposed the KGB witch hunts and kangaroo trials in Ukraine, has been sentenced to seven years at hard labor and five years of exile [later it was learned the sentence was six years' imprisonment and three years' exile] by a Soviet court in Lviv last month, said the Smoloskyp Ukrainian Information Service, citing dissident sources that passed on the news through Helsinki, Finland.

Chornovil, whose account of the 1965-1966 trials in Ukraine was published in the West under the title of "The Chornovil Papers" and has been widely utilized for documentation of the violation of human and constitutional rights in the Soviet Union, refused to recant at the trial, said the sources, and declined to testify against other Ukrainian dissidents kept in Soviet prisons since January of last year.

Chornovil, like most of the arrested Ukrainians, was tried under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Penal Code which makes it a crime to spread "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

The sources said that Valentyn Moroz, 36-year-old Ukrainian historian who is serving a nine-year term of imprisonment, was brought to Lviv and asked to testify against Chornovil. Moroz refused, as did other witnesses called by the prosecution, claiming that the trial of Chornovil is invalid because, contrary to Soviet law, the accused was kept under investigation for more than a year. ...

Like the recent trial of Leonid Plyushch and other Ukrainian intellectuals, that of Chornovil was held behind closed doors. Neither friends nor relatives of the accused were allowed to sit in on the proceedings. In the case of Plyushch, who was confined to a mental institution for an indefinite period of time, the accused himself was barred from the trial.

Chornovil, who was born in Cherkasy region of Ukraine in 1937, graduated from Kyiv University and worked with the state-operated television in Lviv. As a journalist, he covered the 1965-1966 trials of Ukrainian dissidents and then published the detailed accounts of the trials which showed crass violations of constitutional and human rights. The work was eventually smuggled to the West and published under the title "The Chornovil Papers" in English and several other languages.

He was arrested by the Soviet secret police in 1966 and then again in 1967.

(Continued on page 24)

Українська Республіка

## VYACHESLAV CHORNOVIL



Journalist  
7 Years Imprisonment

Українська Республіка

Українська Республіка



## EASTER PASTORALS

*The joy of the Resurrection:  
the gift of the Father's love*

To the Reverend Clergy, the Venerable Monastics and all the devout of the Eparchy of Stamford:

Christ is risen – *Xristoc Bock* ☩

As we celebrate the infinite joy of the Resurrection of Our Lord, we may remember the tremendous assurance that Our Lord has given us in the simple words: The Father loves you (John 16:27). By sending us His Son, Jesus Christ, to endure the Passion and Death on the Cross for us and to rise again in glory, the Father has given us the ultimate Sign of His Love. The Father loves you.

In our time, many people feel that no one loves them, that no one cares about them. In search of love, people who feel orphaned and abandoned often turn to empty and destructive substitutes (crime, alcohol, drugs and so on) for the love they have not found. In extreme cases this unsuccessful search for love leads to death: to murder and to suicide. That is the antithesis of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The Resurrection of Our Lord is the expression and the proof of the Father's love for us. Never doubt that the Family loves you. In Jesus Christ, the Father's love has delivered all of us from sin and death, from slavery to the idols that dominate us and the ideologies that degrade us. In the authentic freedom of the sons of God, we are open to the Father's love for us.

As we celebrate Holy Pascha (Easter) with the most radiant joy, we must be inspired to spread the message of the Risen Lord: the Father loves you. All

men and women, all children and young people, need to know that God loves each person whom God has created. The Father loves you now, the Father has always loved you, and the Father will love you no matter what, for all eternity. You can rely on the Father's steadfast love.

We Christians, who know that the Father loves us, must become credible witnesses of the Father's love, in the Church, in our daily lives, in our choices and attitudes, in accepting other people and serving them, and in faithfully respecting God's will and keeping His commandments. So many people need to know that the Father loves them; we can bring them this good news most effectively when we appear and behave like people who know the Father's love.

I pray particularly for parents, who share in God's own work of giving life to new sons and daughters and who strive to teach their children to know the love of the Father. I pray for the priests and deacons, the monks and nuns, who try to bring God's love to everyone. And I pray especially for those who doubt that the Father loves them. Have no doubt, have no fear: the Father loves you! As we shout out and sing our deepest joy in the Resurrection, remember that this joy is meant for you, personally; the joy of the Resurrection is the great gift of the Father's love for you. No matter who you are, remember the words of St. John Chrysostom:

(Continued on page 19)

*May the Risen Lord bring us  
peace and joy now and forever*

Very Reverend and Reverend Fathers, Deacons, Venerable Sisters and Monks, dear Brothers and Sisters in Christ!

Christ is risen!

Indeed he is risen!

This 1,999th year is the final year of preparations for the Great Jubilee of 2000. The holy father designated this last year, 1999, as the year to honor God the Father. The whole Catholic Church is doing that. How fortunate are we, Ukrainian Catholics, that Ukraine is now free and independent and that our brothers and sisters there are able to honor God the Father freely. For that fact alone we all should be most grateful by praying every day, by learning our Church Services and participating in them in our parishes, by learning our catechism and living it. What a wonderful way to honor God the Father and to be truly grateful for that blessing alone. However, we have much more to be grateful for and to honor, praise and worship our God the Father.

When Jesus resurrected from the dead He often appeared to His disciples and friends. The very first appearance of the Resurrected Lord Jesus is worth our atten-

tion. "When He had risen, early on the first day of the week, He appeared first to Mary Magdalene..." (Mk.16:9...). Then St. John the Evangelist recorded the following: "Jesus said to her, 'Stop holding on to Me, for I have not yet ascended to the Father. But go to My brothers and tell them I am going to My Father and your Father, to My God and your God'" (Jn.20:17). Let us take a moment and reflect upon those awesome words of our Resurrected Lord: "My father and your father, my god and your God."

Jesus, the Risen Lord, identifies Himself with us humans. He tells us that His God is our God and that His Father is our Father. That God, the Father, is the source of our lives, the fountain of all our blessings, talents and gifts, our everything. For a Father is precisely that, the ultimate source of life. What a profound truth! How great and wonderful is our God! How most grateful we should be and how constantly we should honor and worship Him!

Jesus taught us how to praise and worship Him by saying these words: "Our Father in heaven, hallowed be Your name, Your kingdom come, Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven" (Mt.6:9-10). By doing God's will here on earth we truly worship Him in the highest possible way. To do His will here on earth, as it is done in heaven, should be our primary goal in life here and hereafter. If we can make that our main purpose in life, then Jesus would truly resurrect in our hearts and that would be the most joyous Easter for us all.

May the year 1999 truly be a year dedi-

(Continued on page 19)

*Faces and Places*

by Myron B. Kuropas

**The Resurrection story revisited**

Every year during Lent I try to read something that will strengthen my faith in Jesus Christ.

Although I'm a believer, I must admit that, like so many other people, I am influenced by the mass media which, in the United States at least, is not just areligious, but anti-religious. Attacks on the Catholic Church and the religious right are examples of this journalistic mind-set, which has adopted the position that religion is backward, medieval, embarrassing and irrelevant.

In his book "The Culture of Disbelief," Stephen Carter, professor at Yale, an African American, confirms what many of us have observed: the American elite – the chattering classes of academics, the art crowd, social activists and their fellow travelers, the liberal American judiciary – are hostile to religion, especially if it is introduced into the public square. In their view, religious convictions are fine, as long as they remain in the closet.

Especially troubling to those who would marginalize Christianity is Christ's Resurrection. If Christ rose from the dead, then He is the son of God and we are beholden to Him. If he didn't rise from the dead, then there is no after-life, no universal truths, no accountability, no sin. Billions of Christians have been misled for 2,000 years. Christ is no more than a smiling guidance counselor who distributes warm fuzzies to the afflicted. In the words of Protagoras, "man is the measure of all things."

Paradoxically, some of the leaders of the Jesus-the-guru group are biblical scholars who established the so-called "Jesus Seminar" in 1985. They have been convening regularly to vote on the "authenticity" (determined by feeling rather than evidence) of the Gospels. Their approach is to question whether Jesus could have said what he said and when he said it. Their activities, which attracted much media attention about three years ago, are usually good copy around Eastertime. For example, see "The Death of Jesus" (Newsweek, April 4, 1994), "In Search of Jesus" (U.S. News and World Report, April 8, 1996), "The Search for Jesus" (Time, April 8, 1996) and "Rethinking the Resurrection" (Newsweek, April 8, 1996). Most biblical scholars disagree with the conclusions of the Jesus Seminar. The Rev. John Meier of Catholic University, author of a book on Jesus titled "A Marginal Jew," described the seminar's deliberations as "the religious equivalent of the O.J. Simpson trial."

According to John Dominic Crossan, a former Catholic priest, professor of biblical studies at DePaul University, author of many books on the historical Jesus, and co-chair of the Jesus Seminar, the stories of the Resurrection are fanciful. Jesus' body, he argues, was left to rot and was eventually eaten by scavenging dogs. Mr. Crossan can often be found speaking on college campuses, where he popularizes the notion that there are two Jesuses: the historical (real) Jesus and the Jesus of faith.

Adding to Christian revisionism is the so-called Q document, ancient writing which some biblical scholars argue was the source for the Gospels of Matthew and Luke. In a December 1996 Atlantic Monthly article titled "The Search for a No-Frills Jesus," Charlotte Allen writes that these reconstructionists believe that the authors of the Q document "esteemed Jesus as simply a roving sage who preached a life

of possessionless wandering and full acceptance of one's fellow human beings, no matter how disreputable or marginal. In that respect, they say, he was a Jesus for the America of the third millennium, a Jesus with little supernatural baggage but much respect for cultural diversity."

The book that enriched my understanding this year was "The Case for Christ: A Journalist's Personal Investigation of the Evidence for Jesus" by Lee Strobel, a lawyer and longtime investigative police reporter for the Chicago Tribune. Approaching the task as a skeptical analyst, Mr. Strobel initiated his two-year quest for hard facts about Jesus soon after his wife became a Christian. His cogent conclusions are very persuasive, especially his review of the evidence regarding the Resurrection. I can't possibly do justice to all the facts Mr. Strobel has marshalled to rebut the revisionists, but the questions and arguments below should give the reader some idea of his approach.

Did Jesus really die on the cross? Was His body really absent from the tomb? Was the tomb secure? Were guards really present? Can eyewitnesses be trusted? Can apparent discrepancies and contradictions in the Gospel accounts be reconciled? Why did women visit the tomb if it was secured and guarded? Why didn't Christ's followers mention the open tomb to non-believers? These and other questions are answered factually and precisely.

Was Jesus' death a sham and His Resurrection a hoax? One story is that Jesus never really died on the cross. He was taken down half-alive, tended to and healed of his wounds in order to reappear to his disciples. Scrupulously reviewing the medical evidence, Mr. Strobel concludes that Jesus was already half-dead following His scourging (he was in hypovolemic shock following massive blood loss) and that His death on the cross was inevitable.

Six reasons are offered to authenticate the open tomb: 1) the oldest and most reliable source of historical information, I Corinthians 15, corroborates what Jesus' followers knew within two years of his Resurrection. By then they had already "formulated a doctrine of the atonement, were convinced that he had been raised from the dead in bodily form, associated Jesus with God, and found support for all these convictions in the Old Testament." 2) Christ's disciples, even skeptics like Paul and James, went to their deaths proclaiming Christ's Resurrection. Nobody knowingly and willingly dies for a lie. 3) The site of Jesus' tomb was known to Christians and Jews alike. The Jews never denied the empty tomb. If Christ was a faker, it would be impossible for Christianity to have been born in the same city where everyone would be aware of the fraud. 4) In contrast to the flowery and apocryphal second century accounts of the Resurrection, Mark's empty tomb story is simple and stark. 5) The fact that the empty tomb was discovered by women, second-class citizens in ancient Israel, and not by the apostles, adds to the authenticity of the account. If all was legend, there would have been a more positive spin regarding a male presence.

The skeptics are wrong. The historical Christ and the Christ of faith are one and the same. It was always thus.

Khrystos Voskres! Christ is risen!

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## Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute hosts Ukraine's ambassador to U.S.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Ukrainian Research Institute on March 8-9 hosted the first visit to Harvard University by Anton Buteiko, ambassador of Ukraine to the United States. Over the course of the two-day visit Ambassador Buteiko met with Harvard University officials – both at the Ukrainian Research Institute and at a number of other centers at Harvard – and gave a public lecture, co-sponsored by the institute, at the Kennedy School of Government.

As is customary for visiting dignitaries, Ambassador Buteiko began his visit to Harvard by meeting with the university marshal, Dr. Richard Hunt. With the Ukrainian flag flying proudly at University Hall, the ambassador was presented with an official Harvard memento, a pewter cup, while the ambassador in turn gave the marshal an illustrated book on Ukraine.

The ambassador then visited Harvard's Houghton Library and viewed its collection of rare Ucrainica, including a signed Mazepa manuscript. After a brief tour of Boston, Ambassador Buteiko had lunch with Ukrainian Research Institute staff and associates.

Later that afternoon he listened to the seminar presentation by Eugene Fishel, an institute mid-career fellow from the U.S. Department of State, on the policy-making process in this country toward

Ukraine. The ambassador was able to bring his unique perspective to the subject in the ensuing discussion session.

The next day Ambassador Buteiko visited a number of academic centers, including the centers for European and Jewish studies. He also visited policy-oriented programs engaged in Ukrainian projects, such as the Kennedy School's Ukrainian National Security Program and the Harvard Institute for International Development.

In the afternoon the ambassador gave a lecture at the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Kennedy School of Government. The well-attended lecture was on the subject "Ukraine's Role in the Stability and Security of Central and Eastern Europe." The ambassador stressed the importance of Ukraine to stability in the region, and the progress the country has made on economic reform and democratization.

Following the lecture, Harvard professors, policy experts and students – including students from Ukraine – participated in a lively discussion on contemporary Ukrainian issues.

Ambassador Buteiko's Harvard visit was capped off by a dinner at the home of Tanya Vytvytsky of the Sabre Foundation. The highlight of the evening was a selection of music on Ukrainian themes performed by Yakov Gubanov, the distinguished composer originally from Kyiv.



Kris Snibbe/Harvard News Office

Ambassador Anton Buteiko shows University Marshal Richard Hunt the illustrated book on Ukraine that he presented as a gift to the university.

### OBITUARY

## Prof. Myroslaw Semchyshyn, pedagogue and scholar in Ukraine and the diaspora

by Dr. Pavlo Pundy

CHICAGO – Prof. Myroslaw Semchyshyn, a pedagogue and scholar, died on February 5, in Chicago.

He was born on September 26, 1910, in the town of Zolochiv, Halychyna, into the family of scholars and civic activists Luke and Stefania (nee Vintoniak) Semchyshyn.

After having completed his high school (gymnasium) education in Zolochiv, he studied Slavic studies at the university of Lviv, receiving a master of philosophy degree. After completing two more years of philosophy practicum and matriculating in the required disciplines, he received the diplomas of instructor on the gymnasium and college levels.

In the years 1936-1938 he taught the Ukrainian language at the branch of the Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium in Lviv. During those years he was working also on completion of a doctorate in the field of Slavic philology, however, the start of World War II interrupted his studies.

During the first Soviet occupation of Halychyna Prof. Semchyshyn was a lecturer of Ukrainian language at Lviv University. In addition, he was lecturer in Ukrainian language and literature at the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute in Lviv and, concurrently, was scholarly collaborator in the department of linguistics at the Lviv branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

During the German occupation (1941-1944) Prof. Semchyshyn worked as a school administrator in the Ukrainian Central Committee and also as a journalist.

He emigrated at the beginning of September 1944, first to Vienna, where he was employed in the department of cultural affairs of the Ukrainian Assistance Committee, and, after the end of war, found himself in Salzburg, where he taught Ukrainian and literature in a private gymnasium, as well as in Polish preparatory pre-graduation classes sponsored by the Polish Red Cross.

During the years 1947-1955 he lived in England, where, after one year of teaching in a private school in Telford, he joined the Ukrainian weekly *Ukrainska Dumka*, the publication of the Association Ukrainians in

Great Britain. Subsequently he became office manager and a freelance journalist.

In the years 1954-1955 he was a scholarly collaborator of the Munich-based American Institute for the Study of the USSR and produced a major study of the educational system in Soviet Ukraine.

In 1955 he emigrated to America. In Chicago he became one of the collaborators and the first editor of the independent weekly *Ukrainian Life*, while working simultaneously for two American companies.

In 1961, after receiving American citizenship, Prof. Semchyshyn began working at the teachers' college in Chicago, later a state college, and since 1971 at Northeastern State University. In the course of 17 years he taught Russian, as well as the Polish and German languages and literatures. He retired in 1978.

In addition to his teaching obligations, in 1963 he initiated advanced-level studies in Chicago named after Petro Mohyla, and was the primary director and lecturer in those subjects. In 1973 he organized the citizens' committee at Illinois State University to introduce Ukrainian topics into the Slavic curricula, encompassing language, literature and cultural studies. He became the first lecturer for those subjects.

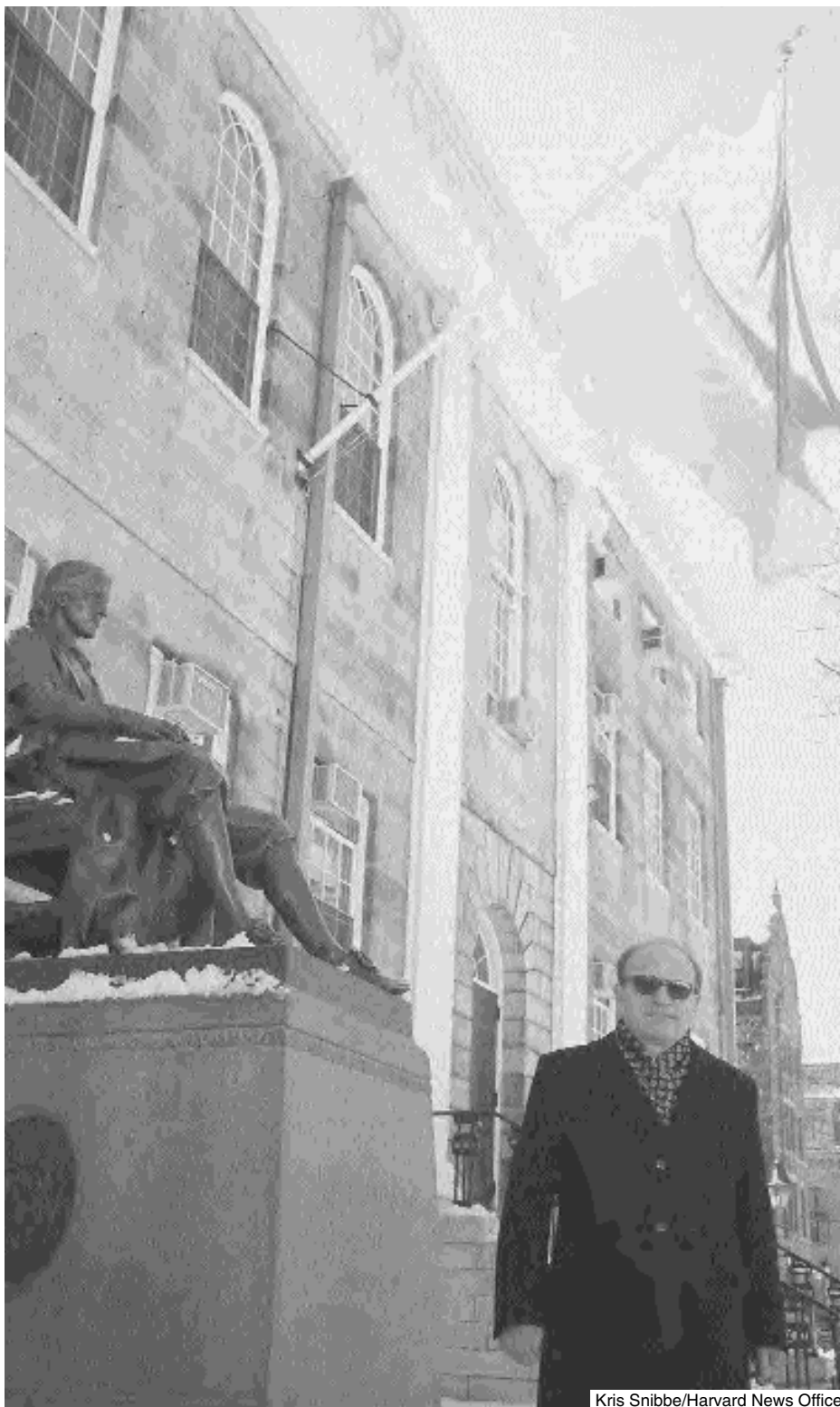
During 1967-1972 he was a participant in the Educational Coordinating Council of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, directing programs in schools dealing with Ukrainian studies and pedagogy. Several of his scholarly articles were published in Lviv and, later, in the diaspora.

Beginning in the 1960s he was active at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodymyr, where he was not only a member of the church council, but was primarily responsible for editing the *Cathedral Chronicle* (later renamed *The Messenger*) and all press materials.

Prof. Semchyshyn was a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), which in 1985 published his 564-page study titled "Thousand Years of Ukrainian Culture." His memoirs of life in Lviv between the years 1920 and 1940 were published in 1998 under the title "From the Book of the Lion."

In 1985-1993 he was editor-publisher of:

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Kris Snibbe/Harvard News Office

Ambassador Anton Buteiko in front of Harvard's University Hall and John Harvard statue, with the Ukrainian flag flying overhead.



## REPORT AND REMINISCENCE: Teaching English in Mykolaiv

by Roman and Stephanie Karpishka

### CONCLUSION

Our 1998 summer field trips provided both the ESL students and us, their North American teachers, a chance to better learn the history and geography of the Halychyna region of Ukraine. One successful day's travel brought us to the lovely Prosvita building in Stryi, and we took photos on the stage where opera star Solomiia Krushelnytska sang arias, and where famed writer Ivan Franko first recited his epic poem "Moisei" (Moses).

The same day we visited Truskavets to drink "naftusia" (sulphur spring water) and saw the homestead of Ivan Franko with a historical museum nearby. The entry stubs still bore the acronym of the Cultural Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR, which prompted a letter to the editor in Mykolaiv ridiculing this anomaly. The students at first were reluctant to comment, but were soon persuaded to "assert themselves." They eagerly typed out the letter to the editor, which was printed in full.

Another successful two-day trip took in the towns of Rohatyn and Ternopil, the Pochayiv Monastery, the Olesky Castle and the Markian Shashkevych hill and homestead sites. Near dramatic statues of Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko in Ternopil was a statue of Russia's Pushkin.

A significant highlight of this past summer's teaching experiences was the idea to bring along a laptop computer with ESL CD-ROM programs. A select group of the advanced class was then invited to participate in this new learning/teaching experiment, and such was conducted with great



Advanced ESL students Maria Kotyk, Natalia Salabay and Natalia Petriv use a laptop computer against the backdrop of traditional woodcarving art.

success. At first the students doubted that two CD-ROMs could contain the 32-volume Encyclopedia Britannica, but soon their curiosity led to elated smiles as they discovered educational techniques and learning beyond books. At one of the two

small computer stores we visited in Lviv, the students chose an American English CD-ROM (over British) – another indicative of their dreams to visit America after perfecting their English language skills.

Sadly, neither computer store had any Ukrainian-language software, being flush with mainly Russian software and computer books – mostly probably pirated. Perhaps someday soon a "complete Shevchenko" (Franko, etc.) will be burned onto CD-ROMs and become available in consumer stores in Ukraine, preserving and promoting Ukrainian literature in a modern way – and even with English translations!

The method of learning English by computer technology was reinforced by the visual presentation of short video clips about American cities and was worked into typical conversation situations: e.g., hotel check-in – "Welcome to: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Miami ..."

In another program, Ukrainian locations were visited. Explanations were in English, and it was a pleasure to see the pride in the faces of our students as the Ukrainian blue- and-yellow flag scrolled up, while the national anthem music played on the Encarta Encyclopedia CD-ROM.

It was also ironic to experience the multinational input our Ukrainian students experienced via our computerized ESL; for example, an Encyclopedia Britannica source provided a biography in English of Sholokov (1960s Nobel literature laureate, author of "Quiet Don"). That book was required reading next term for our advanced students, who were elated to have an edge on their peers, thanks to their summer reading of English as provided by the available computer software.

The summer days also provided several occasions to make better friends with our students, as we went for swims and built a brick barbecue oven atop a hill in Mykolaiv. Our students demonstrated their culinary skills in preparing, marinating and cooking delicious "shashlyky" ("shish-kebabs").

In addition we had a number of pleasant day trips to Lviv, enjoying the architectural treasures of the "Slavic Vienna," experiencing Verdi's "Aida" (in Italian) at the ornate Lviv Opera House, as well as hiking up to the "Vysoky Zamok" (the high-

est point in Lviv). We also visited St. George Cathedral and other historic churches. One afternoon, after seeing the city's Philharmonic Hall, we dropped in at Lviv's Internet Cafe to send e-mail to the U.S. One week later, back at work at the office in Montreal, we received birthday greetings from Lviv from those students by e-mail.

A memorable day in our Lviv excursions was the seventh anniversary of Ukrainian independence, when our group went to the "Shevchenkivskyi Hay" park to take photos of various Ukrainian wooden churches. Having borrowed some "zhupany" from the Mykolaiv Prosvita, we were mistaken for a performing group and ushered gratis through the entrance gates. The giggles of the girls soon gave way to an unexpected and pleasant surprise when a couple of Lviv's leading performers asked our students to join them in a sound check on stage.

Having performed just a few days earlier at the ESL graduation evening, four young ladies – now dubbed the "Mykolaivski Metelytsi" – were spontaneously added to the anniversary program, singing at microphones and reciting personally written poetry before a crowd of several thousand. Needless to say, the seventh anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be memorable for us all, including their teacher, who also was invited to address the gathered Lvivians in Ukrainian to explain how and why we were there in 1998, teaching English to our youth in Ukraine ...

In conclusion, this past summer once again proved to be a golden opportunity to inculcate "ukrainoznavstvo," in English, in the academic curriculum of our young charges. Pysanka-making activities (with books from America, in English), entertaining videos, interesting field trips – and especially the introduction to computers, software and CD-ROMs – opened our eyes to the fantastic potential of helping to modernize Ukraine through ESL courses.

This can be done while developing one's personal appreciation of the riches of Ukraine's history, geography and culture. To teach our students better we, the teachers, had to seriously attempt to perfect our own Ukrainian linguistic skills so as to function credibly in a society that daily

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## A Ukrainian Summer

Appears May 2 in The Ukrainian Weekly

*Escape to the Catskills...  
Relax in Wildwood...  
Take up folk dancing...*

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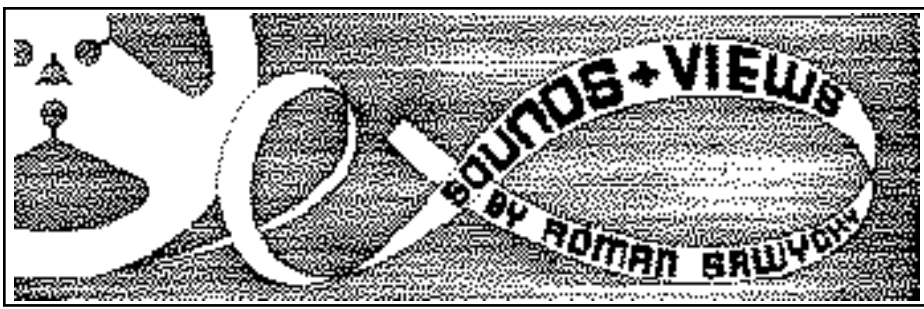
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**THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY**



## Liturgical Leontovych on disc

The Olexander Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg, conducted by Walter Klymkiw, has just issued another CD. This disc features Mykola Leontovych's collected liturgical music, with Deacon Alexander Harkavy intoning the prayers of the clergy. Recorded at Sunshine Studios of Winnipeg in June 1998, the private production includes Mr. Klymkiw as producer, Danny Schur, engineer, and Waylyn Wityshyn, digital editor.

The liner notes state: "Having cele-

brated its 50th anniversary in 1997, the Koshetz Choir is one of the largest and oldest community-based choirs in Canada. The name and initial direction for the choir came from the acclaimed Ukrainian composer and choral conductor Olexander Koshetz, who from 1941 through 1944 was guest lecturer and conductor at the Ukrainian summer school sessions offered in Winnipeg. Mr. Klymkiw became the director in 1951 and continues in that position..."

Although Irene Chuchman is credited as piano accompanist (during rehearsals), the entire disc is without instrumental support as befits Ukrainian church singing. Working alongside Kyrylo Stetsenko and Olexander Koshetz, Leontovych created a large liturgical legacy. The music, long suppressed by the Soviets, is only now being passed down to Leontovych's spiritual descendants in Ukraine. Mr. Klymkiw's recording – the first such project in North America – will contribute to the

understanding of Leontovych as religionist in the context of his contemporaries.

Leontovych's approach to folksong settings belongs in the realm of genius, and he employed similar techniques in arranging church music. His choral palette produced sound paintings in which polyphony (multi-voicing) became an art. In his scores voice parts enjoyed independence, but imitation did occur among them to charming effect. The so-called pedal point (sustained bass) often served as the foundation upon which musical architecture rested and shone. Many passages linger in one's mind with their hauntingly beautiful coloring.

There is a logical sequence in the bilingual program of this disc, consisting of 10 parts with exact timings provided. In No. 6, which includes "Cherubimic Hymn," Leontovych employs imitation techniques (used to much effect in "Carol of the Bells"). In "Holy, Holy" (No. 7) there is both devotion to the deity and to the choir's task; the sonic ambiance here and throughout the disc fits the spread-out polyphony of dedicated voices. No. 8 ("It Is Right to Glorify Thee"), long known in Halychyna, sounds with the rhythm of life and the bells of celebration – evoked by voice alone.

The Lord's Prayer ("Our Father," No. 9) – the centerpiece of Christendom – is also the main offering of Leontovych's sacred music. Using several creative devices, it features fully saturated voicing raised to high music standards. The ending (No. 10) from "Blessed Be the Name of the Lord" to the final "Amen" employs modest, sometimes very simple textures, as if to say that less is more. The tonic chord repeated many times at the coda (last bars) is the affirmation of the divine: "He Is for All Time, He Has to Be (Blessed)."

This disc is also an affirmation of Mr. Klymkiw as an artistic director. His ensemble is, after all, a church choir, but

the course set for it by its skipper is loftier, lengthier, more difficult: concerts, monograph-like programming, recordings. And Mr. Klymkiw has been at the helm since 1951. How many conductors have led the same choir for half that time span?

(Committed to Leontovych, Mr. Klymkiw recently studied the composer also for the recent CBC special program, just re-broadcast due to initial success.)

The Koshetz Choir is naturally suited for church singing: not an ensemble of soloists, its sections are evenly balanced and responsive to the score. As noted in my previous review of a recording by this choir, it works best at mid-range and top registers; the women have sustained an evenly pleasing sound. The male singers are less prominent in this recording and need a boost in the bass.

Still, George Nytepchuk merited a bio as "key member of the tenor section" and Deacon Harkavy's vocal presence lends continuity to the devotional proceedings. The more detailed Leontovych biography brings new data on his murderer, a CHEKA agent (the matter was treated at some length in the CBC program).

The notes on Mr. Klymkiw cite his and the choir's direct lineage from Koshetz. While Mr. Klymkiw's talent was honed by the likes of Robert Shaw and Roger Wagner, his national commitment was crystallized with Anatolii Avdievsky, Ukraine's principal conductor of choral music. With this new CD, the Olexander Koshetz Choir leaves a still more bountiful legacy and a significant achievement for others to emulate.

The choir was awarded Ukraine's prestigious Taras Shevchenko State Prize for its many activities. Its new CD is not yet available on the East Coast, but inquiries may be directed to: Olexander Koshetz Choir, P.O. Box 3891, Station B, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2W 5H9.



## CONCERT REVIEW: Zuk duo at McGill University's Pollack Hall

by Radu Palade

MONTREAL – The internationally renowned duo-piano team of Luba and Ireneus Zuk presented a concert on March 2 at Pollack Hall of the McGill Faculty of Music, in which they demonstrated their masterful playing and their familiarity with both classical and modern idioms.

Once again this sister-brother team, both accomplished pianists, confirmed their reputation as one of the most exciting piano duos committed to introducing new works by Ukrainian and Canadian composers.

The program contained two works from the 19th and early 20th centuries: "Fantasy," Op. 11, by Max Bruch, and "Huit Danses des Iles Grécques" by Yannis Constantinidis. The other pieces on the program alternated between works by Canadian and Ukrainian composers: "Hopak – Pièce de Concert" (1993) by Halyna Ovcharenko, "Rhapsody" (1994) by Frederic Robert Charles Clarke, Sonata, Op. 20, by Ihor Bilohrud and "Elements of Nature" (1990) by Wolfgang Bottemberg.

Bruch's "Fantasy" consists of three linked sections which, as toccata, aria and fugue, recall the creations of great masters of organ music. The work gave the two performers an opportunity to display its tight structure. In "Hopak – Pièce de Concert" by Ovcharenko, they displayed their precision in rendering complex rhythms, in alternation with lyrical sections reminiscent of ritual songs. Sonata, the work by the other Ukrainian composer, Bilohrud (1916-1997), also is based on folk material, combining these with innovative harmonic structures.

The two compositions by Canadian composers were both specially written and dedicated to Luba and Ireneus Zuk. Frederic Robert Charles Clarke is professor emeritus at Queen's University, and organist-choirmaster in Kingston, Ontario. His

Rhapsody exists in two earlier versions (for cello and piano, and for organ duet), but the composer felt that in its final form as a composition for duo piano, in the Zuk's sensitive interpretation, the inherent expressive content could be more clearly articulated.

Mr. Bottemberg, for many years professor of composition at Concordia University of Montreal, took his inspiration for "Elements of Nature" from the beauty perceived in the structural order of nature. In its three movements ("Water," "Stone," "Air"), the composition treats aspects of matter through musical materials that can symbolize atomic structures.

Thus, the first movement uses a symmetrical hexatonic scale characterized by tonal instability; its inherent fluidity is then used to suggest different aspects of water, from fog and rain to calm and stormy seas. In the second movement ("Stone"), a more compact symmetrical octotonic scale is used which leads to dense harmonic structures. As a contrast, the last movement uses the light and airy pentatonic and whole-tone scales for a creation with moments of heightened sensitivity.

Prof. Bottemberg was able to create in this piece a fine musical alchemy, interpreting orders of matter perceived beyond their mere appearances, a musical conception to which the Zuk's responded in a sensitive exploration of its complex resources.

For the last piece on the program, the suite "Huit Danses des Iles Grécques" by Constantinidis, folklorist elements provided the inspiration. The two pianists knew how to adjust their performance to the neo-classic sensibility of the work. Two encores, played expertly in the same vivacious mood and displaying the same flawless technique, closed the memorable performance by these two first-class musicians.



Luba and Ireneus Zuk



## FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

# Renowned women of Ukraine

Although quite a few women have been depicted on Ukrainian postage stamps since philatelic production resumed in 1992, by far the largest number of people specifically honored on stamps have been male. Through 1996 only one woman, Lesia Ukrainka (1871-1913), was so distinguished. When women were shown, it was usually in some generic activity: competing in Olympic sports, dancing, etc.

By contrast, almost one-quarter of the U.S. stamps from the period 1992-1996 – and over 40 percent of the Canadian stamps – specifically honored women when depicting individuals. Western countries have learned that it is important to attract females to the philatelic hobby – of whom some 90 percent are male. (Why such a skewed percentage exists has long been debated, but never satisfactorily answered.)

Two years ago Ukraine Post decided to try and remedy the appalling discrepancy. A few stamps of 19th and 20th century female contributors to the arts, opera star Solomiia Krushchynska, actress Nataliia Uzhvii and folk artist Kateryna Bilokur, have been released. However, by far the most beautiful effort to honor deserving Ukrainian women on stamps was a series inaugurated in 1997 titled “Renowned Women of Ukraine.”

The first two personages depicted that year were probably the most famous royals in Ukrainian history: St. Olha, the first of the ruling dynasty of Rus’ to adopt Christianity, and Roksolana, the influential wife of Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. Last year, the third issue of this series showed Anna Yaroslavna, who became queen of France. This installment of “Focus on Philately” will present some biographical background on these three royal rulers, as well as descriptions of the stamps depicting them.

### St. Olha

Details of Olha’s early life are sparse. She was born around 920 and married Prince Ihor about 940. She was likely of Scandinavian or Slavic-Scandinavian origin and a noblewoman. The name Olha is derived from the Scandinavian Helga; Olha may have adopted her name at the time of her marriage.

Ihor was killed on a tax-collecting

expedition in 945, leaving behind Olha who assumed the regency in the name of her infant son, Prince Sviatoslav. Olha spent the first two years of her reign exacting vengeance on the Derevlians, the Slavic tribe responsible for her husband’s death. However, she soon realized that the haphazard and arbitrary gathering of tribute that had led to Ihor’s death would have to be abolished. Instead she divided the country into a number of districts from which specified amounts of tribute would be collected at regular intervals.

Princess Olha spent the next several years familiarizing herself with her vast domain. She made numerous trips to all of the major towns, setting up trading posts and seeing to it that her subjects were ensured a means of sustaining themselves. She also set aside for the princely treasury exclusive rights to certain rich hunting areas, further ensuring a steady flow of income.

In 957 Olha led a delegation to Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. Her purpose for undertaking this official visit was twofold: to undergo a personal baptism and to conclude a treaty of commerce similar to one her husband had made in 945, shortly before his death. Although successful in her first goal (Olha took the baptismal name of Helen [Olena]), the negotiations over a new agreement proved unsatisfactory. The two sides parted amicably, but not warmly.

Nevertheless, Olha’s conversion was not one of convenience to obtain better trade concessions. She took her baptism seriously and made efforts to convert the entire Kyivan Rus’ realm. A Christian community developed in Kyiv, and Olha attempted to recruit a bishop and priests from the German King Otto I. This latter overture, however, ultimately proved unsuccessful.

Sometime around 960 Olha relinquished her regency as Sviatoslav came of age and began to reign on his own. She continued to rule for him, though, during his many absences. She also urged Sviatoslav to become a Christian, but he steadfastly refused. Nevertheless, he did not hinder anyone from converting. Olha died on July 11 (O.S.), 969. Although not successful in bringing a large segment of the populace under the Christian mantle, the seeds that Olha planted would bear fruit under her

grandson Volodymyr, who Christianized the entire realm in 988.

Olha was canonized in the first half of the 13th century; in the Ukrainian Church she is considered “equal to the Apostles.”

On her stamp (Figure 1), Olha is depicted in a royal blue dress, holding a staff; the fur cape and the falcon on her left shoulder are reminders that she owned vast hunting lands.

### Roksolana

The woman who would one day be known throughout Europe as Roksolana was born as Nastia Lisovska in the town of Rohatyn, in present-day Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, in 1505. At the age of 15 she was captured by Crimean Tatars making a foray into western Ukraine and subsequently sold into slavery. Her bubbly personality singled her out for the royal harem, where she was given the name Roksolana. Sultan Suleiman was captivated by her infectious wit and shrewd intelligence, and gave her the pet name of “Khurrem,” the “Laughing One.” Within a year Roksolana presented her master with a son, Selim (the first of their five children). The sultan also began to discuss affairs of state with her and to prefer her company over all others. Eventually Suleiman took the unprecedented step of acceding to Roksolana’s wish to be married.

Through various harem intrigues, Roksolana ultimately became the most powerful woman in the Ottoman Empire and one of the most famous in Europe. Before she passed away on April 15, 1558, she had maneuvered her eldest son into the position of heir apparent. He assumed the throne in 1566, when Suleiman died while campaigning, and is known to history as Selim II.

Roksolana became a legendary figure among Ukrainians, and is remembered in a variety of theatrical and literary works. A very popular mini-series about her appeared last year on Ukrainian television.

On her stamp (Figure 2) Roksolana appears in Turkish garb and wearing a turban, out of which streams her lengthy, wavy, reddish hair. She holds a long branch of viburnum (“chervona kalyna”), the ornamental shrub that symbolizes Ukraine.

### Anna Yaroslavna

Anna was the second daughter of Yaroslav the Great, but we are uncertain of her year of birth – it was either 1024 or 1032. In 1048 French King Henry I, wishing to obtain the support of Yaroslav against the Holy Roman Empire, sent envoys to Kyiv proposing a marriage alliance. The solicitation received a favorable response and the following year (1049) Anna wed Henry in Rheims.

Although arranged, the marriage seems to have been a reasonably happy one, albeit short-lived. Henry died in 1060, leaving behind not only his wife but three young sons, the oldest of which, Philip, was only 10. For the next several years, until Philip reached maturity, Anna ruled France as regent. She was keenly involved in the affairs of state, and her signature survives on many state documents. One such signature reads: “Ana R’yna,” (Anna [the] Queen.) These written identifications are the oldest extant examples of Old Ukrainian writing. Anna was one of the few literate persons at the French court. She brought with her from Kyiv a Slavic Gospel that was used by French kings when taking oaths up until the French Revolution of 1789.

There is evidence that Anna married



Figure 1: Princess Olha



Figure 2: Roksolana



Figure 3: Anna Yaroslavna

Count de Valois et de Crepy in 1062, but this marriage was apparently never legally recognized. Widowed a second time, Anna returned to the court of her son Philip I. She died sometime after 1075.

Anna was patroness of the Church of St. Vincent in Senlis, where a beautiful statue of her may be found in the portal. It was this sculpture that served as the original for the figure that appears on the stamp (Figure 3). Anna holds a model of the church in her left hand, while the right holds a scepter topped by a fleur-de-lis. Seen on the lower left of the stamp, as well as on the right of the First Day of Issue envelope cachet (Figure 4), is Queen Anna’s famous signature.

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Dr. Inger Kuzych may be contacted with comments or questions at: P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150.



Figure 4: Anna Yaroslavna stamp on commemorative envelope.

# Our Ukrainian pysanka: more than just a pretty thing

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

I cradle the egg in my hands – at least it started out as an egg, a plain, white, raw, chicken egg. But it is a simple egg no longer. After a few hours of intense, diligent work I have turned it into a pysanka, a Ukrainian Easter egg. It is still raw, but no longer white, except for the fine straight and curliques lines over and around its elliptical shell. It glows with geometric shapes in yellow, orange, red, maroon, black and touches of green. It is intricate, cheerful and exquisite, and under all that it is still an egg.

I have a personal relationship with my pysanky (plural of pysanka). They are more than beautiful objects. To me, they are a direct link to my heritage, to my ancient prehistoric ancestors who, in their simplicity, devised not only the symbols on the egg, but even the symbolism of the egg itself. Because of that connection, here I am at the end of the 20th century writing the most incongruous, often strange designs on, of all things, an egg.

As I bend over my pysanka, engrossed in the precise, meticulous procedure, surrounded by folk music and the sweet aroma of heated beeswax, I feel to my bones and soul that link to my ancestral past. I think about the symbolism behind the designs and colors, as well as about the person for whom I am writing this particular pysanka.

And I am “writing.” The word pysanka stems from “pysaty,” to write; it is something written. I write with a stylus (called a kystka) in melted beeswax upon the surface of the raw shell. You have to get used to the process because at first it may seem backwards; it is the batik, or wax-resist, process, but on an eggshell, not fabric. The process is familiar to most Ukrainians, of all generations. At the end of the process of melting the wax, that burst of beauty and color as I wipe off the wax never ceases to amaze me.

I try to make my designs as perfect as I can, with straight lines, solid fill-ins and intense colors. But even though I am creating a traditional pysanka, my purpose is not the same as that of my ancestors.

To them, the method itself was not as important as what was written on the egg. Both the designs and the egg combined into something most powerful. Together, they were my female ancestors’ way of ensuring the return of spring. By writing solar and spring symbols on a symbol of spring and the sun, those women were securing the sun’s return, the reawakening of Mother Earth, and nature’s rebirth after winter.

The egg itself is a double symbol of spring and the sun’s return. The birds return in the spring and lay eggs. The yolk within that spring symbol looks just like the sun and possesses great power – fertility. If more sun and fertility symbols are written upon the egg’s surface, it becomes reinforced, that much more powerful a talisman.

The symbols on a pysanka are quite particular, and I am fascinated by their origin, and why certain ones always appear and others do not. For example, the star/rosette, usually an eight-point star, is one of the solar symbols. It is always called the star or rose, but never “the sun.” But how did those people so long ago know that our sun is a star?

Particular animals and birds appear often on pysanky, especially on the Hutsul ones (from the Carpathian Mountain region): horses, mountain rams and stags, and various fowl. But sheep, cows, and bulls do not. It is especially interesting that the animals are not of the domesticated sort, indicating that the symbols have their origin in the pre-Neolithic.

Certain motifs have names, such as goose’s neck, ram’s horns, bear paws,

wolves’ teeth. These could be symbols of actual animal parts, but a theory recently posed by a scholar in Ukraine seems plausible: these names are actually regional folk names for medicinal plants, and often the motif looks more plant- than animal-like. According to M. M. Skoryk, the old healers who used the plants wrote their motifs on these pysanky as a code. There are no remnants of actual eggshells from that prehistoric time, since organic matter decays, but the Paleolithic and Neolithic motifs from pottery and other artifacts – and the beliefs of that time – have always been there, in the folk arts, customs and songs.

The designs on the pysanka are geometric, floral, animal or a blend of these. The designs can be quite abstract, with fascinating mathematical interplay of color and form. You can be fooled by presuming the simplicity of a pysanka by its design. Just because one is two-colored, for example, does not make it simpler to make than an intricate multi-colored Hutsul pysanka. In fact, you can camouflage mistakes in a very busy egg, while on a “simpler” black-and-red one there is no place to hide. And there is no way of correcting a mistake once that wax has hit the shell surface.

Pysanky were not meant to be there just as objects d’art, which is what we consider them now. One tradition very much alive wherever in the world Ukrainians find themselves is having pysanky in the basket of special Easter breakfast food, to be taken to church and blessed after the Resurrection service. They are there symbolically, because pysanky are never cooked or eaten. They were – and in many places still are – left on the graves of relatives, to share Easter with the “departed.”

Young women encouraged match-makers by presenting their beaus with their best pysanka. A pysanka with a special motif was placed in the attic to ward off lightning. Another was left in the main beehive to encourage a good crop of honey and wax. A pysanka was buried in the first furrow in spring to ensure a bountiful harvest. An infertile woman was given a pysanka with a particular design to prompt nature along. A pysanka was placed in the coffin of a child any time in the year, and for adults who died during the Easter season.

In a Ukrainian home, an arrangement of pysanky individually or in a glass bowl has a place of honor and respect.

Here on the Canadian Prairies, where it seems everyone has a Ukrainian baba or at least a cousin or some in-law, pysanky are



Manor Junior College, 1985

a normal part of Easter, even appearing in supermarket or department store sale fliers, as part of the seasonal illustration theme. Pysanka workshops for schoolchildren and adults attract thousands to various Ukrainian cultural institutions in the spring.

But it is no longer just a springtime hobby for Ukrainians – it is mainstream. Who isn’t familiar with the Vegreville Pysanka, the aluminum computer-designed monster egg erected in the Alberta town to commemorate the centenary of the RCMP? Hey, makes sense to me, eh?

In the state of Parana, Brazil, where many Ukrainians settled around the same time our pioneers were arriving on the Prairies, the pysanka is an official gift to state visitors.

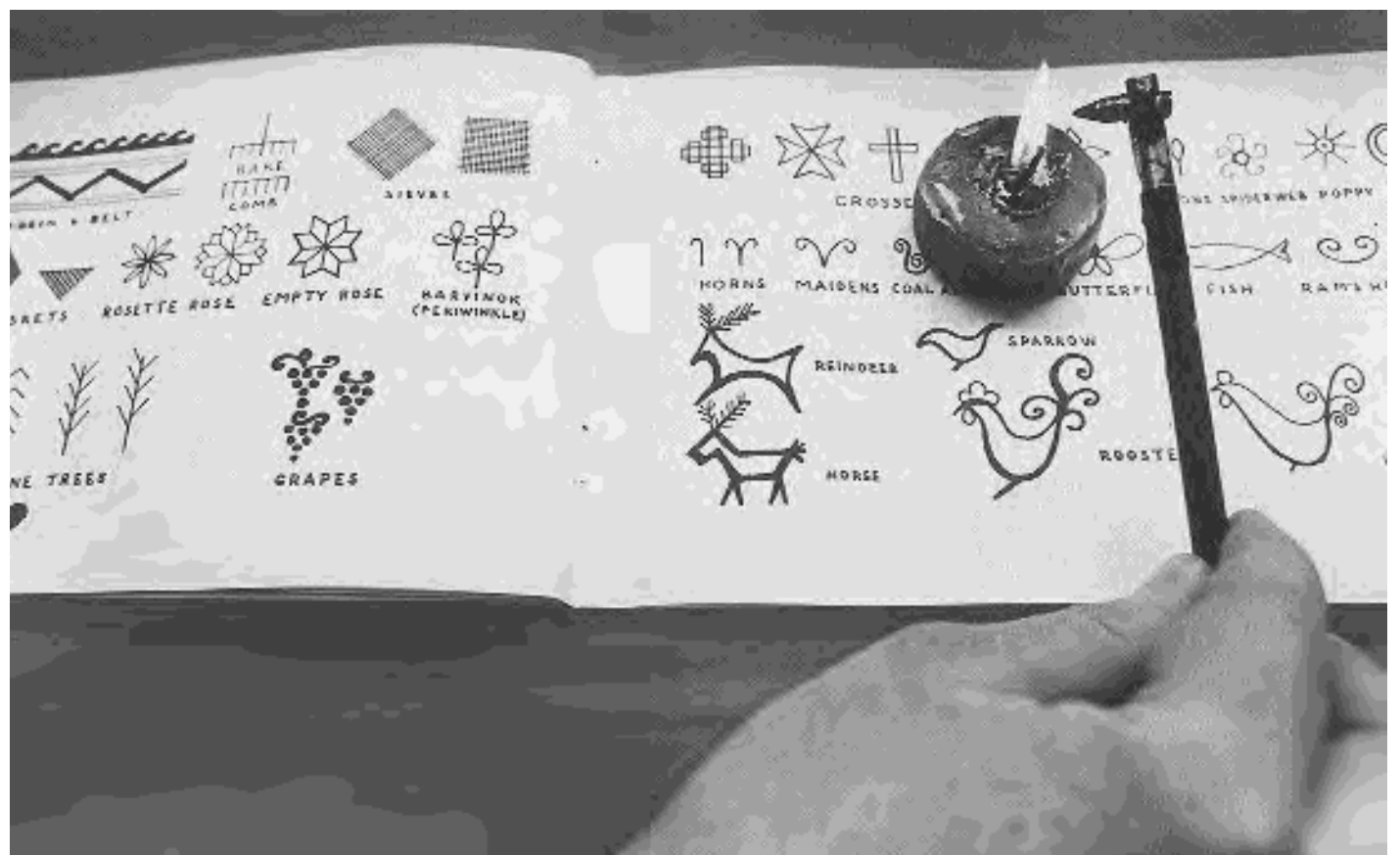
Some things have changed in pysanka-writing; others have remained constant since time immemorial. The dyes are now aniline, no longer naturally produced from roots, bark and leaves. An electric kystka may heat up the beeswax, eliminating the need for a candle. Varnish now shines up the completed pysanka instead of butter, lard or oil. Some of us now empty the egg upon completion, to avoid possible foul-smelling explosions of a pysanka a few

months or years later. This is definitely sacrilegious if one believes in the traditional power of the pysanka. Tell that to someone scraping just-exploded sulphurous year-old egg off the ceiling. And don’t even try sending a full pysanka through the mail. Some pysanka writers keep them full through the Easter holy days, and empty them afterwards. (This time of the year, you can recognize this writer and other pysanka writers by the dye stains on their hands.)

But the egg and the beeswax have remained, no matter what, as have the special symbolic designs. Along with the traditional meaning of rebirth, fertility and the power of the sun, this most impractical, fragile, beautiful object also represents something else. It is a tangible document of a people’s identity, antiquity and heritage.

For us, half a world away and many generations removed, it symbolizes the power of nation and tradition, survivors of persecution, exile, emigration, genocide by famine, assimilation and attempts at cultural annihilation.

When someone gives you a pysanka this Easter, cradle it in your hands, and think about how far it has come.



# Springtime in Paris, Ukrainian soccer-style

*Ukrainian National Team ties world champion France 0-0*

by Lev Holubec

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

PARIS – “Soccer is an issue that the whole of the country can agree on, that brings joy in hard times,” said an exuberant fan from Kyiv after the Ukrainian National Team (UNT) skillfully drew its European Championship Group 4 qualification match 0-0 with world champion France. Kyiv natives Oleksander Kryvorih and Vasyl Mazur were just two of the 3,000 or so fans who ventured to Paris for the March 27 match – from 16 different countries – to support the UNT in its quest to qualify for the EURO 2000 finals, scheduled for June of next year in Belgium and Holland.

Lisa Cenkewicz, a Ukrainian in France and chief contact for match tickets for the Ukrainian group, was overjoyed with the support of the Ukrainian soccer fans, many of whom were dressed in national colors from the time of their arrival in Paris to their departure.

“Our small Ukrainian community in France never expected such a response,” she said, noting that the match attracted visitors from various parts of France, England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Australia, Mexico, Canada, the United States and, of course, Ukraine.

## A weekend of activity

The French Ukrainians coordinated all UNT fan visits, providing information on Paris, hotel arrangements and a weekend program intended to bring Ukrainians together prior to the main event. On Friday and Saturday, March 26-27, the Ukrainian visitors took in Paris attractions and continually made new acquaintances. Ukrainians, obvious due to their language and blue-and-yellow attire, were often approached in the streets by French locals who greeted them with an excited “Shevchenko, Shevchenko” and offered a thumbs up, acknowledging Ukrainian soccer superstar Andriy Shevchenko’s talent.

On Friday evening many of the Ukrainian fans came together at Charlety Stadium, where 11,000 fans watched a skillful display by France’s David Trezeguet in a 4-0 win over Ukraine in the under-21 group. The Ukrainian team, first in its qualifying group, but apparently still awakening from winter hibernation, watched as Trezeguet scored all four French goals. Nonetheless, after the lopsided match the Ukrainian fans were not swayed. “We have tomorrow,” said a supporter from Zaporizhia, referring to the main event against the world champion Frenchmen.

On Saturday morning approximately 150 people attended a panakhyda (memorial service) for Symon Petliura, president of the Ukrainian National Republic who was assassinated by a KGB agent in France in 1926, conducted at his gravesite at Montparnasse Cemetery.

## European Ukrainians defeat U.S. counterparts

Next, soccer fans gathered at Jules Noel stadium, where European Ukrainians challenged U.S. Ukrainians to a diaspora soccer match.

The European team, organized by Stefan Sozansky of Manchester, England, skillfully defeated the United States team 4-2. Pavlo Levitsky (two goals), Roman Lenio and Andrij Kaminsky scored for the European team, which was represented by Ukrainians from Ukraine, England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany and France.

Victor Loukianenko, a young goalie from Paris, tended the net well for the Europeans, but was not able to stop Mychajlo Dackiw (Chicago-SUM Kryla) and Marko Howansky (Yonkers-SUM Krylati) from scoring for the Americans.

Prior to the match, Ireneus Isajiw, a board member of USCAK, the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, greeted both teams with commemorative USCAK flags for the captains and for Myroslaw Homola, the French Ukrainian organizer of the diaspora event. While handing out USCAK medals to all participants, Mr. Isajiw asked both teams to compete in the spirit of Ukrainian sportsmanship and fair play. After the match, Mr. Homola presented the diaspora trophy to Messrs. Demianczuk and Sozansky, who in turn presented it to their team.

Taras Jaworsky (Chicago-SUM Kryla), led the USCAK-sponsored team that included players from Chicago-SUM Kryla, Cleveland-Lviv Ukrainian Sports Club, Newark-Chornomorska Sitch, Philadelphia-

Tryzub and Yonkers-SUM Krylati. The uniforms with an USCAK patch worn by the U.S. team, were purchased with donations from generous individuals, USCAK and the aforementioned clubs; they have been earmarked for Krystal, a soccer club in Kozliv, Ukraine. The uniforms are on their way to the Ternopil region to the native club of Oleh Rabosyuk (Cleveland UASC Lviv), a midfielder on the U.S. squad.

## Dancing on the streets of the Bastille

Many of the fans later ventured to St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church for an afternoon buffet, prior to the ritual face painting, tailgating and singing that would precede the main event. Ukraine’s Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko addressed the crowd of soccer supporters during the informal buffet.

As kickoff time approached, fans started slowly gathering at the “place de la Bastille,” to eat, drink, sing and dance – all in anticipation of the big game ahead. Here over 1,000 Ukrainians – most dressed in blue and yellow, many with painted faces – waved flags and chanted “Uk-ra-yi-na.” A kolomyika circle was formed, stopping traffic around the Bastille, and three gentlemen dressed in traditional Kozak attire showed their dancing skills to the beat of Vlodko Hnatiw’s (Coventry, England) drum and the fans’ rhythmic clapping.

About two hours to game time, the crowd left the

(Continued on page 17)



Ukrainian fans in the stands during the under-21 match on March 26.



Diaspora soccer teams: U.S. Ukrainians in white, European Ukrainians in red and black.



## Springtime in Paris...

(Continued from page 16)

Bastille and traveled en masse via the Paris metro to Stade de France, in St. Denis. The merry singing and chanting continued as the Ukrainians entered the stadium, where they sat in at least two groups, totaling over 2,000 people. Those who were not fortunate enough to secure tickets gathered at La Plaine Stade de France to watch the game together on a big screen TV.

### Ukraine ties world champions

The Ukrainian fans, although outnumbered 40:1 in the French stadium, were heard throughout the game. There was silence for a short while, however, in the third minute of the match as Laurent Blanc of France challenged Ukraine's goal with a header that was skillfully saved by Oleksander Shovkovsky, the Ukrainian National Team's goalkeeper.

That would prove to be the last truly tense moment for Ukrainian fans and the UNT, as the French national team, playing without their star Zinedine Zidane, had to count on a brilliant performance by goalkeeper Fabien Barthez to save the 0-0 draw.

A collective objection was heard from the Ukrainian sections in the 32nd minute, when a pass from Yurii Maksimov set up Serhii Skachenko alone with the French goalkeeper Barthez, who apparently tripped Skachenko in the penalty box. Upon watching replays later in the day, the fans acknowledged that no foul was committed by Barthez, that the referees were correct in not offering a penalty kick to Ukraine.

Ukraine had two opportunities to score on the French. The first was an Oleksander Holovko headball in the opening minutes of the second half, again foiled by Barthez. Later, in the 79th minute, Shevchenko broke through, but failed to capitalize on a one-on-one with Barthez.

The game finished with a 0-0 tie, and the UNT players acknowledged the Ukrainian fan sections by lining up and applauding in their direction. The Ukrainian fans descended from the stands, singing and rejoicing over their team's great performance at the home of the soccer world champions. Upon exiting the stadium, fans unfurled a large Ukrainian flag and respectfully sang "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" (the Ukrainian national anthem).

### Post-game reaction

The Ukrainian fans proceeded to the specially organized dance (zabava), which was held a 15-minute walk from the stadium. During the procession, with Ukrainians still singing and rejoicing, French fans lined up on the sides, and cordially applauded the Ukrainian fans, thus acknowledging the Ukrainian "victory." French fans exchanged French colors (scarves, shirts, etc.) for Ukrainian gear. Many French supporters claimed that Ukraine had fielded the better team, and that the French were lucky to have left the match with a draw.

Ali Boukhemkhem, hotel attendant (and soccer fan) at the Little Palace Hotel Tulip, where a portion of the U.S. contingent stayed, commented: "Ukraine had the better team. If Ukraine keeps playing at the level they showed, they will undoubtedly win the group."



Ukrainians gather around Symon Petliura's grave for a panakhyda.

Many of the Ukrainian fans attended the zabava, where they ate, drank and sang all night long, while viewing replays of the match. Other Ukrainian fans strolled down the Champs Elysées, publicly voicing their enthusiasm for the Ukrainian National Team's performance.

### Ukraine controls own destiny

With the draw against France, Ukraine remains alone in first place of Group 4 of the European Championship 2000 qualification process. Fifty-one European national teams are competing in eight groups in a qualification process to secure one of 14 spots in the EURO 2000 finals, which are scheduled for Belgium and Holland in June 2000. The nine group winners will advance automatically, as will the second-place team with the best record. The remaining eight second-place teams will compete for the final four spots. Co-hosts Belgium and Holland qualify automatically.

After having sole control of first place in its group, Ukraine took a step back on March 31, playing to a 1-1 tie with Iceland in Kyiv. The UNT attacked throughout the entire match, but was able to score only one goal, on Vladyslav Vaschuk's breakaway early in the second half. Iceland equalized seven minutes later and succeeded in holding off the Ukrainian attack for the rest of the match.

Ukraine controls its own destiny, with five games remaining between now and fall of 1999. Ukraine will host Andorra and France in Kyiv, and will travel to Armenia, Iceland and finally Moscow, to meet Russia.

### And for next year ...

Roman Jakubowycz, president of Shipka Travel,

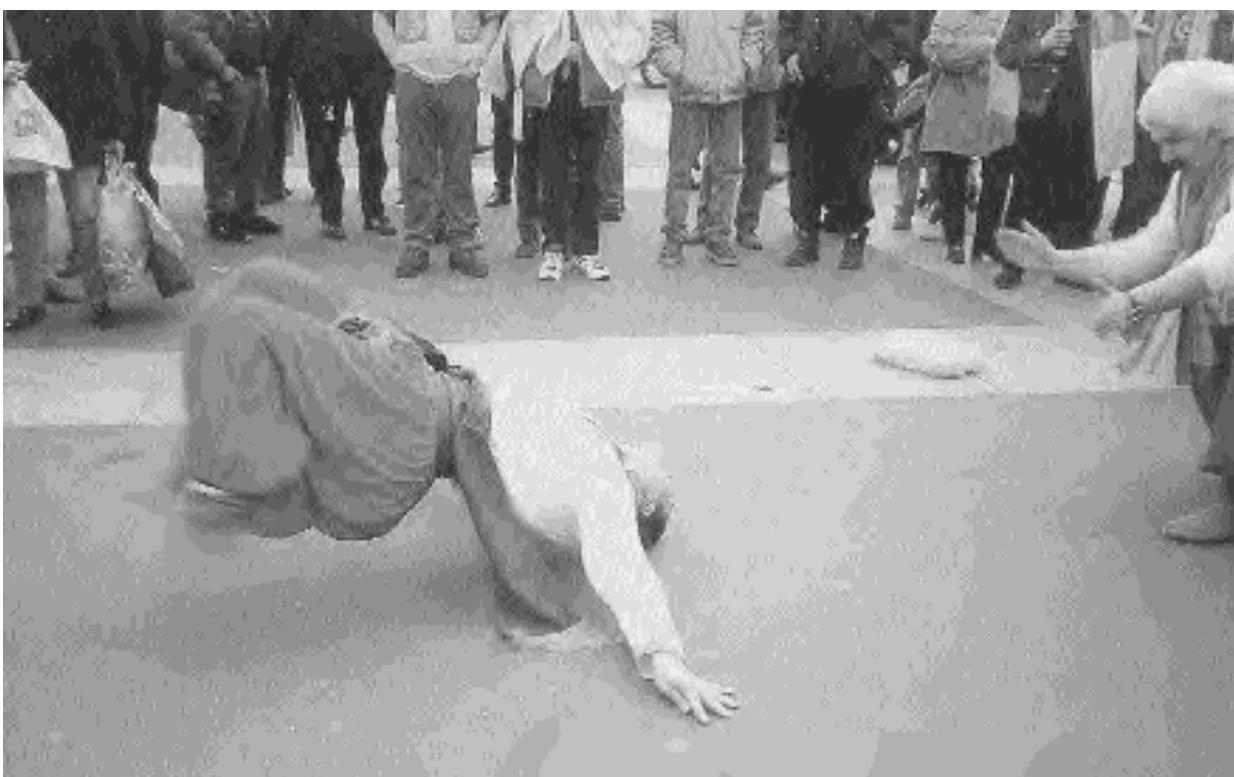
organizer of the United States contingent that traveled to Paris, said: "We had plenty of fun organizing this trip, and are already in the planning process for the finals in June of next year." Shipka Travel intends to charter a flight from the U.S. to Europe to bring the maximum number of UNT supporters to next year's finals.

In an Internet testimonial about this "Springtime in Paris" weekend, a satisfied UNT supporter from Ukraine noted: "Everyone has to do something like this at least once in their life." He suggested that all meet again next summer to support the UNT in the finals.

## To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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



Kozak Taras Jaworsky dancing in the Paris streets, on the Bastille, prior to the match.

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## Scholarly conference to focus on identities

NEW YORK – The fourth annual convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), "Rethinking Identities: State, Nation, Culture," will be held April 15-17 at Columbia University, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St.

The convention is the largest gathering ever of scholars interested in issues of ethnicity, nationalism, national identity and nation-building of the former Soviet bloc.

The convention will feature 87 panels, with close to 400 participants. All post-Soviet areas will be covered in depth, with nine panels on Ukraine, 13 on the Russian Federation, some 15 on Eastern Europe, five on the Baltics, four on the Caucasus as well as several cross-regional panels. Roundtables will be devoted to Kosovo, "Russia in Turmoil" and Chechnya.

The panels on Ukraine will feature the following topics: "The Current Situation of the Ukrainian Countryside"; "Tatars, Ukrainians, and Russians in Crimea"; "Cultural Identity and Arts in the Ukrainian Diaspora"; "Non-Russian Minorities in Ukraine"; "Parties, Soldiers and Societies in Ukraine"; "National Dimensions in

Ukrainian History"; "Aspects of Identity in Contemporary Ukraine" (sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society); and "Ethnicity and Nation-Building in Ukraine." A commemorative session on the topic "Church and Nation in Ukraine" has been organized in memory of Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw by the Church Studies Program of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. In addition, numerous papers in other sessions deal with Ukraine on topics such as women's political identities and post-Soviet Ukrainian textbooks.

The strong representation of North American, Western European and Ukrainian scholars at the conference testifies to the ASN's success in serving as a forum for post-Soviet studies and the increasing stature of the Ukrainian program at Columbia University, the event's sponsor.

Registration fees for the conference are: \$25, ASN members; \$40, non-members; \$10, students. Registration will begin at 11 a.m. on Thursday, April 15, on the 15th floor of IAB. The panels will run from 1 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. on April 15 and from 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on April 16 and 17.

## Fund for Holocaust victims collects applications

CHICAGO – The Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation has been notified by the secretary general of the Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust based in Bern that the first group of applications has been approved.

The Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation had been selected by the Swiss Fund as one of three organizations to accept applications on behalf of non-Jewish survivors living in the U.S. (see The Weekly, November 29, 1998). A separate fund has been established for Jewish Holocaust survivors.

The fund for non-Jewish survivors consists of \$20 million provided by Swiss businesses, the three major Swiss banks and the Swiss National Bank. Each approved applicant will be receiving a check for \$500. (This is more than the previously announced amount of \$400.)

The letter of notification to the PACCF reads in part: "The persons for whom you have submitted an application have gone through unimaginable sufferings which can never be repaired or compensated, but only honored. We therefore ask you to tell the beneficiaries that this support is not a com-


pensation or a restitution for harm and pain. It is a humanitarian gesture from a country which was able to stay outside the war and therefore did not suffer as much as others. We want to show the beneficiaries that their suffering has not been forgotten ... We thank you for your commitment to our common aim and for your cooperation."

Additional applications are still being collected. There is no deadline for making application for the grants, which will be disbursed as long as there are funds available. Beneficiaries of the Swiss Fund must be Holocaust survivors and needy (living at or below the poverty line). To qualify as a survivor of the Holocaust, a person must have spent at least one day in a concentration camp or extermination camp.

All applicants for the Swiss Fund should contact the PACCF for an application form, or forms can be printed off the Internet at <http://www.palamcon.org>.

Write to: Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust, Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation, 5711 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60646; or call (773) 763-9944.

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# Western Pennsy credit union celebrates 25 years of service

by Michael N. Morozowich

PITTSBURGH – The Ukrainian Selfreliance of Western Pennsylvania Federal Credit Union celebrated its 25th anniversary at its annual meeting held on Sunday, March 14, at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh.

The credit union received a plaque marking 25 years of service to the community from Orysia Burdiak, representing the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association headquartered in Chicago.

The UNCUA also presented a plaque to retiring manager Taisa Korchynsky for 25 years of devoted service. The board of directors of Ukrainian Selfreliance presented Ms. Korchynsky with a plaque and a gold watch in recognition of her service to the credit union and the Ukrainian community.

Allegheny County Commissioner Michael Dawida presented a proclamation on behalf of the county, while Pittsburgh Councilman Dan Onorato welcomed the audience and presented a proclamation from the City Council. John Smith, presented greetings from Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy.

The credit union received a plaque from Jim Ritter, representing the Pennsylvania Credit Union League. James J. McCormack, president/CEO, in his letter praised the non-for-profit, member-owned credit union for its quarter century of service to its members. "During that time" Mr. McCormack said, "you have helped so many people to save, to borrow wisely and to build better lives for themselves and their families."

Ukrainian Self Reliance of Western Pennsylvania was chartered in January 1974, with all operations handled by volunteers. Today, with over 1,200 members and \$8.4 million in assets, the credit union has four employees. Its seven directors, democratically elected by the members, still serve the credit union on a volunteer basis.

The Pittsburgh-based Self Reliance is one of over 858 credit unions in Pennsylvania today. These cooperative, self-help thrift and credit institutions serve more than 3 million members in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and have more than \$14 billion in combined assets.

## The joy...

(Continued from page 9)

"All of you, come and enter the joy of the Lord. You the first and you the last, receive alike your reward. You rich and poor, dance together. You sober and you weaklings, celebrate the day. You who have fasted and you who have not fasted, rejoice today. The table is richly loaded: enjoy its royal banquet. All of you enjoy the banquet of faith; all of you receive the richness of God's goodness. Let no one weep for his sins, for pardon has shone from the grave. Let no one fear death, for the death of our Savior has set us free" (Paschal Homily of St. John Chrysostom, Resurrection Orthos [translation from Byzantine Daily Workshop, p. 860]).

That is the gift of the Father's love for you, the Father's love for each of us. Enjoy the Father's love to the fullest, and spread this Good News to those around you.

I wish you this unlimited grace and joy in the Father's infinite love, and I ask your prayers for the good of the whole Church as we approach the Great Jubilee. Christ is Risen! Христос Воскрес!

Sincerely yours in Christ,

† Basil  
Bishop of Stamford

## May the Risen Lord...

(Continued from page 9)

cated to God the Father, the God of love. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only Son, so that everyone who believes in Him might not perish but might have eternal life" (Jn.3:16). What a gift! What a loving Father!

May the Risen Lord enter into our lives and lead us to our loving Father, and may the Blessed Mother of God, who so lovingly and willingly accepted the invitation to be the Mother of our Redeemer, teach us to respond in love and willingness to live according to the teachings of our Lord and the commandments of our God.

May the Risen Lord bring us peace and joy as He did when He first appeared to His disciples, and may this peace and joy be with us forever!

† Michael Wivchar, CSSR  
Eparch of St. Nicholas Eparchy,  
Chicago

† Innocent Lotocky, OSBM  
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Given in Chicago, this twenty-fifth day of March, nineteen hundred ninety-nine, the Feast of the Annunciation.

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## Manor sponsors "Culture Day"



JENKINTOWN, Pa. - College student Daria Loun, a native of Ukraine, demonstrates the art of pysanky to Taras Partyka at the college's recent "Culture Day" celebration. The February 24 event, sponsored by the International Students Club, featured demonstrations, foods, costumes and music from various regions throughout the world. Ukraine was one of 11 countries represented.

## Ukraine's political...

(Continued from page 2)

(the Republicans and smaller nationalist parties) who would never vote for the left and remain suspicious of Mr. Kuchma's pragmatic centrism. As the "third force," Mr. Marchuk hopes to attract these disgruntled nationalist voters in the west and social democrats in the east and south.

• Hennadii Udoenko: this is the weakest candidate of the reformist right. In February Rukh split in two, largely over generational and policy lines. Only one wing, led until his fatal car accident by Vyacheslav Chornovil, supported Mr. Udoenko. After the death of Mr. Chornovil both wings of Rukh may decide to patch up their differences and re-unite.

In the first round Rukh support would be divided between Messrs. Udoenko and Marchuk, while in the second round Rukh members would vote for Mr. Kuchma only to keep Mr. Moroz out (in the same manner as they voted for Mr. Kravchuk in 1994 in the hope of keeping Mr. Kuchma out).

### Anti-reform left

The hopefuls: the Communist (Symonenko), Progressive Socialist (Vitrenko) and Peasant parties (Tkachenko) are all likely to put up their own candidates in the first round, because talks to support a candidate from a united left have floundered.

The aim of Mr. Tkachenko's split from his 1998 election allies, the Socialists, was to capture the post of Rada chairman for himself and thereby promote his presidential ambitions as Ukraine's Lukashenka. None of the three candidates, however, has sufficient popularity and/or a moderate image to be electable.

Mr. Moroz is the strongest candidate of the left because he has a high profile from his term as Rada chairman (1994-1998). He has also successfully created the image of a moderate left-center politician who is pro-statehood and neither anti-Western nor excessively pro-Russian. The image he is attempting to cultivate is that of other post-Communist leaders in Central-Eastern Europe.

Mr. Moroz's problems stem from the fact that Ukraine is not Poland or the Baltic states, and his Socialist Party possesses only a quarter of the members that the unreconstructed Communists possess. Therefore, he is unsure whether he should represent the left or the entire anti-Kuchma opposition. Only the latter would guarantee him a potential victory but would then pit him against many rivals.

Mr. Moroz's dubious financial links to Mr. Lazarenko and the Hromada Party have also been used by the Kuchma team in an attempt to discredit him. The major aim of the campaign against Mr. Lazarenko was less to expose corruption, as many of these practices still continue, than to deny financial support to Mr. Moroz.

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# Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union requests visas for Ukrainian farmers

CALGARY – The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) has requested that the Canadian government issue six special visas to the Alberta-Ukraine Agricultural Exchange Society.

The society, which has been in existence since 1992, is a program that strives to improve the state of agriculture in Ukraine by teaching young Ukrainian farmers the methods of Canadian agriculture.

The program is in jeopardy this year, as the Canadian government has rejected the society's request for temporary visas for six to 10 Ukrainians to work on selected Alberta and Canadian farms and learn the methods of more efficient farming.

Art Mykyte of Waskatenau, Alberta, the society's president, noted that "Ukraine was under the Soviet yoke for 75 years, and was forced to conduct farming in inefficient, collectivized farms. The newly independent nation and the young agriculture students who are interested in visiting Canada stand to learn a lot from Canada's long history of world-leading agricultural methods."

"Ukraine needs this program to help get on her feet," he added.

The Canadian government has effectively shut the door on the program the Alberta-Ukraine Agricultural Exchange Society has run since Ukraine's independence.

Officers of SUSK, the governing body of Ukrainian Canadian students from

across Canada, said this is a small request, but one that will pay big dividends in Ukraine's economy, and for future relations between Canada and Ukraine.

SUSK President Michael Ilynycky commented: "This program is essential to the development of Ukraine's post-Soviet economy. Their training stipend is paid for entirely out of the pockets of private citizens. All SUSK and the Alberta-Ukraine Agricultural Exchange Society are asking for is for Canada's government to issue six permits for six students. That's all."

He added, "We ask that [Prime Minister] Jean Chrétien honor the promise he made to Ukraine in Kyiv when he said: 'Ukrainians played a key role in nurturing a young Canada. It is only natural that Canadians now return that favor by helping to nurture the new Ukraine, to be at her side as she builds a durable democracy, as she fosters free markets, and as she continues her opening to the world. My first priority is to reaffirm the support of Canada for the political and economic reform for which [Ukraine has] been striving since independence.'"

## Michigan foundation accepts applications for 1999 grants

Ukrainian American Center Foundation

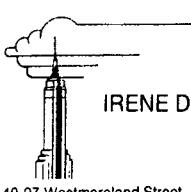
WARREN, Mich. – The Ukrainian American Center Foundation has announced that it is now accepting applications for scholarship awards and organizational financial grants for 1999.

Student scholarships are awarded to full-time undergraduate students who are attending accredited colleges and universities and to high school graduates who will be attending institutions of higher learning in this calendar year. Applicants are judged on the basis of financial need, scholastic performance, involvement in the community (Ukrainian and/or American), and essay evaluation. Students must be of Ukrainian ancestry and residents of Michigan.

Organizational financial grants will be awarded to organizations that have valid Ukrainian community objectives. They must be based in Michigan and prove financial need.

All completed documents must be received by the Ukrainian American Center Foundation postmarked no later than June 30.

Write or call the Ukrainian American Center Foundation for additional information and application forms at: P.O. Box 1443, Warren, MI 48090-1443; or 530 Oxford Court, Rochester Hills, MI 48307-4527; (248) 852-1570.



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**DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES**

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announces that its

**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**

will be held on

**SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1999 at 3:00 PM**

**at the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Hall**

**3244 Beaubien E., Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

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

**434, 465, 471, 473, 492**

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

**Stefan Kaczaraj, Treasurer**  
**Tekla Moroz, Advisor**

District Committee:

**Tekla Moroz, Chairman**  
**Vira Banit, Secretary**  
**Dania Dubas, Treasurer**  
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**Branch 76  
Sunday, April 18, 1999  
Newark, NJ**

There will be a general annual meeting of Branch 76, St. John the Baptist Society, at 1 p.m. in the church basement of St. John The Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Sandford Ave. and Ivy St.

All members are asked to attend.

Andre Worobec, Secretary

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH  
21

As of April 1, 1999, the secretary's duties of Branch 21 were assumed by Mrs. Maria K. Zobniw.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

### UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

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## Ukrainian immigrant honored as "1998 Employee of the Year"

SAN RAMON, Calif. - A school custodian who plays chess with a sixth-grade whiz before school and carves orange peels into flowers is bound to attract attention. Vladimir Moskalenko, once a cartographer and part-owner of a mapping company in Kyiv, was named "1998 Employee of the Year" by the San Ramon Chamber of Commerce.

The San Francisco Chronicle carried a story about the award and its unusual recipient.

Mr. Moskalenko, 48, moved from Kyiv with his children and parents five years ago to join relatives in Contra Costa County. He has dreamed of living in California since he was a teenager.

Mr. Moskalenko worked two and three jobs at a time when he first arrived in the United States - making pizzas, delivering newspapers and doing other odd jobs to support his family. A friend suggested that he apply for the custodial position at Montevideo Elementary School to secure higher wages and medical benefits for his family.

According to Mr. Moskalenko, he made himself at home: "When I started to work at the Montevideo school, I worked as if I was the owner of the school. If I saw broken stuff, I didn't ask anybody, I just fixed it." His untraditional approach to the job had the principal worried that Mr. Moskalenko's employment would not work out. A logical man, he would do

things the way they seemed to make most sense, sometimes disregarding established methods of work. The principal challenged him to an arm wrestling match, after which the winner would determine the way things were to be done around the place.

"He just looked at me and burst out laughing. From that moment on, he never stopped smiling," said Wendy Sparks, the school's principal.

After they talked, she would regularly find surprises around the school. Mr. Moskalenko installed hooks for umbrellas in the staff closet; he built a shelf for a teacher who had books stacked on the floor; Ms. Sparks was delighted to find electrical cords that had been lying across the cafeteria kitchen floor neatly attached to the walls.

He worked the day shift and looked forward to seeing the students. Once a child asked him to peel an orange with his fishing knife, and Mr. Moskalenko unconsciously carved the orange peels into the petals of a flower, as he had learned to do from his father in Ukraine. After that, kids often asked him to peel their oranges for them.

The Montevideo staff nominated Mr. Moskalenko for the Chamber of Commerce award even though he left his job in April for a permanent position at a nearby middle school. Principal Sparks commented: "He was such an incredible role model for children and the staff."

## Teaching English...

(Continued from page 12)

revealed to us its proud identity and beautiful traditions.

There can be no better way to rediscover your roots and heritage, and even to try to foresee one's destiny. It is a path we heartily recommend to venturesome teachers and dedicated students, here and there.

Hopefully, in future years the UNA/Prosvisa English Teachers for Ukraine Program will expand to include formal teacher exchanges and/or summer scholarships for deserving students on both

sides of the Atlantic. Also, it is our recommendation that students' course enrollment costs in Ukraine be eliminated entirely, given the contemporary difficult economic conditions there (subject to review as the economy improves).

Volunteer teachers enrich their knowledge while opening many English-based doors for their students, e.g., keys to the modern world such as computers, e-mail, the Internet. Future participants in teaching ESL undoubtedly will find fulfillment and a greater love of Ukraine - and their encouragement will provide positive examples for today's generation of Ukrainian youth.

## Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

Saint Thomas Sunday [Provody] 1999.  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, Main Street, South Bound Brook,  
and 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ.

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

The Council of Bishop and Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA invite all Christ-loving faithful to participate in this year's two day Paschal Provody pilgrimage, commemorating all the departed in Christ, especially those who perished as a consequence of the Stalin orchestrated Great Famine of 1932-1933, and those who perished as a result of Chornobyl disaster.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 17th.

9:30 AM - Liturgy in St. Andrew Memorial Church.

#### Please Note:

- 1) Parking on cemetery and Memorial Church property is forbidden. Round-trip transportation via Consistory Van from the parking area at 135 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, N.J. begins at 12 noon and concludes at 6 p.m.
- 2) Cultural exhibits and vending will take place from noon to 6 p.m. in the main auditorium of the Cultural Center.
- 3) The Library and Museum will be open to pilgrims.

6 p.m. - Vespers in the Memorial Church, followed by confessions.

### SUNDAY, APRIL 18th

#### Please Note:

Saturday parking regulations, venue and time of exhibits and visitations to the Museum and Library are as posted for Saturday, April 17th.

9 a.m. Greeting of the Hierarchs.

9:30 a.m. - Eucharistic Liturgy. Celebrant: His Beatitude Metropolitan Constantine. Concelebrants: Archbishops Antony and Vsevolod and pastors of local parishes.

After the Liturgy: Solemn procession to the Memorial Cross, and celebration of a Panakhida for the blessed repose of departed Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarchs, Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, clergy and devout faithful, especially the victims of the Great Famine and the Chornobyl disaster.

Please note: Due to needed preparations, NO memorial services will be permitted on the grounds of St. Andrew U.O. Cemetery from April 12-16.



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## New visa stamps to be introduced

*Eastern Economist*

KYIV – By December 1 Ukraine will introduce new visa stamps for persons arriving in Ukraine.

The new stamps will first be seen in Ukrainian embassies in the United States, the Baltic states,

China and India.

According to Viktor Kyryk, head of the Consular Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, there will be 15 types of visas, including two diplomatic, three official and a business visa. As a rule, visas will be issued for six-month terms.

## Prof. Myroslaw Semchyshyn...

(Continued from page 10)

“Yaroslavschna i Zasiannia,” a historical memoir collection of NTSh; “Unforgotten Years,” a memorial edition about the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Salzburg; “Materials Concerning the History of Ukrainian Medicine,” Volume 2, published by the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (1988); “Memorial Volume of UMANA on its 40th Anniversary” (1990); and “Ukrainian Cooperatives in the Diaspora” (1993).

For many years he was chairman of the NTSh Center in Chicago and an honorary co-editor of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora.

Prof. Semchyshyn had an older sister, Luba Shandrovska, who lived and died in Chicago; and two children, Yuri and Myroslaw, and several grandchildren and great-grand children in Ukraine, whom he supported.

After arriving in Chicago Prof. Semchyshyn was remarried to Ola Detsyk, who died in 1990. He was afraid of remaining alone and married Christina Buchko to have a good companion during his old age.

Prof. Semchyshyn suddenly became ill on Friday, February 5, and died of a heart attack. His wife and personal friends, especially Marta Farion and Sviatoslav Lychyk, prepared a beautiful funeral ceremony.

On Sunday, February 7, the Rev.

Archimandrite Pankraty, superintendent of St. Volodymyr Cathedral, and the Rev. Myron Panchuk of the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church, offered a parastas and panakhyda. The cathedral choir sang the responses.

After the service, eulogies were read by Dr. Pavlo Pundy, NTSh Study Center in Chicago; Mr. Lychyk, St. Volodymyr Cathedral; and Dmytro Hryhorchuk, Ukrainian National Credit Union Association.

On Monday, February 8, funeral services at the cathedral were offered by the Rev. Pankraty and the Rev. Mitred Ivan Krotec of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church. Both priests gave moving eulogies. The body was laid to rest in the Ukrainian Orthodox section of Elmwood Cemetery.

A wake (tryzna) was held in the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Dr. Vasyl Markus summarized the scientific and civic accomplishments of the late professor, and Ms. Farion remembered her friendship with Prof. Semchyshyn. Volodymyra Demus mentioned warmly the Mohyla classes, as well as the great influence they exerted on her own intellectual and literary development. Serhiy Illuk, who as a student in Lviv had known Prof. Semchyshyn, remembered the professor's teaching days.

Mr. Lychyk thanked the assembled for their prayers and participation in the tryzna. The somber occasion was concluded with a prayer and the singing by all present of “Vichnaia Pamiat” (Eternal Memory).

## United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

### RULE OF LAW ADVISOR (local hire U.S. citizen)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is seeking applicants for a local hire position in USAID/Kyiv's Office of Democratic and Social Transition. This office supports programs that increase public participation in the political process, strengthen independent media, promote more effective and accountable local governance, and develop legal systems that promote economic and democratic reform.

#### RULE OF LAW ADVISOR – Local Hire U.S. citizen Personal Services Contractor (PSC).

Based in Kyiv, the Rule of Law Advisor will serve as the Mission's senior Rule of Law expert and program manager for all Rule of Law activities implemented by the USAID Mission for Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. As team leader for the Rule of Law Strategic Objective Team, the Advisor will lead the design, management, and assessment of various assistance projects and activities to improve the ability of justice sector institutions to deliver fair, timely and consistent judicial decisions; increase citizen access to justice; improve the ability of citizens to exert their rights; and strengthen legal systems that better support democratic processes and market reform. The Rule of Law Advisor will provide expert analysis and strategic planning in the Rule of Law sphere; and advise Mission Management on Rule of Law issues.

#### Qualifications

Candidates should have a minimum of three years of experience in the development and strengthening of democratic institutions, or five years practical experience with proven track record of programmatic and professional achievement in a relevant field; At least two years of experience in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, or other post-Soviet transition states; Excellent oral and written English communication skills; J.D., or master's degree in a relevant field, such as international affairs or political science; Demonstrated ability to analyze complex political and policy issues, and establish contacts and work well with senior representatives of both national and local governments, as well as with international donor officials. Fluency in Russian or Ukrainian is highly desired. U.S. citizens not currently living in Ukraine may apply for this position, but USAID will not pay for transportation to/from Ukraine, housing, or certain other costs for which local hires are ineligible.

Closing date for applicants is April 5, 1999. To apply, please send your resume to USAID/Kyiv, Personnel Office, Nyzhny Val 19, Kyiv 254071, or fax: 462-5834. Applicants should indicate in cover letter the position for which they are applying. More detailed descriptions of the job positions may be obtained from the Personnel Office at the above address or by phone: 462-5678.

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## Need a back issue?

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

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REMEMBER: Contributions for 1998 may be deposited up  
until April 15, 1999.

## Choral workshop slated in Toronto

by Michelle Bycko  
and Natalia Basladynsky

TORONTO – For years local Ukrainian communities have fought to keep culture alive. The Ukrainian Canadian Choral Federation, the Ukraina Bandura Camp and the Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp, for example, have promoted interest in Ukrainian music and instruments. Now these organizations are coordinating their efforts and have announced that a Choral Workshop of Ukrainian Music will be held in Toronto on Friday, April 23, through Sunday, April 25.

This intensive seminar will give participants the unique opportunity to enhance their knowledge of Ukrainian folk, religious and contemporary music as well as participate in ensemble singing. Leading this adventure in music will be three individuals with extensive musical backgrounds: Halyna Kvitka Kondracki from Toronto, Oleh Mahlay from Cleveland and Myron Maksymiw from Toronto.

Ms. Kondracki has successfully led the Vesnivka Female Choir of Toronto for 30 years; she also conducts the all-male Burlaka Choir in Toronto.

Mr. Mahlay has commenced his third year as the musical director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of North America. He has conducted St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir in Cleveland and has served as instructor at various music

workshops and camps.

Mr. Maksymiw is the conductor of the Boyan Choir and the St. Demetrius Choir in Toronto.

The sponsors hope to expand the popularity and appreciation of the Ukrainian music via this seminar. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about the various choirs led by the lecturers, and the seminar will serve in part as a recruiting session for these choirs.

It should be noted that Mr. Mahlay aspires to form a mixed-voice folk choir affiliated with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, giving younger male and female singers the opportunity to perform Ukrainian traditional choral and folk music in ensemble.

Ultimately, the sponsors and faculty desire to give participants the chance to enrich their musical knowledge, to share their singing interest with other individuals, and to encourage them to continue the Ukrainian musical tradition in their local communities.

Information about the Choral Workshop of Ukrainian Music as well as an application may be obtained by contacting: Choral Workshop of Ukrainian Music, 78 Brule Gardens, Toronto, Ontario M6S 4J2, Canada; telephone, (416) 763-2197. The \$50 (Canadian) fee includes workshop tuition, all printed music, as well as meals for the weekend.

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

Sentenced to three years at hard labor, Chornovil was released after 18 months, but deprived of his job with Lviv television. For a while he worked as a railroad mechanic. ...

He was arrested in January of 1972 along with hundreds of other Ukrainian dissidents. Some of them have already been tried and sentenced to unusually long terms of imprisonment and exile. Some are still awaiting trial, among them Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Svitlychny and his sister, Nadia, Yevhen Sverstiuk.

Dissident sources confirmed that arrests and trials are continuing in Ukraine.

Source: "Chornovil sentenced to seven years at hard labor," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 17, 1973; *Svoboda* Vol. LXXX, No. 50.

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# NOTES ON PEOPLE

## Philadelphia activist named to business council

PHILADELPHIA – Ulana Baluch Mazurkevich, local businesswoman and Ukrainian activist, was appointed by Mayor Ed Rendell to the city's Private Industry Council (PIC). Ms. Mazurkevich is the owner of Ulana's, a center city restaurant and nightclub.

In appointing Ms. Mazurkevich, Mayor Rendell said, "the Private Industry Council board is the most important board in the city of Philadelphia and I give this my top priority. ... PIC is the economic motor of Philadelphia."

Private Industry Councils are locally organized boards set up in formal partnership with local elected officials. The various programs and services of the Philadelphia PIC, with an operating budget for 1999 of more than of \$34 million, are geared to the business community .

One of the aims of PIC is to provide for a stronger and better prepared workforce that contributes to a solid bottom line and to a competitive advantage in the new global economy. In developing a more powerful, more valuable workforce for the business



Ulana Baluch Mazurkevich

community, the local PIC is working to secure the economic health and future of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia region.

Ms. Mazurkevich chairs the Philadelphia-based Ukrainian Human Rights Committee. She is a member of UNA Branch 216.

## Woodbine mayor inducted into Officials Hall of Fame

WOODBINE, N.J. – The New Jersey State League of Municipalities inducted Woodbine Mayor William Pikolycky into the Elected Officials Hall of Fame during the Seventh Annual Mayors Legislative Day on January 27 at the State House Annex in Trenton.

The honor is reserved for local municipal governing body members who as of December 1998 served for more than 20 years in elected municipal office. Mr. Pikolycky has served the Borough of Woodbine for 12 years as council member and eight years as mayor.

The president of the State League of Municipalities, Mayor James Parent of Millville, said "The Elected Officials Hall of Fame recognizes these officials who have selflessly guided their communities through the good times and the troubled

times with little recognition of their sacrifice. This token of appreciation will shine a light on these pillars in our communities and hold them up as an example of civic pride for all citizens to emulate."

As part of the day's events, presentations were made by New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman, Senate President James DiFrancesco, Assembly Speaker Jack Collins, Department of Transportation Commissioner James Weinstein, and a host of other state and local dignitaries.

"It is the greatest honor an elected official can receive," Mr. Pikolycky said. "You are elected to the Hall of Fame by your peers, and I am proud to be so honored." There are currently 87 inductees in the Hall of Fame.

Mr. Pikolycky is an active member of the local Ukrainian community and is active in his parish, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Woodbine. He is also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 378.

## Vassar student performs with dance theater

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. – Andrij Dobriansky, a senior at Vassar College, performed with the Vassar Repertory Dance Theatre on February 20 during its annual performance at the Bardivon Opera House here.

Vassar Repertory Dance Theatre is composed of a select group of Vassar dance students who represent all four class years. The program consisted of various styles of pieces, including original movement by students and guest choreographers.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrij Dobriansky of New York City, he is a graduate of Regis High School, and is a member of UNA Branch 450.

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b) Applications for Special Scholarships or UNA Awards will be accepted from students who have been ACTIVE UNA MEMBERS for at least TWO YEARS by JUNE 1 of the filing year.

**Applications and required enclosures must be sent to the UNA in ONE MAILING and be POSTMARKED not later than JUNE 1.**  
Incomplete and/or late entries will be automatically disqualified.

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## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

36 percent, with Ms. Vitrenko collecting 12 percent, and Messrs. Marchuk and Moroz 5.6 percent each. (Eastern Economist)

### Democratic Party elects new leader

KYIV – National Deputy Hanna Antonieva was elected leader of the Democratic Party of Ukraine on March 27 at the party's seventh convention. Before Ms. Antonieva became a member of Parliament she headed the Artemida corporation, one of the biggest domestic producers of alcoholic beverages. (Eastern Economist)

### Rada fails to stop cooperation with IMF

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on March 25 voted four times to renounce the 1998 memorandum on cooperation between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund but failed by a margin of 21 votes to pass an appropriate resolution. Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko told the Parliament that policies outlined in the memorandum amount to the Ukrainian government's "genocide against its own people." National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushenko argued that World Bank and IMF loans are the only means of replenishing state reserves and financing the budget deficit, other than printing money. The Parliament voted 231-44 on March 26 to adopt a compromise resolution saying that the 1998 memorandum should be revised to correspond with Ukrainian law. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada reinstates ban on utilities hikes

KYIV – A week after Ukraine's Constitutional Court revoked a parliamentary ban on price increases for utilities, the Verkhovna Rada on March 17 voted 232-18 to reinstate the ban as an amendment to the law on prices and pricing. The amendment obliges the Cabinet of Ministers to seek the Parliament's approval to raise prices for water, heating and electricity. It also prohibits the Cabinet from seeking such price hikes before all wage and pension arrears have been paid. Minister of the Economy Vasyl Rohovyi said the ban is "politically motivated. We need a pragmatic approach – everything that is con-

sumed must have an appropriate price," Ukrainian Television quoted him as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine signs U.N. climate treaty

KYIV – Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Volodymyr Yelchenko, on March 15 signed a U.N. Framework Convention on climate change. The Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety Ministry commented on March 17 that the convention is very important for Ukraine from both social and economic points of view. The convention obliges industrially developed nations, among which Ukraine is listed, to reduce gas emissions into the atmosphere by a minimum of 5 percent compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012. Ukraine is the 84th country to sign the convention. (Eastern Economist)

### Industrial output down, unemployment up

KYIV – The State Statistics Committee has reported that Ukraine's industrial output fell by 2.1 percent in the first two months of 1999, compared with last year. Ukraine's GDP decreased by 4.2 percent over the same period, while the official unemployment rate increased to 4 percent. Currently 1.12 million people are officially registered as jobless, but the actual figure is believed to be much higher. According to the Associated Press, many Ukrainians either do not formally register as jobless or are forced by their companies to take unpaid vacations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Mykolaiv teachers on strike

MYKOLAIV – Mykolaiv teachers began their threatened strike on March 29, demanding a complete end to wage debt. Teachers from 50 of Mykolaiv's 65 educational establishments have confirmed their participation in the strike. Teachers' strike committee member Mykhailo Hrytsai said on March 29 that teachers would go back to work only after all wage debts were repaid and after receipt of governmental guarantees of regular wage payments. (Eastern Economist)

### Miners strike over back wages

KYIV – Some 20,000 miners held a one-day warning strike on March 18 over unpaid wages. "Our task is to show our government our power and to force them to pay wage arrears worth 2.5 billion hrv (\$665 million U.S.)," Reuters quoted an activist from the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union as saying. Another organization, the Independent Miners' Union, has said it is planning a complete halt of coal production and marches from mining regions to Kyiv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Talk of NATO entry called provocative

KYIV – Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council, said on March 18 that statements urging Ukraine's imminent NATO entry are "provocative in nature," Ukrainian Television reported. The Rukh parliamentary caucus, headed by Yurii Kostenko, recently called for Ukraine to be admitted to the alliance soon. Mr. Horbulin said such statements are aimed at altering Ukraine's balanced foreign policy and at directing it along an "anti-European" line. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Poland to require visas for some

WARSAW – Poland is to introduce entry visas for citizens of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania and 10 other states no later than on the day of its accession to the European Union, the news agency PAP reported on March 18. The announcement was made by Polish Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Piotr Stachanczyk during so-called screening talks with EU officials, which aim to determine whether Polish legislation complies with that of the EU. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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In honor of

## Mother's Day

the Ukrainian National Association invites our younger children to greet their mothers in both our weekly newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

We encourage children age 12 and younger to participate in the UNA's special tribute to all mothers in our two publications by sending in art or poetry. The UNA will publish all their good wishes on the pages of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. In order to give children an opportunity to greet their mothers on this special day, we request that the following guidelines be followed:

### Rules:

1. Artwork or poetry must be original. Black/white or colored art is acceptable. Artwork must be submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 paper, which will be reproduced at approximately one-third that size. Poems should be no longer than 20 lines.
2. Entries must have a theme appropriate for mothers.
3. Each entry must have the following on the reverse side:
  - date;
  - name, address and telephone number of the entrant - typed or printed;
  - age of participant and name of school or pre-school he/she attends.
4. Entries will be returned if requested.
5. Entries may be exhibited by the UNA.
6. All entries must be postmarked no later than April 9, 1999, and mailed to:

UNA Corporate Headquarters, Att'n: Oksana Trytjak  
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

For information please call Oksana Trytjak, UNA Special Projects  
Coordinator, at 973-292-9800 (ext. 3067).

## What? You don't have your own subscription?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Monday, April 5

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak, senior program officer, National Endowment for the Humanities, and professorial lecturer in history, George Washington University, on the topic "Milena Rudnytska: Women as a Political Force in Inter-War Galicia." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

### Wednesday, April 7

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding its annual Maria and Vasyl Petryshyn Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Studies. The lecture, "Contemporary Ukrainian Literature and Its Readers: A Mutual Longing for Recognition," will be delivered by Prof. Maria Zubrytska, vice-rector, Ivan Franko University, Lviv, at 4 p.m. in the Thompson Room, Barker Center. An open reception will follow the lecture. For additional information call (617) 495-4053.

### Sunday, April 11

**LAKE SAN MARCOS, Calif.:** The Lake San Marcos Chamber Music Society, with Gregory Bemko, president and artistic director, presents a concert featuring Clayton Haslop, violin; Mr. Bemko, cello; and Joanne Pearce Martin, piano. The concert program will feature works by Rachmaninoff, Janacek and Brahms. The concert will be held at the Lake San Marcos Recreation Lodge, 1105 La Bonita Drive, at 2:30 p.m.

### Monday, April 12

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Jerzy Jastrzebowski, producer, "World Report," CBC National Radio News, on the topic "Polish-Ukrainian-Jewish Stereotypes in the Eyes of a Polish Child, Polish Journalist, Canadian Journalist." The talk will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

### Tuesday, April 13

**NEW YORK:** Columbia University's Harriman Institute is holding a talk by Dr. Taras Kuzio, Ukraine Center, University of North London, titled "Westernizers Versus Slavophiles? Foreign Policy Orientations in Ukraine." The talk will be held in Room 1219 of the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th St., at 12:15-2 p.m. For more information, call the Harriman Institute, (212) 854-4623; or visit their website, <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/HI/home.html>. Those who wish to receive up-to-date announcements of institute events via e-mail may send their addresses to [harriman@columbia.edu](mailto:harriman@columbia.edu).

### Friday, April 16

**CLEVELAND:** The Ukrainian Museum-Archives presents an exhibition of the work of young artists from the Lviv Academy of Arts. The opening reception will be held at the museum-archives, 1202 Kenilworth Ave., at 7-9 p.m. For more information call (216) 781-4329.

### Saturday, April 17

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art is holding an evening titled "Tango at the Institute" and "Tango Show" at 7 p.m. with music by Armando Alvarez and Breno Sauer, and dance performance by Jorge Nidas and Sandra Adrian. There will be dancing after the performance, a tapas buffet and wine. Donation: \$50 per person; cash bar. The institute is located at 2320 W. Chicago Ave. RSVP by calling (773) 227-5522.

### Sundays, April 18 and May 30

**NEW YORK:** New York Talks and Walks, with Philip E. Schoenberg, Ph.D., licensed guide, will conduct a "Multiethnic Heritage of the East Village" tour, including the village's Ukrainian presence. Those interested should meet inside the Second Avenue Deli, 156 Second Ave. (corner of 10th Street). Fee: \$10. For additional information call (718) 591-4741.

### ADVANCE NOTICE

### Friday - Sunday, April 30 - May 2

**LEHIGHTON, Pa.:** The Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will hold its 12th annual Zustrich-Meet at a new locale this year: the Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Drive; telephone, (610) 377-4621. This get-together of East Coast philatelists is open to anyone interested in acquiring, selling, trading or just learning more about Ukrainian stamps, banknotes and coins. The Ukrainian Weekly's "Focus on Philately" columnist Dr. Inger Kuzych will be on hand to give a talk (Saturday afternoon) on the "Vienna Issue" of 1920 (featuring the original artwork) and to answer questions. For further information contact Mike Matus, (610) 927-3838.

### Sunday, May 9

**FOX CHASE, Pa.:** The Sisters of St. Basil the Great will hold their 68th annual pilgrimage to the Mother of God on Mother's Day. Running from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. on the grounds of the Motherhouse at 710 Fox Chase Road, this year's pilgrimage carries the theme, "Pilgrims on our Journey to God the Father." Pontifical divine liturgy will begin at 10:30 a.m., followed by a moleben to the Mother of God and special blessing for families. A Sacrament of Reconciliation will be available. The sisters invite all guests to bring a picnic lunch and enjoy the grounds. Beverages will be sold on the premises. For more information call (215) 379-0628.

### PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

• Text should be double-spaced.

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