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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Kuchma and Putin meet in Dnipropetrovsk

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin broadened and deepened his country's cooperation with Ukraine on February 13 during a two-day visit to the country's industrial heartland.

President Putin and the large Russian delegation he brought with him signed 16 assorted bilateral agreements on developing economic and business relations with their Ukrainian hosts, the most important of which was in the joint development of aerospace technology. The two sides also agreed to reconnect Ukraine to Russia's energy grid – a move that would allow Russia to better track Ukraine's electricity needs, while also giving it access to the Moldovan market, which is experiencing severe energy shortages and has requested Russian aid.

"It is a colossal step forward," said Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma at the conclusion of the talks, according to the Kyiv newspaper Den.

In Vienna, where Mr. Putin traveled before arriving in the south-central Ukrainian city of Dnipropetrovsk the evening of February 12, the Russian president told journalists that closer relations with Ukraine are at the top of Moscow's agenda.

"Relations in the post-Soviet territory are a priority to us, especially with Ukraine, our largest partner," said Mr. Putin.

In Dnipropetrovsk, the Russian president visited the Pivdenmash rocket factory, the largest in the world and the place where President Kuchma had spent years as its general director before embarking on a political career in Kyiv that would take him to the highest office in the land.

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Anti-Kuchma protests continue in Ukrainian capital



Efrem Lukatsky

A column of protesters from around Ukraine marches to the center of Kyiv on February 11.

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – For the second time in less than a week thousands of Ukrainians descended on the central square of Kyiv to protest the alleged involvement of President Leonid Kuchma and several top law enforcement officials in the disappearance of a missing Ukrainian journalist.

Shouting "Kuchma Out" and carrying the now famous placard bearing a caricature of Mr. Kuchma inscribed "Kuchma Kaput," more than 5,000 demonstrators

gathered in the city center on February 11. They lined downtown streets, forming a human chain that stretched nearly a mile along the city's main thoroughfare, the Khreschatyk, and passed the site of a tent city alongside Independence Square before finishing at the Presidential Administration Building.

The protesters, who first paraded down the Khreschatyk, carried a huge, 60-foot blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag and dozens of flags and placards identifying the more than 20 political parties and organizations that have joined the anti-Kuchma action

dubbed Kuchma Without Ukraine.

Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz – the symbolic head of the anti-Kuchma movement who in November initiated the scandal when he announced the discovery of audiotapes that allegedly contain the voices of the president and his top subordinates variously planning criminal actions and conspiracies – called for the downfall of the "criminal gang" that controls the country.

Cherkasy Mayor Volodymyr Oliynyk told the mass rally that Ukraine is ashamed of its president. "Kuchma has no moral right to be the head of state," said Mr. Oliynyk.

The protesters lit candles as dusk descended upon the city and called for the resignation of President Kuchma for his alleged role in the disappearance of Heorhii Gongadze, an outspoken journalist who disappeared without a trace in September 2000. While a body that was discovered in a shallow grave in a wooded area outside Kyiv in November is believed to belong to Mr. Gongadze, who in his Internet newspaper had unabashedly accused the Kuchma administration and the president's cronies for massive corruption, Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko has refused to certify the corpse's identity. Mr. Potebenko has said that the 99.6 percent probability that the corpse is the missing journalist's still leaves room for doubt.

The candlelight vigil, which occurred without violent incidents, followed another anti-Kuchma rally in the city center five days earlier, during which 10,000 demon-

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UNA helps rural youths in Ukraine attend Kyiv Mohyla university

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Although the right to an education is guaranteed in the Constitution of Ukraine, nothing there speaks to the quality of that education, nor does it set out how that system is to be maintained. Guaranteed learning or not, as Ukraine's economy plummeted through the 1990s, its educational system floundered, leaving many Ukrainian students effectively unable to receive a basic education that would qualify them for entry into institutions of higher learning.

That dive was felt most acutely in villages and towns far from major population points, where the lack of salaries and resources experienced throughout

the country was magnified, depriving students of teachers and textbooks.

Today there is consensus that the government needs to begin sinking more money into local village educational systems, but that does not help students who in the last decade were deprived of a "normal" education – many of them talented kids who grew up in the wrong place at an unfortunate time. These same kids, who have most of the skills needed to begin university studies, also lack the finances that seem more abundantly available to their city cousins.

To help even the playing field for at least a few of Ukraine's deprived rural youths, the Ukrainian National Association decided to give 10 such young adults a chance at a college edu-

cation at one of Ukraine's most prestigious academic institutions. After discussions with the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, the UNA, through its Ukrainian National Foundation, agreed to pay the \$1,000 tuition for five boys and five girls from villages in central and eastern Ukraine to take part in college preparatory courses at the university – rated for the last several years as one of the top two centers of academic study in Ukraine. The program becomes the third source of such funding in the United States for the NUKMA preparatory program.

Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the NUKMA, said he was very pleased with the UNA's decision. He

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ANALYSIS

Ukraine: "returning" to Europe?

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Anyone following developments on the European continent cannot but have noticed the evolving debate about what constitutes "European-ness" under present conditions. Increasingly, academic conferences are being organized devoted to this subject, and articles and books are being written that address one or another aspect of the central question of where Europe begins and ends.

The stimulus for this discussion can be traced directly to the dismantling of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the subsequent collapse of the "people's democracies" in what has long been known as "Eastern Europe," and the disintegration of the Soviet Union. In the aftermath, Europe embarked on the process of reconfiguring and redefining itself through the integration of "Eastern Europe," a concept that was largely artificial in nature – that is, the product of the post-war division of Europe into spheres of influence that grouped together such geographically and culturally disparate countries as the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria.

The emergence of the new Europe, as it were, is being driven primarily by the enlargement of two institutions: NATO and the European Union (EU). Three of Ukraine's neighbors, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, are well on their way to returning to Europe as the newest members of NATO; in two or three years' time they will join the EU. Other former "Eastern Europeans" will follow as will the Baltic states – certainly insofar as the EU is concerned and perhaps NATO as well.

For Ukraine, these developments are more than just of passing interest. For some time now, the leadership in Kyiv – its "multivector" foreign policy notwithstanding – has been declaring that it seeks to integrate Ukraine into European and trans-Atlantic political, security and economic institutions. Full-fledged membership in the EU is a stated goal of the Ukrainian government. The president of Ukraine, among other prominent officials, has argued that Ukraine must "return" to Europe; that integration into European structures is a "strategic choice." Indeed, in the fall of 1999 former Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk insisted that the "European idea has become Ukraine's national idea and a consolidating factor for its society."

Let's forget for the moment the rather problematic question of returning to Europe, which, after all, implies having been there at some point and the even more problematic question of the European idea having become Ukraine's national idea.

On a practical level, the sad fact remains that hardly anyone in places like London, Paris, Berlin or Brussels is waiting for Ukraine to "return." Indeed, it seems that more or less the same sentiment prevails among some of Ukraine's "Eastern European" neighbors. Although Warsaw, Prague, Bratislava, and other "Eastern European" capitals have an obvious interest in a secure and stable Ukraine, and although Poland has gone to great lengths to promote Ukraine's interests in Brussels, the extent to which they see it as a "European" country is questionable. Certainly in Prague public opinion views Ukrainians, who are quite visible in the

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Czech capital, as "those Russkies."

The problem, one suspects, is Huntingtonian in nature, somewhat analogous to Turkey's problems with Europe. It was one thing for Turkey to become a member of NATO, which it did in 1952, and thereby secure Europe's southern flank, but it was not until almost 50 years later that the EU decided that it could begin accession talks with Ankara. In a similar vein, the EU opened accession talks with Romania in 1999, whose economic "successes" are more or less comparable with those of Ukraine, but it has consistently rebuffed Ukraine's pleas for greater integration.

The problems with Ukraine's "European choice," however, are not entirely one-sided. It would seem that most Ukrainians do not want to be "European." An October 2000 poll conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology for the U. S. Department of State's Office of Research revealed the following:

- 52 percent of those polled regard Russia as the key guarantor of Ukraine's security;
- only 14 percent want close ties with the United States and NATO; and
- 61 percent favor joining a confederation with Russia and Belarus, while 32 percent are opposed.

The "good news" is that while 40 percent want Ukraine and Russia to merge into one state, 49 percent are opposed to such a merger.

Three in four (75 percent) have a favorable opinion of Russia, and nearly as many (69 percent) have a positive opinion of the Russian president. A small minority of 12 percent name Russia as the principal threat to Ukraine's security.

A majority of Ukrainians have – 55 percent – confidence in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), but fewer than half have confidence in the EU (37 percent), the Council of Europe (33 percent), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (33 percent), and NATO (31 percent).

Another poll, conducted by the SOCIS Center for Social and Marketing Research in December 2000, showed that 42 percent preferred relations with Russia and the CIS as a priority while only 8 percent opted for Western countries. Another 33 percent claimed to support a "balanced" foreign policy. A solid majority (61 percent) would support a president who favors a "Slavic union." This, by the way, was more or less what the incumbent Ukrainian president was promising in his 1994 election campaign. It may be recalled that in his first inaugural speech there was the almost casual assertion about Ukraine quite naturally belonging to the "Eurasian space."

Still another survey, commissioned by the Academy for Humanities and Social Studies in Moscow, also conducted last December, found that 53 percent of Ukrainians favored the unification of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia into a single state. The corresponding figure for Russians was 61 percent and for Belarusians 69 percent.

Clearly, survey research should not be taken as the last word on any given issue. On the other hand, it does capture the public mood at the given moment. And, at this moment, nearly 10 years after independence, the mood in Ukraine is such that Russia and the CIS are in, and Europe is out. This, coupled with Europe's less than enthusiastic response to Kyiv's claim to "European-ness," provides food for thought as to whether the "European choice" is in fact a viable option for Ukraine.

NEWSBRIEFS**Leaders seek to quell 'destructive forces'**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch on February 13 issued a joint statement pledging their determination to use "all legitimate means" to quell the current political unrest and "destructive forces" in the country, Interfax and ITAR-TASS reported. According to the three leaders, Ukraine is witnessing "an unprecedented political campaign with all the signs of a psychological war." They also say the recently created Forum for National Salvation is not seeking salvation for the nation but "for themselves from political bankruptcy and oblivion ... [and] criminal responsibility." The statement warns that "the attempts to stir up passions and use methods of provocation to deepen the split in society and prompt the use of force by the authorities constitute a real threat to national security." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma speaks with Financial Times

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told London's Financial Times on February 10 that he had no role in the death of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze. "I can swear on the Bible or on the Constitution that I never made such an order to destroy a human being. This is simply absurd," he noted. President Kuchma said the tapes provided by his former bodyguard, Mykola Melnychenko, are a montage of different conversations recorded "probably" in his office. "Maybe the name Gongadze came up in conversations, I don't remember. But I give you my honest word, I did not even know this journalist," Mr. Kuchma said. He said the tape scandal was staged by a "well-organized force" with "a great deal of money and capabilities," adding that "I completely reject the idea that this was done on the level of states, that it was the Americans or the Russians." (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU envoys raise media, Gongadze case

KYIV – A delegation from the European Union led by Swedish Foreign Minister Anna Lindh discussed the media situation in Ukraine and the investigation of the Gongadze case with President Leonid Kuchma on February 13, Interfax reported. Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko said the interlocutors agreed that it is necessary to "conclude the investigation in the Gongadze case ... and focus on the search for the guilty." Ms. Lindh said: "It is very important that conditions for the media in Ukraine are improved and that the fate of journalist and regime critic Gongadze is

finally clarified. The Gongadze case must be seen as a test of the democratic development in Ukraine," the Associated Press reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

MD asks for asylum in Great Britain

KYIV – Surgeon Valerii Ivasiuk has asked for asylum in Great Britain, Interfax reported on February 13, quoting the London newspaper Independent. Dr. Ivasiuk was involved as an expert in the identification of the decapitated body that is believed to be that of missing journalist Heorhii Gongadze. Dr. Ivasiuk repeatedly contradicted in public the statements of Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko that the body cannot be unambiguously identified as Mr. Gongadze's. The physician told the British newspaper that following his public pronouncements, officers of the Security Service of Ukraine threatened to arrest him and suggested that his life is in danger. Dr. Ivasiuk, who previously was a national deputy representing Rukh, left for Great Britain last month, leaving his wife and two children in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Forum wants to annul accords with Putin

KYIV – The Forum for National Salvation will seek legislative invalidation of the agreements adopted during President Leonid Kuchma's meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Dnipropetrovsk, Interfax reported on February 13, quoting National Deputy Taras Stetskiy. According to Mr. Stetskiy, the Kuchma-Putin talks signaled Ukraine's "unambiguous reorientation toward Russia." He added, "A serious step was made toward [Ukraine's] capitulation to the Russian partner, primarily in the economic sector." Legislator Oleksander Hudyma said the Kuchma-Putin accord to couple both countries' electricity grids threatens Ukraine's "national energy security system." And Deputy Yurii Kostenko noted that President Putin's visit to Dnipropetrovsk intended to pull Ukraine into a "military-political union" with Russia. Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko commented later the same day that political issues were not discussed in Dnipropetrovsk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin says ties have improved

KYIV – In an interview with Ukrainian television in advance of his meeting with President Leonid Kuchma on 12 February, Russian President Putin said that the two of them "managed to do the main thing last year – we changed the quality of relations." He continued, "I think this was one of the main achievements of Russian

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Yulia Tymoshenko arrested

Supporters say move is political action

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's procurator general arrested Yulia Tymoshenko on February 13 on charges that she offered Pavlo Lazarenko bribes totaling nearly \$80 million while he was the prime minister of Ukraine.

Ms. Tymoshenko, 40, who achieved substantial success in energy reforms in the last year as vice prime minister in charge of the energy sector in the reform-minded government of Viktor Yushchenko, was recently dismissed by President Leonid Kuchma, after an investigation was opened against her by the Procurator General's Office in conjunction with her past business activities.

Ms. Tymoshenko was arrested after officers of the Procurator General's Office traveled to her estate outside Kyiv and escorted her back to the city for further interrogation into charges that she took part in illegal smuggling operations, forgery and bribery. She was charged with large-scale bribery, specifically for depositing a total of more than \$79.8 million in 1996-1997 in foreign accounts held by Mr. Lazarenko.

Ms. Tymoshenko was a primary antagonist of the Kuchma administration during her 13 months as vice prime minister. She worked feverishly to reform the energy sector she oversaw, while persistently charging that Mr. Kuchma's cronies

were working to halt her efforts and remove her from her post.

On the evening of her arrest, Oleksander Turchynov, a political colleague and leader of the parliamentary faction of the Batkivschyna Party that Ms. Tymoshenko founded, said her arrest is strictly a political action.

"The Batkivschyna Party and parliamentary faction believe that the actions of the dying criminal regime are a severe and cynical provocation against the leaders of the opposition, with the aim of frightening Ukraine," said Mr. Turchynov.

In recent months Ms. Tymoshenko had become closely associated with the campaign to remove Mr. Kuchma from office in conjunction with his alleged involvement in the Gongadze affair and "Tapegate." On February 9 she was one of the founding members of the Forum for National Salvation, a group of political organizations that is pressing for the resignation of the president.

Mr. Turchynov said the president and the business oligarchs in the energy sector that Ms. Tymoshenko had threatened have fabricated charges against her and her husband because she had refused to keep silent and had spoken the truth about the situation in Ukraine.

"Ms. Tymoshenko absolutely rejects the charges," stated Mr. Turchynov, "She

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Kuchma fires intelligence chief and presidential security official

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma fired his top intelligence and surveillance official and the head of the presidential security team on February 10 after meeting with the country's National Security and Defense Council (NSDC).

Mr. Kuchma announced that he had relieved Leonid Derkach as head of the Security Service of Ukraine and replaced him with Volodymyr Radchenko, Mr. Derkach's predecessor. Mr. Radchenko is a long-time protégé and associate of NSDC Secretary Yevhen Marchuk. Until his latest appointment he was the deputy secretary of the NSDC. Prior to his own first stint

at the Security Service helm he was first assistant to Mr. Marchuk when he led the agency in the early 1990s.

Mr. Kuchma also dismissed Volodymyr Shepel, who had directed the president's personal security team. He was replaced with Valerii Strohov, who had headed the Lviv Oblast office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Derkach's firing comes on the heels of a burgeoning movement in Kyiv calling for the dismissal of top Ukrainian law enforcement officials who many here believe have either grossly bumbled or badly covered up an investigation into the disappearance of journalist Heorhii Gongadze. The scan-

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Forum for National Salvation is established

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – A group of Ukrainian politicians and lawmakers on February 9 set up a movement called the Forum for National Salvation, Interfax reported. The main goal of the Forum for National Salvation is to depose President Leonid Kuchma and transform Ukraine into a parliamentary-presidential or parliamentary republic.

The forum declared in its manifesto "to put an end to the criminal regime, assert the truth and the law, and bring Ukraine back onto the path of European development."

The forum's coordinating council is made up of 15 people, including Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz, National Deputy Serhii Holovaty, Sobor Party leader Anatolii

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Kuchma and Putin...

(Continued from page 1)

After the two presidents signed documents on cooperation in aviation and space technology development, which removes duties between the countries on all commodities and services associated with their rocket-building industries, Mr. Putin said the agreement would improve cooperation in the aerospace sector, including the development of joint international contracts. He said that by joining forces the two countries could generate as much as \$6 billion in foreign revenues.

"It is very important to develop bilateral cooperation with regard to foreign markets," said Mr. Putin.

Ukraine and Russia, along with the United States and Norway, are partners in an international commercial project called Sea Launch, which lifts commercial satellites into orbit from an ocean launch pad using the Ukrainian-made Zenit booster rocket.

The document signed by the two presidents states that Ukraine will contribute technologies in support of Russia's contributions to the International Space Station, while both countries jointly coordinate the development of the Zenit, Cyclone and Dnipro booster rockets for future commercial use. They also signed a memorandum of intent to cooperate in the destruction of outdated RS-22 and RSM-52 solid-fuel rockets.

Moscow and Kyiv agreed to jointly develop standardization and certification of rockets and spacecraft between the Russian Aerospace Agency and the National Space Agency of Ukraine, and to develop common legal documents and procedures.

The two sides acknowledged their continued commitment to the development of the AN-70 cargo aircraft as the best military vehicle of that type.

They also affirmed their intention to uphold international obligations between the two states, particularly in space exploration for peaceful purposes and the non-proliferation of rocket technologies and missiles for military use.

Alleviating concerns voiced by Western leaders in the press in the days before the Dnipropetrovsk meeting, in Vienna Mr. Putin declared that he would not attempt to make Ukraine a partner in nuclear weapons production.

"Ukraine is a nuclear-free state and we respect its status. There is no need for us to encroach on the current situation, simply no need," underscored Mr. Putin, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

However, Moscow and Kyiv did not shy away from increasing military-industrial cooperation in research and development, an area in which they signed three agreements. One specific agreement, between the Russian

Ammunition Agency and the State Committee of Industrial Policy of Ukraine, is designed to develop a program of mutual cooperation and sharing between defense enterprises.

In a related agreement, Moscow and Kyiv agreed to support each other in the modernization and upgrade of heavy machinery factories, many of which are directly connected to the military-industrial sector of the individual countries.

Russia and Ukraine also announced they would draw closer in electricity sharing by reuniting their energy grids. Ukraine had partially disconnected itself from Russia's electricity system in the first part of the 1990s; the final separation occurred about two years ago, with the exception of three northeastern oblasts that were severed during 2000.

Anatolii Chubais, the billionaire chairman of Russia's quasi-public Integrated Energy Systems, who oversaw the merger of the two systems, said a single energy grid will allow Russia to buy fuel for energy development at cheaper costs and will give Ukraine, which he called a "natural energy market," higher quality electricity supplies. The reintegration of Ukraine into Russia's electricity grid will allow Russia to extend its high-quality electricity to Moldova, which has suffered extensive blackouts this winter.

The agreement did not come without criticism, however. Oleksander Hudyma, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Fuel and Energy, said Ukraine's reintegration into Russia's energy grid "threatens Ukraine's energy safety," according to Interfax-Ukraine. He said the new arrangement would lead to more energy debt owed to Russia, to the tune of \$45 million annually. He also said he believes Russia eventually will use that debt load and its newly acquired access to Ukraine's power grid to force Kyiv to extend Russia the right to send its electricity through Ukraine to Europe, where it is attempting to establish a market.

"Chubais' goal is evident. He wants Ukraine to give the Western energy island as repayment of the debt of Russian electric energy," said Mr. Hudyma.

The two sides also touched the sorest spot in their economic relations: Ukraine's absolute dependence on Russian natural gas. While the two sides agreed last December on a schedule for repayment of Ukraine's \$1.4 million debt and put that issue aside, for the present at least, Mr. Putin said Russia was not planning to change its course in a decision to bypass a Ukrainian natural gas pipeline that runs to Western Europe and build a parallel one through Belarus and Poland. He said that Russian studies have shown the Ukrainian pipeline will not be able to meet future demands for Russian gas to Europe.

Finally, Mr. Putin said that his meeting with the political-ly embattled Ukrainian president was not an effort to

express political support for Mr. Kuchma and that he was not about to get tangled up in the Gongadze affair or the associated tape scandal.

"You know that we cannot, we should not and we will not either support, hinder or harm," explained Mr. Putin in Vienna before leaving for Dnipropetrovsk. The visit to Dnipropetrovsk was arranged in St. Petersburg, where the two presidents met in December.

He added a bit later, "Leonid Kuchma is the legally elected president of Ukraine. We will cooperate with him. We are not going to suspend our cooperation, as Russia has the right to count on a certain stability in relations with its partners. We have large-scale common plans and tasks with Ukraine, including those which must be considered now."

The day Mr. Putin left Ukraine, the leadership troika of the European Union and a representative of the U.S. government met with Ukrainian government officials in Kyiv.

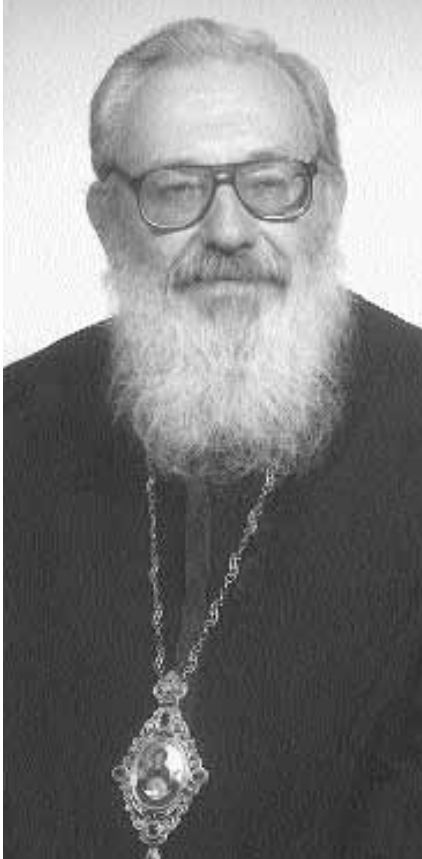
Christopher Patten, the EU's external affairs commissioner, said that in talks between the EU hierarchy and Ukrainian officials, including President Kuchma, there was no discussion whatsoever on the agreements signed between Russia and Ukraine the previous day.

Meanwhile, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Jeffrey Starr met briefly with Yevhen Marchuk, secretary of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council. Mr. Starr did not comment directly on the development of cozy defense relations between Kyiv and Moscow. In his public comments he only affirmed that cooperation in the military field would remain an important element of the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine.



AP/Ivan Sekretarev
Russian President Vladimir Putin answers a question during a news conference as President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine looks on during their visit to Pivdenmash plant in Dnipropetrovsk.

BIOGRAPHY: New primate of Ukrainian Catholic Church



Archbishop Major Lubomyr Husar, leader of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Following is the biography of Archbishop Major Lubomyr Husar based on information released by the Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv. His Beatitude was enthroned as archbishop major of the UGCC on January 28. That same day it was announced that the primate of the UGCC had been named a cardinal by Pope John Paul II and would be elevated to that position along with other nominees to the College of Cardinals on February 21.

His Beatitude Lubomyr Husar was born in Lviv on February 26, 1933.

After a short stay in Salzburg, Austria, he emigrated to the United States, where he studied at St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic College Seminary in Stamford, Conn., (1950-1954), at the Catholic University of America in Washington, (1954-1958) where he received a license of sacred theology; at Fordham University in New York City (1962-1967), where he received a master's degree in philosophy; and at the Urbanianum Pontifical University in Rome, where he received a doctorate in sacred theology.

While still in his youth, he joined the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and in 1954 became a member of its Chervona Kalyna fraternity. He remains a member of both.

Ordained a priest by Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn in Stamford on March 30, 1958, he was a pastor in Kerhonkson, N.Y., (1965-1969) and prefect of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic College Seminary in Stamford, (1958-1969).

He went to Rome in 1972 where he became a hieromonk of the Studite Order in 1972. He was elected archimandrite (abbot) of the Order and on April 2, 1977 was consecrated bishop by His Beatitude Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, for the Church in Ukraine. His consecration was announced publicly on April 2, 1996.

He resided at the Studion Monastery in Grottaferrata, Rome, until 1992, when he returned to live in Ukraine. He was appointed exarch of Kyiv-Vyshhorod by His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky in April 1996. On October 17, 1996 he was appointed auxiliary bishop to Cardinal Lubachivsky with delegated faculties of the major archbishop.

After Cardinal Lubachivsky's death on December 14, 2000, Bishop Husar was appointed apostolic administrator of the Archeparchy of Lviv.

Stephan Chemych, 72, president of Ukrainian Studies Fund, dies



Stephan Chemych (second from left) in an undated file photo during one of his countless meetings with community organizations in support of Ukrainian studies. He is seen above with officers of the Ukrainian National Association: (from left) Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme President Joseph Lesawyer and Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Stephan Chemych, a civil servant and administrator, and a fund-raiser and community activist who was best known for his decades of activity as president of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, died suddenly at his home in New York on February 8. He was 72.

Mr. Chemych was born September 27, 1928, in Drohobych, Ukraine, to Illia and Olena (née Maksymovych). He had three brothers, Mykhailo (born 1926), Theophil (born 1932) and Taras (born 1942). He completed elementary school in Drohobych.

As a war refugee, he finished high school at the gymnasium at Schleisheim, near Munich. As a functionary of the 159th Station of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in Traunstein, Bavaria, he helped Ukrainian refugees from the central Dnipro region (which had been part of the USSR before the war) avoid forced repatriation to the Soviet Union.

During 1950 and 1951 Mr. Chemych worked in the administration of the Funk Kaserne Emigration and Repatriation Camp near Munich. In 1952 he arrived in the United States and began his studies at Oregon State College in Corvallis, Oregon. He continued his studies at the University of Oregon in Eugene, where he received his B.A. in 1956, having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa upon graduation. In 1957 he became an American citizen.

From 1958 to 1961 he was a lecturer of Ukrainian language at Columbia University in New York, where, as a recipient of a Ford Foundation scholarship, he continued his studies in political science and sociology. He received an M.A. from Columbia in 1963.

During this time he also worked for the federal government as a researcher studying the administrative-judicial aspects of the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR. This project was undertaken in collaboration with the well-known economist Vsevolod Holobnychy, who worked on the economic aspects of the reorganization.

From 1963 to 1993 Mr. Chemych worked as a director in the Emergency Services Section of the Human Resources Administration of New York City. He also worked part-time in retail banking with institutions located in the Ukrainian section of New York City (1976-1989).

He took an important and leading role in Ukrainian student life in the United States: he was the president of the Ukrainian Student Association of Columbia University (1957-1958); president of the fourth con-

gress of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) in 1959, and chairman of the SUSTA Adjudication Committee (1961-1962).

He was also the founder of the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) and was its president after its incorporation in 1957 as a non-profit educational organization.

In addition he was vice-president of the Ukrainian Students' Society in New York (1957-1958). It was in that society that he met Maria Kuzyk, whom he married in 1959 and whom he considered to be a vital and equal partner in his work in Ukrainian studies. The Chemyches had two children: Roxane and Askold.

Mr. Chemych felt that the crowning achievement in his work in the promotion of Ukrainian studies was the creation in 1968 of a permanent Ukrainian studies program at Harvard University. As president of the Ukrainian Studies Fund for over four decades, he presided over many campaigns that established a stable financial base for Harvard's Ukrainian studies program.

Robert De Lossa, president of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, wrote in a letter of condolence to the Chemych family that Mr. Chemych's "organizational work in the field [of Ukrainian studies] – fiercely driven and yet magnificently insightful and well informed – has yielded bounteously. Every student who learns about Ukraine at Harvard carries on his legacy. The same is true of every scholar who visits Harvard for its Ukrainian studies, every book that is published by HURI, every person who visits the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies. And now – almost 35 years after the founding of the Standing Committee on Ukrainian Studies at Harvard – Mr. Chemych's legacy emanates from programs and institutions all over the world."

Condolences/memorial tributes were placed in the Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper Svoboda by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, of which Mr. Chemych was a member, as well as the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

A panakhyda was offered at the Peter Jarema Funeral Home in New York on February 11. The funeral liturgy was offered that next day at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York; interment followed at Holy Spirit Cemetery in Hamptonburg, N.Y.

The family has requested that memorial donations be made to the Ukrainian Studies Fund, Harvard University, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Metropolitan Constantine and clergy officiate at Theophany services



PARMA, Ohio – Metropolitan Constantine and clergy bless the ice cross elected in front of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. The cross is annually built by members of the parish for the Feast of Theophany, which was celebrated on Friday, January 19. On that day, Metropolitan Constantine, presiding bishop of the Parma Cathedral, also celebrated the divine liturgy and officiated at the Great Blessing of Water.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. adopts two orphanages in Ukraine

Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to implement programs

by Joseph Sywenkyj
and Olena Welhasch

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – The quaint rural setting of a former Polish landowner's mansion in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast is home to 127 orphans between the ages of 4 and 16. Classified as Group 4 invalids, the inhabitants of the Zaluchia Budynok-Internat (orphanage) suffer from the most severe mental and physical disabilities in Ukraine.

These children are plagued by myriad of problems: from Cerebral Palsy to Down Syndrome and other forms of mental illness. Many of the residents suffer from multiple birth defects that have been linked to radiation exposure or other environmental toxins. Due to the economic crisis in Ukraine, as well as the societal stigma assigned to disabled people, insult is added to injury by the deplorable conditions in which they live.

Thanks to the generosity of several benefactors in the Ukrainian American community, the Zaluchia Internat and another center in Znamianka, where children have been living in similar conditions, will soon receive the essential aid they have been desperately seeking. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. has adopted the two orphanages and has presented the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund with a generous grant of \$40,000 to be the facilitator of the adopted orphanage project.

At the presentation of the grant, Archbishop Antony stated, "We are more than thrilled that God has given us the opportunity to contribute to the support of those orphans who suffer under such incredible conditions. The consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and decades of total disdain for the sanctity of human life on the part of secular officials have obviously created these conditions. We will assist the 'little ones who come unto our Lord' from our missionary fund. This particular act of Christian charity is made possible in large part by the loving care of two parishioners from our parish of St. Volodymyr in Los Angeles – two sisters, Orycia Federwicz and Natalie Dedeluk – who contributed the lion's share of this gift precisely to care for Ukrainian orphans. May God bless them and each

of the lives they have touched and made better. We will pray fervently for a life of quality and nurturing for these children we now consider ours."

The two orphanages were selected to receive aid based on extensive fact-finding missions and preliminary aid shipments organized by CCRF. Following its initial inquiry, the New Jersey-based fund began to expose the living conditions at Zaluchia, and local health officials were prodded to implement basic reforms. CCRF has found that the administrations at both institutions have begun to make positive and progressive changes.

This past summer, Joseph Sywenkyj, a student at the School of Visual Arts in New York City, worked as an investigative intern with CCRF to document the aftereffects of Chernobyl through photographs at both centers.

"I traveled to the Zaluchia and Znamianka Budynok Internat, as well hospitals and homes in other cities and villages in Ukraine, in order to give a voice to the dispossessed through photographs. My hope is that the photographs will raise awareness and when people view the images they will be inspired to take action," Mr. Sywenkyj said.

The Zaluchia orphanage was first brought to the attention of CCRF when a grim article titled "Chornobylska Umeralnia" (Chernobyl death ward) was published in a Polish Catholic journal. The journalist's harrowing description urged CCRF to further investigate the situation there.

"I witnessed the reality of the article," said Mr. Sywenkyj, "Children were tied to the walls by their legs and others, half-naked in tattered clothes were lying on the urine-soaked wooden floor. Their legs and bodies were contorted in every angle but straight. In the playrooms, a few children sat on steel pots, which are used as toilets because the orphanage does not have indoor plumbing. I remember feeling that if all children are angels, then these children have had their wings clipped and were thrown into a living hell."

"At the Znamianka Budynok-Internat, they had received previous aid from CCRF and the children lived in some-



Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. presents a check for \$40,000 to representatives of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. From left are: Emil Skocypec, CCRF co-founder Nadia Matkiwsky, Archbishop Antony, CCRF Finance Director Tanya Fesenko Vena and CCRF Executive Director Alexander Kuzma.



Following its 27th airlift in December, CCRF In-Country Director Olena Maslyukivska (left) and Procurement Director Olenka Welhasch (right) distribute Christmas toys to handicapped children at the Zaluchia Children's Orphanage. The airlift also provided medication, quilts, clothing, cleaning fluids, and other essential supplies.



Children at the Zaluchia Budynok-Internat.

what better conditions," continued Mr. Sywenkyj "However, my experience there was also sad. On two hot August days I photographed the children. In the evening, a worker told me that that very day a child had died. A bit shocked at her casual attitude regarding the child's death, I asked her how this made her feel. She went on to say that the first few times she saw one of the children die she was very sad. She then said that after several deaths 'you get used to it' and it does not have such a negative impact on your emotions. It is simply a cycle of life. Unfortunately, the day I visited the Zaluchia Budynok-Internat a child died there as well. I photographed the burial dressing for the body of the child. Sharing in the presence of two dead children in one week, I could not help but feel like the grim reaper."

Olena Maslyukivska, CCRF in-country director, and Olena Welhasch, CCRF director of procurement, visited Zaluchia in December 2000, following the humanitarian aid that arrived on CCRF's 27th airlift.

Ms. Welhasch noted:

"The airlift provided the orphanage with multi-vitamins, cleaning supplies, quilts, diapers and children's clothing. The smell of sickness and death hung heavy in the air, and we were consoled by the thought that three tons of cleaning supplies had been donated to the orphanage on this airlift. The children were grouped together according to the level of their disability and the hospital director told us that there was no hope of

recovery for any of them. It is true that many of their disabilities cannot be ameliorated and that many await the sad destiny of dying before they reach adulthood. If they survive to the age of 16, they will be moved to their next home, an adult building for invalids in Sniatyn, where conditions are even more miserable. However, respect for human dignity demands that the quality of their daily life improve."

The detailed reportage of the Polish American journalist is partially responsible for the improvements witnessed at Zaluchia since last summer, but it seems as though the new director, who has worked there since July 2000, can also be credited with bolstering the standard of care. Hryhorii Orobetz is the former director of a collective farm. Although he is not medically trained, he seems to be compassionate to the children's needs and strict in fulfilling his administrative duties. Mr. Orobetz told Ms. Welhasch that in a few years, he hopes that the only aid he will have to request will be a tractor and a plow to be able to grow their own food at the orphanage. His staff of 120 workers, who are divided into four shifts, includes a nurse, a doctor, a psychiatrist and a masseuse. The children who suffer only from physical deformities are not yet offered proper physical therapy or psychological evaluations. As part of the program to be implemented under the UOC-USA grant, CCRF plans to recruit physical therapists and child psychologists to ensure that no orphans are deprived of meaning-

(Continued on page 27)

FOR THE RECORD

State Department comments on Gongadze case

Following are excerpts from the daily press briefing at the U.S. Department of State on February 12 with spokesman Richard Boucher.

Question: Moving to another subject, President Leonid Kuchma seems to be under more pressure than ever. President [Vladimir] Putin has gone to visit him in an apparent attempt to give him some support. Does the United States have any message of support for him at this difficult time, and do you have any ongoing comments about the ongoing political crisis there?

Mr. Boucher: I think we have always expressed our concern about the case involving Mr. Gongadze, his disappearance. He was the journalist who disappeared last September. We have always urged an open investigation of the circumstances and urged the government to deal seriously with this case. We have expressed our interest at the highest levels of the Ukrainian government repeatedly. I think the European

Union also had something to say on this and, like them, we have stressed with the Ukrainian government that a prompt, thorough and transparent investigation must be carried out and that the Ukrainian public must be kept fully informed about the progress of the case.

Frankly, we are troubled by the lack of progress to date in the investigation. We think that independent media such as those that Mr. Gongadze represented are one of the essential elements of any democratic society, and journalists must be able to do their job without fear of harassment, intimidation or retribution.

Question: Has Mr. Kuchma been contacted or has any senior person in this building had any contact with the Ukrainians since he came into office?

Mr. Boucher: I'm not aware that the secretary has. No, not Secretary [Colin] Powell. But certainly our Embassy is out there, ably representing us.

OSCE expresses concern about media freedom in Ukraine

VIENNA – OSCE Representative on Freedom of Media Freimut Duve reported on February 8 to the OSCE Permanent Council on the disappearance of Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze last September.

After having raised the Gongadze case on behalf of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on several occasions with Ukrainian government officials, Mr. Duve sent an adviser to Kyiv from January 31 to February 2 for an assessment visit, during which he met with government officials, lawyers, parliamentarians and journalists.

The overall opinion Mr. Duve encoun-

tered is that the investigation into the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze has been "extremely unprofessional," and that there has been a lack of transparency regarding the identification of the headless body found on November 2, 2000, in Tarascha.

In his report to the OSCE Permanent Council, the representative made a series of recommendations to the government of Ukraine: to invite international experts in a new effort to investigate the Gongadze case; to cease all acts of harassment against the media; to hold an open hearing on the state of media freedom in Ukraine.

Yulia Tymoshenko...

(Continued from page 3)

categorically rejects the charges that she bribed Lazarenko and considers this political repression."

The charges that resulted in the arrest of Ms. Tymoshenko, who became known as the "Iron Lady" during her time in the Yuschenko government, were in addition to other investigations previously begun by the Procurator General's Office, including allegations of bribing a Russian military official, and an alleged attempt to smuggle \$25 million to Russia three years ago.

Ms. Tymoshenko's husband, Oleksander, has sat in a Kyiv prison for the last five months on similar bribery charges. A Kyiv court twice has denied him bail on the grounds that since he has a business, United Energy Systems, that is registered in Great Britain he could leave the country and not return.

Assistant Procurator General Mykhailo Obikhod, who is the acting director of the law enforcement body while its director, Mykhailo Potebenko, remains on a leave of absence, said Ms. Tymoshenko was arrested because of new evidence that led to the additional charge. He explained that the order to arrest her was made after taking into consideration the seriousness of the latest discoveries along with the fact that she had refused to come in for questioning.

Ms. Tymoshenko's arrest took those close to her by surprise, first, because, she had already agreed to an order not to leave Kyiv and, second, because she was suffering from the flu and under a doctor's care. In Ukraine arrests on non-violent charges are made after a person returns to health.

Ms. Tymoshenko's lawyer, Viktor Shvets, said on February 14 that he would file a claim in Ukraine's Supreme Court against the warrant issued. He said that because she was ill with the flu and was

under a doctor's care, his client had every right to refuse to submit to questioning.

"Against her will, Ms. Tymoshenko was taken by investigators of the Procurator General's Office to their headquarters, where she was taken into custody," explained Mr. Shvets.

Before entering politics, Ms. Tymoshenko was the president of United Energy Systems, a gas and oil trading firm that grew to be one of the largest businesses in Ukraine under the protection of Mr. Lazarenko. In 1997, after Mr. Kuchma dismissed Mr. Lazarenko, whom he suspected of widespread corruption, Ms. Tymoshenko became a member of the Hromada Party founded by the ex-prime minister and a leading opponent of Mr. Kuchma. Mr. Lazarenko has been living in a United States detention facility since being arrested while attempting to enter the country illegally about two years ago. He is suspected of money-laundering in the United States and in Switzerland.

The Forum for National Salvation, the anti-Kuchma organization that Ms. Tymoshenko helped establish four days prior to her arrest, issued a statement on February 14 criticizing the move by the Procurator General's Office and demanding her release from custody.

The organization, which includes such leading opponents of the Kuchma administration as Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz, Cherkasy Mayor Volodymyr Oliynyk, former chairman of the National Democratic Party Anatolii Matvienko, Viktor Shyshkyn, Ukraine's first procurator general, and Serhii Holovatii, once a minister of justice in the Kuchma administration, called the arrest an effort to remove a political opponent.

"We can understand the authorities – they are afraid of Tymoshenko, afraid even now, when an outright oppositionist remains behind bars on a falsified case," reads the document.



Efrem Lukatsky

Leonid Derkach addresses the Verkhovna Rada on December 12, 2000, to explain the involvement of the Security Service of Ukraine in the harassment at Boryspil airport of three national deputies who were carrying the deposition of Maj. Mykhailo Melnykovich, a former presidential bodyguard.

Kuchma fires...

(Continued from page 3)

dal seems to lead to the highest echelons of government power and the president himself.

Mr. Derkach's bureau holds responsibility for the personal security detachment that guards the president and his offices. It is from here that a former member of that detachment, Maj. Mykhailo Melnychenko, claims to secretly have recorded conversations between President Kuchma and his closest officials allegedly while they planned criminal actions and conspiracies.

Mr. Derkach also has received extensive criticism from lawmakers for the blatant lies he told while addressing Ukraine's Parliament during a hearing into the Melnychenko tapes.

At the time, Mr. Derkach told lawmakers his agency had not ordered or taken part in a search of three lawmakers as they returned from abroad with a videotape of Mr. Melnychenko explaining how he tape-recorded the president. He also

asserted during his testimony in the Parliament that his agency does not bug the offices of Ukrainian officials – a statement that drew guffaws from national deputies.

But the final nail in Mr. Derkach's political coffin, other than the fact that President Kuchma needed a scapegoat to throw to a hungry opposition movement that is demanding major changes in the Presidential Administration, was an order the country's top secret agent gave to bar a German national who has considerable holdings in one of Ukraine's major national television stations from entering the country.

The ban, which caused outrage within the broadcast company, also brought much unneeded publicity Mr. Derkach's way, along with more accusations that his agency was the major force muffling freedom of speech in Ukraine. Studio 1+1 executives explained that the Security Service action came after the station had refused to succumb to pressure to subdue its news coverage of the anti-Kuchma movement.

CANCELTION NOTICE

Due to unforeseen complications, the Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association has canceled the informative meeting with Attorney Tatiana B. Durbak, a specialist in immigration law, that was planned for Sunday, February 25, in Parsippany, N.J.

– Eugene Oscislawski, District Chairman

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Branch 241 arranges children's program



Woonsocket children during the annual visit of St. Nicholas.

by Ivanna Hanushevsky

WOONSOCKET, R.I. – St. Nicholas visited local children gathered at the parish hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church on December 3, 2000. Janet Bardell, UNA Branch 241 representative, was in charge of arranging refreshments and gifts for children, while Dr. Michael Klufas served as liaison with St. Nicholas.

Msgr. Roman Golemba and Ms. Bardell greeted the participants. John Tkach played Christmas music and entertained the audience. Orysia Komarynskyj and Ivanna Hanushevsky in a bilingual presentation told the story

and the origin of St. Nicholas celebrations.

The program consisted of poems recited by Ola Shevchenko, Marko Tkach, Michael and Stefko Ruzycky, Camila Bobiak and Andrijko Klufas.

Mr. Tkach played a Christmas carol and the audience sang "O khto, khto Mykolaia liubyt." St. Nicholas was assisted by three angels, Misses Shevchenko and Bobiak, and Heather Nikolysyn.

A group photograph of the participants and organizers was taken, gifts were distributed and refreshments were served. The program ended with the singing of Christmas carols.

Seniors announce conference

by Anna Chopek

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. – The 27th annual Conference of UNA Seniors will take place at Soyuzivka on June 10-15. Since this is a well-attended event, seniors are urged to send in requests for room reservations early. (Call 1-815-626-5641 or write to: Ukrainian National Association Estate, P.O. Box 529, Kerhonkson, NY 12446.)

The program includes: a liturgy and panakhyda for deceased UNA members, an auction of Ukrainian artifacts, a bingo night, a welcoming wine and canapé party, a Ukrainian sing-a-long, a game night (poker, bridge, etc.), discussion of current events in Ukraine, a talk on legal matters of interest to the elderly, an Odesa Night dinner, Ukrainian videos, a cocktail party and banquet, a dance, and free time for those who would like to have an afternoon of golf or shopping.

Home Office mails ballots

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association's Home Office is currently mailing a voting package to all delegates to the last UNA Convention, held in May 1998 in Toronto, and to current members of the UNA General Assembly.

The package contains proposed changes to the UNA By-Laws and a ballot that is to be returned via the mail. Delegates and General Assembly members are being asked to vote by May 1 on whether they approve the proposed changes to the by-laws (the text of which was published on previous occasions in the UNA's two official newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly).

In the event that a delegate or a General Assembly member does not receive the packet, he/she is urged to phone the Home Office, (973) 292-9800.

Young UNA'ers



Nicholas William Bashta, son of Dr. Christina and Bohdan Bashta, is a new member of UNA Branch 39 in Syracuse, N.Y. he was enrolled by his grandmother Dr. Halyna Klufas.



Helena Elizabeth Cybriwsky, daughter of Catherine and Wolodymyr Cybriwsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 417 in Jeffersonville, Ind. She was enrolled by her parents.

Branch 171 "Lesia Ukrainka" in Jersey City, NJ,

will hold the

Annual Branch Meeting

for the election of branch officers. The meeting will be held on Friday, February 23, 2001, at 12:00 noon at the UNA Home Office, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054. All members are asked to attend. Refreshments will be served.

Genevieve Kuffa, Branch Secretary

ALLENTOWN, PA, DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 2001, at 2:00 p.m.

at the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church

1826 Kenmore, Bethlehem, PA 18018

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

44, 47, 48, 137, 147, 288, 318, 369, 438

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Alex Chudolij, UNA Advisor

Anna Haras, Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Anna Haras, District Chairman

Katherine Sargent, Secretary

Maria Kolodrub, Treasurer

Stephan Kolodrub, Dmitry Mushasty, Honorary District Chairmen



ANNOUNCEMENT

Minutes and Reports of the 34th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association held in Toronto in 1998 have been published and are now being sent to all General Assembly members, District Chairpersons, UNA Branch Secretaries and Delegates of the 34th Convention.

Any UNA member may receive a copy of this publication upon request. The Home Office can be contacted at (973) 292-9800. Please leave a message with the receptionist.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

One hundred seven

"Just as the fish needs water, as the bird must have wings, as the thirsty need to drink and the hungry need bread, just as every one of us needs air, so do we, all Ukrainians scattered across this land, need a national organization, namely such a brotherhood, such a national union that would embrace each and every Ukrainian no matter where he lives. One man cannot lift a heavy stone, but when three or four men put their strength to it, the stone will soon be lifted. ..."

With those lofty words, Svoboda in its editorial of November 1, 1893, called for the formation of a national organization. That organization was born just over three months later, on February 22, 1894, in Shamokin, Pa., as a fraternal society dedicated to the welfare and progress of all Ukrainians.

Today, 107 years later, the Ukrainian National Association continues its benevolent activity here in North America and throughout the world, wherever Ukrainians have settled. As UNA President Ulana Diachuk notes, although this fraternal organization traces its roots to a time long passed, "We are moving with the spirit of the times and adjusting to the needs of today's Ukrainians and the Ukrainian community."

The association's new insurance programs reflect members' new needs: the policies are now issued for higher sums and at lower prices; in addition, there are new offerings like annuities that provide for members' retirement needs. The UNA is attempting a restructuring of its governing bodies via by-laws changes aimed at taking this organization born in the 19th century and developed in the 20th century into the 21st.

Moving beyond insurance, through its fraternal activity the UNA has served in many roles: enlightener of the people, champion of Ukrainian causes, community leader, patron of the arts, charitable organization, promoter of sports, publisher of newspapers, community leader, ally of youth. Such great national causes as the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Shevchenko monument in Washington, the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Ukrainian World Congress are among the many achievements in which the UNA was a major player.

Since its founding the UNA had worked toward attaining independence for Ukraine. In 1988, as Ukraine was reawakening, the UNA re-focused its attention there. Our Kyiv Press Bureau – whose reports appear in this paper each and every week – is perhaps the most visible result of that focus. The 1990 Convention of the UNA voted to establish a news bureau in the Ukrainian capital, and in January 1991 the idea became reality. Today the UNA is working toward buttressing the independence achieved in August 1991. There are many programs, ranging from teaching the English language in Ukraine – essential in this era of globalization – to assisting students from rural areas of Ukraine in securing a higher education (see story on this week's front page) that are contributing to the future of our ancestral homeland.

Of course, membership is the key to continuing such good works. Today the UNA is reaching out to potential members among the younger generations and new immigrants. Its goal is unchanged: to help all Ukrainians by reinvesting the earnings from its insurance business into our community.

Why has the UNA existed for 107 years when many other organizations have come and gone during that same period? The answer is simple: because the Ukrainian National Association's mission is noble and its history proud.

Feb.
22
1951

Turning the pages back...

In writing this week's editorial, we wondered: What was The Weekly writing 50 years ago, when the Ukrainian National Association marked its 57th anniversary? After a quick trip to the room where we keep bound copies of our newspapers, we had the answer. It was in an article headlined "Youth and UNA; UNA 57 years old" by a writer identified only as T.L. Following are excerpts from that article, which, readers will note, was written with a view toward informing not only the younger generations, but also the newly arrived immigrants.

On George Washington's Birthday, February 22, the Ukrainian National Association was exactly 57 years old.

During the 57 years of its existence, the UNA, its thousands of members, its hundreds of branches and its official organ, Svoboda, have consistently demonstrated, by word and deed, that the organization as a whole is 100 percent American. True, the members of the fraternal benefit society are of Ukrainian extraction; but these foreign-born people and their American-born children are as wholeheartedly American as any citizen of the land. The UNA, its members and its branches, have invested millions of dollars in the United States War and Savings Bonds, and have contributed to such worthwhile organizations as the American Red Cross and various Ukrainian committees for the relief of displaced persons. Much educational material has been published and circulated to UNA members, including information on Americanization and naturalization. The Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, based on American principles of journalism, have always reported the news completely and accurately, and have always supported American ideals. ...

Sharing in the building of America and in the enrichment of American culture is our own Ukrainian nationality group. ... The most outstanding achievement of the Ukrainian people and their American-born children is the formation, growth and development of the Ukrainian National Association, the oldest and largest Ukrainian organization in the United States. The 57-year history of the fraternal order is also a history of the Ukrainian people in America, for the organization played a leading role in their unification and development. ...

Like the people of the United States, the friends and members of the Ukrainian National Association honor and respect February 22, the birthday of George Washington, the first American President. Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans have another reason for celebrating February 22, for it is also the birthday of the Ukrainian National Association.

Source: "Youth and UNA; UNA 57 years old" by T.L., *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 26, 1951.

The Weekly's 2000 articles now available on its website

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The full texts of all 53 issues of The Ukrainian Weekly published during the year 2000 are now available online at www.ukrweekly.com, the newspaper's official website.

Included are 1,740 stories (that's not counting items in Newsbriefs) published during the course of the entire year. In comparison, in 1999 The Weekly published 1,728 articles.

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive opened its official website on August 20, 1998. The paper's first appearance on the Internet, however, came much earlier as in July 1995 excerpts of each week's top stories began to be featured on the Tryzub website.

The Weekly's official website, which now contains nearly 10,000 full-text articles, is constantly being expanded.

The 2000 issues include 39 Ukrainian National Association Forum pages, 115 letters to the editor and 86 articles in the UKELODEON section.

The website is dedicated to archival materials published in the newspaper since its founding in 1933, among them The Ukrainian Weekly's inaugural issue dated October 6, 1933. The Weekly's website also contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. The section was unveiled in 1998 on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide.

Year-in-review issues of The Weekly published since 1976 when that feature was inaugurated (and the "Decade in Review" published at the end of 1979), as well as issues reporting on the Chernobyl accident (1986), Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty (1990), its proclamation of independence and national referendum on independence (both 1991) also are found on the archive site.

The archive now contains full texts of all issues published in 1996 through 2000, as well as excerpts of the top news stories published each week during the current year. All sections of the site are searchable. As of the end of November 2000, The Ukrainian Weekly registered a milestone in hits: 100,000.

The Ukrainian Weekly provides this website of archival materials as a community service. The site is maintained by the newspaper's production and editorial staffs.

Donations to support the work of this site and other projects of The Ukrainian Weekly are gladly accepted; they will be acknowledged on the website as well as on the pages of The Weekly. Contributions may be sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

PS: Just for the record, we used the word "Ukrainians" only 927 times during 2000, but the words "Ukrainian" appeared 7,490 times and "Ukraine" 6,834 times.

Forum for National Salvation...

(Continued from page 3)

Matvienko, Cherkasy Mayor Volodymyr Oliinyk, Fatherland Party leaders Yulia Tymoshenko and Oleksander Turchynov, National Deputy Taras Chornovil, Volodymyr Chemerys, a leader of the Ukraine Without Kuchma protest actions, and National Deputy Stepan Khmara.

Mr. Matvienko said Ukraine is currently facing two dangers: "the agony of the mendacious presidential authority" and the reflux of "the wave of awakening" as a result of developments surrounding the disappearance of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

Ms. Tymoshenko noted that the forum's primary goal is "to give people hope for changes for the better and to build a democratic state."

National Deputy Oleksii Shekhovtsov announced that the forum will soon begin consultations with other lawmakers to initiate the impeachment of President Kuchma in the Verkhovna Rada.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kuchma told the Financial Times on February 10 that he had no role in the death of independent journalist Mr. Gongadze. "I can swear on the Bible or on the Constitution that I never made such an order to destroy a human being. This is simply absurd," he noted.

President Kuchma said the tapes provided by his former bodyguard, Mykola Melnychenko, are a montage of different conversations recorded "probably" in his office. "Maybe the name Gongadze came up in conversations, I don't remember. But I give you my honest word, I did not even know this journalist," Mr. Kuchma said.

He noted that the tape scandal was staged by a "well-organized force" with "a great deal of money and capabilities," but added "I completely reject the idea that this was done on the level of states, that it was the Americans or the Russians."

A day earlier, President Kuchma noted that the current anti-presidential actions by the opposition threaten the national security and independence of Ukraine. "If strategic investors and serious foreign companies do not come to Ukraine to take part in privatization – the results will be [obvious]," Interfax quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying.

According to the president, some opposition leaders remind him of "Lenins" who take "not people, but a herd of cattle" to the streets. He also compared the anti-presidential rally in Kyiv on February 6 to the coup attempt of Hitler and his associates in Munich in November 1923, saying on February 9 that "there is only one step from such national socialism to fascism."

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Those interested in becoming a member of The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial team, are encouraged to send a resumé and clippings, plus a cover letter explaining their interest in the position, to: Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ. For info call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3049.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian language and statehood

Dear Editor:

I read with great interest Taras Kuzio's article on language poll results in Ukraine (January 28). The poll concludes that there is no organized Russophone effort in Ukraine, and that although 53 percent of Kyivites use Russian, half of these also believe "that the Ukrainian language is an attribute of Ukrainian statehood." Only 43 percent of Russophones in Kyiv agree with elevating Russian as second state language.

My perspective comes from dealing with the military, which I think is a close cross-section of the general population. From 1993 to 1997 there was an active effort to use Ukrainian in all areas of the Ukrainian military. Gen. Kostiantyn Morozov initiated these efforts. Beginning in 1997 we could see a reversal in the use of Ukrainian. At a recent medical conference the program was written in Ukrainian, the presentations were primarily in Russian. Exceptions included several researchers from Lviv and our American contingent. The use of Russian was excused as just being easier. Right! During another mission, the same general who greeted us the previous year opened the visit in Russian. Why? Well, you know, "we were trained in Russian and there is not much written in Ukrainian."

From the poll, one would think that the Russophones or the Russophiles are ambivalent about whether they use Russian or Ukrainian. Participating in eight missions, I could see the shift to Russian. These Russophiles, or even Russian chauvinists, were very concerned that Russian dominate in every sphere. One physician told us "Ukrainian is a domestic language not worthy to be used in international circles."

For Peace Shield missions in 1995 and 1996 there appeared to be little participation of Russians in the Ukrainian/American organized training events. The journalists from Russia attending the training exercises were near hysteria after learning how closely the Ukrainians and Americans have been working.

This is not to say that Ukrainian is not used at all. On the contrary, recent visits by U.S. military have indicated that Ukrainian is used and may even be on the upswing. Only time will tell.

In the final analysis, I conclude that the more Russia loses control of Ukraine the more Ukrainian is incorporated into all aspects of life. Russia also can feel Ukraine slipping away every time the U.S. military visits Ukraine and keeps reminding Ukrainians about freedom, independence and democracy.

Roman G. Golash
Palatine, Ill.

Some explanations needed from KUN

Dear Editor:

As a keen follower of Ukrainian military affairs I have written extensively on paramilitaries in Ukraine. Therefore, I was surprised to read of the arrival in the last week of paramilitaries in Kyiv claiming to be members of the "Sports-Patriotic Group Tryzub." There are three Ukrainian (in contrast to Russian or Soviet) paramilitary formations in Ukraine: Ukrainian National Self-Defense Forces (UNSO), linked to the Ukrainian National Assembly; Varta, linked to the State Independence of

Ukraine (DSU) party; and the 'S.Bandera Sports-Patriotic Association Tryzub, linked to the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN), the overt political party of OUN(B).

Both UNSO-UNA and Varta-DSU have supported the anti-Kuchma movement since the explosion of Kuchmagate in late November of last year. In contrast, KUN (together with its allies in its election bloc - Reforms and Order and Rukh-Udovenko) has adopted a low profile and has neither joined the anti-Kuchma forces or the new Pravytsia, a center-right anti-Kuchma bloc. The refusal by Rukh-Udovenko to oppose President Kuchma, even though he has been accused of being behind the alleged assassination of its former leader, Vyacheslav Chornovil, led to the resignation this week of Taras Chornovil from the Rukh faction in the Verkhovna Rada.

The paramilitary group in Kyiv claims to be Tryzub, i.e., affiliated with KUN-OUN(B) and has distributed leaflets in support of Mr. Kuchma, accusing the anti-Kuchma protesters of being linked to the "anti-state left." Their accusation that the Communists are behind the anti-Kuchma movement are unfounded; in reality, they have sat on the fence and voted against the Rada vote of no confidence in the procurator general on January 10. Oleksander Moroz, who is one of the leaders of anti-Kuchma movement, is more of a "derzhavnyk" and democrat than Mr. Kuchma, and is certainly not corrupt.

Coming from the United Kingdom, an OUN(B), but, by no means pro-Kuchma, stronghold, I am sure I am not the only one who would be very interested to hear from diaspora organizations linked to OUN(B) the answers to three important questions. Firstly, are these paramilitaries in Kyiv from their Tryzub formation? If not, have they protested through KUN at the provocation of others masquerading as members of Tryzub? Secondly, if they are members of Tryzub, why is KUN (and therefore OUN(B) in league with President Kuchma, somebody who has been accused of involvement in the murder of a journalist (Heorhii Gongadze) and Rukh leader Chornovil and under whom Russification is continuing in Ukraine and the country is being returned under Russia's sphere of influence? Finally, why are KUN and its two political allies unwilling to join the Pravytsia anti-Kuchma center-right bloc?

Dr. Taras Kuzio
Toronto

The writer is affiliated with the Center for International and Security Studies at York University.

Thanks for article about Lithuania

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to the article titled "Ten years ago in Lithuania: shots heard around the world" by Paul Goble of RFE/RL Newsline (January 21). I would like to thank you for recognizing an important and memorable day in Lithuanian history in your Ukrainian newspaper. The article explained the significance of this day very accurately, and the article was very well written.

Karolina Lieponis
Orland Park, Ill.

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

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

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



So what went wrong?

"You can't be a real country unless you have a beer and an airline," rock musician Frank Zappa once quipped. "It helps if you have some kind of football team, or some nuclear weapons, but at the very least, you need a beer."

Today, Ukraine has all but one of these, writes Andrew Wilson in a recently published book. Obolon is the beer; Air Ukraine International is the airline; Kyiv Dynamo reached the semi-finals of the European Champions League in soccer (known as football) in 1999. If the recent Dnipropetrovsk meeting between Vladimir Putin and Leonid Kuchma to discuss the joint production of intercontinental missiles comes to fruition, Ukraine may eventually have the fourth element. Based on the above criteria, Ukraine's identity ought to be firmly established.

"Ought to be" is one thing. "Is" is something else. By almost any yardstick one chooses - political, religious, economic - Ukraine is still muddling through. So what went wrong? Some of the answers can be found in Andrew Wilson's succinct, scholarly and detached overview of the Ukrainian experience, from Japheth's need to Kuchma's deep pockets. His "The Ukrainians: Unexpected Nation" (Yale University Press) is a must read for serious students of modern Ukraine.

The early history of Ukraine can be found in the first four chapters, which review the many theories and myths regarding the origins of the Ukrainian people. Chapters 5 and 6 are devoted to Ukraine under Russian and Austrian rule, respectively, while Chapter 7 examines the emergence of Ukrainian national consciousness. Ukraine's last 40 years, from the "Shestydesiatnyky" to "crony capitalism" and "creole nationalism," are the focus of the remaining six chapters.

Politically, Ukraine has reached a stalemate. Ukraine's right-wing (nationalist) voters, found primarily in Halychyna and in part of central Ukraine, are the best organized and most patriotic political group, but represent no more than 25 percent of the electorate. Parties of the left, whose political base is in the larger Sovietized cities of the east and south, command 40 percent of the electorate. The remaining voters, theoretically "non-party," are dominated by local barons and corporate lobbies.

Today, the Communists, banned until 1994, represent the "destructive opposition." Once the Communists were allowed to return to the political arena, the right, primarily Rukh, was faced with a Hobson's choice: work with those national communists, who firmly supported independence and thereby preserve Ukrainian sovereignty, or eschew the former apparatchiks and risk pushing them into the united Russia camp. Since the mid-1990s, writes Mr. Wilson, Rukh has been grouping towards a "Grand Bargain" with the Communists. Ignored was Vyacheslav Chornovil's argument that only a "thorough de-Communization of Ukrainian society" to remove 'repainted party nomenklatura which has entrenched itself in all levels of the organs of power' could create a Ukraine that was both independent and democratic." As Lev Lukianenko predicted in 1992, the former Communists privatized state property into their own pockets.

Unity with Rukh began to unravel at its 1992 congress, when the organization split into two factions: the larger Chornovil contingent, and the Mykhailo Horyn/Ivan Drach minority. Today, Mr. Wilson

believes, the Ukrainian right is divided into three groups: the mainstream national democratic camp, which includes remnants of Rukh and support a kind of civic nationalism; a revived OUN now called the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalist which still flirts with Donsovite ideals but can only muster 2-3 percent of the popular vote; and the Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA), with its paramilitary Ukrainian Self-Defense Force (UNSO), which has rejected the "parliamentary cretinism" of the national democrats and the outdated ideals of OUN. Fortunately, Ukraine's more powerful left is divided as well.

The picture is not much better in Ukraine's religious arena. The Church is now divided three ways with the Moscow Patriarchate claiming the largest number of parishes (8,168) in 1999. Parishes do not always translate into parishioners, however, since most of Moscow's churches are in eastern Ukraine where only 28 percent of the polled population in a recent survey belonged to a particular church. Although the Kyiv Patriarchate has only 2,270 parishes, an impressive 43 percent of those polled supported the UOC-KP. Only 4 percent supported the Autocephalous Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church, which claims 3,315 parishes, accounted for 14.3 percent of the respondents, concentrated overwhelmingly in Halychyna and Zakarpattia. But there are complications here as well. Bishop Ivan Semedii of Mukachevo seems to be leaning towards the recently revived Rusyn movement in Zakarpattia. And then there is the Latin-rite Church in Ukraine. Two bishops were recently elevated to the rank of cardinal in Lviv - one a Ukrainian Catholic, the other Roman Catholic. To my knowledge, no other city in the world has two cardinals-archbishops.

Mr. Wilson reviews two models of Church unity in Ukraine. The first was offered by Catholic Archbishop Andrey Sheptytsky, who "sought unity between Ukraine's Churches in the context of broader Christian reconciliation and on basis of common Christian values of love, brotherhood and the sublimation of egoism." A second route was proposed by Orthodox Metropolitan Ilarion, who argued in favor of the restoration of original Ukrainian Church traditions through a total Ukrainianization of the Church with Ukrainian priests "dedicated to the evangelical principle that 'to serve one's people is to serve God.'" These ideas have been ignored in modern Ukraine.

Economically, Ukraine is a black hole. "Whole sectors of production in areas most subject to quality competition (light industry, consumer goods like TVs or fridges) have basically disappeared. Investment has not so much declined as stopped." Foreign reserves, never more than \$2 billion or \$3 billion, dropped to \$482 million in February, 1999; foreign debt was \$11.4 billion by the end of 1998 ... Whole sectors of the economy relapsed into barter, an estimated 40 percent of all activity. While Ukraine's nomenklatura was constructing obscenely huge dachas in the countryside, poverty was spreading. Ukraine has one of the world's most corrupt business climates.

Ukraine may have a beer, an airline, a soccer team and the potential of a nuclear arsenal, but its future as a thriving civic society is still in doubt.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com

UNA helps rural youths...

(Continued from page 1)

explained that the NUKMA has been working to raise its percentage of students from villages for several years.

"It troubles us because, demographically, we still do not represent Ukrainian society as a whole," explained Prof. Briukhovetsky. "We also are keenly aware that the village environment develops kids with high capabilities."

In the last few years, the NUKMA has worked to raise its non-Kyiv student population from 45 percent to about two-thirds of the total student body. In that time the percentage of students from villages has risen from about a half percent to some 6 percent.

"We understand that this is still not enough," explained Prof. Briukhovetsky, "We understand that village kids need to be further encouraged."

To provide an open door to students who for various reasons have marginal high school academic records but remain intent on a college education, three years ago the NUKMA developed a semester-long college preparatory course, which puts prospective students on the university's campus and in its dormitories as they take part in a pre-college level curriculum that touches all the required subjects, in the physical sciences as well as the humanities, and is aimed at helping them pass the school's entrance examination.

Only students who have applied to the school and have been turned down are offered a chance to take the preparatory curriculum, and then only those who come closest to passing what is considered a very difficult entry test. The top 20 percent of the students who complete the course are automatically enrolled in the NUKMA. The rest must retake the entry exam but, as Prof. Briukhovetsky explained, having become accustomed to the school, its teaching method and its requirements, the students have a much easier time passing the exam the second time around.

Prof. Briukhovetsky noted that about 25 percent of

Three students receive Terech Scholarship

NEW YORK – In September 2000 the Michael Terech Scholarship was awarded to three undergraduate students: Roman Stanchak, a senior at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, in the amount of \$2,000; Galina Alexeenko, senior at Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Ga., in the amount of \$2,000; and Yelena Bobyar, a junior at the Haas Business School at the University of California at Berkeley, in the amount of \$1,000.

Mr. Stanchak of Randolph, Va., is majoring in computer science and has already constructed two websites. He is a Presidential Scholar from the state of Vermont. His current project is to automate the detection of celestial bodies by computer. He is a two-time Terech Scholarship recipient.

Ms. Alexeenko of Krasnoarmisk, Ukraine, is majoring in economics. She arrived in the United States in 1996 as a recipient of the Freedom Support Act academic scholarship. She plans to return to Ukraine upon completion of her studies. She also is two-time Terech Scholarship recipient.

Ms. Bobyar of Cherkasy, Ukraine, is majoring in finance/accounting. She was a recipient of Freedom Support Act academic scholarship and attended high school in Santa Rosa, Calif.

All the applicants were required to submit work samples if applicable, transcripts of all undergraduate work, autobiographies as well as 500-word essays on a contemporary Ukrainian topic of their choice.

Reuters founded the Michael Terech Scholarship, administered by the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City, in November 1995 as a tribute to their employee and his work with the UIA. The scholarship is for undergraduate-level, U.S.-based journalism, computer science or business administration students of Ukrainian heritage. Reuters will donate \$5,000 annually to maintain this fund.

Information requests about the scholarship may be faxed to the Ukrainian Institute of America at (212) 288-2918 or retrieved from its website at www.brama.com/uiia/terech.html



Students at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy who benefited from a special program aimed at assisting rural youths.

the 100 or so students who annually take part in the classes come from rural Ukraine.

The UNA became involved in the program after its president, Ulana Diachuk, contacted Prof. Briukhovetsky in early 1999 about supporting such a project. The dialogue that ensued led to the development of the UNA program and its requirements. First, the NUKMA nominated 26 potential students who had applied to the school, but failed the exam. Using UNA criteria that the eventual winners of the scholarships must have had competitive scores on their entrance examinations; have come from underprivileged families living in a village; and have identified themselves as Ukrainian, the university's administrators then reviewed academic records and held personal interviews before settling on the 10 students.

The five girls and five boys who are the recipients of the UNA grants come from villages in the eastern-central oblasts of Kirovohrad, Chernihiv, Poltava, Cherkasy, Kharkiv and Zhytomyr. All are between 17 and 18 years of age, with the exception of one, who is 23. Five of the 10 students said they already had decided on their fields of study should they receive entry to NUKMA: two said they would choose political science, while three mentioned computer science.

No one can say that having passed the preparatory curriculum these students will succeed, but Prof. Briukhovetsky says that rural students have a higher passing rate after finishing the courses than do students in general.

The college preparatory courses are only a small part of an ever-expanding, all-encompassing academic program at NUKMA, the oldest institution of higher learning in Ukraine, which continues unprecedented growth since its revival in 1992 after laying dormant for 175 years during Russian and then Soviet rule.

In the last several years, the university, which was founded in 1615 by Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, has

developed a satellite in Mykolaiv. Another one in the city of Ostrih has now become an independent university.

The NUKMA also has developed a collegium system throughout the country, which is the renewal of a system that thrived in Ukraine during the 16th and 17th centuries. The system consists of a network of college preparatory schools that work closely with the NUKMA to assure they meet requirements set down by the NUKMA accreditation board. A computer network links the schools, located in all regions of Ukraine, including the cities of Cherkasy, Kherson, Donetsk, Rohatyn, Ternopil, Kremen and Rivne. They also benefit from seminars and instruction provided by the NUKMA.

The university is developing foreign contacts as well. It already has developed a common program with the Lublin University Collegium in that Polish city. It is currently working with a prominent Ukrainian in Vienna, to develop a Mohyla Institute in that Austrian city. Prof. Briukhovetsky explained that, while he has held discussions with the vice-rector of Vienna University, a contract is yet to be signed. On the other side of Austria, in Salzburg, the NUKMA has agreed in general with Salzburg University to hold seminar courses, but certain legal aspects of the agreement need to be worked out between the schools.

The NUKMA, which for the most part has concentrated on developing its teaching institutions, has also made some inroads into research. After eight years of preparation, it will soon release an Encyclopedia of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, which the university president emphasized was financed more with money from Ukraine than the diaspora.

"This showed me that there is beginning to be a feeling of responsibility among our rich that they must support educational and cultural programs" underlined Prof. Briukhovetsky, adding that the encyclopedia would be available to the general public in the first half of 2001.



A class at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

BOOK NOTES

A comprehensive compilation about an "unexpected nation"

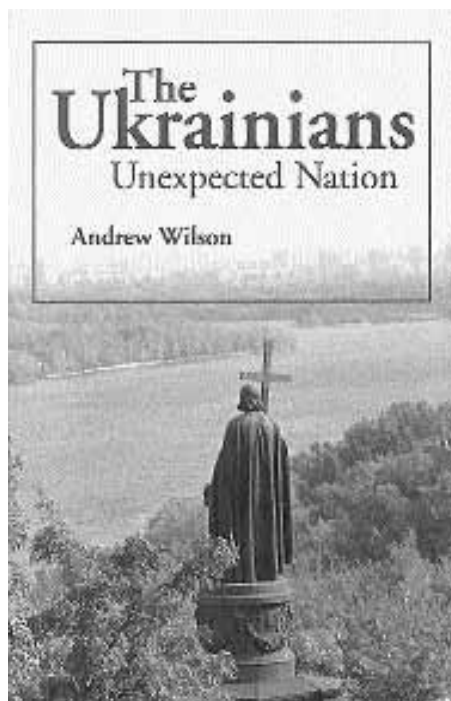
"The Ukrainians: Unexpected Nation," by Andrew Wilson. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000, 366 pages, \$29.95 (cloth).

British journalist Anna Reid called Andrew Wilson's latest book a "lively, detailed and eminently sensible exploration of who the Ukrainians are and why they are important." Edited by Yale University Press, the book "The Ukrainians: Unexpected Nation" provides a comprehensive guide to modern Ukraine and to the versions of its past propagated by both Russians and Ukrainians.

Why the "unexpected nation?" In the preface, Mr. Wilson states that "the emergence of an independent Ukrainian state in 1991 came as a great surprise in the chancelleries, universities and boardrooms of the West – a surprise that many are still adjusting to."

The book concentrates on the complex relationship between Ukraine and Russia, beginning with the myth of common origin in the early medieval era, then looking closely at the Ukrainian experience under the tsars and Soviets, and the path to independence in 1991. It also considers the history of Ukraine since 1991 and continuing disputes over identity, culture and religion, as well as explores the conflicts in Ukrainian society between its "Eastern" roots and Western aspirations.

Ms. Reid, the author of "Borderland: A Journey Through the History of Ukraine," says that Mr. Wilson's new book "should become required reading



for anyone with a serious interest in Eastern Europe."

Mr. Wilson is a lecturer in Ukrainian studies at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London. He is the author of "Ukrainian Nationalism in the 1990s" (1997), "Ukraine: Perestroika to Independence" (1994) and "Nation-Building in the Post-Soviet Borderlands" (1998).

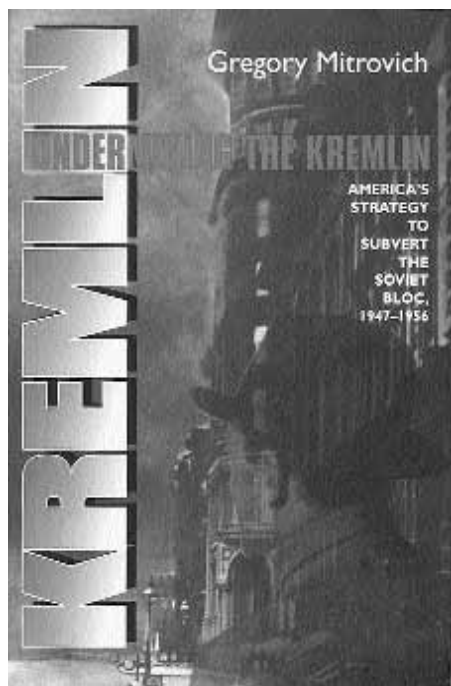
"Undermining the Kremlin": U.S. strategy in 1947-1956

"Undermining the Kremlin," by Gregory Mitrovich. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2000, 256 pages, \$32.50, cloth.

Following the Allied victory in World War II, the United States turned its efforts to preventing the spread of Communism beyond Eastern Europe. However, in his book "Undermining the Kremlin: America's Strategy to Subvert the Soviet Bloc, 1947-1956", Gregory Mitrovich argues that the policy of containment was only the first step in a clandestine campaign to destroy Soviet power.

Drawing on recently declassified U.S. documents, Mr. Mitrovich reveals a range of previously unknown covert actions launched during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. Through the aggressive use of psychological warfare, officials sought to provoke political crisis among key Soviet leaders, to incite nationalist tensions within the USSR, and to foment unrest across Eastern Europe. Mr. Mitrovich demonstrates that inspiration for these efforts did not originate within the intelligence community, but with individuals at the highest levels of policymaking in the U.S. government.

National security advisors, Mr. Mitrovich asserts, were adamant that the Soviet threat must be eliminated so that United States could create a stable, prosperous international system. Only the shifting balance of power caused by the development of Soviet nuclear weapons forced U.S. leaders to abandon their goal of subverting the Soviet system and to accept a world order with two rival superpowers.



"'Undermining the Kremlin' is a stimulating and eye-opening account of American grand strategy—especially 'psychological warfare'—during the Truman and early Eisenhower years," according to Marc Tachtenberg of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mitrovich received a Ph.D. in international relations from the University of Southern California. His book was published by Cornell University Press (<http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu>).

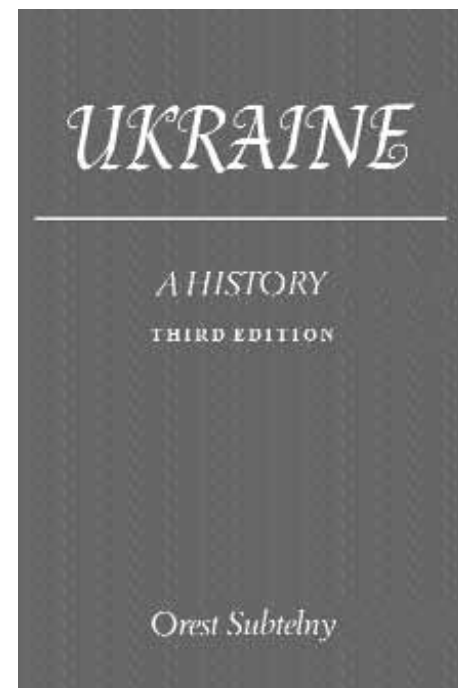
Updated edition of Subtelny's acclaimed "Ukraine: A History"

"Ukraine: A History," Third Edition, by Orest Subtelny. Toronto: University of Toronto Press Inc., 2000, 736 pages, \$100 (cloth)/\$40 (paperback).

The third edition of Orest Subtelny's "Ukraine: A History" contains a new and lengthy chapter on the first 10 years of Ukrainian independence and an updated bibliography.

In his preface, Prof. Subtelny writes, "When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, hopes for a rapid transformation of the former republics into democratic societies with market-based economies were high. But, as time passed, it has become clear that these expectations had been far too optimistic. Reforming post-Soviet societies proved to be an extraordinarily difficult and frustrating process. Soviet structures and values had much deeper roots than many realized and, by the same token, the basis for economic institutions and market-oriented reforms was much weaker than expected."

"...Unfortunately, it was a painful and all-encompassing process that set the tone for Ukraine's first decade as an independent state," Prof. Subtelny explains. "Nonetheless, as the new millennium began, it was as clear that the process of transition from the Soviet system had reached the point of no return and that the benefits of change would come, if not in the next decade, then in



the next generation."

Orders for this book can be sent to: University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., North York, Ontario M3H 5T8; Tel; (800)565-9523/(416) 667-7791; Fax; (800) 221-9985 / (416) 667-7832.

Brzezinski's "Grand Chessboard" recognizes Ukraine's role

"The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives" by Zbigniew Brzezinski. New York: Basic Books, 1997 and 1998, 223 pages, \$26 (cloth)/\$15 (paperback).

"The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives" by Zbigniew Brzezinski was first released in hard cover in October 1997 by Basic Books and a year later was released in paperback. Though the book is not about Ukraine, Ukraine figures prominently in several chapters, including the proposal that a France-Germany-Poland-Ukraine alliance is critical to European stability and that such an alliance could be formed by 2015. Though published more than two years ago, Dr. Brzezinski's analysis of Ukraine's role and its relationship with Russia is still instructive and prescient.

In the book, Dr. Brzezinski, former national security advisor (1977-1981), offers a global vision for preserving and extending American preeminence into the 21st century, formulating a U.S. geostrategy for the four critical regions of Eurasia: Europe, Russia, Central Asia and East Asia. Dr. Brzezinski, notes "American foreign policy must remain concerned with the geopolitical dimension and must employ its influence in Eurasia in a manner that creates a stable continental equilibrium, with the United States as the political arbiter. Eurasia is thus the chessboard on which the struggle for global primacy continues to be played, and that struggle involves geostrategy."

librium, with the United States as the political arbiter. Eurasia is thus the chessboard on which the struggle for global primacy continues to be played, and that struggle involves geostrategy."

The book received mixed reviews, many positive, though several negative from those that felt that it was not necessarily a good thing for the United States to continue to strive for a dominant global position, as well as criticism that critical areas, such as the Middle East, were under-emphasized. Others felt the book depicted Russia too harshly.

According to Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard University and author of "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order": "'The Grand Chessboard' is the book we have been waiting for: a clear-eyed, tough-minded, definitive exposition of America's strategic interests in the post-Cold War world."

"A masterful synthesis of historical, geographical, and political analysis, it is geostrategic thinking in the grand tradition of Bismarck." The book may be ordered from Basic Books on the publisher's website: www.basicbooks.com.

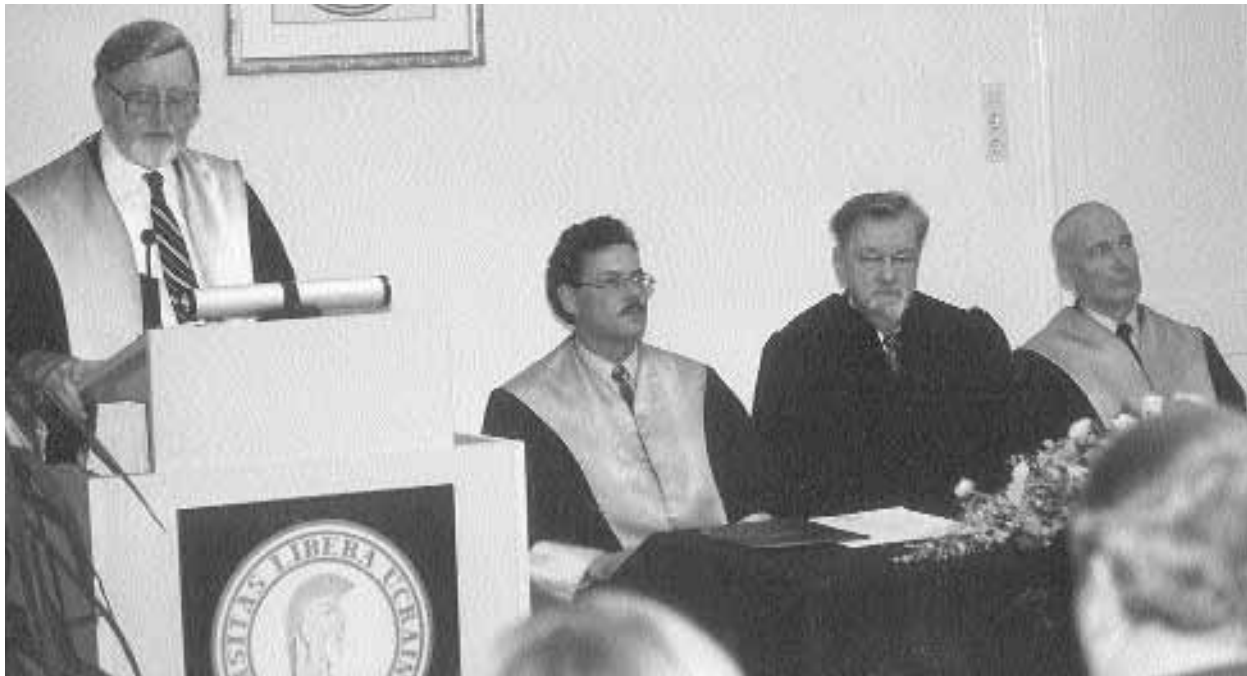
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It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

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

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

UFU confers honorary Ph.D. on Thomas Bird of CUNY



Honoree Dr. Thomas E. Bird is at the podium; seated (from left) are Drs. Ulrich Schweier, Leonid Rudnytzky and Reinhart Heydenreuter.

MUNICH – The Ukrainian Free University (UFU) on January 17 conferred an honorary doctor of philosophy degree on Thomas E. Bird, deputy chair of the department of European Literatures at Queens College, City University of New York, and honorary professor at St. Clement Pope Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

The ceremony, held on the eve of the university's 80th anniversary, Founder's Day celebrations was presided over by the Rector of the UFU, Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, and the dean of its faculty of law and economics, Dr. Reinhart Heydenreuter. In his presentation of the candidate (known in European University tradition as *laudatio*), Prof. Ulrich Schweier of the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, stressed Dr. Bird's lifetime commitment to teaching and scholarship, focusing on his contribution to Ukrainian studies and his ecumenical work.

Dr. Bird organized and edited a series of lectures at the college titled "Modern Ukrainian Writers." He is co-editor

of "Hryhorij Savych Skovoroda: An Anthology of Critical Articles" and of "Archiepiscopal and Patriarchal Autonomy." He is a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. He authored the entry on "Oles Honchar" for the prestigious reference work, *Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century*. He contributed the entry on "The Ukrainian Metropolia (U.S.A.)" to the *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Religion* and has written and reviewed *Ucrainica* for *Bohoslovia*, *Eastern Churches Review*, *Germano-Slavica*, *Journal of Ecumenical Studies*, *Slavic and East European Journal*, and the magazine *Za Patriarkhat*.

Visibly moved, Dr. Bird greeted the assembled in the audience, among whom were his wife Mary-Lynn; Georgi Kosykh, the consul general of Ukraine in Munich; Dr. Olexander Romanovskiy, rector, and Olena Nadtochij, vice-

(Continued on page 13)

UFU begins celebrations of its 80th jubilee year

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

MUNICH – On January 17 the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) officially inaugurated its 80th jubilee celebrations, which are scheduled to last the entire year. The ceremonies included a commemorative liturgy in the intention of founders and deceased UFU faculty members, and a convocation with a concert. Over 200 people attended.

Among the distinguished guests were: the Rev. Isidor Patrylo OSBM, a UFU graduate from its Prague period; Consul General of Ukraine Georgii Kosykh; Consul of Poland Dr. Jerzy Glowka; German and Bavarian parliamentarians Dr. h. c. Hans-Juergen Doss, Dr. Ludwig Spaenle, Christian Knauer; City Representative Dr. Theodor Babor; Bavarian Minister Councillor Dr. Walter Roesner-Krauss; Prof. Olexsander Romanowsky, rector of the Ukrainian-American Liberal Arts Institute Wisconsin International University (USA), Ukraine and its pro-rector, Olena Nadtochij; Prof. Ulrich Schweier of the Ludwig Maximilian University; as well as representatives from the Hungarian, Czech and American communities in Munich.

Among the special guests were Prof. Thomas E. Bird of the City University of New York, an honorary doctor of the UFU, and his spouse, Mary-Lynn.

The ceremonies featured an opening address by Rector Leonid Rudnytzky, and addresses by the university deans, Roland Pietsch, who spoke on the significance of Ukrainian studies, and Reinhart Heydenreuter, who spoke on the early history of the UFU. Prof. Wolodymyr Kosyk presented Dr. Oleksandra Kysilevska-Tkach, who was awarded a medal for outstanding service to the university.

The Consul General of Ukraine in Munich, Mr. Kosykh, read a number of official greetings, among them from the president of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers and the Verkhovna Rada. On this auspicious occasion the UFU was awarded a certificate of merit from the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine signed by Prime Minister Victor Yushchenko.

Lively entertainment was provided by the Ukrainian bass-baritone Taras Kononchenko with piano accompaniment by Taras Yashchenko. The evening ended with the traditional academic hymn "Gaudeamus igitur."

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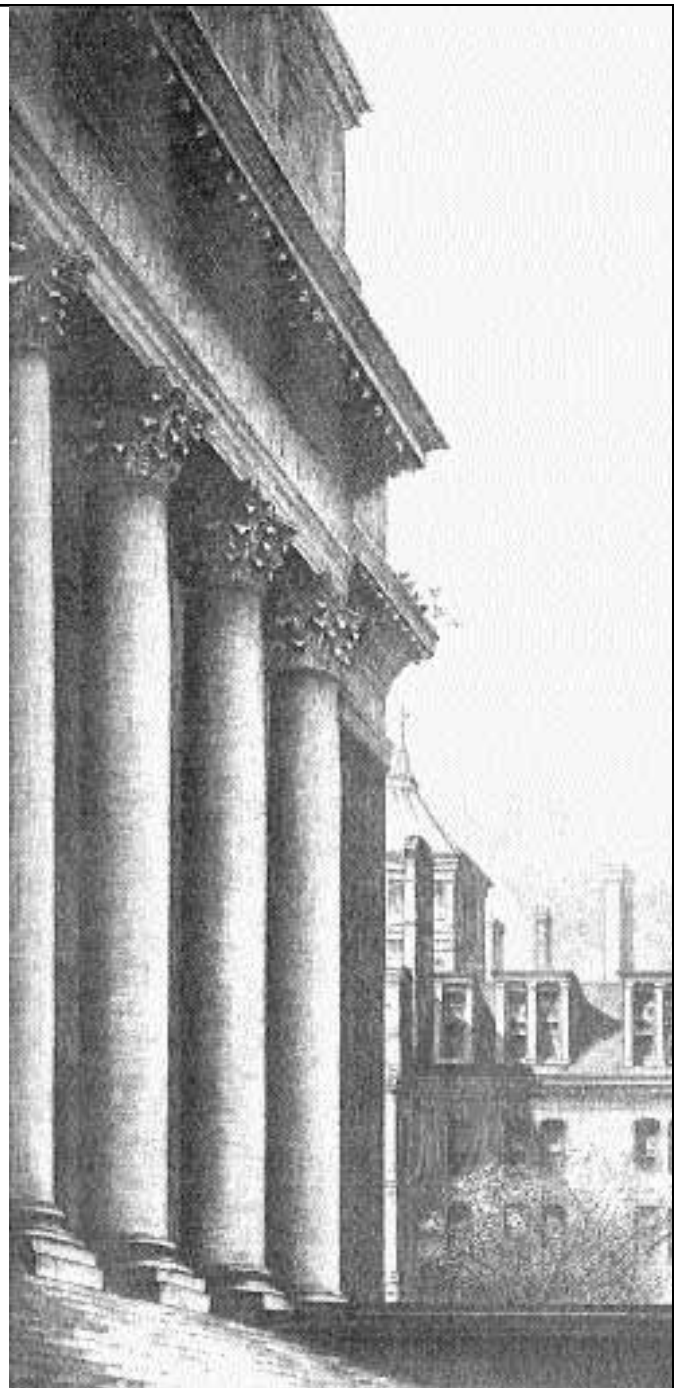
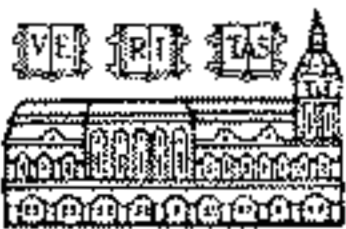
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Woskob family endows chair at Penn State University

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. – Real estate developers Helen and Alex Woskob of State College, Pa., have endowed the Woskob Family Chair in International Agriculture with a gift of \$1.5 million to Penn State's College of Agricultural Sciences.

The distinguished faculty member who will be appointed to the Woskob Chair will focus on creating partnerships in Ukraine for student and faculty exchanges, and for collaborative research on improving the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

"Helen and Alex Woskob generously have invested their time, expertise and resources to benefit Penn State and the State College community," said Robert D. Steele, dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences. "This endowed chair will enhance the education of countless students here and abroad, create knowledge to help Ukraine and other countries to better feed their people, and foster international goodwill and understanding."

Natives of Ukraine, the Woskobs are founders and co-owners of State College-based A.W. and Sons Enterprises. Since 1963 they have developed numerous real

estate projects in Center County, including campus housing for thousands of Penn State students.

The Woskobs have a long history of support for higher education. In 1992 they established the Ukrainian Agricultural Exchange Program, enabling collaboration between the College of Agricultural Sciences and the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy. They have been involved in the university's Ukrainian studies program and have served on the advisory board of the Center for Ukrainian Agriculture.

The holder of the Woskob Chair in International Agriculture will be appointed by the university's executive vice-president and provost on the recommendation of the dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences.

By providing additional support for instruction, research and public service, faculty endowments help Penn State to recruit and retain world-class scholars. The Woskob's latest endowment was announced in late November 2000 and the family was honored at a recognition luncheon on December 15, 2000.



Penn State University President Graham Spanier (left) with Helen and Alex Woskob.

FOR THE RECORD: University's recognition of Woskobs' support

Following is the text of an address delivered at a recognition luncheon on December 15, 2000, at Penn State University, State College, Pa., by University President Graham Spanier.

Alex and Helen Woskob are natives of Ukraine, a nation of more than 50 million people and the second largest country in Europe. Ukraine has often been called the breadbasket of Eastern Europe, and it is blessed with some of the world's richest soil – a deep black mixture that at one time produced 20 percent of the food for the entire Soviet Union on less than 3 percent of its land. Over half the country is covered in fields of wheat, barley, rye, oats and sugar beets. For 300 years Ukraine fought for its cultural and political survival against Soviet domination, and in this month in 1991 the country and its people finally gained their independence.

But along with that independence has come struggle – something the Woskobs are familiar with as well, having left their homeland on foot after being expelled by the Russians.

Alex and Helen came to this country five decades ago, and have worked hard to earn the American dream. The story of their success is one of diligence, perseverance and industriousness. By all measures, they have achieved great success in this country, but they have not forgotten their roots.

Over the years this couple has generously donated funds to Penn State and other institutions for programs and causes all designed to help their native land and its people. Whether it has been through the rebuilding of Ukrainian studies programs here at Penn State or through the revitalization of the teaching of Slavic languages, the Woskobs have worked relentlessly to preserve the culture and traditions of Ukraine. Alex and Helen have not only given money, but also much time and energy in an effort to foster goodwill and understanding between two nations they love.

Over the years Penn State has forged a number of links with Ukraine, in agriculture as well as technology fields. Since 1990 and the collapse of communism, Penn State has had a unique commitment to Central and Eastern Europe.

Thanks in large part to the generosity of Alex and Helen, our College of Agricultural Sciences has a longstanding, special relationship with Ukraine. Pennsylvania and Ukraine share many similarities. Like Pennsylvania, Ukraine excels in the production of cereals, milk and meat, and has a significant food-processing industry.

Through their wonderful donations, the Woskobs have made it possible for Penn State to once again extend its reach beyond the region, beyond the state and beyond the nation to find solutions to some of the most pressing problems facing our world. Penn State has provided valuable research to farmers in Ukraine, who have been struggling to overcome the hardships that accompany building a new government, a new agricultural system – in essence, a new nation.

Our agricultural activities in Ukraine date back to 1992, when a bilateral agreement was signed between our College of Agricultural Sciences and the National Agricultural University in Kyiv. Since then the college has developed relationships with six other agricultural universities in Ukraine. Much of the activity has focused on faculty exchanges, with faculty from Ukraine visiting Penn State in the areas of economic and rural development and extension.

The most recent gift of \$1.5 million from the Woskobs, which creates the Woskob Family Chair in International Agriculture, will generate more opportunities to help this proud and distinct nation through collaborative research to improve the production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

I'd like to thank Alex and Helen and their family for their thoughtful and generous gifts over the years that have allowed Penn State to play such an important role in helping another nation and in promoting an understanding of Ukrainian culture.

I'd also like to express my admiration for the Woskobs, who have shown a tremendous commitment to humanity and a genuine desire to make the world a better place.

Thank you, Alex, Helen, George and Nina.

UFU confers...

(Continued from page 12)

rector, of the Ukrainian-American Liberal Arts Institute Wisconsin International University (USA), Ukraine; and other Ukrainian and German dignitaries.

Dr. Bird stated that he was "humbled and honored" to be recognized by the UFU, not only because I was sensible of the privilege inherent in this degree, but in addition, keenly aware of the company of eminent scholars, statesmen, and ecclesiastics whose ranks I was being invited to join. It is a gratifying recognition of an academic career much focused on the literature, culture and religious life of the Ukrainian nation. The discovery by my mentor, Hryhory Skovoroda, of Sacred Scripture has been described as 'a spiritual debt abroad.' The discovery and study of what Henri Bergson called 'l'évolution créatrice,' creative evolution, in the soul of the Ukrainian people has been for me 'a spiritual debt abroad.'

Dr. Bird also paid tribute to the UFU:

"As we observe scholars from many nations writing dissertations and monographs that include references and quotations to the scripa of the UFU's faculty and graduates, we find prima facie sanction for the reputation the university rightly enjoys.

"Arguably the most significant contribution of the scholars associated with this

institution has been their preservation of the idea of independent Ukrainian scholarship and the transmission of those achievements to the wider world of learning. They have worked, in a paraphrase of Katherine Mansfield, 'not to make us clever for another time, but to make us wise for all time.'

"The task presently facing Ukrainian scholarship is a daunting one, viz., to participate in the re-establishment of valid scholarship across the broad spectrum of Ukrainian studies and assist in the confection of a new conceptual base for Ukrainian nationhood, navigating between the legacy of dogmatic collectivism and the hazards of Western individualism. The identification of a usable past poses stunning challenges. And to return to the author of 'The Garden of Divine Songs,' Skovoroda's emphasis on divine reality, the eternity of the spirit, and a morality that pursued the creation of a harmonious society has much to say to today's citizens of Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv.

"The future of the Ukrainian nation is directly related to the degree of national self-awareness found among her people. National self-consciousness is the surest barrier against absorption of the country's sovereignty by another state. As the world monitors the evolution of civil society activities in Ukraine, the role of the Ukrainian Free University will be increasingly recognized as a signal factor in that process."

Prairie Center embarks on campaign to endow diverse academic programs

SASKATOON – The Prairie Center for the Study of Ukrainian Heritage at St. Thomas More College has embarked on a five-year fund-raising campaign to endow various academic programs and community-based initiatives.

Commenting on the initial response of the community to the campaign, Don Gorsalitz, head of development at STM, said, "I am impressed by the high level of support and commitment from various individuals in the community. If this continues, we can well expect to meet and exceed our target of \$1.25 million."

To date the PCUH campaign has attracted financial commitments of over \$850,000. Major supporters include the former lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan Dr. Stephen Worobetz and Micheline Worobetz, University of Saskatchewan Professor Emeritus Dr. Victor Buyniak, the Millennium Bureau of Canada, Mary Yacyshyn and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

PCUH Director Dr. Bohdan Kordan

noted the importance of having funds in place to ensure that the center is able to fulfill its mission. "Programs cost money. If we are to ensure that Ukrainian studies at the University of Saskatchewan and in the province are maintained, we will need generous financial support of the whole community," Dr. Kordan stated. Some of the PCUH's current programs are an oral history project, archives project, artist/writer-in-residence program and various upcoming conferences and exhibitions.

The Prairie Center for the Study of Ukrainian Heritage, an academic unit of St. Thomas More College, builds on the 50-year history of Ukrainian studies at the University of Saskatchewan by bringing together partner institutions, agencies and individuals who are committed to preserving, documenting and celebrating the legacy of Ukrainian Canadians as nation-builders.

For more information call Dr. Kordan at (306) 963-8900, e-mail kordan@sask.usask.ca, or visit the website at www.usask.ca/stm/pch.

MUSIC NOTES: Clemens Andrijenko, Ukraine's Caruso

by Adrian Bryttan

"The new Caruso ... exceptionally beautiful, sparkling tone quality ... lyrical tenderness ... master of the high C ... a golden throat!"

Who earned such superb accolades from critics in Berlin, Paris and numerous other cities in Europe: Corelli? Del Monaco? Bjoerling? Pavarotti? The singer in the above reviews was Ukrainian tenor Clemens Andrijenko (1885-1967) and thankfully there now exists a small cassette dedicated to his wonderful artistry. The recording comprises arias and songs recorded in 1927, 1936 and in 1956, when Andrijenko was 72; it also includes an interview for Radio Kyiv with his daughter, Kalyna Cziczka-Andrijenko, who lives in Munich, Germany.

From the very first notes it is clear that this is singing of the very highest control and musicianship. The voice was at its greatest strength and beauty in the four selections from 1936 recorded in Berlin for Telefunken: Turiddu's serenade and aria (in German) and two Neapolitan songs – "O, Mari" and "Torna a Surriento" (in Italian). The color of the voice was exceptionally beautiful, with rich overtones like a fine cello. His breath control makes it seem like there is power to spare, even in the most dramatic passages. Above all, there is an attractive elegance to all the performances.

Some contemporary accounts stated that it was a large voice, like Enrico Caruso's.

Renato Virgilio was Caruso's accompanist as well as Andrijenko's, and he expressed the highest praise for the Ukrainian singer. Judging from this cassette, I would rather say his singing was more in the direction of Beniamino Gigli and, in our time, Carlo Bergonzi. In his high range, Andrijenko creates a "mix," with elements of falsetto and some lighter overtones. This is a very stylish manner of "singing on the breath," in contrast to the full-voiced power of Caruso.

In any case, what is appealing is the honesty of the singing. Temperament and passion are all there, but never disturb the vocal production and even line. There are no "cheap" effects or clumsy vocalizations during dramatic moments. Pitch, diction, dynamic colors are beautifully controlled; the technique is always at the service of tasteful and expressive musicianship. How many tenors can we say that about today?

Andrijenko's daughter, Kalyna, told me how her father also played the violin, studying his arias in this way. He was a successful teacher as well, with an inquisitive mind, who investigated overtones and vocal techniques, and extended his studies to include children and even dogs. What is amazing is the vocal technique and power in the recordings of "Tosca," "Pagliacci" and Ukrainian songs when he was 72 years old!

No doubt he would be in high demand today. So why did he not achieve a greater

fame? A look at his biography yields some answers.

Clemens Andrijenko was born in the town of Kopychyntsi in the Ternopil Oblast in 1885. He worked at first as a high school teacher and married the daughter of Kyrylo Trylovsky, founder of the Sich Society (1900), the paramilitary Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (1913) and the Ukrainian Radical Party. From 1922 to 1926 he sang leading roles in the Lviv Opera Theater and was on the voice faculty at the Lysenko Musical Institute. The recordings from this time reveal a tighter voice with a narrow vibrato.

In 1926 he emigrated to Berlin, where he progressively attained the full maturity of his singing. He started concertizing in Western Europe, gathering superlative reviews. His wide repertoire ranged from the lyric to dramatic arias of Mozart, Bizet, Mascagni, Verdi, Puccini and Wagner, Neapolitan songs and German art songs. Ukrainian composers and folk song arrangements were always included on his programs.

Unfortunately, the political climate of the 1930s in Germany was turning away from non-Aryan "ausländer" and he was forced to abandon the stage. He started a vocal instruction studio in Berlin and after the war continued teaching in Rotenburg until his death in 1967. He was never able to return to his homeland.

More and more recordings of Ukrainian singers are being reissued. Salomea



Ukrainian tenor Clemens Andrijenko, Vienna, 1918.

Krushelnytska was a shining star on the greatest operatic stages of the world and sang with the best artists of her time. (It is criminal that the latest Pearl CD still refers to her as Polish!) And Modest Menzinsky, her colleague who sang for many years at the Stockholm Royal Opera, had perhaps the most beautiful voice of all Wagnerian tenors.

So it is a pleasure to recommend a cassette where one can learn about and hear Clemens Andrijenko, an artist who is on that same international level.

Newly founded UNWLA branch presents "Dyvo-Koliada" concert



A scene from the "Dyvo-Koliada" concert presented in New York City.



The Promin ensemble performs traditional Ukrainian carols.

by Lydia Matiaszek

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEW YORK – Ukrainians in the New York metropolitan area on January 21 were given a rare treat: an honest-to-goodness, traditional "Dyvo-Koliada" concert, which was presented by Branch 125 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), headed by Ludmila Hrabovska, with the participation of the Promin Vocal Ensemble directed by Bohdanna Wolansky, members of the New York Bandura Ensemble and the children's studio of Branch 125.

The concert, which took place at the Ukrainian National Home, was masterminded by director/producer/scriptwriter/actor/singer/musician Alla Kutsevych, a member of Branch 125, who is well-known as a bandura soloist and instructor, and a member of the Promin Vocal Ensemble.

Although the concert was a lengthy three hours, you would be hard-pressed to find anyone in the audience with a single complaint – those who braved the aftermath of the snowstorm of the night before were richly rewarded for their efforts.

Act I included the traditional Vertep, where carolers, dressed as the principal characters, go from house to house presenting the story of the birth of Christ, interweaving carols into the story line. There are: the Angel, who announces the birth of Jesus Christ to the shepherds; the Three Kings from the East, who follow the Christmas star to pay homage to the Child; King Herod, who learns of this, orders the slaying of all newborn children in the realm, and is then taken to hell by Death and the Devil.

Although the Christmas story is reverently portrayed, there were some light, humorous vignettes included, as local customs and interpretations were interspersed as the carolers would enter the home and greet the host and hostess.

Promin, members of UNWLA Branch 125 and the bandurists, under the direction of Ms. Wolansky, performed beautiful arrangements of various Christmas carols, combining old, beloved favorites with some perhaps less-known, but equally moving carols. These groups tapped into the rich store of Ukrainian traditions, many of which have been so streamlined in the diaspora that some families are at a loss after singing two or three favorite carols, or recounting a couple of family traditions that have been handed down through the generations. This prompted many people during intermission to reminisce about traditions they remembered

(Continued on page 16)

DATELINE NEW YORK: Carnival time brings Malanka fervor

by Helen Smindak

The ancient Ukrainian folk feast known as Malanka, celebrating the Julian-calendar New Year, presented a tempting idea that theatrical producer Virlana Tkacz ingeniously utilized to create another weekend festival of music, song, poetry and art, the 11th major event staged at the Institute by Ms. Tkacz and her Yara Arts Group.

Traditionally, Malanka festivities revolved around a group of costumed characters and musicians who went from house to house in the village making music and presenting skits. Malanka, played by a bachelor dressed in women's clothing and accompanied by persons costumed as a goat, an old man, an old woman and a gypsy, played pranks on the villagers.

Ms. Tkacz and the Yara ensemble invited a host of contemporary artists, writers and performers to present their "reaction to the pagans" at a Malanka weekend on January 26-28 at the Ukrainian Institute of America. The result: an exhilarating three days of art work, winter songs and poetry, as well as something very new – a unique presentation of traditional holiday foods.

Performance highlights came on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon with appearances by Canadian singer and culture maker Alexis Kochan; singers from Ukraine Maryana Sadovska, Yaryna Turianska and Natalka Polovynka, who find their inspiration from songs they collect in the villages; harpist Odarka Polanskyj of New Jersey; and such popular New York area artists as bandurist Julian Kytasty, bandleader/comedian Eugene Hutz and folk fiddler John Rublowsky.

Saturday's performance opened with a set of haunting Ukrainian carols and folk songs as Ms. Kochan and Mr. Kytasty artfully blended voices in mellow, soulful offerings; there were also poetic solos by Ms. Kochan whose mystical effect was matched by Mr. Kytasty's expressive bandura and flute accompaniment. Much of the music came from their newly released CD "Paris to Kyiv: Prairie Nights and Peacock Feathers," which takes its name from the Ukrainian folk song that tells the story of a young woman who fashions a head wreath from a peacock's dropped feathers before stepping out to dance.

A spirited duet and two spring songs by Ms. Kochan and Mr. Kytasty generated a melodious, buoyant air to the evening, effecting a natural segue for the animated entrance of Ms. Turianska, Mr. Rublowsky and bass player Oleh Ivanyshchuk, who comes from Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine. Ms. Turianska's strident yet pleasant-sounding Carpathian village songs were matched by the exuberant fiddling of Mr. Rublowsky, who spun off a few dance tunes on his own, including the rousing Carpathian dance "Verkhovyno." Ms. Polovynka, a member of Lviv's Les Kurbas Theater and a soloist with the Revutsky Men's Choir, beautifully demonstrated the village-style "white voice" singing that she picked up in the villages of Ukraine.

A rollicking, boisterous presentation of songs by Mr. Hutz, Alexander Kozachkov and the gypsy singer Piroshka electrified listeners with its frenzy of hooting and hollering. Then the stage was given over to the enchanting singing of Ms. Sadovska, a Lviv-born actress who until recently was the musical director of the Gardzienice Experimental Theater in Poland.

Following the tradition of costumed Malanka figures, Ms. Sadovska entered the auditorium in a baggy, floor-length outfit, her brunette locks tucked under a baseball cap and an accordion strapped around her waist and shoulders. The costume was soon stripped off to reveal a figure-flattering red dress and the accordion was exchanged for a harmonium. Ms. Sadovska was joined by Korean American Jina Oh and Japanese American Akiko Hiroshima in bewitching winter songs from various regions of Ukraine. With Ms. Turianska and Mr. Hutz participating, the ensemble prompted the audience to join in singing the chorus of the traditional carol "Shchedryi Vechir, Dobryi Vechir" (Generous Eve, Good Eve).

After the music and the merriment, there was a gastronomic surprise in the candle-lit dining room – traditional holiday foods offered in an innovative, untraditional manner. Arranged in trays on buffet tables were finger foods that tastefully and elegantly represented borsch, kutia, pyrizhky, mlyntsi (buckwheat pancakes), nalysnyky (blintzes) and uzvar (compote). Prepared by Olesia Lew of Brooklyn, a former nutrition and food writer who studied cooking and pastry making at Baltimore International Culinary, the refreshments were artfully presented by Ms. Lew and Stefa Charczenko, manager of the events planning department for Merchants Restaurant Group.

Taking the place of borsch were toasted kolach pieces topped with finely grated beets, carrots, onions and mushrooms; instead of kutia, cooked wheatberries, poppy seed and honey were served in pastry nests. Tiny half-moon pastries filled with a mixture of soured cabbage, mushrooms and onions interpreted pyrizhky. Compote, cooked down



Borys Antonovych

Youlia Tkatchouk (left) and Zoriana Sokhatska at the Malanka weekend at the Ukrainian Institute of America

into a jam, was spread on mini buckwheat pancakes, while nalysnyky were served sliced on the bias. The delicious foods were set around a huge museum-size jar filled with ruby-red borsch and its components – beets, vegetables, dill and onions – and capped by a wreath of wheat stalks.

Sunday's program (not attended by this reporter) was reportedly as delightful as Saturday's, spotlighting the talents of several singers and musicians – Ms. Turianska, Laura Biagi, Tristra Newyear, Ilya Temkin, Ms. Polanskyj, the Experimental Bandura Trio (Ms. Kytasty, Michael Andrec and Jurij Fedynsky) and David DiPietro. Interspersed among the musical offerings were poetry readings by author/essayist Kristina Lucenko of Brooklyn, a non-fiction editor of the literary magazine Post Road, and poet/scholar/translator Vasyl Makhno, author of several books of poetry who compiled the anthology "Poets of the Nineties" and published a monograph on the work of Bohdan Ihor Antonych. Ms. Tkacz read poems by Christine Turczyn, winner of last year's Allen Ginsberg poetry award.

The art exhibit, which opened Friday evening, included the work of Kateryna Nemyra of Parma Heights, Ohio, whose two-goat sculpture of metal and wood was an imaginative play on the goat figure typical of Malanka revelries. Zoriana Sokhatska, a native of Ukraine who has been a Philadelphia resident since 1995, contributed three vibrant batik and tapestry panels inspired by Ukrainian Easter eggs. Translucent figures were superimposed on the colorful,

spontaneous canvas which represented the work of Lviv-born Alexandra Isaievych, co-curator of the exhibit with Isabelle Dupuis. (Ms. Isaievych's paintings, by the way, are on view this month at the Interchurch Center at Riverside Drive and 120th Street.)

Other impressive works included a collage by Olga Maryschuk, a painting by mural artist Youlia Tkatchouk and a mixed media work by Carmen Pujols, Yara's resident graphic designer. Also shown were interesting sculptures by Ihor Bereza, Anya Farion, Annette S. Friedman, Maria Lupo and Tristan Wolski, as well as photographs by Petro Hrycyk, Margaret Morton and Algis Norvila, and "Song Tree" slides by research scientist Peter Ihnat.

Guests viewed an inventive installation by film-maker Joel Schlemowitz called "Lada Sleeps" (Lada is the goddess of spring) featuring hand-painted film projected onto a nest of white eggs; a video of archival footage of winter rituals from the Carpathians and footage from Yara's recent "Song Tree" production, created by award-winning film-maker Andrea Odezynska, and a film installation based on winter songs by Jason Eksuzian.

Portraying 10 years of Yara Arts Group's theater productions, photos by Watoku Ueno, Victor Maruschenko and Dorian Yurchuk, and posters by Ms. Pujols and Tom Lee were displayed on the grand stairway leading from the

(Continued on page 23)



Michael Courtney/CBS

Tamara Gorski (left) with Natasha Richardson in "Haven."

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Newly founded...

(Continued from page 14)

from Ukraine and share those still continued in their homes.

Act II was an enactment of a traditional Schedryi Vechir – Epiphany Eve. The carolers sang Epiphany and New Year's carols praising the hosts and bidding them good fortune and harvest in the New Year. The children of the branch's studio sowed kernels of grain throughout the house for luck and abundant health in the New Year and outdid each other in their well-wishing and song – particularly the Chereshenky duo of Lidia and Gabriele Oros.

This was followed by a cycle of ancient ritual songs involving: Malanka (a boy dressed as a girl) and Vasyl (a girl dressed as a boy), which represent the beginning of a new agrarian cycle and the rebirth of nature; and a goat, which symbolizes well-being and harkens back to pre-Christian sacrifices, performed to ensure a bountiful year. The actors portraying Malanka, Vasyl, the Old Man and yes, even the goat, deserve recognition for their stage performances, for they nearly brought the house down in laughter with their antics.

The cast and choir – Promin, the bandurists, featured soloists Iryna Hrechko, Alla Kutsevych, Tania Yakymenko, John Lechicky (executive director of the New York Bandura Ensemble), Theodor Bodnar, and especially the main cast, comprising Myroslav Hrabovsky, Iryna Onufriyeva, Oleksander Veshtebey and Ms. Kutsevych – truly deserved the great round of applause they received.

At the conclusion of the program, Irena Kurowycky, UNWLA national president, and New York Regional Council Chair Nadia Sawczuk, presented Ms. Hrabovska with a bouquet of flowers and praised the head of the new branch of UNWLA for this very ambitious and successful endeavor.

Branch 125 is made up of recent Ukrainian immigrants – the so-called Fourth Wave – and this tremendous undertaking showed what an asset their combined talent, experience and enthusiasm is to the Ukrainian community in New York City.

Despite the everyday responsibilities that come with work and family life, all the participants found the time and energy to get together in their spare time for rehearsals in order to pull together this wonderful holiday event – truly a Christmas gift to the community.

Corrections

The first name of the writer of the story in our January 14 issue headlined "Carteret parish helps residents of villages in Cherkasy Oblast," was altered due to the wonders of spellcheck. It should have read Michelle Tucker Chubenko.

* * *

In the February 11 issue of The Weekly, in identifying Adrian Bryttan for the article "A Musical Travelogue: trip to Korea proves to be unique experience," it was incorrectly stated that the publication Wagner Notes carried a review and interview with Mr. Bryttan on the occasion of the performance of Lorin Maazel's "The Ring Without Words." In fact, Maestro Maazel was interviewed by Mr. Bryttan for the publication on the occasion of the performance.

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Chicago-Kyiv mark 10 years as sister cities with special fund-raiser for Kyiv schools

CHICAGO – Chicago kicks off the year of Ukraine's 10th anniversary of independence after the breakup of the Soviet Union, with a celebration of 10 years of the Chicago-Kyiv sister cities relationship at a luncheon fund-raiser for its sister schools in Kyiv. The event will take place on Sunday, February 25, 2 p.m. at the Union League Club, located at 65 W. Jackson Blvd, Chicago.

The fund-raising event is being promoted under the motto "Your Support has the Power of Change." Those interested in making an in-kind or cash donation, or in attending the event, may contact Katrina Fink or Marta Farion at (312) 744-1379. Tickets to the February 25 event are \$50 per person.

Special guests and dignitaries from Kyiv and Chicago will attend. The program will include a luncheon in the beautiful main dining room of the Union League Club and the performance of spectacular Ukrainian dances by the Hromovytsia ensemble.

All contributions are tax-deductible as permitted by law. The Chicago Sister Cities International Program is a charitable organization. Those interested in sending in a donation, send checks to: Chicago Sister Cities International Program – Kyiv Project, 78 E. Washington Blvd., Chicago, IL 60602.

The sister schools fund-raiser committee is co-chaired by Patricia Mackiw of Morgan Stanley and Marsha Pender of the Union League Club, who along with Dr. Ivanna Richardson, chairman of the Education Subcommittee, Ms. Fink, program coordinator, and the extensive expertise of committee member Natalie Jaresko are working toward raising the necessary funds to make the event a success. The Chicago-Kyiv Committee is chaired by Ms. Farion; its members are Vice-Chairman Lubomyr Krushelnicky, Secretary Vera Eliashevsky, former Chairman Julian Kulas, Chairman of the Sports Subcommittee Dr. Paul Nadzikewycz, Chairman of the Health Subcommittee Lida Truchly, Chairman of the Education Subcommittee Dr. Richardson, Bohdan Watral, Jaroslava Z. Johnson, John Meinert, Dr. Michael Radnor, Ms. Pender, Ms. Jaresko, Lidia Shandor and Ms. Mackiw.

Kyiv became Chicago's sister city in 1991 – the same year that Ukraine declared its independence from the Soviet Union. The Chicago Sister Cities International Program was created by Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley to promote economic development and exchanges in the spheres of culture, education, medicine, technology, environment and social service for the benefit of the sister cities abroad, the City of Chicago, its residents and its businesses.

Chicago currently has 22 sister cities throughout the world. The program is managed through a full staff of employees under the auspices of the Department of Cultural Affairs. Chairmen are appointed to the committees by the mayor; each chairman selects committee members who are approved by the mayor, based on their ability to contribute their talents, know-how or contacts that will benefit each committee's work. Along with volunteers, these individuals dedicate their time, talent, expertise and resources to develop international exchanges that drive the program.

A major emphasis of the program's current activity is in the area of multi-cultural education. In the current global business and communication climate, the Sister Cities Schools Abroad Project was created in collaboration with the Chicago Public Schools Office of Language and Cultural Education. The goal of the program is to promote and broaden cultural and educational interaction, and eventually exchanges, between students, faculty and

administrators.

Activities include the establishment of direct communication through a pen pal program by mail or e-mail, preparation of curriculum about each other's city and country to be taught at the primary and secondary levels, presentation of programs featuring the sister schools, organization of field study trips to ethnic communities, and coordination and exchange of students, teachers and administrators between the partnered schools. A major component of such communications is the ability to link up, communicate and study through the Internet.

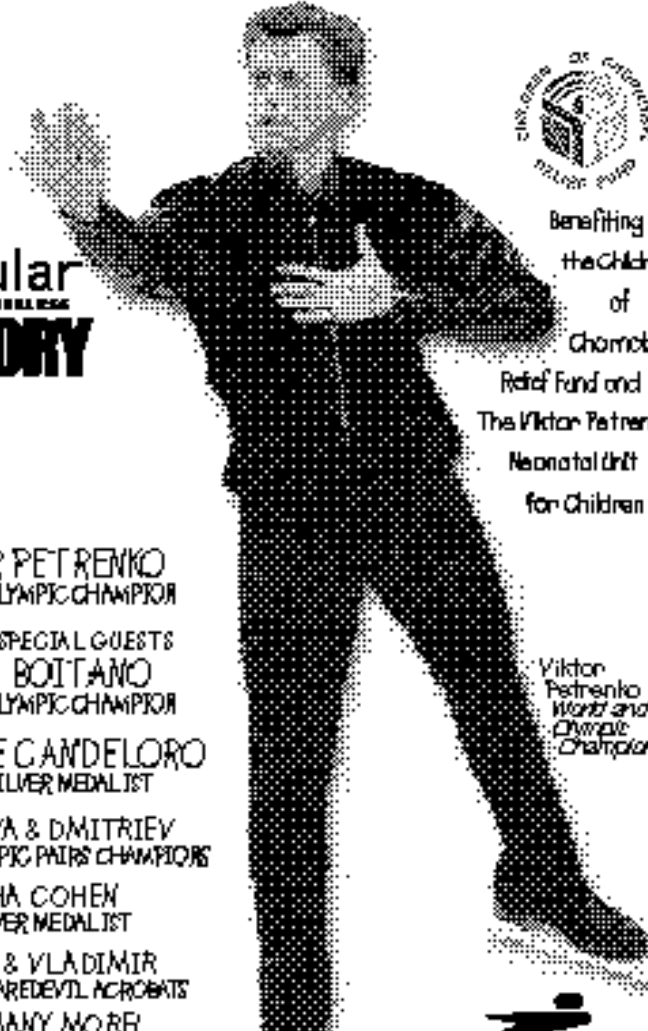
With such a goal in mind, the Chicago Kyiv Committee earmarked its 10th anniversary event as a benefit for its sister schools project. The goal is to raise funds for computers and basic electronic equipment for Chicago's sister schools in Kyiv. The committee has already received cash and in-kind donations from several corporations for this goal. Western Union has become a major sponsor; Arthur Anderson, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, Altheimer & Gray, Rotary Club, LOT Polish Airlines, Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 1st Security Federal Bank, Hartshafner & Marx, Mila Design, and many individuals are among the donors. Media sponsors include The Eastern Economist and Panorama Magazine, the newspaper Chas i Podiyi, as well as the Ukrainian-language radio programs in Chicago.


The schools that have been paired are Mather High School, Columbus Elementary School, LaSalle Language Academy and Latin School in Chicago and School No. 84 in the Pecherskyi Raion, School No. 186 in the Moskovskyi Raion, School No. 262 in the Podilskyi Raion and School No. 92 in the Starokyivskyi Raion. The chairman and members of the Chicago committee visited Kyiv last year and selected each school personally, after deliberating on the various needs and potential of each school.

Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko personally assured his enthusiastic support for the project. Lidia Nesterenko, a highly qualified professional, has been appointed by the Kyiv mayor's administration to act as coordinator of the program.


With the leadership of Mayor Richard M. Daley and Commissioner Lois Weisberg both fully committed to the program, the Kyiv Committee initiated and managed myriad exchanges, among them concerts of the Kyiv Chamber Orchestra in Chicago; Ukrainian-themed programs as part of Chicago's World in a Weekend series; the Chicago Children's Choir's appearance in Kyiv, the Chicago Jazz and Blues Festival in Kyiv; an exhibit of Chicago Architecture at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy; visits of officials from the Kyiv city administration, including Mayor Omelchenko to Chicago; performances of the ensemble of the Kyiv Children's Ballet School; the sponsorship of concerts of the winners of the Vladimir Horowitz Piano Competition; participation in the Chicago Marathon; repeated exchanges for training of Kyiv city administrators in the area of city management, emergency services, protocol, park design, police and safety work, zoning, city parking and vehicle traffic management, public health care, education, sports, and others.

The committee also hosted and managed the visits of many high-level officials and representatives of organizations from Ukraine. One of the committee's major accomplishments is the access that has been developed to the major business, government and civic organizations in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States, and the focus of Ukrainian-related relationships at the proper protocol level.





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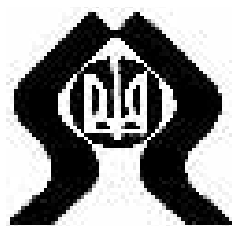
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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

2000 minor league statistical recap

Some 132 pucksters of Ukrainian origin toiled away in professional hockey's seven minor league circuits last season. Eight of them also saw action with their parent NHL clubs, either as a promotions for jobs well done or to replace a vacant roster slot, usually due to injury.

Breaking down the Ukes by position, there were 13 goaltenders, 41 defensemen and 78 forwards. There were more left- and right-wingers than centermen.

The most popular name for Ukrainians in the minors was Mike - there were seven of those. Five Jeffs and four Alexes rounded out the top three name selections. Oh, and three guys actually had the same

surname: the three Shmyr brothers, Dean, Jason and Ryan. This tough threesome totalled some 905 minutes in penalties.

Top minor league Ukrainian goal-scorers were Mike Maneluk (47), Peter Ambroziak (44) and Christian Skoryna (40). Assist leaders included Brent Gretzky (91), Keith Osborne (55) and Skoryna (52). The top three point scorers were Gretzky (127), Skoryna (92), and Maneluk and Ambroziak (87). Ryan Shmyr was the most penalized Uke (437 minutes), followed by Marty Melnychuk (375) and Garry Gulash (358).

From Maine to Alaska, the roster of Ukrainians spans the full alphabet: from A (Alex Alexeev) to Z (Darius Zabawa). Take a look at the chart below.

UKRAINIANS IN MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY

Position	Player	Team	League	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
D	Alex Alexeev	Tacoma	WCL	68	11	40	51	87
LW	Peter Ambroziak	New Mexico	WPL	57	44	43	87	86
LW	Vitali Andreev	Macon	CL	63	19	17	36	20
D	Alex Andreyev	Mississippi	ECL	21	1	2	3	43
D	Greg Andrusak	Chicago	IHL	43	1	19	20	40
C	Jeff Antonovich	Fayetteville	CL	70	32	33	65	63
C	Yuri Babenko	Hershey	AHL	75	20	25	45	53
RW	Shannon Basaraba	Wheeling	ECL	55	11	20	31	11
LW	Frank Bialowas	Hershey	AHL	40	4	3	7	65
RW	Mike Bodnarchuk	Birmingham	ECL	13	7	4	11	17
D	Aaron Boh	Peo-Tol-Ark	ECL	45	8	32	40	233
D	Ihor Boiko	Greensboro	ECL	57	1	15	16	103
RW	Rob Boyko	Abilene	WPL	9	1	1	2	6
D	Steve Cheradaryk	Lowell	AHL	11	1	3	4	11
		New Orleans	ECL	56	8	17	25	192
LW	Dave Chyzowski	Kansas City	IHL	81	37	33	70	138
D	David Craievich	Mobile	ECL	27	1	14	15	20
D	Sergei Deschevy	Topeka	CL	43	0	2	2	161
C	Andy Doktorchik	Huntsville	CL	65	12	16	28	105
D	Mike Dombkiewicz	Pee Dee	ECL	9	0	2	2	4
C	Steve Dowhy	Fresno	WCL	53	21	37	58	39
LW	Jason Duda	Wichita	CL	55	27	41	68	60
RW	Brad Federenko	Jacksonville	ECL	70	25	41	66	22
RW	Todd Fedoruk	Philadelphia	AHL	19	1	2	3	40
		Trenton	ECL	18	2	5	7	118
F	Ruslan Fedotenko	Philadelphia	AHL	67	16	34	50	42
		Trenton	ECL	8	5	3	8	9
D	Jayme Filipowicz	Milwaukee	IHL	76	9	23	32	118
C	Brent Gretzky	Chicago	IHL	2	0	0	0	0
		Asheville	UL	74	36	91	127	68
LW	Stanislav Gron	Albany	AHL	65	19	10	29	17
D	Garry Gulash	Quad City	UL	64	9	37	46	358
D	Dwayne Gylywoychuk	Waco	WPL	2	0	0	0	4
		Wichita	CL	30	1	3	4	48
RW	Kelly Hrycun	Asheville	UL	2	0	1	1	0
LW	Phil Husak	Ohio	UL	54	8	9	17	36
C	Ryan Huska	Springfield	AHL	61	12	9	21	77
RW	Alex Kholomeyev	C. Christi	WPL	61	25	21	46	163
F	Dmitri Kluchko	Knoxville	UL	5	0	0	0	2
D	Zenith Komarniski	Syracuse	AHL	42	4	12	16	130
D	Kyle Kos	Utah	IHL	56	1	3	4	101
C	Jeff Kostuch	Muskegon	UL	19	2	2	4	16
C	Mark Kotary	M. Valley	UL	72	22	25	47	23
RW	Rick Kowalsky	Hamp. Roads	ECL	67	23	47	70	109
D	Jeff Kozakowski	Mobile	ECL	59	0	30	30	90
D	Evgeny Krivomaz	Rockford	UL	69	5	19	24	100
D	Stu Kulak	Austin	WPL	42	4	10	14	16
D	Corey Laniuk	San Diego	WCL	49	1	2	3	162
LW	Andrew Luciuk	Muskegon	UL	70	34	38	72	40
LW	David Lylyk	San Angelo	WPL	27	2	2	4	4
		Phoenix	WCL	30	8	2	10	26
		San Antonio	CL	3	0	0	0	0
C	John Maksymiuk	South Carolina	ECL	3	1	0	1	0
D	Don Malko	Fresno	WCL	67	4	9	13	172
LW	Mike Maneluk	Philadelphia	AHL	73	47	40	87	158
D	Roman Marakhovski	Huntsville	CL	45	4	4	8	41
RW	Jay Mazur	Alexandria	WPL	47	21	34	55	27
RW	Brad Mehalko	Kansas City	IHL	11	1	3	4	2
D	Marty Melnychuk	Arkansas	WPL	50	5	12	17	375
C	Glen Metropolit	Portland	AHL	46	18	40	58	71
LW	Chad Michalchuk	Central Texas	WPL	52	12	34	46	175
LW	Yuri Moscevsky	San Diego	WCL	9	0	1	1	59
		Topeka	CL	4	1	0	1	7
F	Roman Mucha	Mohawk Valley	UL	28	6	12	18	14
D	Jeremy Mylymok	Houston	IHL	4	0	0	0	4
		Jackson	ECL	43	1	15	16	79
D	Yevseny Namestnikov	Hartford	AHL	33	1	9	10	14
		Milwaukee	IHL	12	2	3	5	17
D	Nick Naumenko	Kansas City	IHL	54	9	27	36	79
RW	David Nemirovsky	St. John's	AHL	57	18	25	43	69
LW	Mikhail Nemirovsky	Adirondack	UL	69	30	33	63	90
D	Mike Nikolishen	Orlando	IHL	6	0	0	0	8
		South Carolina	ECL	61	11	24	35	79

(Continued on page 19)

UKRAINIANS IN MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY

(Continued from page 18)

Position	Player	Team	League	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
F	Stewart Nowosad	Memphis	CL	58	4	11	15	47
D	Jaroslav Obsut	Worcester	AHL	7	0	2	2	4
LW	Chad Onufrechuk	Mobile	ECL	46	16	17	33	30
RW	Keith Osborne	Ohio	UL	70	15	55	70	71
RW	Greg Pankiewicz	Houston	IHL	62	22	19	41	134
D	Jeff Pawluk	Shreveport	WPL	60	8	10	18	54
LW	Ryan Pawluk	Mississippi-Arkansas	ECL	60	17	21	38	38
LW	Doug Pirnak	Fayetteville	CL	58	1	9	10	158
RW	Ryan Pisiak	Austin	WPL	28	10	8	18	250
		San Antonio	CL	2	0	0	0	29
F	Bobby Pochyly	Fort Worth	WPL	65	14	15	29	42
D	Mark Polak	New Orleans	ECL	70	26	30	56	66
RW	Mike Prokopec	Manitoba	IHL	68	23	21	44	100
RW	Tyler Prosofsky	Toledo-Birmingham	ECL	59	11	23	34	245
RW	Boris Protsenko	Wilkes-Barre	AHL	64	15	21	36	41
D	Jay Pylypuik	Missouri	UL	16	0	2	2	20
		Memphis	CL	34	0	4	4	26
D	Sergei Radchenko	Knoxville	UL	56	2	8	10	145
D	Alex Radzinsky	Arkansas-Toledo	ECL	76	3	7	10	48
D	Peter Ratchuk	Louisville	AHL	76	9	17	26	64
LW	Matt Ruchty	Binghamton	UL	64	23	20	43	321
RW	Bogdan Rudenko	Idaho	WCL	56	14	18	32	133
LW	Curtis Sheptak	St. John	AHL	21	2	8	10	27
RW	Dean Shmyr	Greensboro	ECL	50	2	5	7	298
LW	Jason Shmyr	Portland	AHL	53	3	4	7	170
LW	Ryan Shmyr	Lubbock	WPL	65	0	3	3	437
C	Gary Shuchuk	Orlando	IHL	71	16	33	49	94
RW	Christian Skoryna	Long Beach	IHL	1	0	0	0	0
		Fresno	WCL	71	40	52	92	70
RW	Vadim Slivchenko	Wheeling	ECL	9	2	7	9	6
F	Tom Slukynsky	El Paso	WPL	21	5	8	13	6
RW	Denis Smakovsky	Birmingham	ECL	70	27	26	53	82
D	Jamie Sokolsky	Huntington	ECL	70	19	39	58	87
D	Lee Sorochan	St. John	AHL	59	4	37	41	122
D	Andrei Srubko	Utah-Grand Rapids	IHL	33	1	2	3	141
		Port Huron	UL	2	0	0	0	7
D	Pat Stachniak	Binghamton	UL	4	0	0	0	0
RW	Wayne Strachan	Rockford	UL	41	18	27	45	32
C	Mark Strohack	Wichita	CL	70	14	29	43	78
F	Matt Suchodolski	Lake Charles	WPL	2	0	0	0	0
C	Steve Suk	Macon	CL	64	17	48	65	69
F	Chris Szysky	Grand Rapids	IHL	26	4	3	7	40
D	Joey Tetarenko	Louisville	AHL	57	3	11	14	136
LW	Oleg Timchenko	Greensboro	ECL	56	20	21	41	51
C	Daniel Tkaczuk	St. John	AHL	80	25	41	66	56
RW	Stanislav Tkatch	Memphis	CL	20	5	6	11	8
LW	Trevor Tokarczyk	Knoxville	UL	12	1	0	1	19
		Memphis	CL	2	0	0	0	0
D	Evgeny Tsybouk	Michigan	IHL	50	0	2	2	82
		Ft. Wayne	UL	2	0	0	0	0
F	Josh Tymchak	Asheville	UL	44	5	6	11	185
D	Vitaly Vishnevski	Cincinnati	AHL	30	1	1	2	41
C	Joe Wassilyn	Phoenix	WCL	12	0	0	0	44
LW	Trevor Wasyluk	Worcester	AHL	47	6	7	13	14
		Peoria	ECL	7	8	5	13	6
F	Casey Wolak	Baton Rouge	ECL	40	4	8	12	120
C	Shawn Yakimishyn	Adirondack	UL	65	18	25	43	156
D	Dimitri Yakushin	St. John's	AHL	64	1	13	14	106
C	Brendan Yarema	Kansas City	IHL	61	13	19	32	139
D	Troy Yarosh	Oklahoma City	CL	4	0	0	0	4
RW	Darius Zabawa	Detroit	IHL	1	0	0	0	0
		Flint	UL	54	12	13	25	18
F	Aaron Zarowny	Lake Charles	WPL	70	14	32	46	95
F	Steve Zoryk	Arkansas	ECL	49	15	14	29	66
RW	Jarret Zukiwsky	Anchorage	WCL	16	6	1	7	72
		San Antonio	CL	28	7	12	19	112

UKRAINIAN GOALTENDERS IN MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY

Player	Team	League	GP	MINS	W	L	T	GAA	PCT
Mike Buzak	Albany	AHL	14	775	3	9	2	3.17	.900
	Utah-Milwaukee	IHL	12	592	2	6	1	3.13	.893
	Augusta	ECL	3	149	2	0	0	4.40	.853
Rob Galatiuk	Corpus Christi	WPL	2	107	1	1	0	3.36	.918
	Oklahoma City	CL	30	1,529	14	6	4	3.22	.883
Dieter Kochan	Springfield	AHL	2	120	1	1	0	2.50	.921
	Grand Rapids	IHL	2	93	1	0	1	0.64	.970
	Binghamton	UL	43	2,543	29	11	3	2.59	.922
Taras Lendzyk	Charlotte	ECL	12	636	4	4	1	3.58	.900
	Peoria	ECL	19	1136	11	8	0	2.32	.927
Gregg Naumenko	Cincinnati	AHL	50	2,876	17	25	7	2.98	.906
Randy Petruk	Cincinnati	IHL	26	1,435	13	9	3	3.51	.897
	Florida	ECL	6	3,38	5	0	1	3.36	.890
Oleg Romashko	Greensboro	ECL	2	29	0	0	0	2.02	.923
Cody Rudkowsky	Worcester	AHL	28	1,405	9	7	6	3.20	.895
	Peoria	ECL	10	599	6	4	0	3.20	.875
Jeff Salajko	Manitoba	IHL	3	138	1	1	0	2.16	.932
	Arkansas	ECL	48	2,678	14	30	1	4.17	.891
Konstantin Simchuk	Knoxville	UL	64	3,580	24	35	3	3.90	.877
Eddy Skazyk	Corpus Christi	WPL	42	2,206	19	14	5	3.86	.902
Vitali Svatchenko	Tacoma	WCL	3	74	0	1	0	6.41	.784
Sergei Tkachenko	Arkansas	ECL	2	119	0	0	2	3.51	.901
	Greenville	ECL	13	707	6	3	2	3.51	.901
	Asheville	UL	12	601	6	6	0	4.09	.897

GP = Games Played; MINS = Minutes; W = Wins; L = Losses; T = Ties; GAA = Goals Against Average; PCT = Save Percentage.

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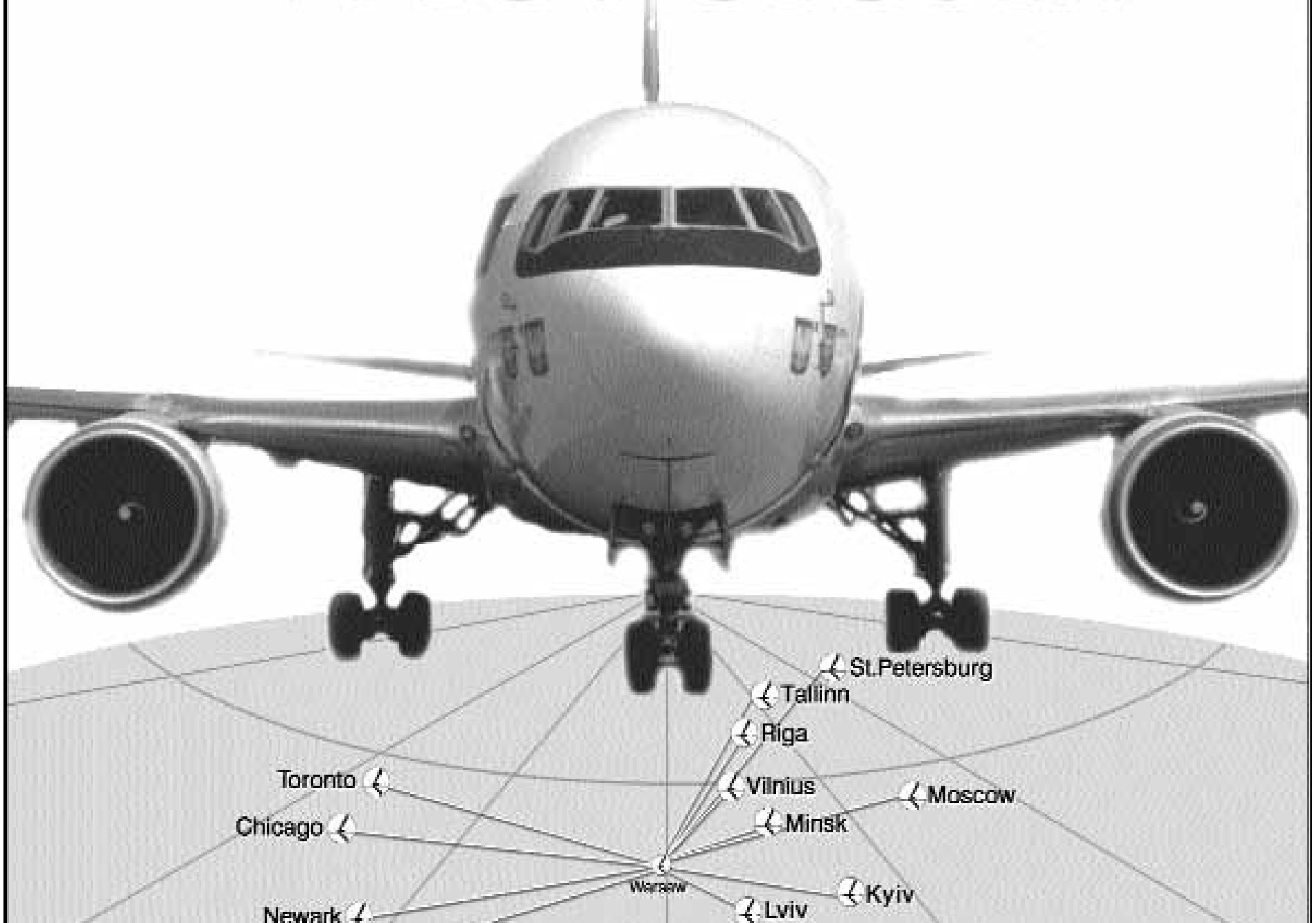
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Anti-Kuchma protests...

(Continued from page 1)

strators heard various lawmakers call for Mr. Kuchma to step down and throw himself at the mercy of the Ukrainian people. Scuffles between various groups including the protesters, Communist agitators and local militia marked that demonstration, but ended in no arrests by law enforcement officials.

There was also an attempt by a heretofore-unknown group called the Anarchist Syndicate, which ran through the area and attempted to level the tent city, known as the "Kuchma-free zone," before being repelled by paramilitary groups that guarded the protesters. After the attack some members of the tent city said they had identified many of the "anarchists" as students of the local militia academy. On February 13 several anarchist organizations released a statement in which they asserted that they had never heard of the Anarchist Syndicate and that none of those who were photographed as they took part in the attack on the tent city were recognized anarchists.

The day after the candlelight vigil a local city court issued an order banning the tent city, saying it violates an archaic law that does not allow the construction of unapproved structures in designated historic zones, which includes the Khreschatyk. It also said the camp violated another city ordinance because it blocked pedestrians' free access to a subway entrance located several meters away.

The local Kyiv court on February 12 ordered that Valentyna Semeniuk, the leader of the Kyiv city Socialist Party, and the tent camp's commander, Yevhen Filindash, also of the Socialist Party, take responsibility for having the tents removed before noon the following day.

Although the two leaders complied with the order in regard to their own property, all the tents were standing when Kyiv officials arrived after lunchtime to monitor the response to the order.

Ms. Semeniuk explained that the tents belonged to national deputies who have immunity from criminal punishment. She said she had no right to handle their property. The frustrated officials, who had arrived with four dump trucks, then walked through the encampment, filling out a report and identifying which national deputy carried responsibility for which tents.

National Deputy Taras Chornovil, who has taken responsibility for at least one of the tents, said he would not allow it to be torn down.

"There are such things as illegal court decisions, such as this one," said Mr. Chornovil. "This decision was politically manipulated and I assure you it will be changed."

The tent city has become the center of the Ukraine Without Kuchma movement with hundreds of Ukrainians gathering in and around the tents daily to debate or simply gawk. The number of tents in a 200-meter swath of pavement along the Khreschatyk has grown to nearly 40 since the camp was re-established on February 6 after city officials had received cooperation from protest organizers at the end of December in temporarily halting the action until after the holidays.

As the confrontation between city officials and tent city organizers was reaching its climax, leaders of three center-right political parties, Hennadii Udovenko of the National Rukh Party, Viktor Pynzenyk of the Reforms and Order Party and Yevhen Lupakov of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists gathered for a demonstration of their own across the street before the wooden barriers that have sealed off Independence Square ostensibly as municipal workers begin a reconstruction project on the square in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of independence. They plastered the green fence with posters that

proclaimed "Prison for Bandits!" and demanded the resignation of the country's leading security officials, Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko, Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko and Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Yevhen Marchuk.

Mr. Pynzenyk said that, instead of the campaign for "Ukraine Without Kuchma," which the tent city inhabitants were expounding, his supporters would lead a movement of "Ukraine for the Truth." Mr. Udovenko said the three parties and their supporters could not join the tent city demonstrators (although other right and center-right political organizations have) because the political left was leading that movement.

"Until the left political forces are separate, we will only be holding parallel actions," said Mr. Udovenko.

There were new developments surrounding the recordings of President Kuchma's office conversations that are at the center of the movements to remove the Ukrainian president. The tapes, secretly recorded by Maj. Mykhailo Melnychenko while he was one of the president's personal bodyguards, are now in Vienna at the offices of the International Press Institute.

The IPI, in conjunction with Washington-based Freedom House, has agreed to conduct voice analyses of nine excerpts totaling approximately 25 minutes of audio recordings, allegedly of Mr. Kuchma, Chief of Staff Volodymyr Lytvyn and Minister of Internal Affairs Kravchenko, during which they appear to plan the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze.

National Deputy Serhii Holovatii, who is spearheading the effort to conduct the audiotape analysis, as well as a DNA analysis on a specimen from the corpse found outside Kyiv, revealed more tape recordings from the president's offices on February 14 – these allegedly between Mr. Kuchma and Leonid Derkach, the recently fired head of the Security Service of Ukraine.

Meanwhile, President Kuchma basically admitted in an interview published in the British newspaper Financial Times on February 10 that it is his voice that is on the tape recordings when he explained why he uses profane language in his conversations with subordinates.

In another interview, which appeared in the February 13 issue of the Kyiv newspaper Den, Mr. Kuchma said Ukraine has reached a critical moment in its existence. "This is the moment of truth for Ukraine," said Mr. Kuchma, who explained that the country could lose its independence as opposing political powers tear it apart over "Tapegate."

Yet, a survey released on February 12 suggests that the Ukrainian people are far from ready for a mass uprising against the current administration. A SOCIS poll conducted between December 27 and January 9 of 1,200 respondents found that merely 1 percent of the population said it was prepared to actively take part in civil protests, while 25 percent simply are waiting for better times. (The poll had a 3 percent margin of error.) Oleksander Stehnyi, head of political-social research at SOCIS, said that in the outlying regions there is almost no sense of the fervor felt in Kyiv.

"If you ignore the participants, the national deputies who are carrying this matter forward and those with an interest in the upcoming parliamentary elections, it is difficult to call what is happening a nationwide phenomenon," explained Mr. Stehnyi.

Perhaps sensing what Mr. Stehnyi made apparent or maybe bolstered by recent appearances by Russian President Vladimir Putin in Dnipropetrovsk and leading members of the European Union in Kyiv, during which President Kuchma received no endorsements but also no criticism, on February 13 the president issued a written message to the nation warning of a major threat to Ukraine's national security. The

statement was co-signed by Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Ivan Pliusch. The message states that an "unprecedented political campaign bearing all the features of psychological war," has been foisted upon the nation. It notes that agitators are using provocative methods to push civil disturbance aimed at causing a violent response from the state.

The statement specifically named the recently organized Forum for National Salvation, a loosely structured amalgamation of political organizations formed on February 9 and led by lawmakers opposed to President Kuchma, as a group that has decided to cause civil disturbances to save their professional careers from "political bankruptcy and oblivion."

The forum responded on February 14 by addressing a letter to Prime Minister Yushchenko, who has remained above the political mire of Tapegate, criticizing his decision to sign the message to the nation. In the letter, the forum members question Mr. Yushchenko's silence in the Tapegate matter and the Gongadze affair.

"We understand that this address was signed by Kuchma, and we can guess why Pliusch also has signed it. But the logic of your actions is unclear to us," the politicians of the forum stated in their letter to Mr. Yushchenko.

At another point the letter declares: "If you care for Ukraine, you cannot keep silent. If you are not driven by personal ambitions, as you have said in public in the past, then all the more you have no reason to sell your soul, to sin by maintaining a lie."

Mr. Yushchenko responded to the statement by the anti-Kuchma forum by explaining that he believes the rule of law and civil procedures are the only way out of the current crisis.

"These are the basic principles from which I am proceeding in this situation, from a moral and prime ministerial point of view," said Mr. Yushchenko, who added that an open dialogue among the various political opponents must take place in a calm and civilized manner.

"Without this dialogue we are doomed to the worst option," he said.

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Package includes airfare on Czech Airlines from New York, 18 nights in first class hotels: 1 night in Munich, 2 nights in Prague, 1 night in Vienna, 2 nights in Budapest, 1 night in Salzburg, 2 nights in Munich, 3 nights in Kyiv, 4 nights in Lviv, 1 night in Warsaw. 17 breakfasts and 12 dinners. All transfers, hotel taxes, tips and portage. Sightseeing to Zarvanytsia and entrance fees, cocktail cruise on the Dnipro River. Services of a tour director, visa fees for Ukraine. Tickets to all religious events will be provided. Cost per person **\$2,625.00** double occupancy. Single room \$460.00 additional.

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Carnival time brings...

(Continued from page 15)

lobby to the second floor during the week-end.

A resident company at the internationally acclaimed La Mama Experimental Theatre in the East Village, the Yara Arts Group creates original theatre pieces that celebrate the cultures of the East. Yara's next work (as yet untitled) will premiere at La Mama March on 15 to April 1.

Gorski in CBS mini-series

Canadian-born actress Tamara Gorski played an important role in the fact-based, four-hour mini-series "Haven," broadcast on February 11 and 14 by the CBS Television network. The drama, based on Ms. Gruber's non-fiction book, chronicles the moving true story of Ruth Gruber, a young Jewish U.S. government official who, in 1944, helped escort nearly 1,000 Holocaust survivors from war-torn Europe to a temporary haven in America.

Starring Tony Award-winning Natasha Richardson as Ms. Gruber, with Hal Holbrook as Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and Martin Landau and Anne Bancroft as Ms. Gruber's parents, "Haven" tells the story of the refugees' voyage from Naples across the Atlantic to the United States and then by train to an army base outside Oswego, N.Y., focusing on terrifying moments in the lives of several refugees.

As Manya Brueur, a beautiful escapee from five concentration camps, a dreamer and dancer in her youth, Ms. Gorski effectively portrays a wan, disconsolate refugee who goes berserk outside the abandoned military barracks when the refugees are greeted by searchlights, fences and soldiers pointing guns.

The second episode, by far the more gripping, brings a fine performance from Ms. Gorski as Manya, who falls in love with fellow refugee Ernst (Henry Czerny) and tells the delighted Ruth they want to marry. When the U.S. government won't allow it, Manya is reported missing during a snowstorm and the whole camp, as well as compassionate townspeople, form a search party to find her.

Through Ruth's efforts, the refugees are allowed to go to work and school in town. At war's end, Ruth learns from the War Refugee Board that Congress voted to send the refugees back to Europe, just as the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt had intended. Urged by her mother to talk to President Harry S. Truman, Ruth meets with the president and Truman ultimately announces he will not make the Oswego refugees return to Europe. The mini-series ends on a hopeful note as the elated refugees remain in the United States to become proud and productive American citizens.

An interesting sidelight to "Haven" is the information that the refugees may have originally come from Ukraine. In a February 8 interview on the PBS show "Charlie Rose," the trim and attractively dressed Ms. Gruber, now 89, told Mr. Rose that "the Jews were thrown into this camp in the Rumanian Ukraine," though she did not explain who put them there.

Ms. Gorski met the real Manya Brueur during a February 7 screening of "Haven" at the Jewish Museum in Los Angeles, where Ms. Brueur resides and is a docent of the museum. A petite, lovely young woman who was born in Winnipeg, worked out of

Toronto and is now based in New York, Ms. Gorski has appeared as the recurring character Morrigan in the popular TV series "Hercules." Her film work includes "Mrs. 'Arris Goes to Paris" with Omar Sharif and Angela Lansbury, and "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Around town

Bass Paul Plishka appeared in two Metropolitan Opera productions in one day this month. On February 10, appearing as one of the conspirators in the matinee (and final) performance of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," he was heard on the Texaco Radio Broadcast on PBS. That evening he performed the role of Count des Grieux in Massenet's "Manon," earning this commendation from The New York Times' Anne Midgette: "Paul Plishka gave a convincing portrayal of dignity in advancing years as a Des Grieux pere (father) with a very wide vibrato."

Orysia Paszczak Tracz, who writes the "The Things We Do" column for The Ukrainian Weekly, breezed into town from Winnipeg early this month, eager to show her youngest son, Ruslan, 18, the sights of New York, among them: The Ukrainian Museum, Surma's book store, the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and other Ukrainian institutions in the Big Apple. Also on their route was a visit to the Fourth Street address where her husband, Myroslaw, used to live and St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, where he sang in the choir. I tagged along with them for part of the route and got acquainted with a fellow columnist who also loves to travel, especially to Ukraine. Born in Germany and reared in New Jersey, the effervescent Ms. Tracz has been to Ukraine multiple times, the last five trips as tour guide. This year's tour is scheduled for July 30 to August 14. "We'll cover Ukraine from Kyiv to the Carpathians, with visits to ancestral villages and towns by arrangement," she told me. Ms. Tracz said she was looking forward with great enthusiasm to this summer's round of museums, walking tours, lectures, craftspeople, bazaars, traditional foods and what she calls "serendipity." (For tour information, contact Orysia Tracz at orysia_tracz@hotmail.com.)

American Ballet Theatre principal dancers Irina Dvorovento and Maxim Belotserkovsky are pictured on the cover of the February issue of "Dance Magazine." The husband-wife team will be paired in "Cinderella," "Giselle" "The Merry Widow" and "Don Quixote" during the ABT season at the Metropolitan Opera House beginning on April 30, and will be joined by fellow Ukrainian Vladimir Malakhov in leading roles in the June 16 production of "Swan Lake."

Kyiv-born Milla Jovovich has a starring role in the recently released Mel Gibson adventure "The Million Dollar Hotel." As a member of a collection of outcasts, Ms. Jovovich plays the lovely Eloise, an introverted rosebud who wanders the hotel's halls clutching books like "One Hundred Years of Solitude" when she's not hidden away in a room that looks like a second-hand paperback store. Though completed in 1999 by Lions Gate Films, "Hotel" made the rounds of film festivals and is only now receiving a commercial release.

Helen Smindak's e-mail address is HaliaSmindak@aol.com.



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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

diplomacy last year," ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newline)

Zhirinovskiy urges defense of Kuchma

MOSCOW – The vice-chairman of the Russian Duma, Liberal Democratic Party of Russia leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, told Interfax on February 12 that Russia should do everything possible to support the victory in Ukraine of "pro-Russian forces" and help Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma beat back opposition groups supported by "Western special services and political centers." (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma orders removal of Soviet symbols

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma's office announced that the Soviet symbols which still appear on many buildings in Ukraine will gradually be removed, in accordance with a new presidential decree. The decree said the symbols will be removed during reconstruction of the buildings. (Associated Press)

Patriarchate opposes papal visit

MOSCOW – A spokesman for the Russian Orthodox hierarchy told Interfax on February 14 that the Church remains opposed to a visit by Pope John Paul II to Russia or Ukraine. The spokesman said that Roman Catholic missionary activity since the fall of communism and disputes over church property in western Ukraine must be discussed and solutions found before a visit would be acceptable. (RFE/RL Newline)

OSCE studies language issues

KYIV – Having studied the problems of the Russian language in Ukraine and

that of the Ukrainian language in Russia for a year, OSCE High Commissioner For Ethnic Minority Issues Max van der Stoel said he cannot understand what is the essence of the mass media reports on the oppression of the Russian language in Ukraine. Some facts from the thus far confidential report have been reported by Radio Liberty. Mr. Van der Stoel said that two-thirds of TV and radio programs in Ukraine are broadcast in Russian. The numbers of Russian language magazines and newspapers have increased by 20 and 25 titles, respectively. There is no reason to speak about the reduction of Russian-language programs at secondary schools. The number of Russian schools has indeed decreased, but this does not apply to the regions, where Russian is the main language spoken. Half of the Ukrainians name Russian as their language of communication, and one-third of schoolchildren are being taught in this language. Hence, Europe cannot understand Russia's hints about mythical oppression of the Russian language in Ukraine. (BBC Monitoring)

GUAM summit is postponed

KYIV – The summit of GUAM member-states (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) scheduled to take place in Kyiv on March 6-7 has been postponed at the request of Moldovan President Petru Lucinschi, Interfax reported on February 8. That decision was reached during telephone conversations between Mr. Lucinschi, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and Azerbaijani President Heidar Aliev, the agency added. Meanwhile the GUAM member-states will hold a conference on small and medium-size businesses on February 27 in Brussels in an attempt to encourage foreign investment. Caucasus Press reported on February 9. (RFE/RL Newline)



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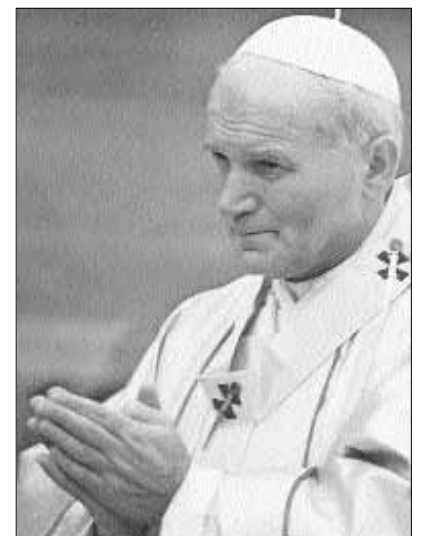
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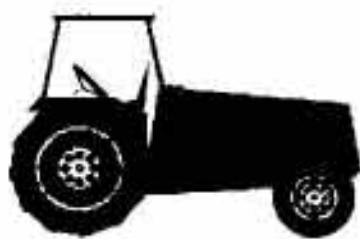
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

Tuesday, February 27

OTTAWA: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa presents the first in its new "Ambassador's Lecture" series. Derek Fraser, ambassador of Canada in Ukraine, will speak on "Canada-Ukraine Relations." The presentation will be held in the Senate Room (083), Tabaret Hall, 75 Laurier St. E., on University of Ottawa campus, at 7:20 p.m. For more information call Chair Coordinator Irena Bell, (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692. E-mail, ukrain@uottawa.ca; website: <http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/grad-etudesup/ukr>.

Friday, March 2

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto presents a lecture by Leonard Friesen, Wilfrid Laurier University, titled "A Fitting Conclusion? The Revolution of 1905 in Southern Ukraine." The lecture will be held at University College, 15 King's College Circle, Room 256, at 4 p.m.

Monday, March 5

ARLINGTON, Va.: The Washington Group Cultural Fund is holding a benefit concert featuring Anna Bachynska, soprano, Roman Tymbala, tenor, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, and the "Lisova Pishnia" bandura duo in a musical tribute to Taras Shevchenko. The concert will be held at Rosslyn Spectrum Theater at 7 p.m. (Free garage parking). Suggested donation: \$15.

Proceeds designated to procure instruments for the Lviv Music Conservatory. All donations are tax-deductible. For reservations and information call (703) 241-1817.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Wednesday, March 7 - Wednesday, March 28

CHICAGO: The International Visitors' Center of Chicago (IVCC) will implement a professional development training program in Chicago for 10 journalists from Crimea on March 7-28. Under the U.S. Department of State-sponsored "Community Connections Program," qualifying Ukrainian mixed-media professionals will participate in an educational exchange program focusing on freedom of the press and first amendment rights issues. The IVCC is also seeking homestay hosts for this program. For additional information, contact Dan Stephenson, (312) 915-6383, or e-mail dstephenson@ivcc.org.

Saturday, March 10

WINDHAM, N.Y.: KLK Ukrainian Ski Club is sponsoring its annual ski races at Ski Windham. Registration and bib assignments will take place at 8:30-9:30 a.m. on the third floor of the Ski Windham lodge. Race begins at 10:30 a.m. sharp. The banquet and awards ceremony will be held at Hunter Mountain, with cocktails at 6:30 p.m., followed by a dinner at 7:30 p.m. For more information contact Peter Kurylas, (973) 386-5622.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church...

(Continued from page 5)

ful educational or therapeutic opportunities. CCRF has also secured aid from the Ukrainian American veterans of the Galicia Division, New Jersey branch, who provided clean linens and funds for new laundry equipment.

On the day CCRF representatives last visited the orphanage, local schoolchildren from a nearby village performed a St. Nicholas holiday pageant for the orphans. The children who could walk or had wheelchairs donned their best hand-me-downs, and enjoyed the beautiful expression of community support. In flawless Ukrainian, the Zaluchia village children recited prayers to St. Nicholas to hold the children in his heart and to bless them this year. Sooner than expected, some of these prayers have been answered.

The \$40,000 grant provided by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. will be used to develop appropriate educational and physical therapy programs for the disabled children and to improve nutritional and medical care. It will upgrade the physical appearance and sanitary conditions so that the orphans can be treated in a more humane environ-

ment. A portion of these funds will also be used to develop a strategic plan that can sustain these improvements beyond the early phases of emergency relief.

In 1996 the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A. had sponsored a neonatal intensive care unit at the Chernihiv Regional Children's Hospital with a grant of \$120,000 to CCRF. CCRF has now established six such model intensive care units and has achieved dramatic reductions in infant mortality in several of its partner hospitals.

Anyone interested in viewing the conditions at either orphanage should contact CCRF's national office at (973) 376-5140 for information about an exhibit of Mr. Sywenkyj's photographs at the United Nations scheduled for April. The exhibit will coincide with a U.N. conference co-sponsored by CCRF and World Information Transfer (WIT) commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster.

For more information on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. orphanage project, please contact CCRF's national office or Deacon Ihor Mahlay, Director of the Office of Christian Missions and Charity of the UOC-U.S.A. at (440) 582-1051.

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