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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Husar among 44 prelates elevated to rank of cardinal



Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, archbishop major of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, embraces with Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square during the ceremony at which 44 prelates were elevated to cardinal.

ROME — Archbishop Major Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was one of 44 prelates elevated to the rank of cardinal during an outdoor ceremony on the steps of St. Peter's Basilica on February 21.

Pope John Paul II led the ceremony installing the largest group ever of new princes of the Catholic Church, repre-

senting 27 countries on five continents.

Archbishop Major Husar was among three cardinals from Eastern Rite Churches who chose not to don the red biretta that is a symbol of a cardinal's rank in the Catholic Church. Instead, Cardinal Husar wore the black cape and hood of his Studite Order.

More than 30,000 people were in St. Peter's Square for the ceremony; millions watched television broadcasts around the world. (The Weekly will publish an exclusive report from Rome on the elevation of Cardinal Husar in an upcoming issue.)

The new Ukrainian cardinal was born in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1933. His family fled the country in 1944 and emigrated to the United States. In 1992, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Bishop Husar returned to Ukraine, where he served as exarch of Kyiv-Vyshhorod and then as auxiliary bishop to the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. After the death of Cardinal Lubachivsky in December 2000, Bishop Husar was appointed apostolic administrator of the Lviv Archeparchy.

On January 25 he was elected by the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church as major archbishop, and three days later he was enthroned in ceremonies at St. George Cathedral in Lviv. That same day it was announced that Pope John Paul II had named the Ukrainian primate a cardinal. He is the sixth Ukrainian hierarch to be named to the College of Cardinals.

New metropolitan for U.S. Ukrainians to be enthroned

PHILADELPHIA — Tuesday, February 27, will be a historic day in the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States as Bishop Stefan Soroka, 49, of Winnipeg, is enthroned as metropolitan-archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia.

The new spiritual leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States succeeds Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, 76, who submitted his resignation to Pope John Paul II, pursuant to the provisions of canon law upon reaching the age of 75 in October 1999. The resignation was accepted and the new metropolitan was appointed by the holy father on November 29, 2000.

The Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which met in Ukraine in

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Divided Verkhovna Rada fails to remove procurator general

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko easily survived a sustained effort to remove him from office on February 22, with five different motions of no confidence failing to receive majority approval from the Parliament.

As Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma had predicted earlier in the week, the political factions that have united in the Forum for National Salvation led the move to oust the country's chief prosecutor.

The badly divided Verkhovna Rada did not come close to the 226 votes needed to carry the motion on any one of the attempts. Motions introduced by the Batkivschyna, Left Center, National Rukh of Ukraine, Ukrainian National Rukh and Reforms-Congress factions each failed miserably. The most votes a motion mustered was 111.

The voting came a day after Mr. Potebenko ignored a request by the Verkhovna Rada that he appear to report on the workings of his government agency.

Mr. Potebenko was to have appeared before the national deputies three weeks ago, but his appearance was postponed after the procurator general took an unexpected two-week vacation. As the new date approached, Mr. Potebenko asserted in public statements that he had no responsibility to report to the Ukrainian Parliament.

"The procurator general is appointed and dismissed by the president rather than by the Verkhovna Rada," explained Mr. Potebenko in a February 19 letter addressed to the Parliament. Mr.

Potebenko further claimed the Constitution makes no mention of the need for him to report.

That view was supported by President Kuchma, who said on February 20 that, while he positively views any effort at open communication between the executive and the legislative branches of government, he believes the invitation to Mr. Potebenko was merely a political move "to unbalance and instigate the situation."

"I am 100 percent confident that this is the main goal of the factions that have raised the issue," said Mr. Kuchma.

Mr. Potebenko increasingly has found himself at the center of the storm surrounding the missing Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze, whose body was found in a shallow grave near the town of Tarascha, located 75 miles outside of Kyiv, two months after he disappeared, without a trace.

In recent days Mr. Potebenko has seen demonstrations outside his office, some up to 1,000 strong, in protest of his decision to jail former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko on charges of bribery, forgery, tax evasion and illegal smuggling. Demonstrators also accuse him of covering up and delaying the investigation surrounding the Tarascha body.

On February 21 the Procurator General's Office added a charge of grand theft of government property to the ever-growing list of counts against Ms. Tymoshenko.

It is the controversy over the Tarascha corpse, however, that has saddled Mr.

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Piracy of CDs threatens Ukraine's trade status

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine could face trade sanctions by the United States — including restrictions on the importation of its goods to the United States and a possible recommendation by Washington that it be refused entry into the World Trade Organization — if it does not begin to support international intellectual property rights and actively fight against the illegal manufacture of CDs.

Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynskyi acknowledged as much on February 21, after a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers that addressed growing concerns in the West over perceived disregard by Ukraine of an agreement to adopt and enforce laws on intellectual property rights made when former U.S. President Bill Clinton was last in Kyiv.

Ukraine has recently been identified as the top global producer of pirated CDs, a fact that has galvanized record industry advo-

cates who believe the government has taken a lackadaisical approach to the problem.

The Cabinet of Ministers meeting and a roundtable sponsored by the U.S. Embassy and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, a representative agency for 1,400 record companies in more than 70 countries, underscored that Ukraine needs to take decisive and immediate action to stop a burgeoning pirate industry of compact discs, today the most popular form of musical entertainment.

"Unfortunately today [Ukrainian] economic criminals are engaged in the piracy of international property rights," explained U.S. Ambassador Carlos Pascual. "They are hindering the development of a legitimate business in Ukraine," he added.

Mr. Pascual, although remaining discreet about the threat of sanctions, said

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ANALYSIS

Will Ukraine's president survive?

by Jan Maksymiuk
RFE/RL Newswire

Despite the evidence implicating President Leonid Kuchma in the murder of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze, and the protests triggered by those revelations, it seems unlikely that Kuchma's political future is threatened.

This month's two strongest anti-Mr. Kuchma protests gathered some 5,000 people each and both of them were held in Kyiv. There have been some anti-Kuchma protests outside the capital within the past month, but they gathered several hundred people at most. As some Ukrainian commentators say, what is really wrong about Ukraine is not Kuchma's authoritarian rule or his alleged responsibility for ordering Mr. Gongadze's disappearance, but the fact that most Ukrainians do not care about who rules them and how.

Ukraine's current political unrest was provoked by President Kuchma's former bodyguard, Mykola Melnychenko, who bugged the president's office for several months last summer and subsequently publicized the tapes allegedly proving the complicity of Mr. Kuchma and other top officials in the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze, an outspoken critic of the ruling regime, on September 16 of last year.

Socialist Party leader Oleksandr Moroz publicized the Melnychenko tapes on November 28, 2000. It is now almost three months since the Gongadze case made headlines in the Ukrainian and world press, but nothing has been definitively clarified since then.

Officially, a body found near Kyiv and widely believed to be Mr. Gongadze's was identified by genetic tests as his "to the extent of 99.6 percent." And this means, that Mr. Gongadze is not dead from the legal point of view. As Mr. Gongadze's wife told the Ekho Moskvy radio station, "if there is no crime, then there is no perpetrator of the crime."

Officially, the Melnychenko tapes have been dismissed as a fake. The Procurator General's Office – in an enigmatic statement early this month – said some conversations on the tapes actually took place, but on the whole the tapes were "compiled from separate words and fragments, which is essentially a falsification."

Mr. Kuchma himself has flatly denied any involvement in the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze, telling the Financial Times that he did not even know the journalist. He said the bugging scandal was staged by a "well-organized force" with "a great deal of money and capabilities," but failed to identify that force.

Some 60 lawmakers and opposition politicians set up a Forum for National

Salvation earlier this month with the aim of impeaching President Kuchma and transforming Ukraine into a parliamentary-presidential or even parliamentary republic. But the group has so far failed to muster any significant support outside Kyiv.

The authorities counterattacked by arresting former Vice Prime Yulia Tymoshenko, a prominent member of the forum, on charges of bribery, smuggling, tax evasion and document forgery.

Mr. Kuchma has simply shrugged off the current anti-presidential protests in Ukraine, saying he does not see any "civilized" opposition to himself within the framework of "Ukraine Without Kuchma" rallies. This may mean, among other things, that he is now ready to use not quite "civilized" means against his opponents.

As for the Forum for National Salvation, the president said in a written statement that the group is not seeking salvation for the nation but "for themselves from political bankruptcy and oblivion ... [and] criminal responsibility."

Many were shocked that this statement was also by signed Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko, who has so far preserved the image of an independent politician, apparently not involved in shady economic deals or dirty political games in Ukraine.

The Forum for National Salvation objected that Mr. Yushchenko's siding with President Kuchma "contradicts both God's and human laws." This may be, incidentally, true, but Mr. Yushchenko's decision surely does not contradict the common sense of a man who occupies a leading position and wants to remain there as long as possible.

Prime Minister Yushchenko is now 46, and some 50 percent of Ukrainians believe he stands a good chance of becoming Ukraine's next president. If President Kuchma dismissed him now, his prospects of remaining in the spotlight until the next presidential elections would be uncertain.

How could President Kuchma survive the current political unrest virtually unscathed? The answer is very simple: because neither the West nor Russia actually wants him to step down.

Russian President Vladimir Putin's recent talks with Kuchma in Dnipropetrovsk signaled to many that Moscow wants to extend a helping hand to the Ukrainian president in order to seek some profits for Russia in Ukraine from the bugging scandal.

The West, which has been carefully portioning its financial and moral support to Mr. Kuchma in a bid to prevent Ukraine from siding with Russia too strongly, may be somewhat baffled as to what to do now. However, the fact that there has so far not been even a hint of disapproval from major Western leaders for how Mr. Kuchma is behaving means only one thing: the West wants him to survive and continue his course.

Paradoxically, one of the victims of the bugging scandal may be Ukraine's moderate nationalist right-wing, which supports Mr. Kuchma politically in the Verkhovna Rada in the so-called parliamentary majority. Why "national democrats" support Mr. Kuchma is obvious, although commentators perhaps do not always dwell on the reason: because the "national democrats" traded their support for Leonid Kuchma, a former Communist Party apparatchik, for his agreement to "Ukrainianize" Ukraine – to establish a truly Ukrainian education system, first of all.

Nobody will deny that building the Ukrainian nation not only in the corridors of powers but also in people's minds warrants some political sacrifices and compromises. But now the question has arisen: is this one compromise too many?

NEWSBRIEFS**Kuchma: No crisis in Ukraine**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on February 19 that he "cannot agree with the opinion that is being insistently imposed [on us] that there is a political crisis in Ukraine," Interfax reported. "The Parliament and the government are remaining in their places and functioning despite all difficulties," he noted. Mr. Kuchma said the atmosphere among Ukraine's top leadership is characterized by "mutual understanding [and] closeness of positions." He added that mutual understanding also "dominates" in relations between the central and regional power bodies. "If someone thinks the crisis is in the excessive activity of some deputies who assumed the role of permanent revolutionaries, this is of course sad, but not lethal," the president told students at Kyiv University. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kuchma suggests who sponsors unrest

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma suggested on February 20 that the current anti-presidential protests in Ukraine are financed with money from former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko and former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, Interfax reported. "Some grounds for this [conclusion] exist," Mr. Kuchma said. He added that "everything taking place [now in Ukraine] is based not on people's enthusiasm but on money." (RFE/RL Newswire)

... pledges to take "resolute action"

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said the current situation "obliges the authorities to take active and resolute actions" as well as use "all legal means" to avert threats to Ukraine's national security and stability. He added that he does not consider "those who are shouting in tent cities" constitute a "serious political force." Mr. Kuchma said the exit of his current opponents from the political scene "is only a question of time," adding, however, that they will not agree to quit that scene of their own will. "They have neither political principles, nor moral norms, nor anything sacred at all," President Kuchma said about his opponents. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Forum wants talks on Kuchma resignation

KYIV – Anatolii Matvienko, a leader of the Forum for National Salvation, said on February 20 that the forum is ready for talks with President Leonid Kuchma, but only about a "resignation formula" for the president, Interfax reported. A further condition stipulated by the forum for embarking on talks with Mr. Kuchma is the release of Yulia Tymoshenko from jail. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Lawmakers seek probe into energy deal

KYIV – The parliamentary caucus of the Ukrainian National Rukh (led by Yurii Kostenko) has demanded an investigation into how the so-called "energy memorandum" was prepared and signed during President Leonid Kuchma's recent talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Dnipropetrovsk. The Rukh lawmakers believe the memorandum constitutes "Russia's attempt to completely seize the Ukrainian energy market through its powerful lobby in the highest circles of Ukrainian authorities, drive our country out of the European energy export market, and drag Ukraine into a union with Russia and Belarus," the Eastern Economist Daily reported on February 21, quoting UNIAN. Rukh noted that the energy deal is Ukraine's "most shameful capitulation to its northern neighbor in the last 10 years." (RFE/RL Newswire)

President vetoes election bill

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has vetoed the parliamentary election bill that provided for abolishing the current mixed voting and introducing a proportional party-list electoral system, Interfax reported on February 20. According to the presidential press service, the bill does not conform with the Constitution of Ukraine and a number of laws. The service added that the bill limits citizens' constitutional right to elect their representatives to the Verkhovna Rada by shifting a majority of election process prerogatives to political parties. There are currently 110 political parties registered in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Rada without pro-Kuchma majority?

KYIV – Oleksander Turchynov, leader of the Fatherland Party parliamentary caucus, told the Verkhovna Rada on February 19 that the pro-government parliamentary majority "does not exist anymore," Interfax reported. He added that his caucus is ready to form a "new realistic majority that would be able to protect democratic reforms and do everything possible to overcome the socio-economic and political crisis." Asked by Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch if his statement means that the Fatherland Party is quitting the parliamentary majority, Mr. Turchynov said "we cannot quit the majority because it does not exist." The Ukrainian Parliament currently has 448 deputies. The pro-government majority, formed a year ago, consisted of 278 deputies, including 32 from the Fatherland Party. Following the sacking of Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko from the Cabinet last month, the Fatherland Party has begun to oppose presidential policies. (RFE/RL Newswire)

(Continued on page 5)

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus, Ukraine and Poland specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newswire.

Quotable notes

"The present model of an authoritarian presidential republic in Ukraine has not justified itself. Unlimited presidential power did not bring prosperity to the people. Instead, it became a source of unlimited arbitrariness, corruption, and constant social instability."

– The centrist Sobor Party in a resolution adopted on February 18; as quoted by Interfax and cited by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report.

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24 journalists killed worldwide in 2000 because of their work

NEW YORK – Of the 24 journalists killed for their work in 2000, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), at least 16 were murdered – most of those in countries where assassins have learned they can kill journalists with impunity. This figure is down from 1999, when CPJ found that 34 journalists were killed for their work, 10 of them in war-torn Sierra Leone.

In announcing the organization's annual accounting of journalists who lost their lives because of their work, CPJ Executive Director Ann Cooper noted that while most of the deaths occurred in countries experiencing war or civil strife, "The majority did not die in crossfire. They were very deliberately targeted for elimination because of their reporting." Others whose deaths were documented by CPJ appear to have been singled out while covering demonstrations, or were caught in military actions or ambushes while on assignment.

In Colombia, a country riven by civil war for nearly four decades, CPJ's research documented three journalists murdered for their work in 2000, all shot dead by assassins. CPJ continues to investigate the cases of another four killed journalists in Colombia, whose deaths last year may have been related to their professional work. No arrests have been made in any of the cases. In the past decade, 34 Colombian journalists have been killed as a result of their work.

In Russia, another country where assassins who murder journalists are rarely brought to justice, another three journalists were killed in 2000 – one taken hostage and shot to death by Chechen rebels, another bludgeoned outside his Moscow apartment, apparently because of his paper's reporting, and the third killed in Chechnya while riding in a vehicle that was blown up.

The ongoing strife in Sierra Leone also claimed three journalists in 2000 – a local reporter in Freetown, and two journalists for international wire services who were caught in a rebel ambush. A year earlier, Sierra Leone was infamous as the deadliest country in the world for journalists; 10 died there in 1999, most of them hunted down and murdered by rebel forces angered by their reporting on human rights abuses.

In addition to the 24 cases described in

its report, CPJ continues to investigate the deaths of another 20 journalists, where circumstances indicate their killings may have been related to their professional work.

CPJ noted that it fears that a missing journalist, Belarusian television cameraman Dmitry Zavadsky, may have been killed in 2000. Mr. Zavadsky disappeared at the airport in Minsk on July 7, 2000. An official investigation, conducted in secret, now appears to be stalled.

While wars and civil strife make journalism a dangerous profession, impunity compounds the risk, noted Ms. Cooper. "If people who want to silence the press know they will not be held accountable, they will commit – and get away with – murder," she said.

In a few cases, such as those of Heorhii Gongadze in Ukraine and Carlos Cardoso in Mozambique, social protests and public pressure for investigations mark an encouraging erosion of impunity. But even in such high-profile cases, "press freedom groups must maintain pressure for justice, so that all journalists can do their jobs free from the fear of violent reprisals," Ms. Cooper said.

CPJ provided the following statistics on the numbers of journalists killed in 2000 because of their work: Colombia, Russia and Sierra Leone, three; Bangladesh and the Philippines, two; Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Mozambique, Pakistan, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Uruguay, one. Detailed accounts on the circumstances of the deaths are available on CPJ's website, along with case reports on the 20 journalists whose deaths CPJ is continuing to investigate. (Go to www.cpj.org and click on "Journalists Killed in 2000.")

CPJ's listing noted that Mr. Gongadze, 31, editor of the news website *Ukrainska Pravda* (www.pravda.com.ua), which often featured articles critical of President Leonid Kuchma and other Ukrainian government officials, disappeared in Kyiv on September 16, 2000.

In early November 2000, a headless corpse was discovered outside the town of Tarascha. Based on jewelry found at the scene and an X-ray of the corpse's hand that showed an old injury matching one Mr. Gongadze had suffered, his colleagues concluded the body was indeed Mr. Gongadze's.

In late November, an opposition leader released an audiotape that seemed to implicate President Kuchma and two senior aides in the journalist's disappearance. On December 29, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA) reported that a German forensic analysis appeared to link the corpse to the missing journalist. While the Ukrainian government claimed to be conducting DNA tests, accusations that it was staging a cover-up appear to pose a serious political threat to Mr. Kuchma.

CPJ underscored that its researchers apply stringent guidelines and journalistic standards to determine whether journalists were killed on assignment or as a direct result of their professional work. By publicizing and protesting these killings, CPJ works to help change the conditions that foster violence against journalists. The death toll that CPJ compiles each year is one of the most widely cited measures of press freedom in the world.

For more information about journalists killed in 2000, and for information about the work of CPJ, including information about attacks on journalists worldwide, visit CPJ's website (www.cpj.org) or call (212) 465-9344 ext. 105.

The Committee to Protect Journalists is a non-partisan, non-profit organization dedicated to the defense of press freedom everywhere.

OSCE official calls for end to "censorship by killing"

VIENNA – The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media on February 14 issued a call for participating states of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to do more to put an end to censorship, promptly investigate all pending cases of "censorship by killing" and bring to justice those who have been involved in these crimes.

"I have two main messages today," Freimut Duve said. "It is people in power – business, mafia, terrorists, or government and other administrative powers – who try to silence the critical voices as soon as they realize these voices will be heard. The more you do this, the less your aim will be fulfilled. By trying to silence, you produce the contrary – an explosion of non-silence. People's awareness is raised."

"The murder of a journalist in the OSCE region, an organization of declared democracies, must become a matter of the past," he added. "This does not happen only in the East, it happens wherever the rule of law seems to be weak, where there is an attempt to silence critics. We have it all over the world on different scales."

During a press conference in Vienna, Mr. Duve noted that about a dozen cases of "censorship by killing" are reported in the OSCE area every year. He said his office continues to look into questions of media censorship. "Those in power must realize that protection of investigative journalists is protecting their country's future," he stated.

"I urge OSCE participating states to do more to put an end to this form of censorship where killing is the final step – where harassment, kidnapping and torture is the first step," he said. "It is very cynical if some people in any government believe we should not be concerned. To kill journalists is to kill the freedom of your country."

Mr. Duve also described some recent cases where journalists have gone missing or were found dead in unexplained circumstances.

Following is an overview:

- During 2000, 11 journalists were killed in the OSCE region (according to information collected by Reporters sans Frontieres). Among those listed is Heorhii Gongadze, who disappeared in Kyiv on

September 16. His presumed death has led to political upheaval in Ukraine. A report on his case was presented to the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on February 8, and is available to the public. There are reports that media outlets in Ukraine are under increasing pressure because of their coverage of the Gongadze case. Structural forms of censorship are being applied. For example, Radio Continent has actively followed developments, and is under a new re-licensing procedure. The television channel 1+1 issued a statement in Kyiv last week stressing that "the current political crisis in this country has intensified pressure on [free speech.]" 1+1 has been praised by local observers for its objective coverage of the Gongadze case.

- In October 2000 Italian radio journalist Antonio Russo, was murdered on a road near Tbilisi, Georgia. Mr. Russo worked for Radio Radicale and had been reporting from the Georgian capital on the conflict in Chechnya.

- On July 1, 2000, Dmitri Zavadsky, a camera operator with the Russian television company ORT, went missing in Belarus. There are also reports in the media that he might have been killed.

- On May 7, journalist José Luis Lopez de la Calle of the Basque edition of *El Mundo* was shot dead. This attack is thought to have involved a terrorist criminal group.

The OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media also reported that he is closely following the trial of those who are implicated in the murder in 1994 of Dmitri Kholodov, a Russian investigative reporter.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is the first regional organization to have a representative dealing with the issue of media freedom in 1998. The office works to assist OSCE participating States in their continuing commitment to the furthering of free, independent and pluralistic media.

Mr. Duve, a leading German politician, was appointed the first OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media at the OSCE Ministerial Council held in Copenhagen in December 1997.

FOR THE RECORD

U.S. speaks at OSCE Permanent Council

The excerpt below is from a transcript of the statement delivered on February 15 in Vienna to the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe by the U.S. envoy to that body, Ambassador David Johnson. The transcript was distributed by the Office of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State.

... The United States remains committed to a partnership with Ukraine. A partnership based on democratic reform, the rule of law, government accountability, and respect for human rights and basic freedoms. We call attention to the importance of respecting freedom of the press and assembly, parliamentary independence, and the rule of law consistent with human rights observance. These are critical to Ukraine's efforts to continue on its path of democratization, economic reform, and integration into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions. The United States agrees with the European Union that the Ukrainian government needs to conduct a prompt, thorough and transparent investigation into Mr. Gongadze's disappearance. As noted by the report from the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the

Media, the investigation has been slow and marked by serious problems.

We agree that all acts of harassment of media, including, and perhaps especially, through the selective use of tax and other police, should cease immediately.

We agree with the recommendations issued in the Media Freedom Representative's March 2000 report on the media situation in Ukraine and believe they should be implemented.

The Ukrainian government recently reiterated its commitment to the use of constitutional, legal means to resolve political issues, to engage in dialogue with the opposition, and to take steps to conclude and conduct a more thorough and transparent investigation in the Gongadze case. We were, therefore, surprised by the tone of the February 13 joint public statement by President [Leonid] Kuchma, Prime Minister [Viktor] Yushchenko, and Speaker of the Parliament [Ivan] Pliusch. We stand ready to provide technical expertise to assist with the Gongadze investigation and to work with Ukraine, whom we consider a partner, to develop strong and transparent institutions and practices to support democracy and the rule of law.

Quotable notes

"Your time is over. The political and moral failure of your rule can be seen not so much in the 'tape scandal' as in the alienation of power from the people, from their needs and spirit. ... [The tape itself] is a trifle. The important thing is that virtually nobody doubts [its authenticity] and no voice of real indignation has been heard – even from your side."

– Ukraine's PEN Club in a letter to President Leonid Kuchma, as quoted by Interfax on February 7 and cited by RFE/RL Poland, *Belarus and Ukraine Report*.

"Let us stop playing games and get down to work."

– President Leonid Kuchma on February 9, commenting on calls for his resignation, as quoted by Interfax and cited by RFE/RL Poland, *Belarus and Ukraine Report*.

OBITUARIES

Sister Laurence Lalik, secretary at Parma's Chancery Office

PARMA, Ohio – Sister Laurence Lalik OSBM died at St. Josaphat Convent here on Wednesday, January 31. She was still active in her ministry of service in the Chancery Office in the Eparchy of St. Josaphat in Parma where she provided a linkage between all the parishes, representative clergy, religious, parishioners and general public.

Sister Laurence's involvement and participation in her religious and Ukrainian community over the years have been numerous and varied.

Sister Laurence (Olga) Lalik, the daughter of Eva (Chuba) and Theodore Lalik entered the religious Order of the Sisters of St. Basil on June 28, 1932, from Cleveland. Receiving final profession in August of 1943, she went on to serve at St. Basil Home in Philadelphia. She was a teacher and principal in parishes in Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and New Jersey. In addition, Sister Laurence taught English at St. George Academy in New York and Manor College in Jenkintown, Pa.

Sister held key positions in leadership of the Basilian Order as provincial councilor, provincial secretary and superior of the Fox Chase Motherhouse. A graduate of Villanova University, she held degrees and certification in the teaching of English.

For the past 17 years Sister Laurence served as secretary in the Parma Eparchy Chancery Office, and she was recognized for this devoted service when she was presented with the Diocesan Award at the Bishop's Charity Ball in November 1995.

A parastas was held on February 2, in Parma by the Rev. Msgr. Archpriest Thomas Sayuk, chancellor, Eparchy of St. Josaphat; Msgr. Michael Rewtiuk, rector of St. Josaphat Cathedral; the Rev. Canon



Sister Laurence Lalik OSBM

Andrew Hanowsky, the Rev. Valerian M. Michlik, the Rev. Steven Palowoda and the Rev. Severyn.

On February 3, a funeral liturgy was sung at St. Josaphat Cathedral. Msgr. Sayuk and the Rev. Michlik officiated along with Archdeacon Jeffrey Smolilo and Deacon Michael Kulik. Sister Miriam Claire Kowal delivered the eulogy, and Sister Ann Laszok was lector.

Sister's body was then transported to the Basilian Motherhouse on February 5, where a panakhyda and funeral liturgy were offered by the chaplain, the Rev. Michael Rozmarynowycz. Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, provincial, delivered the eulogy. Interment followed at the sisters' cemetery.

Sister Marion Pauline Zerebesky, educator devoted to serving youths

SLOATSBURG, N.Y. – Sister Marion Pauline Zerebesky, 87, a member of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate for 68 years, died on January 12.

She was born on the farmlands of Wakaw, Saskatchewan, on July 14, 1913, to Michael and Agatha (Wozniak) Zerebesky. She spent her early childhood growing up in a family of five brothers – Wasyl, Peter, Louis, Harry, Paul, and one sister, Katherine (Sister Methodius SSMI).

Upon completion of Grade 12, she entered the novitiate of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate in Mundare, Alberta, on October 6, 1932. Accepting the name of Sister Marion, she went on to receive her first vows in 1935 and final vows on August 28, 1941, again in Mundare.

Whether it be her life of ministry in Canada from 1935 to 1970 or her ministry that continued in the United States from 1970 to the time of her death, Sister Marion dedicated her entire religious life to serving the youth of the Church. She strived to educate children that came under her care, helping them to develop their talents in the field of education as well as music and drama. She sought out aid and government grants for those who had potential but lacked financial means.

As noted by a colleague of Sister Marion, "Divine Providence blessed her with great strength of soul, tenacity to a



Sister Marion Pauline Zerebesky SSMI

worthy cause, great intelligence interlaced with a delightful sense of humor and sound common sense. She understood her students, both boys and girls, and had the ability of extracting the very best of their potential. She spent much time and effort quietly tutoring students who were having difficulties with their studies. She also provided vocational

(Continued on page 14)

The Washington Group seeks candidates for Embassy internship

by Adrian Karmazyn

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, is seeking candidates to participate in its sixth annual summer internship program at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington.

The purpose of the project, which is being conducted under the auspices of the TWG Fellowship Committee, is to provide the Embassy of Ukraine with an intern who could serve as a research assistant to the Embassy staff. In turn, the intern would gain valuable experience in learning how a foreign embassy in Washington works and how the embassy interacts with various Washington individuals and institutions.

Candidates for the two-month internship should have completed at least two years of undergraduate studies and be proficient in English and Ukrainian. (An excellent command of English – native fluency – is required). Applicants should possess excellent oral and written communication skills and be able to demonstrate excellent computer skills, including proficiency with the Internet. Candidates should anticipate assisting the embassy with whatever issues and needs that may arise, including general office work.

Applicants should submit the following:

- a one-page essay explaining their interest in the internship, preferred starting date (in May or June), and how their work, educational and personal experience would help meet the goals of the project;
- copies of academic transcripts;
- one letter of recommendation;
- two references.

To be considered for the internship, candidates must submit this information to TWG no later than April 4. The Washington Group Fellowship Committee will provide the successful candidate with a stipend of \$1,500.

Application materials should be addressed to: The Washington Group Fellowship Committee, Ukrainian Embassy Internship Project, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.

For more information call Adrian Karmazyn at (301) 260-9630 or Orest Deychakiwsky at (301) 937-0492 (evenings). E-mail inquiries may be sent to aksbk@aol.com. For more information about The Washington Group visit the website: www.TheWashingtonGroup.org

The Fellowship Fund relies on contributions from individual donors. Tax-free contributions to the fund may be sent to the above address. Checks should be made out to The Washington Group.

UCC cites Ukrainian community activists during International Year of Volunteers

WINNIPEG – The United Nations declaration of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) 2001 is an acknowledgment of the extraordinary contribution of motivated individuals for the good of society. Launched in Canada on December 5, 2000, the International Year of Volunteers 2001 gives cause for celebration to over 7.5 million Canadian volunteers and 175,000 not-for-profit organizations.

"The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) has for 60 years benefited from dedicated individuals who have given their time and talents in building this organization," said UCC President Eugene Czolij. "It is only fitting that during this international year of celebration we take the time to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments made by these individuals at the national, provincial and local levels."

The Ukrainian Canadian community has a long history of volunteer service. Many of the organizations, which represent the

strength of Ukrainian Canadians, were established and continue to thrive through the efforts of dedicated volunteers.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) is such an organization. Throughout its 60 years of leadership, the UCC has benefited from the constant support and commitment of volunteers in the community who provide their time and share their talents to ensure that the UCC remains a vital and critical force on national issues within Canada.

"As we enter the 21st century we must reflect on how to continue counting on the necessary assistance of our community volunteers in order to maximize the potential of our organizations," said Mr. Czolij. "While this discussion needs to be an ongoing one, we should take advantage of this International Year of Volunteers to provide recognition to those who have contributed selflessly for the benefit of our community."

Basilian Sisters welcome associates

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – On the Feast of the Entry into the Temple of the Mother of God, Katherine Zin and Stephanie Wowchuk became associates of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Pledging themselves to join the sisters "one in spirit," Ms. Zin and Ms. Wowchuk pledged to "grow in and deepen their baptismal commitment by sharing in the life of prayer, community and service to the Sisters of St. Basil the Great." This covenant is made for one year and renewed yearly on the same date.

Seven others, Tess Bury, Elizabeth Wolfrum, Helen Reiche, Marie Harmaty, Sandy Repitcky, Patricia Repitcky, Anna Rad and Jean Chromczak renewed their commitment at the same Vespers Service on November 21, 2000. Sister Dorothy Ann Busowski, provincial superior, congratulated all of the associates for their spirit of sacrifice as they, like Mary, entered the Temple and formed a

covenant with God and the sisters.

This was also a time to congratulate Sandra Repitcky for her willingness to assume responsibility as coordinator of the Basilian associates in the Philadelphia area.

Ms. Repitcky has been an associate member since 1997. The associate membership offers each member the shared experience of coming together and engaging in the spirit and mission of the sisters.

"Being an associate has been both rewarding and gratifying," said Ms. Repitcky. "I am appreciative and thankful for the camaraderie exhibited by the sisters and associates. Being a Basilian Associate member is like coming home again."

Those interested in becoming a member, may contact the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, 710 Fox Chase Road, Fox Chase Manor, PA 19046-4198; (215) 379-0628.

IOM reports on applications for compensation from former forced laborers

WASHINGTON – Persons who were forced laborers under the Nazi regime are entitled to claim financial compensation through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under a new German law establishing a foundation to compensate them. As of February 6, 126,842 non-Jewish claimants from over 40 countries have contacted IOM; 6,342 of these potential applicants reside within the United States and Canada. IOM Offices in Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Paris, Rome and Washington are receiving the majority of inquiries worldwide.

IOM was asked by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to be one of seven partner-organizations of the new German federal foundation called Remembrance, Responsibility and Future (Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft). IOM believes a number of program claimants may be some of the very first migrants ever assisted by IOM, as the organization was created in 1951 to assist displaced persons after World War II.

IOM's role is to process claims and to disburse monies to non-Jewish victims living anywhere in the world with the exception of claimants in Poland, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and the former republics of the Soviet Union. In these countries claimants will be taken care of by other partner-organizations. Jewish claimants will be assisted by the Jewish Claims Conference.

A breakdown by ethnicity of those persons residing in Canada and the United States who have so far applied to IOM for compensation follows: Ukrainians, 52 percent; Poles, 30 percent; Italian, 6 percent; Dutch, 3 percent; Russian, 2 percent; other, 7 percent.

Compensation will be made from a

German federal fund (for which 10 billion DM (\$5 billion U.S.) has been allocated – established and signed into by the German government on August 12, 2000. German industry and government will each contribute 5 billion DM to the total package.

Compensation can be made to those persons:

- detained in a concentration camp or detained under comparable conditions in some other prison camp or ghetto and subjected to forced labor;

- deported from their native country to the 1937 territory of the German Reich or to a region it occupied and who were subjected to forced labor in an industrial, commercial or public sector enterprise or who were detained under conditions other than those named above or were subjected to prison-like conditions or exceptionally hard living conditions.

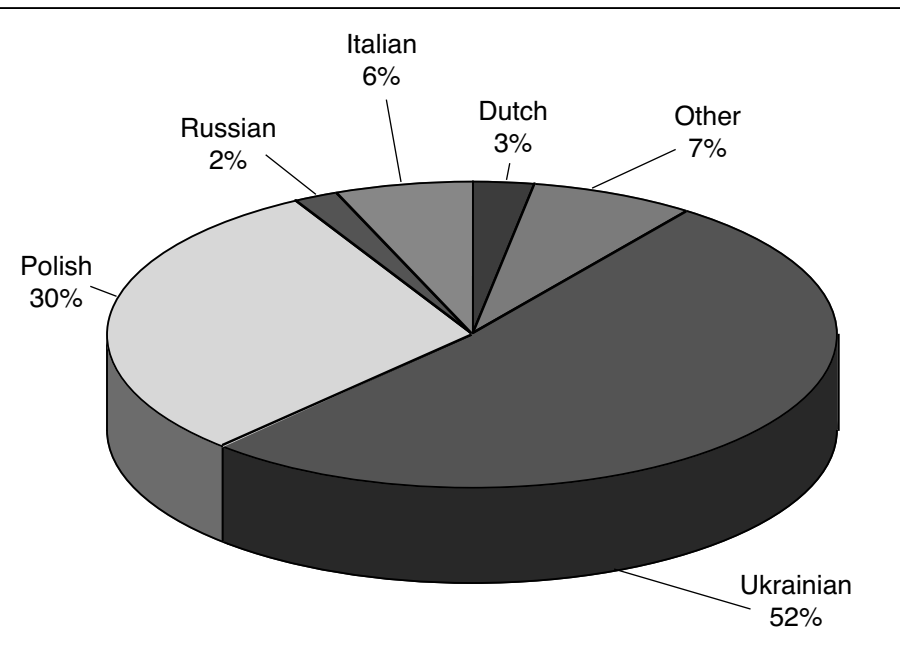
Former prisoners of war do not qualify under the German Forced Labor Compensation Law.

The surviving spouse or children of a potential claimant who has died on or after February 16, 1999; or if none, the grandchildren or siblings; or if none, heirs named in a will are entitled to file a claim and to payment in equal shares. Applications for payment must be made individually as stipulated in the foundation act.

The deadline for applications is August 11. Qualified persons are asked to register their names and addresses contact information with IOM as soon as possible. Original documents should not be sent. IOM staff will guide applicants through the claims procedure; IOM assistance and claims handling is free of charge.

To help claimants, 20 toll-free IOM helplines are in operation worldwide (Belgrade, Berlin, Bratislava, Brussels,

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF CLAIMANTS IN NORTH AMERICA WHO HAVE APPLIED TO IOM FOR COMPENSATION AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 2001



Luxembourg, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Geneva, The Hague, Helsinki, Ottawa, Paris, Pretoria, Rome, Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofia, Vienna, Washington). Some 120,000 posters, 300,000 brochures and leaflets in 23 languages are being distributed in 30 target countries with the highest number of expected claims. An IOM website has been set up to provide claimants with comprehensive information and the claim form.

Non-Jewish claimants residing in North America (or the Caribbean) should contact IOM Washington at 1-866-433-

5187 (toll free).

The International Organization for Migration may also be contacted by mail, 1752 N St. NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036; fax, (202) 862-1879; or e-mail, GFLCP-DC@iom.int

IOM headquarters in Geneva may be contacted at: P.O. Box 71, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland; telephone, 41 22 717 9230; fax, 41 22 798 61 50; e-mail, compensation@iom.int.

For more information on this program, the other partner organizations or IOM offices, consult IOM's website: www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Sobor Party calls for Kuchma's dismissal

KYIV – The Sobor Party held its congress in Kyiv on February 17-18 and re-elected Anatolii Matvienko as its chairman, Interfax reported. The congress demanded that President Leonid Kuchma be immediately dismissed, saying Mr. Kuchma “bears direct political and moral responsibility for crisis in the country [and] for Ukraine's slide to authoritarianism.” The congress also demanded the dismissal of Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Kravchenko, State Tax Administration Chairman Mykola Azarov, Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko, and National Security and Defense Council Chairman Yevhen Marchuk who, according to a congress resolution, “have ultimately discredited themselves as human beings and state officials.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Pickers demand ouster of Potebenko

KYIV – Some 1,000 people picketed the Procurator General's Office in Kyiv on February 16, demanding the dismissal of Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko and the release of former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko from jail, Interfax reported. The protesters accused Mr. Potebenko of delaying the investigation into the disappearance of journalist Heorhii Gongadze and of ordering Ms. Tymoshenko's arrest because of political motives. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Anarchists deny attack on tent camp

KYIV – Several dozen unknown young men waving black flags with anarchist symbols on February 6 attacked the “Ukraine Without Kuchma” tent camp, and the media subsequently reported that they

belonged to a “Syndicate of Anarchists.” Kyiv Anarchists belonging to various initiative groups and NGOs who have participated in public actions in Kyiv, stated that they have never heard of a group called the “Syndicate of Anarchists.” The Kyiv Anarchists released a statement saying: “We consider the attack an ugly and brutal provocation against participants of the ‘Ukraine Without Kuchma’ action. ... We condemn the provocation that took place on February 6 and we claim that state security bodies are responsible for it.” (Kyiv Anarchists)

Kyiv: no way to learn cause of death

KYIV – Deputy Procurator-General Oleksii Bahanets told Interfax on January 26 that it is impossible to determine the cause of the death of the man whose body was found near Kyiv in November and is widely believed to be that of missing journalist Heorhii Gongadze. “Forensic experts have not determined the cause of the death, since it is impossible because of putrefactive changes in the body,” Mr. Bahanets said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Visit to Moldova is postponed

CHISINAU – Moldovan President Petru Lucinschi's office announced on February 19 that a working visit by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma has been postponed, RFE/RL's Chisinau bureau reported. The visit should have started on February 20. As grounds for the postponement, the presidential office mentioned the need for the two sides' teams of experts to “better prepare the summit,” particularly the planned meeting of the joint commission on Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation. No new date was set. Infotag cited observers who believe the main reason for postponing the visit is the internal situation in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

IMF withholds loan tranche

KYIV – International Monetary Fund official Thomas Dawson said in Washington last week that “Ukraine will not qualify to receive the next tranche from the IMF as planned for March because the government failed to fulfill its obligations to increase tax payments to the budget in the form of cash from electricity consumers,” the Eastern Economist Daily reported on February 19. Mr. Dawson added that the Ukrainian government must also apply more transparent practices in the sale of state-owned property. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Civic initiative wants to sue president

KYIV – National Deputy Serhii Holovatyi told journalists on February 15 that the civic initiative Forum for National Salvation intends to sue President Leonid Kuchma, Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch and Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko for slander, Interfax reported. Mr. Holovatyi was referring to the statement of the three leaders in which the forum was described as a group seeking salvation “for themselves from political bankruptcy and oblivion ... [and] criminal responsibility.” The forum currently unites 63 representatives of political parties and public organizations. Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko said the previous day that the Forum for National Salvation was created in “an unconstitutional way.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Reporters' group writes to Kuchma

KYIV – “The murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze may not be further ignored,” Robert Menard, head of Reporters Without Borders, said in a letter to President Leonid Kuchma, Interfax reported on February 15. Mr. Menard added that if the Gongadze case is not clarified in the next few weeks, his organization

will ask the Council of Europe to suspend Ukraine's membership, and will request that the EU “make all necessary conclusions regarding its political and economic relations with Ukraine.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gongadze's wife appeals for truth

KYIV – Myroslava Gongadze, wife of missing journalist Heorhii Gongadze, told the Ekho Moskvy radio station that she only wants to learn the truth about her husband's fate, Reuters reported on February 14. “Being at the center of these events is terrifying for me, but we must have an impartial investigation,” Ms. Gongadze said. She added that the blame for the current political unrest in Ukraine “lies solely with the investigative organs: their complete inactivity.” She said the refusal of Ukrainian officials to unambiguously identify the headless body found near Kyiv and believed to be her husband's signals that they are covering up his murder. “There is only one explanation: if there is no crime, then there is no perpetrator of the crime,” she said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Student rallies focus on Gongadze case

KYIV – Some 100 students, led by the “For Truth” youth group, handed over a petition to the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv on February 15, asking the U.S. government to use its influence to solve the mystery of missing journalist Heorhii Gongadze, Interfax reported. The group also asked for an expert assessment in the United States of the tapes that allege President Leonid Kuchma's complicity in Mr. Gongadze's disappearance. Another 50 students picketed the Education Ministry the same day, demanding that the educational authorities reinstate students from Rivne who say they have been expelled from their college for taking part in anti-Kuchma protests. (RFE/RL Newsline)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Our sixth cardinal

On February 21, the Ukrainian Catholic Church received its sixth cardinal, as Archbishop Major Lubomyr Husar was among the 44 prelates elevated to the rank of cardinal during a public consistory in St. Peter's Square in Rome.

The last time a Ukrainian was tapped as a cardinal was on May 25, 1985, when Pope John Paul II elevated Archbishop Major Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky to the College of Cardinals. The Ukrainian Catholic primate was one of 28 cardinals installed on that date. Twenty years earlier, on February 25, 1965, Archbishop Major Josyf Slipyj was among 27 cardinals installed by Pope Paul VI. (Significantly, at that ceremony, Patriarch Josyf – who in 1975 assumed the title of patriarch of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church – accepted not the traditional red biretta, but a red kamelaukion.) Earlier still, in the 15th and 19th centuries, there were three other Ukrainian cardinals. The first was Isidor, metropolitan of Kyiv, who became a cardinal in 1439; then came Metropolitan Mykhailo Levytzky of Halychyna in 1856, and Metropolitan Joseph Sembratovych of Lviv in 1895. (Source: "Our Ukrainian Cardinal" by Anthony Dragan, 1966.)

Thus, Archbishop Major Husar has the distinction of being the latest in a line of hierarchs in the history of his Church to be chosen a prince of the universal Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic primate was named along with two other bishops from countries formerly subjugated by the USSR, Archbishop Janis Pujats of Riga and Roman Catholic Archbishop Marian Jaworski of Lviv. The pope said of the three nominees: "I intend to honor their respective Churches, which, especially in the course of the 20th century, have been severely tried." Christians under communism "knew how to pay witness to their faith amid suffering of every kind, not rarely culminating in the sacrifice of their life," explained Pope John Paul II.

The pope's nomination of Cardinal Husar is significant also due to the holy father's upcoming historic visit to Ukraine – which, along with the nominations of the three cardinals from Eastern Europe, The New York Times recently characterized as reflective of Pope John Paul's "desire to defend Catholicism in areas where it was once persecuted by the Soviet system and is now deeply resented by Eastern Orthodox Churches" (read: Moscow Patriarchate).

But, most of all, Archbishop Major Husar's new rank is concrete proof of the high esteem in which the pope holds the UGCC's new primate and this martyr-Church. At the same time, it gives impetus to the continued growth of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in its native land at a time when many, as recently noted by the archbishop major, seek to deepen their faith while others seek the gift of faith: "There are many of those among us ... hungry people who need this gift – in the forms of our words and our testimony." That is why, Bishop Husar, now archbishop major and cardinal, had said in an interview prior to the Synod of Bishops that "whoever is elected [to head the UGCC] would have to emphasize the development of the spiritual life of the Church."

We wish Archbishop Major and Cardinal Husar God's blessings in his new roles and success in his work for the good of his Church and nation.

EDITORS' NOTE: The quality of coverage of the cardinals' elevation in Rome was mixed, as we at our editorial offices saw it. For example, at WNBC, one of the New York City TV stations that provided live coverage of the ceremonies in the early morning hours on February 21, a commentator reported that Archbishop Husar is from "Lvov in Russia." On the other hand, The New York Times – which on January 29, in reporting about the seven additional cardinals appointed by the pope, had referred to Lvov, Ukraine – on February 22 switched to "Lviv, Ukraine." Such reports present an opportunity for Ukrainians to react, both negatively and positively, to media coverage.

Feb.
26
1989

Turning the pages back...

In early 1989 The Ukrainian Weekly published an article by Bohdan Nahaylo on the beginnings of a popular front in Ukraine – which later coalesced into Rukh – at a time when such citizens' movements were active in the Baltic states.

Following are excerpts of Mr. Nahaylo's report. (Editor's note: at the time, the name of the capital of Ukraine was still being spelled "Kiev.")

A serious dispute has broken out in Kiev that threatens to widen the already broad rift between the Communist Party authorities in Ukraine and the nationally minded Ukrainian intelligentsia led by the Writers' Union of Ukraine. Since November [1988], leading Ukrainian writers have been calling for, and attempting to form, a mass-based Ukrainian organization on the model of the Baltic popular fronts.

The party authorities in Kiev, however, appear as determined as ever not to allow such a movement for national renewal and genuine restructuring to come into being regardless of whether its organizers are dissidents or representatives of the Ukrainian cultural establishment, including party members.

Last summer, attempts were made by "informal groups" in both the western Ukrainian city of Lviv and in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev, to follow the example of the Balts and to launch popular movements in support of restructuring. The Ukrainian authorities, however, still headed by Volodymyr Shcherbytsky – the man appointed by Leonid Brezhnev in 1972 to suppress all forms of Ukrainian national assertiveness – made it clear that they were anxious not to allow Ukraine to go the way of the Baltic republics.

The new groups were not allowed to hold gatherings, unauthorized public meetings

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Rough draft

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

A master of gamesmanship

The political crisis known as Tapegate may have peaked last week. Even with the formation of the Forum for National Salvation, a palpable sense exists that the anti-Kuchma movement is losing its momentum and that, unless a dramatic development occurs soon, the situation may simply fester for a while longer before changing into a sort of political herpes virus: an increasingly dormant although unresolved issue that messily erupts on the political surface when tensions are running high, only to quickly disappear without causing substantial damage.

After the second political rally organized by the anti-Kuchma forces under the "Ukraine Without Kuchma" banner drew less demonstrators than the initial one, it became apparent that the movement to oust the Ukrainian president needs to find something to continue to fuel it if it is to be sustained. The president's opponents – consisting of fractured elements from the right and left of the political spectrum who have been bereft of a united organization until recently and still lack a truly charismatic leader – have had a difficult time pinning responsibility on the president for what they believe is his involvement in planning criminal activity, including the disappearance of journalist Heorhii Gongadze. Their evidence is found on tapes of the president recorded secretly in his office by an unfaithful bodyguard in the summer and autumn months of last year and publicly revealed last November – tapes the president now acknowledges are indeed of conversations in his office.

In the immediate days after the low-turnout demonstration, President Kuchma's position was bolstered further when he received symbolic, although perhaps unintended, support from the leaders of the European Union and a political embrace by Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin, when both parties glad-handed with the president in separate meetings in Ukraine.

The European Union leaders, Javier Solana, Christopher Patten and Anna Lindt, gave only muted criticism for the lack of a speedy and transparent investigation into the death of the journalist. Meanwhile, President Putin stated that the crisis might even be good for democratic development, and then had a politically weakened Ukrainian president in need of support sign agreements bringing the country closer to Moscow.

A couple of days later President Kuchma suddenly stopped backtracking and found sufficient political will to issue a controversial message to the Ukrainian nation in which he castigated the movement to oust him as a bunch of discredited politicians and their followers looking to revive their careers at his expense. The statement appeared in written form, undoubtedly to record for posterity the official backing for the president's position and the signatures of the leaders of the two other branches of power, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Ivan Pliusch and, most importantly, Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko.

By getting Mr. Yushchenko's endorsement, the president neutralized or perhaps even secured for his camp a person the opposition had hoped would lead them. Many had counted on Mr. Yushchenko, who has had strained rela-

tions with Mr. Kuchma since he accepted the post of prime minister, to eventually break with his boss and become the charismatic force that would rally the "Ukraine Without Kuchma" troops and propel them to the next level. The prime minister's decision to side with the president has left Yushchenko supporters in the anti-Kuchma camp – and there were many of them – dispirited and disappointed.

President Kuchma now has skillfully and successfully moved the debate away from the issue that should have remained at the center of this political crisis – who killed Gongadze, why and how – to a political debate in which he has put the focus on reinforcing the claim that those who are now calling for his ouster are the same political opponents who have opposed him for years (i.e., Pavlo Lazarenko et al, today represented by Yulia Tymoshenko and the Batkivschyna Party, and Oleksander Moroz and his Socialist Party). The president is selling the idea that an intricate conspiracy funded by Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Lazarenko, and driven by Mr. Moroz, the president's political archenemy, is working to overthrow the president at all costs. He has also thrown in an issue that always works to repel Ukrainians: that certain fascist forces are at work here as well.

In advance of results of an independent analysis of the various tape recordings that is expected to confirm that the voices on them are in fact those of the president and his top officials, Mr. Kuchma has gradually acknowledged that the tapes are authentic. However, he and his public prosecutor maintain that they were edited by experts to transform discussions on fighting corruption into conversations on illegal activity.

The president has begun an intensive public relations campaign, including interviews with Western mass media such as the Financial Times and BBC Radio, in order to present his take on the situation.

He also has thrown the opposition forces a sacrificial lamb in the hopes of satiating them, in the person of Leonid Derkach, director of the Security Service of Ukraine, the country's intelligence-gathering arm, whom many politicians have accused of extensive and illegal eavesdropping.

The moves by President Kuchma seem to be having an effect in neutralizing the opposition.

In addition, a survey released on February 12 by the sociological polling firm, SOCIS, shows that not many people are interested in the crisis in Kyiv – at least that's what the polling firm ascertained from a study completed on January 9. The results showed that within the population as a whole, merely 1 percent of all Ukrainians are ready to actively demonstrate for a change in the country's leadership. Some 25 percent said they are willing to wait for better times. If you think about it, this means that practically nothing will get them out on the streets. What most respondents accented is that they want jobs, food on the table and money in their pockets.

As Oleksander Stehnyi, head of political-social research at SOCIS, under-

(Continued on page 9)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kuropas: provocative and ingenious writer

Dear Editor:

I, too, find Dr. Myron Kuropas' items slanted at times, and provocative. But, that's what makes for an ingenious columnist!

His articles cover varied themes – political, social, community, religious, etc., concerns and problems affecting Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainians abroad. His exaggerations are those of any columnist worthy of his/her salt to stimulate thought, seeking a positive or negative response, while at times stating just the opposite.

Den Wichar (Letters to the Editor, January 28) would do well not to offend an icon of our press unless he himself can do better. Although I appreciate the work of the Greens and Ukraine surely needs their assistance, I doubt if a column by Mr. Wichar would have much resonance, in the long term, in the Ukrainian American community.

Dr. Wichar, you owe Dr. Kuropas an apology. Your comments are undeserved and self-righteous.

Mr. Kuropas did just what he wanted: he challenged his readers and you responded!

Both of you have the welfare and the interests of Ukraine at heart. Do not create a rift in your common goal of aiding our brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

Good luck in your endeavors.

Zenon George Izak
Warminster, Pa.

The Rev. Medvid's visit brings closure

Dear Editor:

I want to express my most profound gratitude to your correspondent, Roman Woronowycz, for making possible the recent American tour of the Rev. Myroslav Medvid. For those of us involved with the long and endless Ukrainian human rights struggle of the past some 30 years, his case was indeed a rallying "cause célèbre" at a time when very few things seemed to be going right.

We always feared the worst in his case (despite the "rumors" to the contrary), so you can well imagine the tremendous relief and much-deserved closure we felt in actually meeting him in person.

Thank you. Thank you, so very much!

Jaroslav Sawka
Sterling Heights, Mich.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

were broken up, and dissenters were harassed, detained and attacked in the press. Through the use of strong-arm tactics the fledgling popular fronts in Lviv and Kiev were effectively stifled, though not snuffed out completely.

During the next few months, the contrast between the remarkable successes of the Baltic popular fronts and the continuing "stagnation" in Ukraine under Mr. Shcherbytsky contributed to the growth of frustration and radicalization among nationally minded elements of the Ukrainian population. There were even signs of admiration for what the Balts were doing within the Ukrainian Komsomol.

Nevertheless, although as early July 1988, Ivan Drach, the Ukrainian poet and chairman of the Kiev Branch of the Writers' Union of Ukraine, had implicitly called on Mr. Shcherbytsky and his team to go, only dissident groups such as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union were prepared to attack the Ukrainian [Communist] Party leadership explicitly for obstructing restructuring in the republic and to denounce Mr. Shcherbytsky by name.

Toward the end of 1988, new calls for the creation of a Ukrainian Baltic-type popular front were issued, only this time not by dissidents or members of unofficial groups, but by leading Ukrainian writers. ...

Further impetus was provided by what occurred at the first mass meeting in Kiev since the inauguration of glasnost. On November 13 [1988], the Kiev city authorities permitted a meeting on ecological issues that had been organized by several informal groups. Some 10,000 people turned up, and the gathering turned into a political demonstration. The tone was set by the poet Dmytro Pavlychko, who stressed how urgent it had become to form a Ukrainian popular front in support of restructuring. ...

At the end of November, the question of forming a popular front was taken up at a plenum of the board of the Writers' Union of Ukraine. It was evident that behind the scenes the authorities had intervened to reduce the significance of what Mr. Drach and his colleagues had taken on. In his speech Mr. Drach himself stated that an "initiative writers' group in support of restructuring" had been formed, but made no reference to a "popular front." He did stress, though, that this body included both party and non-party members. ...

The writers' plenum adopted a resolution that entrusted the initiative group of the Writers' Union "to draw up a draft of a program of a Ukrainian Movement in Support of Restructuring" and instructed it to involve writers from all over the republic. In other words, the plenum not only recognized the need for such a movement but also endorsed the idea that Ukrainian writers should take the lead in organizing it.

The initiative group soon received support from outside the Writers' Union. A meeting of the members of the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR came out in favor of the creation of a popular front. When on December 4, 1988, a meeting was held in Kiev of organizations and associations that back the idea of a popular front, numerous informal groups sent representatives.

Two weeks later, a meeting of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union – the main "dissident" organization in the republic – met in Kiev and passed a resolution in support of efforts to create a popular front. It noted that in the last six months, apart from Lviv, "attempts to form similar organizations have been made in Odessa, Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivske and other cities in Ukraine"...

Source: "Party, writers clash on creation of popular front in Ukraine" by Bohdan Nahaylo, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 26, 1989, Vol. LVII, No. 9.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



The heights of artistic courage

Nearly 50 years ago, Prof. Leonid Bachynsky founded the Ukrainian Museum-Archives (UMA) in Cleveland, an institution he and others endowed with wonderful treasures, especially his collection of more than a thousand "Kobzars" and books on Shevchenko. A while ago, I was browsing through the collection and came across a "Kobzar" the size of a coffee table book with lots of full-page drawings illustrating quotations from Shevchenko's poems. It was published in Kharkiv and Kyiv in 1933, so I thought it was worth a closer look.

One of the first drawings I came across was on page 197; it depicts a group of people sitting in a cafe at a long table piled with food. Huddled on the sidewalk below and screened off by a wrought iron fence and landscaping are four emaciated children. The caption reads:

...The prince carouses, the guests carouse

The palaces on high are full of revelry,

While in the village famine groans

... My jaw dropped. This was from 1933, when famine truly was raging throughout Ukraine. On average 2,000 people a day were dying of starvation and here, in the midst of tragedy and horror, illustrator Vasyl Sedliar and editor Andriy Richtytsky collaborated on "Kobzar" with an unmistakable reference to the Terror-Famine. But the reference on page 197 wasn't the only one. Take page 117. It has just two lines: "Upon the apostolic throne/The friar sits well fed." Accompanying the quotation is a drawing of a fat, scowling prelate in miter and robe. The figure is clean-shaven, but draw in a mustache and it's Joseph Stalin.

And so it goes, 48 drawings in all: people hung from gallows, gravediggers dragging bodies, armed guards driving peasants into exile, shackled prisoners digging for gold, jack-booted police bending back a ragged man's arms, a funereal figure in a silent cry of horror, a mother surreptitiously taking grain from a wheat field to feed her son ...

The book in the UMA collection is the second edition of a "Kobzar" that was originally published in 1931 – that was year three of the first Five-Year Plan, the blueprint for Stalin's collectivization policy, one of whose goals was to "liquidate the kulaks as a class." In Ukraine, primarily a peasant society at the time, that was nearly everybody. To accomplish his objectives, Stalin unleashed an army of activists who went into the countryside to drive people from their land, enforce ruinous grain quotas, conduct arrests and deportations – in short, to use whatever force was necessary to create the collective farm system. By 1930, according to Robert Conquest, every village had a jail and they were used frequently.

Coinciding with "dekulakization" was a campaign against Ukrainian culture. Two months after the adoption of the Five-Year Plan in the spring of 1929, 5,000 Ukrainian academicians were arrested. These were editors, critics, linguists, poets, professors, historians, painters and priests. Nearly a year later the Soviet government conducted a show trial at the Kharkiv Opera House. Everyone confessed and was sentenced to labor camps. The trial also provided the pretext to close the Linguistic Institutes at the Ukrainian Academy. In 1931 there were more arrests, but this time, no trial – victims were simply sent to Siberia and

the Far East.

This was what was going on when the illustrator, Vasyl Sedliar, and the editor Andriy Richtytsky, took on the "Kobzar" project. The drawings, to my untrained eye, were done with a bold, highly skilled hand. Many drawings have an agitated, hurried quality – understandably. In 1931, when this "Kobzar" was published, artists didn't know when they might be arrested. Many realized that art was too dangerous and took up some other line of work. Others capitulated completely and harnessed their talents to Stalin's bandwagon. Thousands, tragically, were murdered or sent to labor camps. Many took their own lives – a high price to pay for art. Sedliar and Richtytsky were two of a handful who decided to remain true to their artistic vision.

Given the grim reality of 1930s Ukraine, their "Kobzar" project is one of the most amazing creative enterprises ever. It gives new meaning to the concept of "artistic courage." The same is true for everyone who was involved in the publishing and distribution of the book in 1931. Even more staggering was the decision to go ahead and publish a second edition two years later during the height of the Terror-Famine. That's the copy in the UMA collection.

Late last year, the UMA welcomed a delegation of high-ranking officials from Ukraine. I showed them the Famine-"Kobzar." They could hardly believe it. None of them had seen anything like it, or even suspected such a work existed. Having grown up in the Soviet era, they were familiar with censorship and political terror. They all agreed that few, if any copies of the book still exist in Ukraine or anywhere else. After all, it was common practice for Stalin and his successors to deliberately destroy these kinds of books. That way, there would only be one version of history – the one the party and state wanted people to know. Having cleansed Soviet society of any evidence to the contrary, it was even possible for the authorities to cover up and deny the murder of millions of people. One of the victims was the editor of the "Kobzar," Richtytsky. They shot him in 1934. Another was the illustrator, Sedliar. He was executed in 1937.

Because they believed people should know the truth, Prof. Bachynsky and other collectors dedicated their lives to preserving works like the Famine-"Kobzar." Now, using the miracle of the Internet, the UMA is offering everyone a chance to see Sedliar's drawings. They're posted on the UMA website: www.umacleveland.org.

The Famine-"Kobzar," though, raises a lot of questions. Are there any other copies of the book available? And what about the originals of Sedliar's drawings? Are they in the KGB archives in Kyiv, at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow, in a museum, or a private collection, or were they destroyed? Fortunately, the book survives and it testifies to one certainty: few artists have ever borne witness to the truth the way Sedliar and Richtytsky did. The drawings they bravely published in 1931 and 1933 should be displayed not only on the Internet, but on the walls of the great art galleries of the world, for if truth is beauty and beauty truth then they are among the most precious works of art ever created.

COMMENTARY: *Canadian fund helps young victims of Chernobyl*

by Agnes Kripps

On December 15, 2000, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant was closed forever. Although this closure is a welcome announcement, the problems of the Chernobyl catastrophe will be felt in Ukraine for generations.

The most pressing problem now is to find storage for the spent fuel and other radioactive waste inside the No. 3 reactor. Another problem is the concrete encasement (sarcophagus) that now has several cracks which need immediate repair. The sarcophagus was built in haste following the 1986 nuclear accident; millions of dollars are now needed to rebuild and maintain this sarcophagus from a complete collapse.

There is also a danger in leaving the 200 tons of nuclear fuel and 3,000 tons of contaminated water entombed in the sarcophagus, and also a danger in storing it. Removing the waste could cause further radioactive damage and threaten the mighty Dniro river, on which some 34 million people depend for their drinking water.

Chernobyl's fallout knew no boundaries, and our efforts to help Ukraine also must have no boundaries. Human ingenuity must find a way to guarantee the safety of the radioactive material entombed in the sarcophagus. Safeguarding Chernobyl from a further disaster must be a priority of the entire world.

We cannot wish away the consequences of this catastrophe; they are with us today and will continue to have effects on many generations yet unborn. At present 3.5 million people live on Ukrainian territory still contaminated by radiation. Of those, 1 million are children, the future of Ukraine.

The radioactive fallout of the nuclear accident mutilates the gene pool and devastates the environment. However, the real scale of the catastrophe, which displaced hundreds of thousands of people and turned bustling villages into

Agnes Kripps is a director on the National Board of the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund and the president of the Vancouver Chapter of the CCCF. She was the first person of Ukrainian ancestry to be elected on August 27, 1969 as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia (representing Vancouver South constituency) and also the first woman in Canada to be elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (Vancouver Branch) in 1962-1963.

ghost towns, has turned out to be far greater than once thought. There has been a dramatic increase in childhood thyroid cancer, leukemia, anemia, congenital malformations, and alterations of the immune system. Ukraine's Health Ministry is also worried about an increase in the deaths of emergency workers, most of whom are still under 50. The death rate in this group is double the national average.

The Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund (CCCF), a registered Canadian charity, provides humanitarian aid such as medication, medical and technical equipment, supplies and food to clinics, treatment centers, hospitals and orphanages.

Today the CCCF sponsors a variety of projects to improve health care and the general well-being of disadvantaged and ill children and adults in Ukraine. The CCCF also assists long-term projects that demonstrate a commitment to education, health care, rehabilitation and community participation.

One of the CCCF's projects, Help Us Help the Children (HUHTC) addresses many needs across Ukraine. Currently, an estimated 100,000 children, ranging in age from infancy to 17 years are living in orphanages in Ukraine. This project is committed to improving the conditions in these institutions. Before the 1986 Chernobyl accident, only a small percentage of children in these orphanages had birth defects; today the comparable number is 60 percent.

The CCCF does not bring children to Canada because it is not cost effective. Dollars go much further by providing aid on site. Each dollar donated becomes \$4 in purchasing power.

Chernobyl must be remembered, not to preserve the past, but to remove the menace the past has left behind and to create an environment, a vision and a common purpose that can sustain the generations yet unborn.

I urge members of the Ukrainian community to make tax-deductible donation. By doing so, you will be touching someone's life in a positive way.

To all our donors a heartfelt "thank you" for opening your heart to the children of Chernobyl. Because of your generosity and much-needed continued support, our work makes a difference.

Tax-deductible donations may be sent to: Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund, 772 West 52nd Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia V6P 1G4. For more information please phone this writer at (604) 321-6460.

PASTORAL LETTER

On the threshold of the Great Fast

To the Very Reverend Clergy, the Venerable Monastic Orders, to our Beloved Faithful in the Lord, our archiepiscopal blessing!

At the threshold of the Great Fast as our Divine Savior calls to us through the teaching of the Church, we hear the words: "The time is fulfilled, repent and believe in the Gospel, for the Kingdom of God is at hand" (Mark 1:15).

The time is fulfilled, that is the time of our salvation. Jesus Christ, the Promised Redeemer, came to us and, because of His great love for us, "offered Himself for us" (Gal. 2:20), so that all who believe in His Gospel and the announcement of our salvation, would offer sincere repentance, turn to God, and thereby merit the Heavenly Kingdom, that is, eternal life in Heaven.

The confirmation of our salvation, eternal life in Heaven, is indeed the Cross, on which our divine Savior suffered. For this reason, the fathers of the Church directed that in the middle week of the Great Fast, the venerable Cross be revered, the Cross of our salvation. As the faithful venerate it, we "look upon Him whom we have pierced" (John 19:37) with our sins. St. Paul reminds us that because of our sins we "once again crucify the Son of God and deride Him" (Heb. 6:6).

In the Old Testament, we read that during their wanderings in the deserts of Sinai, the Israelites rebelled against God and wanted to return to Egypt. The Lord God, in His wrath, sent them "fiery serpents" as a punishment, and countless numbers of the people died. Moses, falling to the ground face down, implored the Lord to have mercy on His unfaithful people. The Lord did so, and directed Moses to fashion a bronze "fiery serpent" and place it on a wooden pole in the center of the camp, with the assuring words: "If anyone is struck by the fiery serpents, and then gazes with faith upon the bronze serpent upon the pole, he shall live" (Num. 21:8).

The bronze serpent was a prefiguration of the Crucifixion of the Son of God on the Cross, as the Lord Himself explained: "Just as Moses lifted up the serpent in the desert, so too must the Son of God be lifted up, so that whoever believes in Him, will live in eternal life" (John 3:14-15).

The fiery serpent who constantly attacks us and threatens us with the deadly poison of sin is the devil, who assumed the form of a serpent in Eden. As a consequence of sin – the sting of the serpent – countless people were condemned to the abyss of hell. The most gracious Lord God, however, took pity on His unfortunate people, and in the "fullness of time" raised another Cross on Golgotha, bearing the Son of God, who "offered Himself as expiation for our sins" (1 John 4:10). Since that time, the faithful, suffering from the poison of sin inflicted by the devil, look upon the Cross of the crucified Christ with faith and sincerely repent of their sins in the hope of salvation. In this manner they renew the grace of divine life within themselves, become worthy of being children of God and anticipate the blessing of eternal life in Heaven.

Beloved in Christ: let us not withdraw from the Cross, nor fear it; rather, let us courageously come to Golgotha, join the Mother of God and "the disciple whom the Lord loved" (John 21:20). There, gazing at the Son of God with the eyes of faith, we see "His side, pierced with a

lance from which blood and water flowed" (John 19:31). Water becomes a symbol of our baptism, our faith in Christ; blood is a symbol of our redemption from the evil tyranny of sin. St. Peter reminds us we are redeemed "by the precious blood of Christ, the Immaculate Lamb" (1 Pet. 1:18-19). The Son of God offered His side to be pierced by a lance, to demonstrate His great love for us. He "loved us, to the end, he loved us" (John 13:1).

Having commended His spirit into the hands of His Heavenly Father (Luke 23:46), Jesus again speaks to us, as it were, in virtue of His pierced heart: "No one has greater love than he who offers his life for his friends" (John 15:13). Christ, however, offered His life not for His friends, but for us sinners. St. Paul, therefore, in awe, writes: "It is rare that someone dies for a just person, but someone might indeed die for a just person. But Christ shows His great love for us in this, that he died for us while we were still sinners" (Rom. 5:7-8). The love of God is then revealed to us as "strong as death" (Songs 8:6), for it brought Christ to Crucifixion on the Cross. In a word, Christ was crucified for His love of us.

In the Book of Genesis we read that after Cain caused the death of his brother Abel, the blood of Abel called up to Heaven for vengeance (Gen. 4:10). However, the blood of "the Lamb of God, Who took upon Himself the sins of the world" (John 1:29), does not call to Heaven for vengeance, but for forgiveness. "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do" (Luke 3:34). Christ, as the Prophet Isaiah declared, "took upon Himself our infirmities and was wounded for our sins. The punishment that redeemed us, fell upon Him, and by His wounds we are healed" (Is 53:4-5). St. John the Evangelist writes in a similar manner, "Jesus Christ loved us, and by His blood, cleansed us from our sins" (Rev. 1:5).

The Son of God redeemed us from the enmity of sin by His sufferings and death on the Cross and prepared the way to the Heavenly Kingdom. By our own sins, however, we once again stray from the path to salvation, wandering in error – "we are errant like lost sheep" (1 Pet. 2:25). We must all, then, repent for our sins and return to the path of our salvation; otherwise, as Our Lord admonishes us "we, too, will all be lost" (Luke 13:5). St. Theodore of the Caves (+1074) describes penance as the key to the Kingdom of Heaven, for without it "No one can attain to eternal life" (A. Welykyj Pech. Pateryk, p. 69).

Now, at the beginning of Lent, the Great Fast, the Church encourages, us all to sincerely "repent, return to God and perform good works worthy of penance" (Acts 26:20). And since every one of us, as the Apostle St. James writes, "have indeed sinned" (James 3:2), all of us are in need of repentance. This is the essential message of the Great Fast for all of us, as St. John Chrysostom so appropriately explains: "In the course of time, the faithful began to receive the Holy Sacrament (Holy Eucharist) casually, without proper preparation. The holy fathers, slaving perceived the great harm to us in consequence of the careless reception of the Holy Eucharist, prescribed the Great Fast as a time of reparation of purifying our hearts through prayer, fasting and good deeds. In this manner, the faithful, now prepared to do so, worthily receive the Holy Sacrament

(Continued on page 14)

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

Cold War postal survey continues

by Inger Kuzych

The Canadian Postal Museum and The Ukrainian Weekly are continuing to cooperate in a ground-breaking venture focusing on mail exchange between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world during the Cold War period, roughly 1945 to 1991. The attempt is being made to get some idea of how pervasive Soviet censorship was during this time. Were all mails censored, or was it only particular types? Did this occur more during certain periods? Was the surveillance blatant or discreet?

It would also be important to determine what sort of preventive actions letter-writers undertook to foil the efforts of censors.

It is hoped that as many Weekly readers as possible will participate in this unprecedented survey in order to give as representative a cross-section of the Ukrainian diaspora as possible. Submittals can be made in one of three ways: either by regular mail, e-mail or fax.

Survey participants should not feel they need to limit their responses to the questionnaire reproduced on the right. If you can relate additional information or can include pertinent examples, so much the better!

Please fill out the survey even if your letter exchanges were only very limited. If you personally did not send mails to Ukraine during this time period, perhaps you know of someone who did. Please pass on the survey to any such correspondents.

The questionnaire does not seek anyone's name and anonymity is assured.

The more respondents that take part, the more accurate and valid the final tabulations and analysis will be. If the response to this questionnaire is positive, the results will be published in The Ukrainian Weekly in the not too distant future. The Canadian Postal Museum may also use the information as the basis for museum exhibitions, publications and further research.

A master...

(Continued from page 6)

scored, in the outlying regions there is almost no sense of the fervor felt in Kyiv. He said, "It is difficult to call what is happening a nationwide phenomenon."

The evidence suggests that even if the president is implicated in various criminal activities (if one is to believe what is said on the tapes) the Ukrainian people still have no overriding desire to remove him from office. The reason is obvious to those who have lived here for a while: the general public has the same degree of disdain for all politicians, generally speaking, as it may have for President Kuchma. The belief is that by getting rid of one you only make room for an equally corrupted politician, or worse, to take his place.

President Kuchma's public offensive against those who would destroy him politically is leveraged by the fact the country has no impeachment procedure. A draft bill has languished in the Verkhovna Rada for several years. To get the bill moving would require the support of Verkhovna Rada Chairman Pliusch, and the president's No. 1 supporter in Parliament is hardly likely to cooperate.

There are scenarios sketched by some members of the Forum for National Salvation that show how they plan to get the president's resignation.

One calls for drawing the crisis out to the spring, when warmer weather will bring onto the streets of Kyiv the protesting masses that opposition leaders currently believe remain shuttered in their homes for the winter. They maintain that at the same time a split will occur within the ranks of the business oligarchs who

support (and some say control) the president as some begin to understand that the political crisis, which is already negatively affecting the economy, is indeed not going away. They will decide to sacrifice the president to save the economy and, ultimately, their own bank accounts. In the end, they will force the president's hand. Although plausible, this scenario seems a bit far-fetched; too much is left to fate for it to be considered seriously.

For now, the president has withstood a tough test and has shown political skill in controlling what could have become a lethal situation for his presidency.

But he has not answered the key question: Who killed Heorhii Gongadze? That is what he and his law enforcement officials need to do if, as they maintain, they weren't involved in the journalist's disappearance. They must stop stumbling and bumbling through the investigation and stop taking various political poses at which the public only snickers.

If, however, either law enforcement officials or the presidential administration are somehow involved in the tragic affair, there is no reason to believe they will now be forthcoming with evidence.

That leaves those who demand to know the truth with a single option: to coordinate their efforts with Western governments and organizations, and to maintain pressure on Ukrainian law enforcement officials to work closely with Western experts to force this case out of the shadows.

Only when Ukraine gets to the bottom of the Gongadze affair will all the parts of this complicated puzzle fall into place. Until then, everything else will remain political gamesmanship - at which Mr. Kuchma is a master.

The "Immigrant Letter" Questionnaire

1. When did your family immigrate? Date _____

2. Did you, or anyone in your family, write letters to/receive letters from Ukraine?

Yes, from _____ (what year) to _____ (what year)?

Please proceed to Question 5.

Otherwise, skip to the end of the questionnaire.

No

3. What kinds of things were discussed in the correspondence?

family updates

experience in Canada or the U.S./Ukraine

political issues

returning to Ukraine or bringing family members/friends to Canada or U.S.

other, please list briefly below:

4. Did you experience any worries about the letters you sent to Ukraine? Or, did you sense any worry on the part of your family about the letters they sent?

Yes No

If yes, please proceed to Question 7.

Otherwise, please skip to Question 9.

5. What did you worry about? Or, what do you think your family worried about?

6. What, if any, precautions did you or your family members take when writing letters to Ukraine? (For example: using code words, leaving out names, changing personal details.)

7. Do you think that your friends/family in Ukraine worried about writing letters to Canada or the U.S.?

Yes No

If yes, please proceed to Question 10.

Otherwise, skip to the end of the questionnaire.

8. What do you think they worried about?

9. Do you think they took any precautions when writing their letters? Please explain:

10. Year of birth _____

11. Current residence:

City _____

Province/State _____ Country _____

Thank you very much for your participation. If you would like to contribute further to this project, or find out more about it, please contact historian John Willis at: Canadian Postal Museum, 100 Rue Laurier Hull, (Québec) J8X 4H2; telephone, (819) 776-8200; fax, (819) 776-7062; e-mail, john.willis@civilisations.ca.

Please return completed questionnaire by post, e-mail or fax to one of the addresses above.

Should you wish to provide further details on a separate sheet, or send photocopies of relevant examples, please feel free to do so.

Thank you!



TO UNA CONVENTION DELEGATES REGARDING THE BY-LAWS BALLOT

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.

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, ext. 3018.

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Syracuse attorney elected as Family Court judge

SYRACUSE, N.Y. – Attorney Michael L. Hanuszcak was elected this past November to a 10-year term as a Family Court judge in Onondaga County. Running with the support of the Republican, Conservative, Independence and Working Families parties Hanuszcak received over 90,000 votes. It is believed that Mr. Hanuszcak is the first Ukrainian American elected to a superior court in New York.

Judge Hanuszcak assumed his seat on the bench on January 1 and at the age of 44 is the youngest Family Court judge serving in Onondaga County.

A practicing litigation attorney for 15 years, Mr. Hanuszcak is admitted to practice in New York and Florida, as



Judge Michael L. Hanuszcak

well as before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hanuszcak was successful in his first run for public office in 1991, when he was elected to the Onondaga County Legislature. He was re-elected in 1993 and served as a legislator for four years.

In 1995 he was selected to be the CNY Regional Office Head for the New York State Attorney General's Office during the administration of Dennis Vacco. Most recently he was employed as special counsel to Robert Snashall, chairman of the New York State Workers' Compensation Board.

Originally from Buffalo, Judge Hanuszcak is the youngest child of the late Dmytro and Ewa Hanuszcak, who emigrated to the United States in 1950 from a displaced persons camp in Germany. He was a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), graduated from St. Nicholas Ukrainian grammar school in Buffalo, and is a member of Branch 127 of the Ukrainian National Association. Judge Hanuszcak obtained a bachelor of arts degree in political science from Syracuse University in 1980 and his juris doctor degree from the University of Buffalo in 1984.

He and his wife, Mona, reside in Syracuse with their four children, Peter, Larissa and twin daughters Bridget and Laura. A parishioner of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Syracuse, Judge Hanuszcak thanked the members of his parish and the members of St. Luke's Ukrainian Orthodox Church for their overwhelming support and assistance during his successful campaign for judicial office.

UMANA names executive director to manage growing association



Dr. George Hrycelak, executive director of the UMANA national office in Chicago.

CHICAGO – The board of directors of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America has selected George Hrycelak M.D. as its first salaried executive director to professionally manage and develop the growth of this burgeoning association.

UMANA President Roman Goy, M.D., conducted an intensive search for qualified candidates to help modernize and streamline the functioning of the association, and submitted Dr. Hrycelak for consideration before the board at its regular meeting in Chicago.

Dr. Goy stressed that UMANA's growth is a welcome positive development, which clearly justifies daily involvement in the affairs of the office headquartered in Chicago's Ukrainian Village. UMANA unifies health-care professionals in the United States and Canada, and is one of a few professional organizations in the diaspora that is expanding in size and scope, with clear potential to offer exciting opportunities in the future.

Dr. Hrycelak, 52, brings experience, energy and the skills needed to forge a consensus among the diverse group of physicians with an interest in medicine

with a Ukrainian spin. While practicing general surgery, he served as president of the Illinois Chapter of UMANA (1982-1983), president of the National Office of UMANA (1985-1987), and president of the UMANA Foundation (1998-2000).

His administrative skills were honed as president of the Medical Staff of Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago, acting chairman of the Department of Surgery (1997-1998), as well as president of the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago (1988-2000).

The new executive director will work to enhance member services through increased contact. Dr. Hrycelak will spend a significant portion of his time coordinating and communicating with the varied constituencies that exist in UMANA. The goal is to involve all interested members in UMANA's growth, utilizing their talents and skills to stimulate and strengthen the association.

Dr. Hrycelak will be available at the national office at 2247 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL., 60622; phone, (773) 278-6262; fax, (773) 278-6962; e-mail, umana@gateway.net.

Jersey activist accepts position with Children Are Hope Inc.

PORTSMOUTH, Va. – In an attempt to address the safety and welfare of children in Ukraine, Children Are Hope Inc., is looking for volunteers to donate medical supplies, clothing and funds to help provide safe havens for Ukraine's future generations.

One of the organization's newest volunteers is Camilla Huk, who has accepted a directorship with the organization. Ms. Huk will be working on a project to fill 30 containers, provided by USAID, thanks to the efforts of Eugene Iwanciw, an active supporter of humanitarian causes.

Children Are Hope Inc., a non-profit organization, was developed by Darrell Clark, following his work with Operation Blessing, a subsidiary of the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN). Mr. Clark says he experienced a clear calling from the Lord to care for His special children in Ukraine. In May 1997, Mr. Clark and two others began an assessment of the needs at orphanages outside Kyiv. In June that year he led the first of what has become many teams traveling to Ukraine. Since then, he

has led over 120 people to Ukraine, assisting children living in more than 20 different orphanages in five different oblasts (states).

More than 60 volunteers in North America and over another 100 in Ukraine currently provide assistance to 32 orphanages in six oblasts throughout Ukraine. In December 2000, Children Are Hope also shipped its 25th container (net weight about 900 tons) of humanitarian support, donated by churches, civic clubs, hospitals, clinics and individuals from all over the United States.

To date, more than 95 percent of donations have been specifically and directly used for the children. Donations are also tax-deductible and go directly to assist the orphaned children of Ukraine. None of the money is used for salaries, and only a modest amount is used for office support.

Children Are Hope Inc., may be contacted at P. O. Box 866, Portsmouth, VA 23705-0866; e-mail, darrell@children-are-hope.org; fax, (757) 483-8141; or phone; (800) 570-5062 or (757) 483-8140.

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The Ukrainian Weekly

*Wedding
Announcements*

will appear in March 2001.

For a wedding announcement to be included in the March issue, all information must be received in our offices by February 26.

Along with wedding announcements, we will include greetings from friends, family members, bridesmaids and ushers – from all those who wish to share in the excitement of a new marriage.

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Lydia Krushelnytsky's drama troupe prepares new production

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, the amateur dramatic troupe that has been bringing Ukrainian classical and folk theater to New York audiences for over three decades, is readying another exciting production for the stage.

On March 4 the ensemble will present "Five Scenes of the Year 2000," a poetic-philosophical work by the New York poet, prose writer and literary critic Bohdan Boychuk. Through Mr. Boychuk's script, combined with movements and dances conceived by dancer/choreographer Katja Kolcio of New York, the actors will breathe life into "Five Scenes" at Pace Downtown Theater in lower Manhattan. Excerpts from Myroslav Skoryk's unforgettable compositions – the score for "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" and "Carpathian Concerto" will provide musical accompaniment. Adding luster to the performance will be the work

of the esteemed professional film and stage actor Ivan Bernatsky.

Staged in five ongoing scenes, the montage projects different states of man's being in poetic and philosophical terms. The first scene presents the state of birth and early discovery of the world. The following scenes proceed through love, with a sweet or bitter taste, through doubts and uncertainties, through metaphysical introspection, into human relationships, and finally to God, terminating in prayers and illumination.

"Five Scenes of the Year 2000" is directed by the enthusiastic, tireless diva of Ukrainian theater in New York, Lydia Krushelnytsky, who has been teaching and coaching students and young professionals for 36 years. Her dedication and hard work have inspired hundreds of young people from the New York area, helping them to improve their Ukrainian diction and pro-

nunciation, raising their self-esteem and enabling ambitious young actors like Stefa Nazarkewicz to try their wings in other theatrical companies.

All the actors in the 20-member troupe have equal roles in "Five Scenes." Typical of the dedicated young professionals who appear in the production are Ivan Makar, 28, a Columbia University graduate with two master's degrees in counseling psychology. He rarely misses a rehearsal, despite the demands of his work as a counselor and professor at Pace University and advisor to the newly created Ukrainian Club at Pace, and the countless hours he puts in as president of the New York branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM).

Involved as a youngster in Ukrainian folk dancing, violin and bandura recitals, reciting poetry and acting in holiday plays presented by the SUM Ukrainian Saturday School, he also appeared in a few episodes of the children's TV show "Sesame Street." Mr. Makar has been a member of the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble since 1988 and played the leading male role of Lukash in Lesia Ukrainka's "Lisova Pisnia" a few years ago.

Melanie Sonevytsky, 35, always eager to perform, recite, dance and sing, has been associated with the ensemble since age 6 and has portrayed such memorable roles as Lesia Ukrainka's Cassandra and Kylyna in "Lisova Pisnia," Smeraldina in Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters" and Zinka in Kulish's "Patetychna Sonata."

A graduate of Marymount Manhattan College with a master's degree from Iona College, the schoolteacher says her passion for acting "probably comes from being surrounded by music, talk of music, theater and the arts from early childhood." Her father, Ihor Sonevytsky, is a prominent composer, musicologist, conductor and teacher; her mother is a research librarian who headed Barnard College's Reference Department for 40 years (the two recently co-edited the first English-language dictionary of Ukrainian composers). Paternal grandmother Olha Sonevytsky ran an art gallery in the East Village and presided over the Ukrainian Literary-Art Club for years.

At a recent rehearsal, most of the actors were in everyday casual attire, their sweaters, jeans and sneakers a far cry from the all-white costumes they will wear on stage next weekend. Visualizing themselves in an all-white setting backed by five grandiose arches, trying to keep in mind the flight of steps they will be working on in the actual performance, they moved about the auditorium singly and in groups, declaiming the words they had committed to memory.

Mrs. Krushelnytsky, seated at a table with the script before her, followed the action closely, waving her hands orchestra-conductor fashion to indicate the proper tempo for the drama. "Slower, slower," she urged one actor in Ukrainian. "Louder, please, you won't be heard in the auditorium," she called out to another. Then, sternly, to the whole company: "Don't wait! You must speak your lines as soon as the others have finished theirs." At one point, she read lines for an actress absent because of an important exam; at another, she moved briskly across the room to rearrange a few chairs standing in for steps.

Following the run-through, the actors huddled with the director to select the next rehearsal date. With the performance just weeks away, it was decided to hold another rehearsal then and there. It was "Places again!" for a second practice session, another go at entrances and exits, at timing, at remembering lines and heeding the director's instructions to speak slowly, at giving the right inflection to words and phrases.

Mr. Boychuk, who had been sitting on the sidelines for his first look at "Five



Lydia Krushelnytsky

Scenes" in action, got up to add words of encouragement to the actors when the rehearsal was over. Then Mrs. Krushelnytsky called out to her flock "Don't leave yet – the dressmaker's here to take your measurements." There was a flurry of activity for some 20 minutes before everyone disappeared, one by one, into the chilly night.

Mrs. Krushelnytsky, a native of Kuty in Western Ukraine, has had a long career as a stage star, drama teacher, theater director, and opera singer. She performed with the Ukrainian theaters in Stanyslaviv, Vienna and Salzburg, sang major roles with the Lviv Opera and performed in concerts in Salzburg's Mozarteum.

On her arrival in the United States in 1949, she joined the Joseph Hirniak and Olympia Dobrowolsky Theater Group and starred in numerous leading roles. Since 1965, when she became director of the drama school established by Ms. Dobrowolsky, Mrs. Krushelnytsky has directed over 30 artistic performances, including the popular folk opera "Oy ne Khody Hrytsiu," Eugene Skrip's "Glass of Water," Volodymyr Vynnychenko's "Black Panther, White Bear," a montage of excerpts from the works of Lesia Ukrainka titled "Woman Through the Ages," and many concerts, seminars and literary evenings.

She was honored in 1989 with an achievement award presented by the Ukrainian Institute of America and in 1997 was co-recipient with choreographer and prima ballerina Roma Pryma Bohachevsky of The Washington Group's "Friend of Ukraine" award.

Mr. Boychuk, a resident of New York born in Bertnyky, Ukraine, is the author of seven books of poetry and two plays in Ukrainian. A former editor of the Ukrainian literary magazine Svito-Vyd, he is co-editor with Bohdan Rubchak of "Koordynaty" (Coordinates, 1969), a two-volume anthology of modern Ukrainian poetry. His work in English includes the critically acclaimed book "Memories of Love" and numerous poems which have appeared in such journals as Grand Street, 2PLUS2, Translation, Agni and Partisan Review. He has also translated (into Ukrainian) Samuel Beckett, E.E. Cummings and many contemporary American poets, among them Stanley Kunitz and David Ignatov, as well as selected poems by Bohdan Ihor Antonych and Ivan Drach (into English).

The unique choreography of Katja

(Continued on page 19)

BOOK NOTES

Volume of stories presents the Ukrainian experience

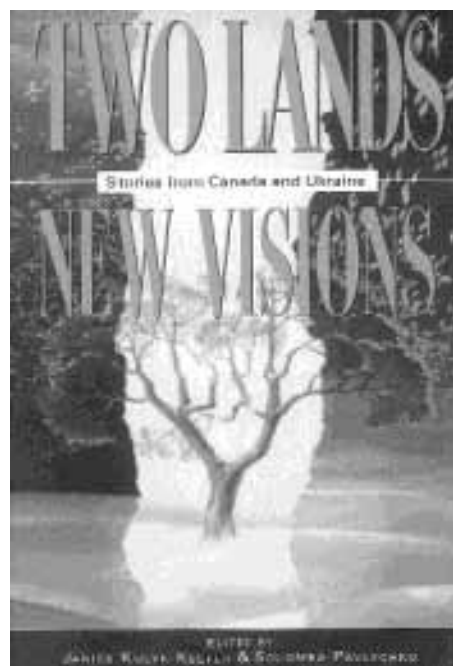
"Two Lands, New Visions," by Janice Kulyk Keefer and Solomea Pavlychko. Saskatchewan: Coteau Books, 1998, 320 pages, \$15.95 Canadian/\$13.95 U.S., paper.

The complete spectrum of the Ukrainian experience, from the perspective of writers in Ukraine and Ukrainian writers in Canada, is explored for the first time in a fictional way in the book "Two Lands, New Visions: Stories from Canada and Ukraine."

This anthology of 20 short stories was edited by Janice Kulyk Keefer and Solomea Pavlychko and holds a variety of compelling visions – some disturbing, some inspiring, others heartbreaking – all of them as fascinating for their diversity as for what they have in common. The stories are "interesting and captivating, terrible and funny," according to Ms. Pavlychko.

"Canadians of whatever background ... have the opportunity of discovering something of what it is like to live in contemporary Ukraine – the hopes and frustrations, the continuing shock of the old and the comparable shock of a runaway and often hostile 'new,'" Ms. Keefer wrote in the introduction.

Ms. Keefer is an award-winning Canadian writer of fiction, non-fiction and poetry, and Ms. Pavlychko was a literary scholar and head of the editorial board of the Kyiv-based Osnovy publishing house. The translations of the Ukrainian stories



into English were done by Marco Carynnyk and Marta Horban.

"Two Lands, New Visions" is available from Coteau Books, 401-2206 Dewdney Ave., Regina, SK S4R 1H3, or <http://coteau.unibase.com>

Novel tells of life in Ukrainian Canadian settlements

"Ukrainian Wedding," by Larry Warwaruk. Saskatchewan: Coteau Book, 1998, 320 pages, \$15.95 Canadian/\$13.95 U.S., paper.

Part murder mystery, part folk-tale, "The Ukrainian Wedding" is a novel by Larry Warwaruk that celebrates life in the Ukrainian settlements in the Manitoba Interlake district during World War II.

"The Ukrainian Wedding" took me back to a time when I was a child, when people were in transition from being European to becoming Canadian," W.D. Valgardson said.

The Winnipeg Free Press stated, "Those interested in taking a mythic journey to a time where Old World beliefs – witches and rusalkas – and New World experiences mingled, will be greatly pleased."

The author, Mr. Warwaruk, a Saskatchewan native, is the author of one other novel, "Rope of Time" (1991), a number of short stories and a non-fiction work, "Red Finns of the Coteau" (1984).

The book is available from Coteau Books, 401-2206 Dewdney Ave., Regina, SK S4R 1H3, or <http://coteau.unibase.com/>.



CONCERT NOTES

Juliana Osinchuk wins rave reviews for concert in Washington

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – There is no achievement without risk, and the West Garden Court of the National Gallery of Art is a risky venue for a musician.

While the lofty, enclosed neoclassic courtyard, with its fountains, tropical plants and massive columns, provides a magnificent setting for a recital, its uneven acoustics and lack of visual contact with a large part of the audience that listens from behind plants and pillars are challenges a performer can only overcome with a level of artistry that makes these drawbacks seem insignificant.

Pianist Juliana Osinchuk did just that February 4 in what a leading Washington music critic called a “spectacular piano recital...that avoided music’s beaten paths and presented one revelation after another.”

Among the revelations reviewer Joseph McLellan found was the work of Ukrainian composer Viktor Kosenko (1896-1938). Writing about the recital in the February 15 Washington Post, he singled out Kosenko’s “moody, brilliant” Piano Sonata No. 3 in B Minor, which Ms. Osinchuk showcased in her performance. This one-movement work “breathes vibrant new life into the traditional sonata-form structure,” he said and expressed his surprise that “a piece of music as powerful as (this) had to wait nearly 80 years for its Washington premiere performance.”

Ms. Osinchuk, who began her music career in New York but now lives in far-off Alaska, has favored the nation’s capital with five performances in as many years. And in most, she has introduced her audience to the works of Ukrainian and Alaskan composers.

In the National Gallery recital, Ms. Osinchuk also played a Washington premiere of “The Fragile Vessel,” which contemporary Alaskan composer Philip Munger composed for her and in a tribute to her principal teacher, Nadia Boulanger. It was, wrote Joseph McLellan, “a rigorous test of a pianist’s speed, power and accuracy – a test that Osinchuk passed with flying colors.”

The program provided a taste of the musical tradition that formed Ms. Osinchuk as an artist, including two pieces by Ms. Boulanger’s teacher, Gabriel Fauré

(1845-1924) – the Nocturne No. 9 in B Minor and the Impromptu No. 3 in A-flat – which, observed Mr. McLellan, “explored her sense of form and powers of expressive subtlety,” and Ms. Osinchuk’s “crisp and sometimes stormy performance” of the Intermezzo in A-flat by Boulanger’s friend, Francis Poulenc (1899-1963).

The recital began with the Sonata in B-flat, Op. 24, No. 2 of Muzio Clementi (1752-1832), in which, the reviewer said, Ms. Osinchuk “demonstrated her ease in legato phrasing and small dynamic nuances;” featured two “high-energy” jazz-flavored Americana pieces by Morton Gould (1913-1996), “Rag-Blues-Rag” and “Boogie Woogie Etude”; and closed with a “virtuoso treatment” of the Allegro Appassionato in C-sharp Minor of Camille Saint-Saëns (1835-1921).

Ms. Osinchuk became a pupil of Ms. Boulanger in Paris following her formal debut at Carnegie Hall at the age of eleven. She also studied at the Conservatoire de Musique in Paris, at Tanglewood and at the Juilliard School of Music, where she received a doctorate degree in musical arts.

She has performed in the major concert halls of New York, Washington, London, Amsterdam, Salzburg and Kyiv, and has served on the faculty of Hunter College of New York City and the State University of New York at Purchase. Ms. Osinchuk currently resides in Anchorage, Alaska, where she concertizes, teaches privately and is the director of chamber music for the Anchorage Festival of Music.

This was the third time in one year that Washington Post music critic Joseph McLellan focused attention on Ukrainian composers and soloists in his reviews. Last February he lamented the fact that composer Myroslav Skoryk was not better known in this country after hearing his Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano performed at a Washington Group Cultural Fund concert featuring violinist Solomia Soroka and pianists Myroslava Kysylevych and Oksana Lassowsky. In October, Mr. McLellan focused on Skoryk’s Concerto No. 3 for piano and string quartet and percussion as performed by Volodymyr Vynnytsky and an ensemble of musicians from the Washington Opera Orchestra. The performance launched the TWG Cultural Fund’s 2000-2001 benefit



Juliana Osinchuk at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington in 1997.

series on behalf of obtaining musical instruments for the Lviv Conservatory.

Mr. Vynnytsky returns to Washington March 4 to perform in the fifth concert in that series – a musical tribute to Taras Shevchenko, with soprano Anna Bachynsky and tenor Roman Tymbala, as well as the Lisova Pisia bandura duo.

And the National Gallery of Art on March 18 will feature another Ukrainian pianist in its Sunday evening concert series – Mykola Suk, who will perform works by Liszt, Haydn, Thalberg and Kolessa.

Zuk Duo presents music of Canadian composers in Montreal

by Fran Ponomarenko

MONTREAL – On February 2 at the Pollack Concert Hall of McGill University, the internationally renowned Canadian Ukrainian piano duo team of Luba and Ireneus Zuk presented a concert of music by three contemporary Ukrainian composers, as well as an important piece by the Canadian composer Healey Willan (1880-1968) and a composition by the Spanish composer Manuel Infante (1883-1958).

This was a rare treat for the Montreal audience because it is not very often that one gets to hear modern classical Ukrainian music. In fact, Luba Zuk and her brother Ireneus Zuk are very special ambassadors, for among other commitments – teaching at McGill University and directing the School of Music at Queen’s University, respectively, and performing as soloists – they have dedicated themselves to presenting Ukrainian composers to international audiences around the world.

In conversations with Prof. Luba Zuk I have often heard her say that it is a pity that non-Ukrainians are most familiar only with our folk culture because Ukrainian culture is not now (nor has it ever been) exclusively folk culture, important and sacred as that is. Ukrainian culture developed alongside Western European culture and often migrated beyond the borders of Ukraine; in turn Western influences were also felt by artists in Ukraine. To assume that Ukrainian culture is synonymous with folk culture (as is done far too often by the uninformed) is to shortchange many great composers and artists from Ukraine, as well as to minimize what the Ukrainian nation produced and what it has to offer. As a result, Luba and Ireneus Zuk have a vast number of fascinating world-class Ukrainian composers in their repertoire: Bortniansky, Kosenko, Lysenko, Kos-Anatolsky,

Liashenko, Revutsky, Fiala, Fomenko, Skoryk, Dychko and others.

Of the Ukrainian compositions that were presented at this concert, a number had a strong neoclassical bent, and some had a blend of neo-folkloric and neo-classical tendencies. Among these were “Ukrainian Dance” (1979) by George Fiala, with its dissonant harmonies and incisive rhythmic figures reminiscent of Stravinsky. The composer was in the audience and there was a charming moment during the concert when the Zuk Duo came out and announced that they were going to replay the Fiala piece and then asked the composer to rise and acknowledge the applause of the audience.

Also presented was “Suite No. 1” (1992) by Zhanna Kolodub, a piece that was written for the Zuk Duo. It consists of five contrasting movements based on Ukrainian folk songs and dances but is composed in a distinctly neoclassical and neo-folkloric style. A different mood was created with Lesia Dychko’s “Dramatic Triptych” (1993, revised 2000), also composed for Luba and Ireneus Zuk. This complex and intense work evokes ancestral chants and folk rhythms of old Ukraine in a very effective modern pianistic style.

In addition to these composers the audience also heard a major work by the Canadian composer Healey Willan titled “Variations and Epilogue on an Original Theme” (1915), as well as the graceful and melodic pieces “Musiques d’Espagne” by Manuel Infante. At the end of the concert the Zuk Duo played two encores, with an adumbration of the same flawless technique they had demonstrated in the previous pieces and thus providing a fine conclusion to a memorable aesthetic experience.

I was riveted by the Zuk Duo’s performance – the virtuosity of their play, the purity and crispness of the created sounds, the vigor and lyricism of their touch, as well as the rapport between brother and sister – all these made for a very intense, stimulating and most delightful evening. This was piano duo playing at its finest.



The Zuk Duo: Luba and Ireneus Zuk.

Fran Ponomarenko is affiliated with the department of English at Vanier College in Montreal.

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Sister Marion...

(Continued from page 4)

guidance, encouraging students to pursue their academic dreams."

Sister Marion attended colleges and universities throughout Canada and the United States, receiving bachelor's and master's degrees in education, a diploma in acting and dramatics, a degree in journalism and numerous graduate courses, becoming a candidate for a doctorate. Attending university in London, she received an International Montessori Teacher's Diploma, allowing her to lead the Montessori Workshop at Andrew's University in Berrien Springs, Mich., during the summers of 1980-1981.

Her talents were visibly recognized and appreciated as in 1982 the citizens of Detroit presented Sister Marion with the Spirit of Detroit Award in recognition of her exceptional achievement, outstanding leadership, and dedication to improving the quality of life.

Utilizing her skills in journalism as well as gift of languages, Sister Marion was able to help countless young Basilian priests in Mundare and later on at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Philadelphia. She encouraged, supported and enlightened newly ordained priests as they prepared their homilies - always stretching them to their fullest potential.

Thousands across Canada and the United States came into Sister Marion's life as she took to heart the words of Psalm 127 (verse 3): "Children are a gift from God; they are God's reward."

Sister Marion would always remain an educator for others as well as for herself. In her declining years, when she became confined to a wheelchair and later to a bed, it would be her patience, her silent resignation, her sense of peace and calm spirit that would continue to inspire, enrich and draw others to a loving and kind God who comforts all.

Sister Marion, the faithful servant of God, was called to her eternal reward following a brief illness. Sisters Servants gathered at St. Mary's Villa where Sister Marion had taught for many years to pray the parastas services with Bishop Basil Losten and Msgr. Leon Mosko of Stamford, Conn. The funeral liturgy was offered on January 18 by the Rev. Emil Paulshock with burial in the community cemetery in Sloatsburg, N.Y.

On the threshold...

(Continued from page 8)

of Penance and the Holy Eucharist during the time of the Greatest Fast" (3rd Hom.). A reminder about a grave obligation is contained in these words: we are to receive the Sacrament of Holy Penance and Holy Eucharist at least once a year, during the Easter season.

Beloved in Christ: may this archiepiscopal blessing touch your hearts, so that understanding the merit of receiving the Holy Mysteries at this time, you worthily prepare yourselves for their reception, for they are for us an assurance of salvation and eternal life in the Heavenly Kingdom.

May the grace and love of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you always.

† **Stephen (Sulyk) - Metropolitan-Archbishop**
Archieparchial Administrator

Given in Philadelphia at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Mother of God, on the Fast of the Presentation of Our Lord in the Temple, the 2nd day of February in the year of the Lord 2001.

Divided Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 1)

Potebenko with the most criticism. The chief prosecutor continues to refuse to certify the body as that of the missing journalist because he claims that the 99.6 level of certainty of the DNA testing is not conclusive. He has also claimed that foot-dragging on the testing was the result of a failure by the journalist's mother, Lesia Gongadze, to give a blood sample, which she has denied vehemently.

Before the unsuccessful vote of no confidence, Mrs. Gongadze spoke at the parliamentary session and begged the national deputies to remove Mr. Potebenko, who she said had proven to be above the law and a threat to all Ukrainians. Mrs. Gongadze is battling the Procurator General's Office in court to have her recognized as a victim of events surrounding a murder, which would allow her access to the investigation into her son's disappearance and probable death. She has won a first-round battle in court but faces continued resistance from the General Procurator's Office, which has filed an appeal in the case.

President Kuchma, who has taken to the airwaves and the print medium to convince Ukrainians and the world that the crisis in Kyiv is a strictly political one aimed at displacing him from office, said during a visit to Chernobyl on February 20 that he believes his former prime minister, Pavlo Lazarenko, who is now spending his second year in a U.S. jail on charges of money laundering, and Ms. Tymoshenko are behind the concerted political effort to discredit him. Without going into detail, the president said that there are "specific reasons" for his thinking. He also asserted that the political rallies and anti-Kuchma campaigns are not being driven by a popular groundswell.

"All that happens is dictated not by

enthusiasm but by money," said President Kuchma, who maintains there is no political crisis in Ukraine, only a desire to develop one by his political opponents.

Two days later, during an interview with the popular tabloid Fakty i Kommentari filmed by a local television station, Mr. Kuchma asserted that he was not involved in any way in the murder of Mr. Gongadze. "I look into your eyes and am prepared to swear on the Bible and on the Constitution that I have never issued such an order to destroy a human being," said Mr. Kuchma.

The tape recordings that are the source of the president's problems are undergoing analysis at the International Press Institute in Vienna, with funding supplied by the U.S. non-governmental organization Freedom House.

Oleksander Chalyi, the Ukrainian representative to the Council of Europe, said on February 20 that, regardless of what the analyses determine, Ukrainian authorities would not recognize them as legally enforceable.

"We do not know in adherence to which legal system the expertise is being conducted," explained Mr. Chalyi, according to Interfax-Ukraine. "According to the current national legislation of Ukraine, such expertise must be carried out in adherence to the Code of Criminal Procedure by the authorized bodies."

Meanwhile, Freedom House Executive Director Adrian Karatnycky said on February 17 that Ukrainian tax authorities recently had taken "a certain interest" in his organization's representative office in Kyiv. Critics of President Kuchma have said that the State Tax Administration is often used to intimidate or quiet political opponents.

Tax authorities debunked the charges the next day, stating that the inquiry to which Mr. Karatnycky referred was not into the finances of Freedom House but of one of its employees.

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WESTERN	Aug 19	Aug 28	Kyiv, Lviv, Chernobyl, Chernivci, Zakarp, region	\$1,500
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New metropolitan...

(Continued from page 1)

July 2000, made its recommendation to the Holy See for the appointment of the new metropolitan-archbishop of Philadelphia.

The enthronement ceremony, when Metropolitan Soroka officially takes canonical possession of the archeparchy, will begin at 2:30 p.m. A procession of 400 children and altar boys from throughout the archeparchy, 150 clergy and religious, and 35 bishops, including three cardinals and six archbishops, will begin entering the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 2 p.m.

Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, major archbishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, will extend greetings on behalf of the Synod to the faithful. Archbishop-Gabriel Montalvo, apostolic nuncio to the United States will read the papal bull of appointment and officially enthrone the new metropolitan. Other cardinals presiding will be Cardinal Anthony Bevilacqua of the Latinrite Archdiocese of Philadelphia and Cardinal William Keeler of the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

After the enthronement ceremony, all the clergy of the Philadelphia Archeparchy will come forward to express their promise of obedience to the new metropolitan as they kiss the omophor on his right shoulder, his hand and his epigonation.

Metropolitan Soroka will be the main celebrant and homilist at the hierarchical divine liturgy, with his brother bishops of the Eastern Catholic Churches of the Byzantine tradition as co-celebrants.

Priests of the Philadelphia Archeparchy who will also serve at the altar are: the Rev. Archpriest David Clooney, rector of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, Msgr. Ronald Popivchak, protopresbyter of the Reading Deanery; Msgr. James Melnic, protopresbyter of the Philadelphia Deanery; and the Rev. Archpriest Michael Hutsko, protopresbyter of the Shamokin Deanery. The Rev. Andriy Rabyi will serve as deacon.

The responses to the divine liturgy will be sung in congregational chant in both the English and Ukrainian languages. The choir of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church of Melrose Park, Pa., will sing traditional hymns during the services.

After the divine liturgy, Metropolitan Soroka will greet guests during a reception in the cathedral social hall to which all the clergy, religious and faithful are invited. A formal luncheon for invited clergy, religious, family and friends of the new metropolitan will be held earlier in the day.

The new metropolitan-archbishop of Philadelphia was named auxiliary bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Winnipeg on March 29, 1996, and was ordained to the episcopacy on June 13, 1996.

Archbishop-designate Soroka was born November 13, 1951, in Winnipeg. He studied at the University of Manitoba, where he received a bachelor's (1973) and master's degrees (1978) in social work.

In 1979 he entered St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington to begin studies for ordination to the priesthood for the Archeparchy of Winnipeg. He earned a bachelor in sacred theology degree from The Catholic University of America in 1982 and was ordained by the late Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Archeparchy of Winnipeg, on June 13, 1982, in Winnipeg.

After ordination, he continued graduate studies and earned a doctorate in social work in 1985 from The Catholic University of America in Washington.

As a priest, Archbishop Soroka ministered to parishes in Manitoba and served as a judge of the archdiocesan tribunal and director of vocations since 1984. He was named chancellor and financial administrator of the Winnipeg Archdiocese in 1994. When he was named an auxiliary bishop in Winnipeg in 1996, he was - at age 44 - 21



Bishop Stefan Soroka

years younger than the next-youngest Ukrainian bishop in Canada.

In a letter to the clergy and faithful announcing the new appointment last November, retiring Metropolitan Sulyk commented: "I have known Bishop Soroka since 1981, when he was a seminarian and a priest student at our St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D.C. During this time, he became known and a friend of many of our priests and became most familiar with our archeparchy and many of our parishes."

"He was been a colleague and good friend, especially as we gathered in synodal meetings of our Ukrainian Catholic Church. His youth, his enthusiasm and his dedication will enable him to bring a new vitality to our Church as we journey into the 21st century," the metropolitan stated.

Archbishop Sulyk was named metropolitan-archbishop of Philadelphia on December 29, 1980, by Pope John Paul II. He was ordained to the episcopacy in Rome on March 1, 1981, and has served as the sixth spiritual head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is the largest of the Eastern Catholic Churches. In the United States, the Ukrainian Catholic Church consists of the Philadelphia Archeparchy, with 68,000 faithful in 74 parishes located in Delaware, eastern Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia. Other suffragan eparchial sees of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Province are located in Stamford, Conn., Chicago and Parma, Ohio.



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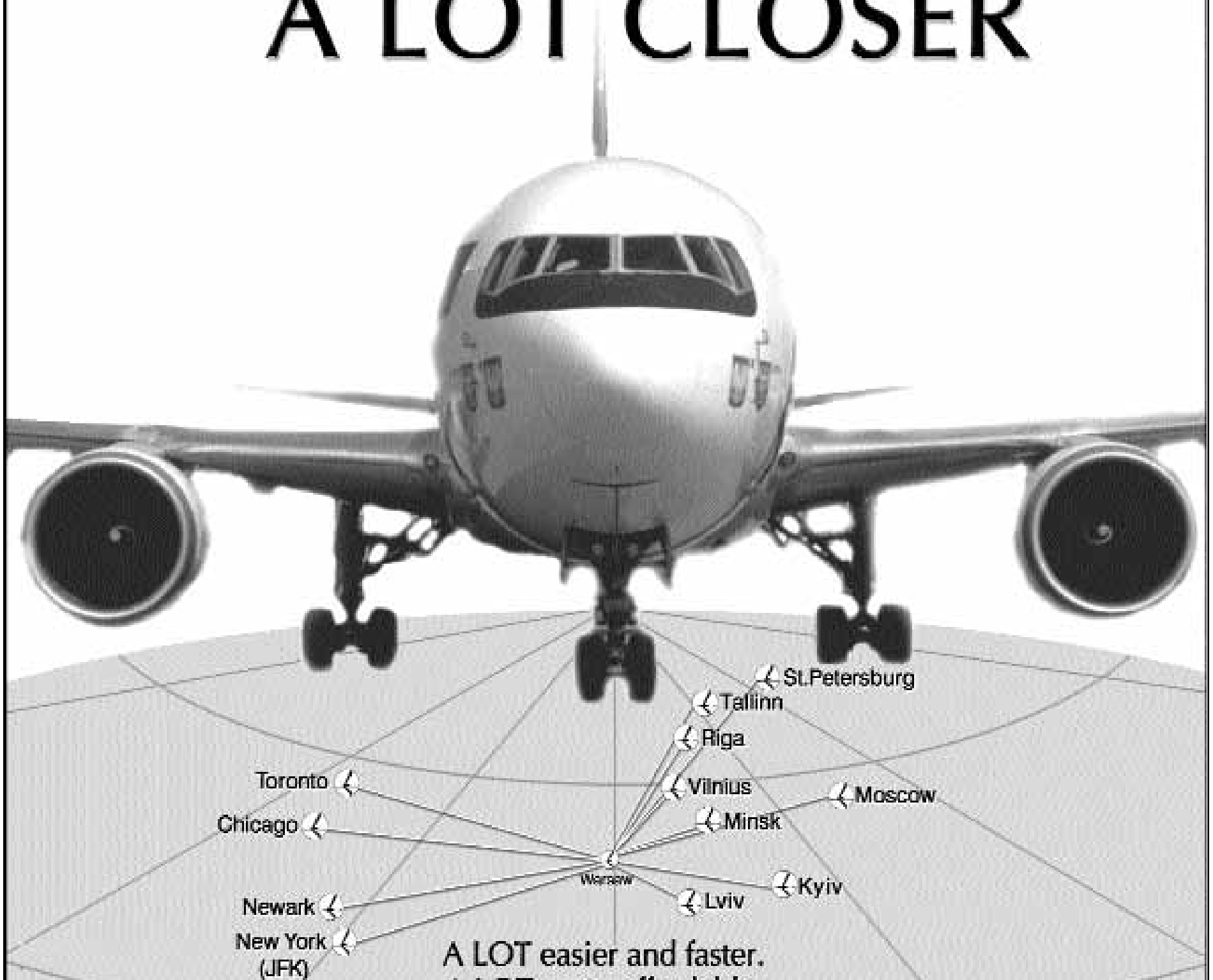
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Detroit committee's myriad events marked year 2000 Christian jubilee

by Irene Pryjma

DETROIT – One year ago, what began as an idea for a Ukrainian Christian Jubilee Year celebration became reality in the metropolitan Detroit area. Working together, some 61 Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox participants formed the Ukrainian Committee of Michigan to Celebrate the 2000th Year of the Nativity of Jesus Christ and determined to have several major events during the course of the Jubilee Year to honor Our Savior's Birth. It appears that the scale of this program is unmatched by any other major Ukrainian American community. Committees formed to carry out the plan were drawn from the parish priests, church representatives and volunteers from the Catholic and Orthodox communities.

Committee co-chairs were: executive – Dr. Paul Dzul and George Korol; liturgical – Stefan Fedenko, Adrian Bluj and M. Liskivskyj; organizational – Jaroslaw Duzyj and Lubomyr Lypeckyj; program – Roma Dyhdalo and Vera Petruska; financial – Alexander Serafyn and Olha Maruszczak; public relations – Wasyl Kolodchin and Irene Pryjma, concert – Wolodymyr Dyhdalo and Olga Solovey; secretaries – Lydia Gulawsky and Natalie Maruszczak; treasurer – Zenon Wasylkevych.

The opening event for the Jubilee Year's celebrations was a two-part bilingual lecture on March 20 by the Rev. Bernard Panchuk OSBM on "What does it mean to be a Christian?" In the first part he explained how the Holy Spirit influences the life of a Christian who seeks to renew himself in Christ: in the second part, he emphasized how every Christian is bound to continue – with the Holy Spirit's guidance – that which Jesus Christ taught. The lecture was very well attended with some

Irene Pryjma is public relations co-chair of the Ukrainian Committee of Michigan to Celebrate the 2000th year of the Nativity of Jesus Christ.

Lydia Krushelnytsky's...

(Continued from page 12)

Kolcio, a first-generation Ukrainian American interested in exploring her Ukrainian heritage within a modern American context, has been presented to diverse audiences in New York City, upstate New York, Ohio, Georgia and Michigan. Ms. Kolcio, a former member of the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers and the CORE Concert Dance Company, is currently teaching dance in New York City and directing a series of choreographic workshop/events (The Kolo Project) in community settings that offer a rare glimpse into a magical world steeped in tradition and communal celebration. She is also completing a book of oral histories – "Branching Out: Oral Histories of the Founding of Six Dance Organizations."

Mr. Bernatsky, named a National Artist of Ukraine in 1991, has performed over 100 roles during his 30 years as a theater and film actor. He began his stage career as a leading actor of the Shevchenko Music-Drama Theater in Lutsk, Volyn Oblast, and later joined the Zankovetska Theater in Lviv. Noted for playing historical and literary figures, he has been associated since 1976 with the Dovzhenko and Ukrnaukfilm film studios in Kyiv. He assists the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble as an actor, choreographer and stage manager.

"Five Scenes of the Year 2000" will be performed on March 4 at 2:30 p.m. at Pace Downtown Theater, 3 Spruce St. (between Park Row and Gold Street), behind Pace University, which faces City Hall.

300 persons present.

On May 20 there was a Children's Day prepared by Myrosia Baranyk and the Very Rev. Roberto Lucavei, hegumen of Immaculate Conception Church. During this half-day workshop 25 grade school-children learned about the stained glass windows at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, and about the important feast days of the liturgical year. The children sang and drew pictures, and each was given an icon souvenir.

The next event was an ecumenical moleben with a specially prepared text for the occasion. It was held outdoors on a bright, sunny Sunday afternoon, June 18, with about 700 people of all ages attending, many in Ukrainian embroidery, including numerous schoolchildren and the full choir participating. At its conclusion the people were invited to view a display (prepared by Roma Dyhdalo and Myrosia Baranyk) of 36 icons – some originals painted by local professional artists and – reproductions. This was followed by a lecture, with slides, about icons, their history and their influence given by the Rev. Deacon Slavko Nowytski, famous for his prize-winning film documentaries on pysanky and woodcuts.

The next of the Jubilee Year was the Grand Concert on November 19, 2000. Mr. Dyhdalo was the guiding force in organizing, planning and executing this special event. The 80-member ecumenical choir, drawn from the major churches and undergoing nine months of intensive rehearsals, opened the special program of liturgical music with a rousing rendition of the traditional carol "Boh Predvichny" (God Eternal) and appropriate religious selections, under the professional direction of conductor Maestro Volodymyr Schesiuk, and his assistant, Olga Solovey.

The second part of the program featured the students of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School. These children, dressed in beautiful costumes, recited, sang and acted in a two-scene presentation, "Vyfleyemska Nich" (A Night in Bethlehem) by I.Y. Lutsik, which told the story of the birth of Christ.

The choir opened the third part of the program, singing a riveting "Pomolimosia" (Let us Pray) by M. Hayvoronsky, words by Y. Klen – a heart-rending summation of the 20th century's horrors of Communist persecutions, exile and death in the snows of Siberia. Then followed Christmas carols sung in Ukrainian and English, concluding with "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi."

This unique and memorable concert was a total success not only due to its content and execution, but also because of the high attendance – 900 persons – including many Fourth Wave Ukrainian immigrants and their families.

The last event of the Jubilee Year was a moleben followed by a lecture in English by the outstanding religious speaker and author, especially well known to listeners and viewers of the Catholic Radio and TV Hour programs, Rev. Dr. Benedict Groeschel, OSF, director of religious education and spiritual development for the Archdiocese of New York. His subject was "Who will Christ be to us in the new Century?" He spoke from personal experience about his past encounters with Communists and also of his prayerful hopes for the future. The Rev. Groeschel endeavored to explain the dual nature of Jesus Christ – man and God – to a capacity crowd, which included numerous Roman Catholics, many of whom had participated in a moleben for the first time, and had an opportunity to see the beautiful decorated Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Josaphat.

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Piracy of CDs...

(Continued from page 1)

The United States retains that option, but would rather work with the Ukrainian government to shut down the illegal manufacturing plants.

The ambassador said the United States is willing to help develop strategies to secure intellectual property rights for artists and recording companies, including the development of a legal basis to fight the problem; analyses of samples to prove bootlegging activities; and surprise inspections of facilities to ensure they are legally producing CDs.

Ukraine currently ranks with Bulgaria, Malaysia and Hong Kong as world leaders in the illegal manufacture of CDs. Last year about 2 million to 3 million bootleg CDs made in Ukraine and sold around the world generated \$250 million to \$300 million in revenue for Ukrainian music pirates. Since President Clinton and his Ukrainian counterpart, Leonid Kuchma, signed an agreement in June 2000 to wipe out Ukrainian CD piracy, it is estimated that 140 additional titles have been pirated for domestic or foreign consumption.

Illegal CDs from Ukraine have been seized in 20 countries. Bootlegged Ukrainian CDs are found in every corner of the globe, from Israel and Lebanon to Malta and Peru, as well as in Belgium, Russia and New Zealand.

Stefan Kravchuk, director of the Eastern European Department of the IFPI, whose member countries sold \$38 billion worth of music in 2000, said the problem seems to be getting worse. He said that illegal shipments of CDs arrested at customs points more and more often contain Ukrainian contracts and shipping invoices. A recent seizure of an illegal shipment in Malta contained more CDs than the country's citizens buy in an entire year.

Mr. Kravchuk said that because of Ukraine's lax attitude toward enforcement of intellectual property rights the pirates have no fear or even shame. He noted that in one case the director of a pirating operation called the customs service of a country that had just seized half a million of his illegal products to determine how he could get them returned.

Mr. Kravchuk said he rejects assertions by some Ukrainian government officials that the pirates do not realize they are breaking international law and are simply trying to make a living. He explained that if the manufacturers were as naive as some would rather believe they would not credit the legal producer or distributor on the outer packaging of their illegal recordings, as most pirate operations do.

"They know what they are doing," asserted Mr. Kravchuk.

The Ukrainian government has main-

tained that it is doing its best to battle the music pirates, but has stubbornly refused to admit the problem is as widespread as the music industry states.

Yaroslav Yatskiv, assistant minister for science and education, while questioning the number of seizures of contraband Ukrainian-produced CDs, said the hands of the Ukrainian government often are tied because it does not have a developed set of laws on intellectual property rights. He explained that the Ukrainian legislature has failed to enact the statutes to give the executive branch the tools with which to fight the pirates. He said some of the bootleggers outrightly question the right of the government to shut them down.

Ambassador Pascual gave a more vivid example of the power of the illegal CD manufacturing industry in Ukraine and the way it works in the Parliament to effectively freeze legislation.

"The arm of the bootleggers extends so far that they have proposed alternative legislation which in fact pirates the original bill (which has idled in the Parliament for months) but with the penalties taken out," explained Mr. Pascual.

Observers say Ukraine's best chance to avoid international sanctions for failing to fight the piracy of intellectual property is to copy the manner in which Poland rid itself of its CD bootleggers. Mr. Kravchuk of the IFPI said that today the Polish market, which once was a leading producer of pirated CDs, has grown to nearly \$160 million – nearly all of which is legally earned money. He said that Polish CD manufacturers now have agreements with record companies to produce legal titles and, contrary to what was thought earlier, have seen their profits rise dramatically since they went legitimate, even as they began to pay taxes. Where 10 years ago 90 percent of the Polish market was illegitimate, today that number has fallen to 25 percent.

The Ukrainian government, which often looks for an immediate benefit to whatever action it takes, should find an incentive here to develop and enforce the law. If it did, more international acts would tour Kyiv in support of their musical releases, which today rarely happens because the recording companies that hold their contracts don't see a market for their own legitimate product. If they came, these acts would generate tax revenue for the cash-strapped Ukrainian government.

Additional revenues also would flow from local Ukrainian musical acts who suffer from the pirating of their products as much as their Western counterparts. One such artist, rock musician Natalia Mohylevska, who along with several other Ukrainian musicians took part in the roundtable said, "Even I would then consider paying taxes."



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Tour 3: Ukraine and Central Europe. June 10-29, 2001.

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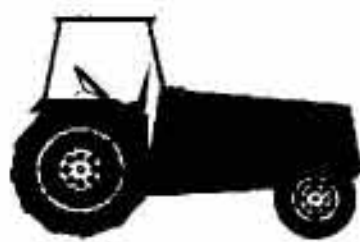
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

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.

Tuesday, March 8

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton present Dr. Oleksander Pavliuk, East-West Institute, Kyiv, and John Kolasky Memorial Fellow, who will give the 35th annual Shevchenko Lecture titled "A Challenging Decade: Ukraine and the West, 1991-2001." The lecture will be held at Education North, 2-115, at 7:30 p.m. For further information call the institute, (780) 492-2972, or e-mail cuis@ualberta.ca.

Friday, March 9

NEWARK: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School invites parents and children to an Open House Registration at 1-3 p.m. to be held in the school, located at 746 Sandford Ave. Parents will have the opportunity to learn about the school's academic curriculum, programs and student achievements, and tour the facilities. Children will have the opportunity to participate in classroom activities. For further information, contact the principal, Sister Evelyn, at (973) 373-9359 during school hours.

Friday, March 16

OTTAWA: The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa and the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa present the fifteenth annual Ivan Franko Memorial Lecture. Dr. Natalie Kononenko, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Virginia, and president of the Slavic and East European Folklore Association, will give an illustrated lecture on "Celebrating Marriage, Birth and Death: Contemporary Rituals in Ukraine." The presentation will be held in Room 257, Arts Hall, 70 Laurier St. E., on campus, at 7:30 p.m. The lecture will be in

English. Free admission. Refreshments will be served after the lecture. For more information call the president of the Ottawa UCPBA, Dr. Oksana Yarosh, (613) 823-5168, or Chair Coordinator Irena Bell, (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, March 25

FOX CHASE, Pa.: The Basilian Spirituality Center, as part of its annual spring symposium, presents a program titled "Falling Into the Eyes of an Icon: Praying with Icons." The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director, Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, St. Paul University, Ottawa, will speak about icons and how praying with icons draws us into a richer, deeper prayer life. The presentation will be held at the center, 710 Fox Chase Road, at 2-6 p.m. Pre-registration by March 16: \$30; at the door, \$35. For additional information call Sister Marina Bochnewich, OSBM, (215) 342-8381.

Friday-Sunday, March 30-April 1

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The League of Ukrainian Catholics (LUC) is sponsoring an annual retreat during Lent for Catholics in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and surrounding areas to be held in the beautiful setting of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate's St. Mary's Villa Retreat Center in Sloatsburg. Over the years hundreds of men and women, many returning year after year, have taken time out of their crowded lives to set aside one weekend to prepare spiritually for Easter. The Lenten Retreat theme this year is a Pilgrim's Progress towards the Celestial City and how we are to overcome the obstacles that lie in our way. Msgr. Leon Mosko, chancellor of the Stamford Diocese and the editor of The Sower, will be the presenter. Fee: \$95, covers the cost of room from Friday through Sunday, and meals on Saturday and Sunday. For early arrivals, a light meal will be available Friday evening for an additional \$5 per person. For additional information and/or reservations contact Marion C. Hrubec, 400 Dewey Ave., Saddle Brook, NJ 07663-5902.



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Ukrainian Educational & Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road

Hollywood, FL – March 15th at 6:30PM
Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2850 Taylor Street

North Port, FL – March 20th at 6:00PM
St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious & Cultural Center, 4100 S. Biscayne Drive

Warren, MI – March 24th at 5:00PM & 8:00PM
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The Weekly	March 19
April 8	
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DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES
of
DETROIT, MI
announces that its
ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING
will be held on
SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 2001, at 2:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian National Women's League
27040 Ryan Rd., Warren, MI

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:
20, 82, 94, 146, 165, 174, 175, 183, 292, 303, 309, 341
All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Stefan Kaczaraj – UNA Treasurer
Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn – UNA Auditor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn, District Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, March 2

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto is holding 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.

Ukrainian Research Institute will present a lecture by Jaroslav Isaievych, Krypiakievych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Lviv, titled "The Temptations of Pan-Slavism, Past and Present." The lecture will be held in the institute seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For further information contact the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Wednesday, March 7

Sunday, March 4 and 11

NEW YORK: The Yara Arts Group will present "Spring Songs" workshops in Ukrainian folk singing with Maryana Sadovska, who was born in Lviv, performed Yara's first project in Ukraine, and in December appeared in Yara's acclaimed "Song Tree." For the last ten summers she traveled through Polissia, the Poltava, Hutsul and Lemko regions of Ukraine collecting songs, stories and documenting rituals. Discover the folk voice in you. Enjoy traditional harmony singing, learn the ancient spring songs. You do not have to be able to read Ukrainian or music to participate. The workshops will be held at La MaMa Theater on E. 4th St., at 6-8 p.m. Fee: \$20 per session; pre-registration required. Call Yara at (212) 475-6474, or e-mail yara@prodigy.net or visit Yara's website <http://www.brama.com/yara/>.

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta presents, as part of its winter seminar series, a lecture by Dr. Oleksander Pavliuk, East-West Institute, Kyiv, and John Kolasky Memorial Fellow, titled "Ukraine's Search for Regional Security." The lecture will be held in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m. For further information call (780) 492-2972, or e-mail cius@ualberta.ca.

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

Monday, March 5

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard

(Continued on page 23)

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$10 per submission**) by *The Ukrainian Weekly* to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be no more than 100 words long; all submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of \$10 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by *The Weekly* during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

CANCELATION 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

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