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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Romanian Orthodox Church presents icon of St. Petro Mohyla to Kyiv church

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – An icon of the 17th century spiritual and cultural leader Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, prepared by monks of the Romanian Orthodox Church in honor of his canonization in Romania, was presented to the Annunciation Church of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy on January 14.

The Romanian Orthodox Church had canonized Metropolitan Mohyla a saint on October 13, 2002, during a ceremony in his hometown of Iasi, present-day



Metropolitan Petro Mohyla

Romania, assigning December 22 as the date of his commemoration. In 1997 a synod of the Romanian Church had recognized the canonization of Mohyla by the Ukrainian Orthodox. The metropolitan was canonized by both the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (1996) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate.

Representatives of the Ukrainian Embassy in Romania presented a stylized likeness of the legendary metropolitan of Kyiv, Halychyna and all of Rus' to the Annunciation Church of the National University of Mohyla Academy. Today known as the Church of St. Petro Mohyla, the church honors Metropolitan Mohyla, who founded the Kyiv academy that bears his name in 1631. Monks of the monastery in Iasi created the fresco.

"The tireless work of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, who was born into the family of the Moldavian nobleman Simeon Mohyla, is an example of the friendship, cooperation and good-friendliness between the Ukrainian nation and the nations of Moldavia and Wallachia (later Romania)," explained Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a press release.

Ukraine's Ambassador to Romania Anton Buteiko sent a greeting to the Annunciation Church in which he underscored that the "transfer of the icon to the Annunciation Church of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, which is a gift worthy of the memory of the great metropolitan,

(Continued on page 21)

## Kyiv denies new allegations that it sold equipment to Iraq

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Iraq's ambassador to Ukraine denied on January 16 that his country had purchased pontoon bridges or other field engineering equipment from Kyiv.

The repudiation came 10 days after a high-ranking U.S. official told a London newspaper that Ukraine had again raised the ire of the United States with fresh sales to Baghdad in the wake of the Kolchuha scandal.

Yet, Washington also made it plain that it was ready to continue to cooperate with Ukraine – although not at the highest levels.

Iraqi Ambassador to Ukraine Mozher Al-Douri said at a Kyiv press conference that the United States is manipulating Ukraine for its own political purposes and that no illegal arms sales have taken place between Ukraine and Iraq.

"You may come and see this for yourself," added the Iraqi ambassador, whose country is the subject of an intense investigation by U.N. experts searching for weapons of mass destruction and violations of sanctions placed on it by the United Nations after the Persian Gulf War.

Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma has been the focal point of accusations that Ukraine engaged in illegal arms trade with Iraq, particularly for an alleged sale of a Kolchuha air defense system. The U.S. has based its allegations on digital recordings that it obtained, which it has

verified to be authentic. On those tapes Mr. Kuchma is allegedly heard giving the authorization to sell the Kolchuha through a Jordanian intermediary.

The United States has yet to provide concrete evidence for its accusations, but it has determined the recordings to be sufficient proof to withhold further foreign aid to the Kyiv central government.

The U.S. official who made fresh allegations of improper sales to Iraq, whom The Times of London did not identify, said that evidence of a sale of military pontoons emerged on January 6, but did not give details. He merely told the British daily newspaper that Ukrainian transfers of military equipment to Iraq were "a continuing problem."

Nonetheless, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual told a Washington think-tank on January 11 that there is hope for U.S.-Ukraine relations and that Washington wants to maintain an open-door policy towards Ukraine.

While briefing members of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Ambassador Pascual noted that U.S.-Ukraine relations had eroded to their lowest point in more than 11 years of Ukrainian independence.

He said the process of deterioration began with the disappearance of journalist Heorhii Gongadze in September 2000 and ebbed with the Kolchuha affair. Contributing to worsening relations had been repeated allegations of denial of free speech in Ukraine and the downing of a Russian commercial airliner by the Ukrainian military, in which Kyiv at first denied involvement. Mr. Pascual added that Kyiv's behavior during international attempts to restore peace in strife-torn Macedonia two years ago was particularly vexing.

"President Kuchma assured [White House National Security Adviser] Condoleezza Rice, [NATO Secretary General] George Robertson and [European Union foreign policy chief] Javier Solana that Ukraine would not transfer heavy arms to Macedonia during a period of time when there were negotiations on a peace settlement. And within one month of that time there were transfers of heavy arms to Macedonia, which was a tremendous breach of trust," stated Ambassador Pascual, according to an RFE/RL report.

He explained that, as a result, the U.S. had concluded that Ukraine is not a reliable partner, and that it was no longer worth cooperating with President Kuchma. He said that relations with Ukraine at the ministerial level would now assume added importance.

The U.S. envoy said Ukraine needed to make an effort to restore the confidence of the West. He enumerated a four-

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## Ukraine's nuclear-power sector in dire straits

by Vera Rich

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Ukraine's nuclear-power industry, which satisfies close to 50 percent of the country's energy needs, is in serious financial trouble. The Chernobyl power station, the site of the world's worst nuclear disaster in April 1986, is a constant strain on the state budget.

The last of the working reactors there (No. 3) was ceremonially closed under pressure from the West in December 2000. But until the plant is finally decommissioned, it will need a constant input of money for water, gas, electricity and the wages of the maintenance staff. But there is no money. Instead, there are only debts that now exceed 20 million hryv (\$3.8 million). Recently, the water supply was cut off, although after an appeal from the staff about possible consequences, the Vodokanal supply company agreed to reconnect it.

But the draft Ukrainian state budget for 2003 allots to Chernobyl only funds for the staff payroll. According to Oleksander Antropov, the presidential representative at Chernobyl, it may be necessary to reduce

the safety level at the plant.

This is no easy decision. There are, Mr. Antropov said, "many millions of curies of radioactive" waste at the site, and the "sarcophagus" enclosing the ruined No. 4 reactor is in a "critical" state, with nuclear fuel still inside. Following the accident, a whole range of monitoring devices was installed, but there is no money to run them. Now, some Ukrainian lawmakers, in particular, members of the parliamentary Committee for Fuel and Energy, are suggesting that, although the closure of Chernobyl was politically correct, it was economically premature, and they are urging that the No. 3 reactor be restarted to provide the necessary electricity.

Almost immediately after the accident there was worldwide pressure for the permanent closure of the Chernobyl power station. However, the Soviet authorities, and later those of independent Ukraine, maintained that they could not manage without the electricity from the surviving three Chernobyl reactors.

Back in 1986, the G-7 countries agreed to provide "compensation" for the lost gen-

erating capacity by helping fund the construction of two additional reactors, one at the Khmelnytskyi power station and one at Rivne, a project known as K2R4.

The extra electricity is definitely needed. Yurii Kostenko, Ukraine's environment minister in the early 1990s, told the author of this note that closing or not closing Chernobyl was a matter of having to choose between the putative death toll of a possible new explosion at Chernobyl or the certainty of many thousands of deaths from hypothermia in the coming winter.

Eventually, the Chernobyl station was closed, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) began negotiating a \$215 million loan for the completion of K2R4. But, just when the negotiations seemed about to be finalized, the Ukrainian side expressed a reluctance to meet the bank's conditions. During the visit of EBRD President Jean Lemierre to Ukraine in mid-October, Ukraine's prime minister at the time Anatolii Kinakh, expressed a desire to renew negotiations.



## ANALYSIS

## The clan from Donetsk

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

### CONCLUSION

In order to bring peace to the Donetsk region, President Leonid Kuchma appointed Viktor Yanukovich head of the Donetsk state administration in May 1997. Mr. Kuchma chose Mr. Yanukovich because he knew he was very close to Rynat Akhmetov, the real boss of Donetsk. With the death of Akhat Bragin, the Industrial Union of the Donbas was taken over by Vitalii Haiduk, the fuel and energy minister in Anatoliu Kinakh's and Mr. Yanukovich's cabinets.

In 1998, to further solidify his position as he was preparing for his re-election campaign President Kuchma came to Donetsk and, according to reliable sources, made the clan a very generous offer: if they stayed out of politics but supported him for re-election, he and the Kyiv government would not ask questions about how they made their money and what became of it. It was a gentlemanly offer and it was gladly accepted.

In 1999 Donetsk brought out the pro-Kuchma votes and dealt a devastating blow to the local Communist Party branch, considered by most to be the strongest political organization in the oblast. In the 2002 parliamentary elections, Donetsk repeated this feat and secured a majority of deputies for the pro-Kuchma For a United Ukraine bloc. It was the only oblast in Ukraine that gave them a majority.

The newly re-elected president told the Verkhovna Rada during his inaugural address that they would "see a new Leonid Kuchma," and as proof he nominated Viktor Yushchenko as prime minister. Mr. Yushchenko, considered by most to be a real reformer and pro-Western politician, was given a free hand to choose his Cabinet of Ministers. He then made Yulia Tymoshenko the vice prime minister for energy. When asked why he chose her, Mr. Yushchenko told the author of this article that she was the only one who understood all the intricacies of the energy sector in Ukraine.

Ms. Tymoshenko quickly went to work to try to bring some order to this sector, beginning with the gas traders and the leadership of Naftohaz Ukrainy, the state gas-trading company led by Ihor Bakai, a close friend and supporter of Mr. Kuchma.

At that time, Mr. Bakai was already suspected of siphoning off Russian gas from the pipeline going to Western Europe and then reselling this gas to Slovak, Polish and other gas traders. Mr. Bakai also owed millions of dollars to the gas companies Itera and Gazprom. At one point in his career, Mr. Bakai created a dummy corporation in Cyprus, named it Itera International, and sent money to it, claiming that he was repaying the real Itera in Moscow, but in reality he was putting this money into his own pocket. Mr. Bakai was forced to quit.

In November 2000, Ms. Tymoshenko went after the coal barons. Her immediate enemy in Kyiv became Serhii Tulub, the coal minister and a prominent member of the Donetsk clan. In the winter of 2000, Ms. Tymoshenko asked President Kuchma a number of times to remove Mr. Tulub, but the president refused to do so.

What Ms. Tymoshenko had done by

going after the Donetsk coal barons was to stir up a hornet's nest. She was fired by President Kuchma in January 2001, and soon afterward the procurator general suddenly discovered that there had been grave irregularities at Unified Energy Systems of Ukraine when it was under Ms. Tymoshenko's leadership. Her husband was promptly arrested and thrown in jail, and a criminal case was opened against her. The government dropped the idea of trying to reform the Ukrainian coal industry.

Taking advantage of the Kuchma deal of 1998, the Industrial Union of the Donbas expanded. It presently consists of some 600 enterprises located in the three eastern oblasts of Ukraine: Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk and Luhansk. Today, the union is considered by many to be the backbone of the Donetsk clan.

The main commodity in which the Industrial Union deals is coal, especially coking coal used in the metallurgical industry. According to the director of the ARC Co. of Donetsk, Ihor Humeniuk, his company and the Industrial Union control 75 percent of the coking coal mined in Ukraine. This coal supplies the giant Azovstal and Kryvorihstal steel works and keeps them under their control. As to the other companies under their control, the Industrial Union of the Donbas is still suspected of stripping their assets.

One of the secondary pillars of the Donetsk clan is the Zviahillskyi group. As was mentioned Yukhym Zviahillskyi returned to Ukraine from Israel alive and well, if somewhat poorer. He went back to being the director of the giant Zasiadko coal mine – the largest coal mine in the world – and soon went about setting up a semipolitical structure called the Donetsk Zemliachestvo, a type of fraternity of Donetsk-born men who were of some importance.

A partner in this group is the former mayor of Donetsk, Volodymyr Rybak. He is said to control the construction business in Donetsk. The Zviahillskyi group also controls the First Ukrainian International Bank (where Mr. Yushchenko's brother is a member of the board.)

The man whom most consider to be the head of the Donetsk clan is Rynat Akhmetov. A Tatar by nationality, he is also one of the founding members and an active sponsor of the Muslim Party of Ukraine. He is the founder of the Donetsk City Bank (DonGorBank) and has great influence over the activities of most major companies that form the Industrial Union of the Donbas. Mr. Akhmetov is the owner of 51 percent of the shares of the company Vizavi, one of the union's founding partners. He is considered to be close to Boris Kolesnikov, the deputy head of the Donetsk Oblast Council and director of the Kyiv-Konty company, and to Mr. Yanukovich, the new prime minister of Ukraine. He is said to be worth more than \$1 billion.

By comparison, in a bold show of transparency, Mr. Yanukovich revealed his personal finances for 2001, declaring that his total income for the year was 21,363 hrv 35 kopecks (\$ 4,272.60). This consisted of his salary (17,526.43 hrv) plus honoraria from his academic activity (2,548.92 hrv). He also received financial aid for the needy from the government in the sum of 1,288 hryvnias. He does not own a car, a boat, or any property, and lives in a comfortable, yet not ostentatious, apartment measuring 108 square meters. He is just a regular civil servant.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### CIS summit slated for Ukraine

KYIV – Heads of state of the Commonwealth of Independent States will meet at a government residence in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast in western Ukraine on January 28-29, UNIAN reported on January 14, quoting Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Serhii Borodenkov. Mr. Borodenkov said the summit will focus on economic issues. "There will be virtually no politics at this summit – [only] issues of interests for the entire CIS will be considered," he added. Mr. Borodenkov said, in line with a ruling of the CIS Economic Court in 1994, Ukraine is a CIS founder and "participant," but not a member, since Kyiv has neither signed nor ratified the CIS Charter. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine posts economic growth of 4.1 %

KYIV – Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 4.1 percent in 2002, UNIAN reported on January 15, quoting First Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mykola Azarov. Mr. Azarov added that industrial production grew by 7 percent last year, while inflation was "virtually nil." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Zlenko and Powell confer via phone

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko and U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell have discussed by telephone the prospects for developing bilateral cooperation, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry's press service reported. Messrs. Zlenko and Powell discussed proposals which the foreign affairs minister put forward in his latest letter to the secretary of state "relating to some urgent issues of bilateral cooperation," the press service said. "The sides agreed to thoroughly study all approaches to stabilize Ukraine-U.S. relations," according to the press service. The two leaders also discussed the possibility of organizing a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries. The two also discussed the crisis around Iraq in the context of the expected United Nations Security Council meeting on this issue. (BBC Monitoring Service)

### Presidential administration overstuffed?

KYIV – Our Ukraine lawmaker Mykola Tomenko, head of the parliamentary Committee for the Freedom of Expression and Information, told UNIAN on January 13 that staffing of the presidential administration includes 619 salaried posts. Mr. Tomenko stressed that the figure, which was communicated to

him officially from the presidential administration, is double the number of positions in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine in the 1980s. This "significant overbalance" of posts in comparison with the number of those in the Communist-era Central Committee "looks unnatural," he added. National Deputy Tomenko said the presidential administration in its current form operates not as a consultative body but as "the supreme organ of the executive power." He charged that such a situation contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Resettled Ukrainians seek justice

KYIV – A nationwide organization called the Congress of Ukrainians of the Kholm and Pidliashia regions, uniting individuals (and their descendants) who were forcibly resettled from eastern and southeastern Poland to the Ukrainian SSR in 1944-1946, has called on the Verkhovna Rada to hold a parliamentary hearing devoted to their plight, UNIAN reported on January 13. The congress is demanding that legislators provide a legal and political assessment of the forcible post-war resettlement of Ukrainians from Poland, give those resettled the status of deported persons, and compensate them for moral and material damages. According to an accord between the governments of Poland and the Ukrainian SSR at the time, some 460,000 Ukrainians were resettled from Polish territory to Ukraine in 1944-1946. Another 140,000 Ukrainians were resettled in 1947 during Akcja Wisla from southeastern Poland to the so-called Recovered Lands, Poland's newly acquired areas in the north and west. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine faces new U.S. allegations

LONDON – The Times of London on January 10 quoted an unnamed U.S. official saying Ukraine might have transferred a pontoon bridge to Iraq in breach of U.N. sanctions. The official added that other Ukrainian transfers to Iraq are a "continuing problem." U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said the same day that he cannot confirm the new allegations but added that Washington will look into them. Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko said on January 10 that Kyiv has exported pontoon bridges, but never to Iraq. "If there are any pontoon bridges in Iraq, our government doesn't have any responsibility for it because Ukraine never sold such bridges directly

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## Ukraine's nuclear....

(Continued from page 1)

Lemierre was shown on Ukrainian television saying that the bank and the Ukrainian government had "agreed to renew talks" on the project.

In the meantime, however, the parameters and costs have changed, and the details of the project will have to be renegotiated. Moreover, Mr. Lemierre stressed the importance for K2R4 of cooperation between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund, saying that K2R4 is "a big long-term project, and it will have an impact on the energy sector in general."

Mr. Lemierre added that the project "will require long-term energy policy, and we'll talk both with the prime minister and the IMF on this subject." An IMF delegation is due to visit Ukraine at the end of October to discuss a new "stand-by" agreement. However, it may well be some time before the projected loan for K2R4 materializes.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian nuclear industry is strapped for cash across the board. At all the country's five operating nuclear stations, safety levels are imperiled by lack of money. There is a massive brain drain. According to Oleksander Bilychenko, the director of capital construction at Ukraine's national nuclear-generating company Enerhoatom, over the past three years, 280 specialists with top qualifications in nuclear power have left Ukraine, while 60 percent of those still at their posts want to leave.

To stem the outflow, Enerhoatom drew up at the end of September what it describes as a "social policy program" for its employees. But this would cost an estimated 91.8 million hryv to implement, which would mean trebling the present tariff for the sale of electricity to the energy market.

Yet, such is the state of the Ukrainian labor market that almost simultaneously with Mr. Bilychenko's announcement of the nuclear brain drain, it was revealed that at the Rivne nuclear station at least 10 senior engineering and administrative posts were held by unqualified people, whose diplomas in "nuclear engineering and ther-

mal-power stations" from Odesa Polytechnic University were forged. (When purchased three years ago, the going rate for such documents is said to have been \$500 to \$600 apiece.) The Rivne Oblast prosecutor has now started criminal proceedings under Ukrainian Criminal Code Articles 358 (deliberate use of false documents) and 367 (negligence in the workplace).

Not surprisingly perhaps, Rivne has had in recent months a record of malfunctions, breakdowns and emergency stoppages that, in spite of assurances from the station management that no escape of radiation was involved, built up into a worrying picture that eventually led the prosecutor to instigate an investigation.

Enerhoatom has had its own troubles. On June 5, 2002, the cabinet of Ministers dismissed Enerhoatom Chairman Yurii Nedashkovskiy, replacing him with former Fuel and Energy Minister Serhiy Tulub. Mr. Nedashkovskiy immediately filed a lawsuit against the Cabinet of Ministers, claiming illegal dismissal, and the trade-union committee of Enerhoatom also protested his ouster.

At the beginning of July, President Leonid Kuchma convened a three-day conference to sort out the "serious" problems (financial and otherwise) of the nuclear industry and, in particular, instructed the government to set up an interdepartmental working group to look into Enerhoatom's finances (a grim record of unpaid debts, overdue wage bills, and money earmarked for work on new reactors and upgrading safety measures failing to materialize).

A few days later, Mr. Kuchma in effect called for a purge of the company. "We must sort it out, and name 'the heroes.' The enterprise should work for people, not for the small group of people who have brought it to bankruptcy," the president said.

Then, in August, the Kyiv-based newspaper Den announced that several former officials (unnamed) of the company had been charged under Article 364/2 (abuse of power with grievous consequences). Interfax quoted Volodymyr Hohol, who was described as "acting head of a department of the Procurator General's Office," as saying that the accused had caused damage to the state in the amount of some 200 million hryvnyas over the period from 1998 to 2001, when, as managers of Enerhoatom, they had "concluded a number of contracts that they knew were not advantageous to the state in selling promissory notes through commercial banks, causing enormous losses to the company."

Furthermore, the harm done by corruption may have been compounded by incompetence. Den quoted a "source close to Enerhoatom" as saying that in one deal, the company lost profits "because of simple forgetfulness: Someone failed to take into account the payment for the transmission of electricity." Considerable sums of money, Den claimed, had "evaporated" beyond the borders of Ukraine in some rather strange deals, including the case of 500 tons of uranium concentrate, which Enerhoatom received in 2000 from the Ukrainian Ministry of Fuel and Energy at a price of 352 hryv per kilogram and then sold on to a Russian enterprise for only 97.2 hryv per kilogram.

Under Mr. Tulub's leadership, the situation has apparently improved. The whole commercial side has been separated into a new department, and a tender committee has been established with the aim of lowering the cost of buying equipment, materials, and services. A new social policy program has been drafted, even if it is not clear where the money will be found. Work on the K2R4 reactors has been speeded up. Mr. Tulub seems determined that the reactors will be built eventually, with or without the EBRD loan. But on both safety and financial counts, Ukraine's nuclear industry is still far from healthy.

## Microsoft responds to criticisms that new software uses "surzhyk"

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Responding to assertions being made on some Internet websites that Microsoft has developed a laughable, mixed-language Ukrainian version of its popular Windows XP software, the marketing director of its Kyiv office said that a huge misunderstanding has taken place and pointed out that no full Ukrainian Windows XP software package currently exists.

"This is not a Ukrainian software version of Windows XP," explained Valeria Kazban, "it is the interface pack. This is an effort to determine whether there is market interest among Ukrainian users."

In an exclusive interview with The Ukrainian Weekly, Ms. Kazban emphasized that the Ukrainian interface pack can be downloaded free from Microsoft's website and that the company made it available for public consumption to test demand.

However, she did not explain why this was not spelled out in the press release issued by Microsoft when the new product came online. In a press release, Microsoft Director of Product Development for the CIS Oleksii Badayev merely stated that the Ukrainian interface pack "was produced to meet the needs of Ukrainian buyers and to develop the variety of software programs with a Ukrainian interface."

Ms. Kazban explained that this is not the first time that Microsoft efforts have been misinterpreted. "I want it to be known that there are always a variety of points of view on any new Microsoft products," said Ms. Kazban.

The Microsoft marketing director for Ukraine explained that only Microsoft's Office XP software is currently available in Ukrainian, and is limited to the Word and Excel programs.

Regardless of the intermediary nature

of the interface pack, some visitors to the website <http://www.maidan.org.ua> went so far as to call it a "surzhyk," or mixed Ukrainian-Russian anomaly.

The basic problem, as contributors to the open discussion on the website suggested, is that the Ukrainian interface pack can be installed only on Russian-language Windows XP software. If you are an English interface user, or Polish, or German, or Chinese, you're out of luck, for now anyway.

In addition, as Andrii Shevchuk, one contributor to the discussion, pointed out in detail, there are several places where the program inexplicably reverts back to the Russian language, particularly in Outlook Express and the print mode of Word.

While Microsoft has translated the full line of its software into many languages over the years, Ukraine has had to fight for any Ukrainian-language version of Microsoft programming. Even though Polish- and Russian-language software has been available for around a decade, Ukrainian software appeared only last March, and that came only after a concerted effort by Ukraine's Ministry of Education and the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America, which is based in New York.

Microsoft eventually signed an agreement with Ukraine's Ministry of Education to produce Office XP in the Ukrainian language for the benefit of Ukrainian schools, many of which are computerized today.

Ms. Kazban underscored that the latest Microsoft initiative to explore a Ukrainian version of the more popular Windows version was not prompted by outside forces, but this time came from within the company itself. Ms. Kazban said that a decision on future Microsoft software in the Ukrainian language will be made after marketing tests are completed.

## UCCA questionnaire seeks community input

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), a leading umbrella organization in the United States since its founding in 1940, has continually tried to adapt to the changes within the Ukrainian American community.

In recognition of that fact that there still are sectors of the community that are not active in organized Ukrainian American life, and in order to help identify the needs and desires of the new immigrants, the younger generation and non-active Ukrainian Americans, the UCCA has developed a questionnaire.

This document addresses basic questions that will assist the UCCA and other organizations in developing future programs and activities that will serve the interests of the greater Ukrainian American community.

The UCCA is encouraging every Ukrainian to take a few moments of their time to fill out this questionnaire and send it back to the UCCA National Office, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

For further information contact the UCCA offices at (212) 228-6840. The questionnaire may be found at various locations, including local UCCA branches, the National Office and on the UCCA's website: [www.ucca.org](http://www.ucca.org).

## Kyiv denies...

(Continued from page 1)

point plan by which this could be done. First, he called on the country to deepen cooperation with the U.S. to strengthen its export control regime. Second, he said closer ties were needed between the Ukrainian ministers and the U.S. government, as well as between the U.S. Congress and the Verkhovna Rada. Third, he called on more obvious and concrete support by Ukrainian authorities for a democratic opposition and an independent media.

Finally, he suggested that U.S.-Ukraine military cooperation should continue and broaden, and that Kyiv should move forward in carrying out its NATO action plan. He added the U.S. has an obligation to help the country to join Western insti-

tutions such as the World Trade Organization and the European Union.

Reacting to Mr. Pascual's speech during a press briefing on January 21 – and disregarding the statement that Washington would not cooperate with President Kuchma – Ministry of Foreign Affairs press spokesman Serhii Borodenkov said the U.S. ambassador's remarks sent a positive signal.

"We are striving to overcome the crisis of confidence in our relations and continue to regard the U.S. as a partner," said Mr. Borodenkov.

Later that day, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell and Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatolii Zlenko held a telephone conversation to discuss ways to take the recent bumps out of relations between the two countries. The two leaders did not exclude the possibility of a meeting.

## Quotable notes

"I would characterize the relationship between the United States and Ukraine as perhaps the most difficult it's been since [Ukrainian] independence. Trust has been eroded. There have been missed opportunities, and in some cases there are radically conflicting perspectives on the relationship."

– U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual, speaking at a policy forum in Washington in the second week of January, as quoted by RFE/RL. The ambassador said the Kolchuhra affair was the single most damaging incident to bilateral relations, although the Gongadze case, lack of media freedom and arms sales to Macedonia at a time of peace negotiations also contributed to the worsening of U.S.-Ukraine relations.



## Four academicians present Ukraine update at Shevchenko Society

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – An illustrious panel composed of members of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU) appeared at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (known by the Ukrainian acronym as NTSh) headquarters in New York on December 14, 2002, to address a variety of political, social, cultural, linguistic and informational problems that are vexing Ukraine today. In the order of their appearance, the speakers were: Dr. Mykola Zhulynskyi, a former vice prime minister of Ukraine and now a member of the Verkhovna Rada, who is the director of the Institute of Ukrainian Literature at the NANU; Dr. Oleh Romaniv, the president of NTSh in Ukraine and secretary general of the World Council of NTSh; Dr. Pavlo Hrytsenko, director of the Division of Dialectology at the NANU Institute of Ukrainian Language, as well as a faculty member at the University of Lublin in Poland; and Dr. Serhii Halchenko, director of both the Taras Shevchenko National Museum in Kyiv and of the Division of Manuscripts at the NANU Institute of Ukrainian Literature.

The program was introduced by Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, the president of NTSh in America, and emceed by Dr. Anna Procyk, a vice-president of the NTSh in charge of lecture programs.

Dr. Zhulynskyi spoke in his role as a representative of the Ukrainian-Polish Inter-Parliamentary Forum, a group of lawmakers dedicated to promoting cooperation between the two neighboring countries, with a focus on Ukraine's "European Choice." Poland has reached out to Ukraine with a number of initiatives, which have been spurned by Ukraine, complained Dr. Zhulynskyi. On two occasions, Poland's President Alexander Kwasniewski offered to host a roundtable discussion between Ukraine's



Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, introduces the program. Seated (from left) are: Drs. Serhii Halchenko, Oleh Romaniv, Mykola Zhulynskyi and Pavlo Hrytsenko.

President Leonid Kuchma and the opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko. Although the meetings were to include the participation of Polish and Western European dignitaries as well, Mr. Kuchma declined both invitations. In contrast, in the last 10 years Ukrainian presidents have attended 26 meetings of the heads of state of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the post-Soviet Eurasian entity dominated by Russia.

Another source of irritation between Ukraine and Poland, Dr. Zhulynskyi observed, the controversy surrounding the so-called "Pantheon," a memorial erected by the Poles at the Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv to honor Polish combatants who died on Ukrainian territory in their war against the Western Ukrainian National Republic in the years 1918-1919. Twice Presidents Kuchma and Aleksander Kwasniewski were scheduled to unveil the memorial together, but each time the ceremony was canceled due to local opposition by the Lviv administration.

The latest emerging threat to Ukrainian-Polish relations comes from Poland's decision to mark during 2003

the 60th anniversary of the alleged mass killings of Polish civilians by Ukrainian guerrillas in the Volyn region of Ukraine.

Dr. Zhulynskyi said he believes that Poland is the only realistic partner willing and able to pave Ukraine's entry into the European Union and that it would behoove the Ukrainians to welcome Poland's helping hand, even if it should involve some compromises regarding Ukrainian historical sensitivities.

Dr. Romaniv dissented from that position, cautioning that we should not overestimate the Polish card as a ticket for Ukraine's entry into Europe. As a resident of Lviv, he was able to explain the rationale behind the local protests against the Polish "Pantheon" at the cemetery in Lviv. There is no equal in Europe, said Dr. Romaniv, for a memorial of such grandeur for enemy combatants buried on foreign soil. He added: Where are the "Panthons" of the German soldiers fallen on Polish territory? He then answered his own question by pointing out that they have been bulldozed by the Poles. According to Dr. Romaniv, Ukrainians find offensive the Polish inscriptions on the Lviv memorial, not the least of which

is the Polish spelling of the names of the Ukrainian towns where the combatants died.

Dr. Romaniv said he views the "Pantheon" in the context of what he calls an unwarranted expansion of Polish dioceses and parishes throughout Ukraine. With little indigeous Polish population to minister to these Roman Catholic parishes of the Latin rite are actively proselytizing among the Ukrainian population. Historically in Ukraine Latinization always was tantamount to Polonization, Dr. Romaniv reminded his audience.

Dr. Romaniv then directed his focus to the hapless political situation in Ukraine, which he said is being caused by a "chaotic coalition of oligarchs." In particular, he bemoaned the status of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine, which has been pushed out of the informational space by Russian. Today there isn't a single Ukrainian-only TV channel left in Ukraine. The only hope is a change of government, said Dr. Romaniv, concluding in English with "God bless

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# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## George Yurkiw, secretary of UNA Branch 130, dies

ASTORIA, N.Y. – George Yurkiw, longtime secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 130, died on December 18, 2002, after a serious illness. He was 73.

Mr. Yurkiw was born on September 17, 1929, in Mali Didushychi, near Stryi in western Ukraine, into a family of teachers. He completed elementary school in his village and then attended the gymnasium (secondary school) in Stryi. In 1944 the Yurkiw family emigrated to the West, and while in Salzburg, Austria, Mr. Yurkiw studied at the Ukrainian gymnasium there.

Mr. Yurkiw arrived in the United States in 1948 and a short time afterwards enlisted in the U.S. Army, completing training with a photography unit. He was assigned to the 2nd Division, which in 1950 took an active part in the Korean War.

After returning from Korea, Mr. Yurkiw trained new recruits. Once he completed four years of service in the Army, he worked for some time with the renowned dance master Vasile Avramenko, assisting him with film production.

Mr. Yurkiw joined the UNA upon arriving in the United States, becoming a member of Branch 130. In 1972 he became the branch secretary. In that position he displayed a great talent for organizing work and assisted the UNA's growth by enrolling many new members. He was recognized for his hard work by



George Yurkiw

being elected the branch's delegate to numerous UNA conventions, at which he was active as chairman of the Verifications Committee.

Mr. Yurkiw was active also in the Ukrainian American Veterans.

A parastas was offered at the Quinn Funeral Home in Astoria, N.Y., on December 20, with many mourners in attendance, among them veterans and New York City police officers with whom Mr. Yurkiw had worked for many years as an auxiliary.

Funeral services took place on December 21 at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church. The casket was draped with a U.S. flag and police formed an honor guard. Burial was at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y. Cadets of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point attended the funeral and participated in the military tribute paid to a comrade.

Surviving are Mr. Yurkiw's wife, Anna; son, Mark; and daughter, Renée Apostolos, with their families; sister, Lida Belendiuk, with her family; and other relatives.

### UNA BRANCH MEETINGS

#### Sunday, January 26

**WATERVLIET, N.Y.:** UNA Branch 13 and St. Nicholas Brotherhood will hold its yearly meeting at the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club at 2:30 p.m. On the agenda: reports for 2002, discussion and election of new officers for the year 2003. A reception will follow the meeting. All members of the UNA and the brotherhood (bratstvo) should be present. Guests are always welcome. For information call Nick Fil, (518) 785-7596, or Paul Shewchuk (518) 785-6793.

### IN MEMORIAM

#### George Yurkiw

September 17, 1929 – December 18, 2002

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the Members of the General Assembly, and members of Branch 130 and to the UNA membership at large that George Yurkiw, longtime secretary of Branch 130, died on December 18, 2002.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their sincerest sympathy to his wife, Anna, his children, Mark and Renee, grandchildren, and sister, Lydia Belendiuk and family. Funeral services were held December 21 at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria, with burial at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Cemetery in Hamptonburgh, N.Y. Mr. Yurkiw will be remembered for his long years of service and dedication to the UNA.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat!

## UNA announces changes in management at Soyuzivka

Joining the UNA to spearhead our Soyuzivka Project Renaissance is Nestor Paslawsky, of Ramsey, N.J., newly appointed as director of hospitality services. Mr. Paslawsky has a great deal of experience in hotel management, working both with the Ramada and Marriott hotels. His appointment is effective as of January 13.

After 15 years of continuous service, John Flis, General manager of Soyuzivka will be leaving to pursue other endeavors. Mr. Flis will remain at Soyuzivka through the spring in order to help in the transition to the new management structure. We thank him for his contribution and many years of continued service and wish him much success in all his future endeavors.

This completes the new management team at Soyuzivka, which now includes:

- Olesia Guran – reservations and front desk manager, who joined us this summer from Florida and the Best Western Hotel;

- Daria Nyzankiwsky – operations manager, in charge of maintenance and housekeeping, a former Soyuzivka employee, who returns to us from the Nevele Resort;

- Andrij Sonevytsky – executive chef, who will also serve as Banquet Manager; and

- long-time Soyuzivka employee Sonia Semanyshyn, who has assumed a new position as manager of accounting and back-office operations.

Stay tuned for a chance to meet the new staff "up close and personal" in future issues of the UNA's two newspapers.

– UNA Executive Committee

## Maizeville community hosts St. Nick



MAIZEVILLE, Pa. – St. John's parishioners were treated to a visit by St. Nicholas on Sunday, December 8, 2002. Approximately 60 parishioners attended this year's dinner and sang the traditional Ukrainian St. Nicholas song. After the dinner, St. Nicholas, assisted by parishioner Jason Yulich, paid a visit to the church members and spoke briefly about the importance of giving of one's self and kindness toward others. Each of the parish schoolchildren came to greet St. Nicholas and received a gift and traditional packet of gold foil-wrapped chocolate coins. Seen above are altar boys with St. Nicholas and the Rev. D. George Worshak, pastor.

– Joe Chabon, Secretary of UNA Branch 242.

## Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### January 22 lives on

For decades, January 22 was celebrated by Ukrainians around the globe as the Independence Day of Ukraine. Today, however, we have another, more recent, independence anniversary, as Ukraine's government has declared August 24 – the date in 1991 when Ukraine's Supreme Council voted to adopt the "Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine" – a national holiday. Many in our diaspora have now chosen to celebrate the August 24 Independence Day, while forgetting about January 22.

Nonetheless, we firmly believe that January 22 is a date that lives in history and, as such, should be a time for us to contemplate Ukraine's arduous, yet ultimately successful, road to independence – especially this year, on the 85th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

It was on January 22, 1918, that the Ukrainian Central Rada in Kyiv issued an edict that was the realization of an age-old dream of the Ukrainian people. "Henceforth, the Ukrainian National Republic is an independent, free and sovereign state of the Ukrainian people, subject to no one," it proclaimed.

Then, exactly one year later, the Act of Union consolidated all Ukrainian lands, east and west, into one Ukrainian National Republic. The historic merger, which occurred at a time of great chaos, the collapse of authority, social turmoil and war, came after the Ukrainian National Rada, the representative assembly of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, voted on January 4, 1919, in Stanyslaviv to unite with their compatriots in Kyiv.

The Act of Union between the Western Ukrainian National Republic and the Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on January 22, 1919, in Kyiv's St. Sophia Square. Consequently, a common general staff for both armies was created, a common currency was introduced, and a joint diplomatic delegation was sent to the Paris Peace Conference.

To be sure, the independence proclaimed in 1918-1919 was short-lived, as it fell victim to both external forces and internal factors. However, as Dr. Orest Subtelny underlines in his "Ukraine: A History" (University of Toronto Press), the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920 spread national consciousness to all segments of Ukrainian society. "... the rise of Ukrainian governments taught peasants to identify themselves as 'Ukrainians.' ... [Thus] the upheaval of 1917-1920 was not only a socioeconomic but also a national revolution."

So, then, the revolution whose key events are dated January 22, must be considered a success. Furthermore, its memory kept the Ukrainian national idea alive and it laid the groundwork for what was to come – albeit decades later.

As a result of the two events that took place on January 22 one year apart, and as a reaffirmation of the Ukrainian people's right to a life free of Russian Communist domination, the diaspora began to celebrate January 22 just as Americans celebrate the Fourth of July. Thirty years ago, in 1973, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., became the first school to observe this day as a holiday. City halls and state capitols across the nation raised the Ukrainian flag in commemoration, and Ukrainian communities celebrated a glorious day in Ukraine's history. Local observances grew into national events, with Ukrainian businesses and institutions being closed in honor of the day. And the dream of Ukrainian independence lived on.

That is why Ukrainians worldwide should continue to recall the milestone date of January 22. Let us mark the January 22 anniversaries each year by remembering Ukraine's long struggle for statehood – perhaps via something as simple as delving into our history books to refresh our knowledge. Let us also honor all those who came before us, who paved the way for Ukraine's current status as an independent member of the world community of nations – for today's independence is built upon the sacrifices of many preceding generations.

Jan.  
22  
1993

### Turning the pages back...

Ten years ago, in 1993, we marked an important anniversary – the 75th – of the proclamation of an independent Ukrainian state on January 22, 1918. In The Weekly's editorial on that occasion, we noted that, though it is a significant

anniversary of a significant historical event, there were questions within the Ukrainian community on just how we should commemorate this date.

The editorial went on to say: "The reason for the questions, of course, is the fact that Ukraine today has another, more recent, independence anniversary. ... There are those in the diaspora who would simply stop observing the January 22 independence anniversary, and choose instead the August 24 Independence Day as the focus of our community celebrations.

"Indeed, last year, it seemed most of our communities marked the first anniversary of the August 24 act. It remains to be seen how, or if, they will celebrate the January 22, 1918, date when the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) issued the Fourth Universal that proclaimed a free and independent Ukrainian state. (If the number of advance news items received here at The Weekly is any indication, then the 75th anniversary will be a low-key commemoration.)

"We would urge our readers, however, not to forget the January 22 anniversary ... Consider this: If there had been no independent Ukrainian state in the earlier part of this century, Ukraine would have been completely stateless for 300 years. Its claim to independent statehood would be seriously undermined. ... The independence proclamation of January 22, 1918, has been the guiding principle of all our community life in the diaspora. It was the legacy of January 22 that compelled us to preserve our Ukrainian culture, our history – the Ukrainian essence. ...

"It is a truism that the past is prologue. ... Without the act of January 22, 1918, would there even have been an act of August 24, 1991?"

Source: "January 22" (Editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, January 17, 1993, Vol. LXI, No. 3.

## CHRISTMAS PASTORAL

### Shout with joy, for God is with us

To the Reverend Clergy, the Religious and Faithful of the Eparchy of Stamford:

Христос Раждається!

"Shout with joy to the Lord, all the earth; sing to His name, give Him glorious praise." These words from the stikh of the Christmas Prokimen describe the feeling of the Nativity of our Lord. We want to shout from the highest mountain our joy that "God is With Us!" God became man and dwelt among us!

From the first promise to Adam and Eve that there would be a Savior, until the preaching of John the Baptist, humanity waited. It waited to be saved! It waited for the moment that God would keep His promise. The coming of the promised One, Jesus, was the beginning of the fulfillment of all the promises that God had made through the thousands of years that humanity had waited.

Jesus came as living proof that God is love. Jesus came to guide us as to how we can live in that love. God came to us so that our lives might be intimately joined together. In human relationships we can know God's love. It is in our relationships with others that we can be the instruments that God uses to extend His love to others.

God not only sent His Son to be our Savior, but He continues to send gifts of love to us in many ways. Sometimes, a kind word just when we need it is a gift from God, and the person is the instrument God uses. God uses priests as His instruments of healing in confession.

The talents a doctor has are God-given and the skills he exercises in healing are what he does with God's gift. God's healing hands are seen in the hands of a person.

Everything we have, all the talents we have, reveal God's gift of love for us. But they are not gifts meant to be used selfishly. Gifts are given to show God's love. They are given to help others. No matter what gifts you have been given, they are meant to be shared. A person gifted with something even as mundane as business skills is to use them to help others. I remember reading about Andrew Carnegie, who said it was wrong to die rich. He amassed an enormous fortune and left behind universities, libraries and museums that still enrich and serve humanity long after his death. God gave him talents that he used well, and, as a result, bettered the lives of countless thousands of people.

Love cannot be contained. Persons who are truly loving cannot keep love to themselves. Love, because it is of God, always expands outward. When we love – a person, a possession – we want everyone to know. This is the message of Christmas. God loves us! We are loved and we want everyone to know the love we have! So we want to shout and we want to express the love we have been given to those who need to know that God loves them.

In our world today, we need men and women of love to express the love of God for all humanity. When Christ was

(Continued on page 7)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Response to letter on Philadelphia visit

Dear Editor:

Leo Iwaskiw chose to write (letters, December 15, 2002) of the disappointments of the faithful in relation to the visit of our Major Archbishop Lubomyr Husar to our magnificent cathedral. I feel that his comments need to be addressed, as they were grossly misleading and unfairly tarnished some people and the celebration.

I have had opportunity to meet with Mr. Iwaskiw on a number of occasions, and have been generous with my time to listen to him. He knows from experience that I am approachable, and that I do not neglect the concerns of the faithful. Yet, despite the various items he has addressed with me on different occasions, he did not make any attempt to contact me regarding the issue raised in his letter.

Had he done this (which might be regarded as a basic courtesy), I would have had opportunity to explain some basics to him, and prevented his making hurtful accusation against others. This is something which I have experienced many times already in my experience with good people in our Ukrainian community here in the United States of America. So often people choose not to seek counsel or elaboration of information but are quick to criticize or go through other sources, such as newspapers.

Had Mr. Iwaskiw shown the basic courtesy to call, I would have informed him that our major archbishop's visit was not to the Church in the United States, as he states in his article, but was specifically planned with the major archbishop as a

visit to the Archeparchy of Philadelphia. All the letters and announcements reflected this. So, when Mr. Iwaskiw remarks that "the three active bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America were conspicuous by their absence," he unfairly demeans these honorable bishops. One week previous to the visit to Philadelphia, our major archbishop visited the Eparchy of Parma, where neither I nor other Ukrainian Catholic Bishops were present. This is understood in protocol – something about which I would gladly have informed Mr. Iwaskiw had he had the courtesy to inquire.

Had Mr. Iwaskiw bothered to inquire as to why the title patriarch was not used, and not judged this as a "stubborn omitting" and a "lack of respect," I would have informed him that this was done with the full blessing of our major archbishop.

The major archbishop himself has publicly stated that the use of the title is a purely voluntary choice, and he does not mandate it. He himself asked the celebrants during the papal liturgy in Ukraine not to use the title of "patriarch" in the presence of the holy father. He is very aware of my choice to await the final recognition, and is fully in agreement with this. This was communicated with all of our clergy of the archeparchy, and I have not opposed individual priests electing to use the title "patriarch" in their parishes should they desire. So, Mr. Iwaskiw would have realized, if he had bothered to ask, that the "omission" was not really an omission but a holding to status quo of respect.

Finally, Mr. Iwaskiw criticized the "widespread use of the English language during the divine liturgy," which he saw as

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

## The UIA's Man of the Year program: an explanation of its rationale and goals

by Walter Nazarewicz

Two recent and related events conducted by the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) – the initiation of “2003 – The Year of the Renaissance of Kyiv” and the selection of Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko as the institute’s 2002 Man of the Year – have generated considerable response in the community, including two critical letters published in *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda*. The programs required major effort on the part of the Institute and its supporters, and were established with exacting objectives. We believe most of our objectives were achieved, and achieved exceedingly well, and accordingly would like to comment on some aspects of the letters.

A brief review of the background leading up to the events may be useful. During the summer of 2002, following a constant barrage of highly negative news published about Ukraine throughout the world, the board of directors of the UIA decided to implement a substantial effort to help raise the self-esteem of Ukrainians both in Ukraine and abroad, and to inform non-Ukrainians of the progress achieved in Ukraine since its independence.

The institute established a number of specific objectives to be addressed through its program. The first was to obtain the support of all the major organizations in the diaspora. This was accomplished quickly and whole-heartedly – in itself a signal of

*Walter Nazarewicz is president of the Ukrainian Institute of America.*

the great validity of the essential idea behind our program. The second was to select as the program’s theme a topic of major importance, as opposed to one of limited, local interest. The third was to co-opt the support of Ukrainians in Ukraine so that the program would be a truly broad, “hands-across-the-sea” effort many in the United States and Ukraine have long desired. Finally, the institute set as an objective the selection of a theme that would be of interest to non-Ukrainians who generally have little appreciation for or knowledge of the rich culture and history of Ukraine.

After careful consideration the institute decided that one topic could accomplish the objectives described above – namely, the many positive developments that have occurred in Kyiv since Ukraine’s independence, resulting in the transformation of Ukraine’s capital from a relative backwater in 1989 to one of today’s shining lights of Eastern Europe. The institute believes that the extent of this remarkable transformation is not well-recognized by the Ukrainian American community, let alone the rest of the world.

Accordingly, the institute decided to designate 2003 as “The Year of the Renaissance of Kyiv” and to launch a series of programs, to be held at two-to-three month intervals throughout the year, on such topics as Kyiv’s architecture, arts, music and even current fashion design.

Our initial plan was to launch the celebration of “The Renaissance of Kyiv” on

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Response...

(Continued from page 6)

“unnecessary.” He particularly drew inordinate attention to the fact that the Epistle and Gospel were read only in English. He concluded that this “indicates a complete lack of respect and only alienates the faithful.” Mr. Iwaskiw exaggerates a point he is entitled to legitimately make. However, the reality is that over 75 percent of the divine liturgy was sung in Ukrainian. Yet, he does not share (and perhaps is unaware) that a significant portion of the children and faithful participating traveled by buses from distant parishes where Ukrainian liturgies are celebrated but the Ukrainian language is not spoken and not understood. He does not share how many hundreds of children were involved in preparations, in both languages.

I believe that the divine liturgy reflected a proper respect and dignity for all who participated. This was magnificently and most charitably reflected by the major archbishop’s bilingual homily, offered so all might hear and understand the Word of God.

Our major archbishop personified for all of us the genuine concern and charity of God for all who enter His Church. He gives us Ukrainian Catholics an example to follow and emulate if we genuinely are concerned for the well-being and nurturing of souls – in Ukrainian, English, or whatever language they present themselves in. Are we ready to embrace our mission as a Ukrainian Catholic Church, or are we going to choose to remain in the closet of inappropriate nationalism?

**The Most Rev. Stefan Soroka**  
Metropolitan-Archbishop  
Philadelphia

### Insulted by letter regarding UIA event

Dear Editor:

It is not my intention to discuss the letters by Jaroslawa Zelinsky Johnson and Marta Farion published in *The Weekly* on December 22, 2002. I obviously disagree with most of their statements and opinions. I have no doubt in my mind that anybody can write to the editors whatever she or he wishes. It is up to the editors, their civility, integrity and good taste to decide which letters deserve to be published. There is an absolute majority of your readers that disagree with authors of these letters and feel insulted.

My suggestion to the editor for the future is to be more selective and critical.

I also would like to bring to your attention that neither *The Weekly* nor *Svoboda* are private enterprises which are free to print matters that may be offensive to larger numbers of your readers.

**Andrew Paschuk**  
New York

**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.**



## The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

### The sad Christmas Eve carol

The melody is familiar, but the lyrics are something we have not heard before. At least, those of us from the DP generation have not. Yet on some more recent Christmas albums from Ukraine, and from Ukrainians arriving in the last few decades, we have heard a “new” koliada: “Sumnyi Sviatyi Vechir” ‘Sad Christmas Eve’.

This koliada is recorded in a song book from the Boyko region, “Folklorni Materialy z Otchoho Krayu” (Folklore Material from the Native Land), collected by Vasyl and Hanna Sokil (Lviv: Instytut Narodnavstva, NAN Ukrainy, 1998), under the category social-political koliadky. It is also in “Pisni UPA” (Songs of the UPA – Ukrainian Insurgent Army), compiled and edited by Zenoviy Lavryshyn (Toronto – Lviv: Litopys UPA, 1996. Series: Litopys UPA, vol. 25). If I am not mistaken, it is also in a songbook compiled in the Zelenyi Klyn region in the Far East, where so many Ukrainians had been exiled.

Kvitka Kondracka, director of the Vesnivka Choir in Toronto, told me that the koliada was documented in 1959 in the village of Ivanivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, by Pavlyna Ciupa, Orysia Stasiv, Lida Pazek, and others. Myron Maksymiw, director of the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir in Toronto, wrote: “I wrote down the words to this carol, as is, when I was living in Ukraine for five years (1990-1995-1996). With my family we sang it during Christmas. As for the diaspora, well, I don’t know. I’ve never heard anybody in Toronto do it, although many new immigrants do know it. This is the first time that I am performing it. The origin of the carol? I don’t know.” (My thanks to Maria Rypan for putting me in contact with Myron Maksymiw).

The melody is that of “Nova Radist Stala.” The lyrics, as with so many Ukrainian folk and war songs, are very matter-of-fact in describing sad, awful, terrible events. I have a feeling the words are not meant to be maudlin but, in the traditional style, just describe things as they are.”

“Sumnyi Sviatyi Vechir, v sorok shostim/siomim rotsi, po vsii Ukraini, plach na kozhnim krotsi. Posidaly do vecheri maty z ditochkamy, zamist maly vecheriaty – vmylysia slózamy...”

As with practically every Ukrainian song, there are many versions of the lyrics. The UPA songbook gives quite a few variations. But the basic text remains: A very sad Sviatyi Vechir (Christmas Eve) in the year 1946 or 1947 [the years of arrests and deportations to Central Asia and Siberia], with weeping wherever you go all over Ukraine. As the family sits down to supper,

the mother with her little children, she and they are crying, and the children ask where is our father. Mother, why is he not sitting down to supper with us? Because our father is in Siberia/in a distant land/imprisoned, and is remembering Sviatyi Vechir at home, in Ukraine. In another home, parents are weeping for their sons, one in Siberia, one in Berlin and one in the partisans (i.e., in UPA), and they will never see them again.

One version begins with “Chy chuly vy brattia” (Did you hear, brothers), the sad news, that our mother Ukraine has been chained. She is in chains, in prison, and thousands of innocent people have been placed in the raw earth. Then, the family sits down to the supper.

The koliada has been recorded on at least two albums: “Temnenka Nichka: Carols of Ukraine” by Savelia Curniski, including singers and musicians from Lviv (Savelia Curniski, 330 Sixth Ave. N., Saskatoon, Saskatoon S7K 2S5; 306-653-4646; savelia@sasktel.net); and “Pisni z-za Grat” (Songs from Behind Prison Bars) by Ne Zhurys, recorded in Lviv in 1990. (AV-Systems, 3253 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ontario M5V 1M3; 416-253-9314; www.mo-productions.com).

The latter is a collection of prison folklore of the Stalin-Brezhnev concentration camps and of UPA songs. The artistic director of Ne Zhurys was Viktor Morozov. This tape, if still available, is a chilling, haunting, yet truly beautiful record of that horrific time. Possibly the Yevshan Corp. and the Ukrainian Bookstore in Edmonton may still have this audio document of history in song.

In “Pisni UPA,” there are at least 33 different traditional koliada melodies with many more versions of contemporary wartime and Soviet-era lyrics. These are followed by Easter songs, also with new lyrics.

In hearing “Sumnyi Sviatyi Vechir,” I am again reminded that for my parents’ generation – one that encompassed both Displaced Persons and the population remaining in Ukraine and imprisoned in Central Asia and Siberia – Christmas Eve was not a joyful time. Even though it should have been, instead it was an evening of grief, mourning, remembering, wondering and hoping.

As one “vinshuvannia” or Christmas greeting, cited in the UPA songbook, put:

“Bazhayem zdorovlia, veseloho sviata, i v spokoyu schaslyvomu druhozho dizhdaty. Dizhdaty svobody, pry svoiyi rodyni khvalu Bohu zaspivaty v vilnii Ukraini!” (We wish you health and a joyous holy day, and may you be here for the same holy day next year, in peaceful bliss. May you live to see freedom, and with your family to praise God in a free Ukraine!)

### Shout with joy...

(Continued from page 6)

born, the world was at peace – the Pax Romana it was called – the Peace of Rome. Let us work together in love to bring about a new world of peace: the peace of Christ.

Let us together ask our Blessed Mother, who through her maternity on that first Christmas morning brought about the salvation of the world, to intercede so that her prayers may bring about

the peace and salvation of the entire world.

If we and all our brothers and sisters work together in love – the love that comes from God alone – we would truly shout with joy from all of the ends of the earth that “God is with Us.”

God bless you, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Amen.

Славте Його!

**+Basil**  
Bishop of Stamford  
(New York and New England)





## Wedding Announcements



*Laura Catherine Crews and Andrew Michael Salywon were married October 5, 2002 in St. Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church in Chandler, AZ. Laura is the daughter of Terri and Ronald Crews of Mesa, AZ. Andrew is the son of Beatrice and the late Michael Salywon of Tucson, AZ. Laura has a Masters in Molecular and Cellular Biology from Arizona State University and Andrew will finish his PhD in Plant Biology from Arizona State in March. Andrew spent high school summers at Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and did two summers of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University.*

### **Congratulations to our newlywed couples!**

*May they have the best of fortune and share the joy of love throughout their lives!*

— The Ukrainian Weekly

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*Wedding and anniversary announcements are published several times a year in The Ukrainian Weekly. The next Wedding Announcements section will be published in March 2003. To include your announcement in this section, please send us your information by February 24, 2003.*

*To receive a brochure about placing an announcement, or for further information, please call:*

*(973) 292-9800,  
ext. 3040.*



Chrystia Gorski and Ivan Makar were engaged on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2002, in New York City. The couple was married on October 12, 2002, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, NY.

Христя Горська та Іван Макар заручилися 1-го січня, 2002 р. в місті Нью Йорку. Вони одружилися 12-го жовтня, 2002 р. в Українській Католицькій Церкві Св. Івана Хрестителя в Гантері, Н.Й.

Др. Броніслав і пані Оріся Горські з Вінніпегу, Манітоби, Канада та Панство Андрій і Ірина Макарі з Квінз, Нью Йорку, США

вітають своїх дітей,

Хрустю та Івана

з нагоди їхнього вінчання,

та бажають їм Божого благословення, взаємної родинної любови, багато щастя й радості в подружньому житті.

Многая Літа! Щастя їм Боже!





## National University of Ostroh Academy officials visit Pennsylvania

by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas

PITTSBURGH – Following their successful sojourn to Minnesota, land of 10,000 lakes, “Team Ostroh” – Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, rector of the National University of Ostroh Academy, and Natalia Lominska, vice-rector – turned their attention to Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, historically Ukrainian America’s most significant locale.

It is to Pennsylvania that our earliest pioneers immigrated. Pennsylvania was the birthplace of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. It was here that all three of our remaining fraternal benefit societies, the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), the Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA), and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, were born. Our three major newspapers – Svoboda, America and Narodna Volya – were established here. Pennsylvania is home also to the Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan, Manor College, and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. More Ukrainian Americans live in Pennsylvania than in any other state.

Our first stop was Pittsburgh. The first mutual benefit society, now UNA Branch 53, was organized here in 1888 and formally established in 1892, two years before the formal birth of the Russkyi Narodnyi Soyuz, precursor to the Ukrainian National Association (UNA). Pittsburgh was also the birthplace in 1914 of the now defunct Ukrainian National Aid Association (UNAA).

The first Ukrainian church in Pittsburgh was the Ruthenian (now Ukrainian) Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, founded in 1891 by the legendary Father John Stefanovych of the famed “American Circle” of Ukrainian Catholic priests. Father Stefanovych was president of the UNA from 1902 to 1904.

A Presbyterian church was organized in 1903 and St. Volodymyr’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church came into being in 1926.

Our visit began with liturgy at St. John’s Ukrainian Catholic Church, where we were graciously welcomed by the pastor, the Rev. Deacon Michael Levy, Ph.D., and a number of parishioners who invited us for coffee.

The next stop was the radio studio of Michael Komichak, known in the community as the “mayor” of the Ukrainian Pittsburgh. Mr. Komichak had been advertising the Ostroh reception for over three weeks in both English and Ukrainian.

The Ostroh meeting, organized by Prof. Kathryn Dowbenko, was scheduled for the Cathedral of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh where some 50 people of all ages warmly greeted the visitors from Ostroh. Prior to the presentation, we visited the very impressive

“Ukrainian Room,” a community-wide project that showcases Ukrainian history, folk art, literature and music in the Cathedral. To my knowledge, the room is the only one of its kind at any American university.

That evening Dr. Pasichnyk, Prof. Lominska, Michael Komichak, my wife, Lesia, and I were guests of Rostyslaw and Katherine Dowbenko for a sumptuous sit down-dinner, where all of us had an opportunity to thank Mr. Komichak and the Dowbenkos for a highly successful Ostroh debut in Pittsburgh.

The following weekend we were off to Philadelphia, “City of Brotherly Love.” On the way to the reception at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Jenkintown, we visited Manor College where the president, Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski, showed us around. As we toured the facilities, the Ostroh visitors were amazed at what the Basilian sisters had accomplished. They were especially impressed with the modern library and the state-of-the-art dental laboratory in which future Manor dental technician graduates have an opportunity to hone their skills.

Equally amazing was the Ukrainian Heritage Center located on the premises. It was obvious that Ukrainian culture is near and dear to the hearts of the Basilian nuns at Manor. Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike have an opportunity to learn Ukrainian Easter egg-making and embroidery in the center. The latest addition, a Basilian Spiritual Center, directed by Sister Marina Bochnovich, OSBM, was most impressive as well. Our tour ended with a delicious lunch in the convent.

During the tour we also visited a computer lab in which some older nuns were become computer literate. “How wonderful it is for the Catholic Church to have nuns such as these,” exclaimed Dr. Pasichnyk. “They are spiritual and yet in touch with the real world. I would like our religious to see what I’ve seen here.”

The reception at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center was organized by the dynamic Orysia Hewko and the indefatigable Ulana Mazurkevich, longtime Philadelphia activists. Once again, the reception was warm, friendly and productive.

Our trip to Pennsylvania was beneficial for everyone who participated. Ukrainians in Pennsylvania had an opportunity to meet and greet outstanding educators from Ukraine, and the Ukrainians from Ostroh had a chance to learn more about our community. Over and over again, one heard our visitors voice amazement at what Ukrainians in the United States have been able to accomplish.

“We knew so little about America’s Ukrainians,” Dr. Pasichnyk kept telling me. “The Soviets tried to convince us that

(Continued on page 19)



St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pittsburgh.



Visiting a dental laboratory at Manor College are (from left): Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk, Manor College President Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski, OSBM, and Prof. Natalia Lominska.



During a presentation of Ostroh Awards (from left) are: Prof. Natalia Lominska, Michael Komichak, Dr. Ihor Pasichnyk and Prof. Kathryn Dowbenko.



Team Ostroh and Michael Komichak visit the Ukrainian Room at the Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh.



## Commemorating a legendary Ukrainian pianist: Lubka Kolessa (1902-1997)

MONTREAL — A program celebrating the life and international concert career of the legendary Ukrainian pianist, Lubka Kolessa, on the centenary of the artist's birth, was held on November 17, 2002, at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall under the auspices of the Olha Basarab Ukrainian Women's Organization of Montreal. The program featured a lecture by Luba Zuk, former student of Lubka Kolessa and now professor of piano at the faculty of music at McGill University. The lecture was illustrated using the recently issued three-set CD recording of Mme. Kolessa's live performances.

In her lecture, Prof. Zuk outlined the active life path of Lubka Kolessa from her birth in Lviv in 1902, through years of training in Vienna, her early public concerts, and her spectacular rise to a great international career. In her overview Prof. Zuk singled out Kolessa's triumphant concert tour in (Soviet) Ukraine in 1928, acclaimed appearances with leading orchestras under renowned conductors in practically all the major concert halls of Europe, as well as several tours in South and North America, concluding with her arrival in Canada in 1940, where she continued to lead an active career as a performer and subsequently gained recognition as a great pedagogue until her passing in 1997.

In the course of her lecture Prof. Zuk quoted some of the countless accolades accorded Lubka Kolessa by music critics, press and conductors alike. The great conductor Bruno Walter considered Kolessa "certainly one of the most superb pianists of our time"; Harold Taubman of New York judged her "an artist with a mind and heart of her own"; the Toronto Globe and Mail article, headlined "Kolessa's Triumph" recounted that "No pianist of recent years roused more sincere and fer-

vent expression of admiration," going on to note that a particular performance "was a rendering that stirred every musical fiber in those who heard it." "Masterly Performance," said the Washington Sun, and Rio de Janeiro's A Noite wrote "the concerts of Lubka Kolessa were a great event in the world of art."

European critics were equally unanimous in their praise of Kolessa's pianistic artistry; the press of Berlin, Leipzig,

Munich, Dresden, Zurich, Stockholm, Prague, Copenhagen, Lviv, Kharkiv and Kyiv, among others, referred to her variously as "a pianistic phenomenon," "a star of the first magnitude," and "exciting, moving, inspiring, brilliant, colorful, superbly artistic."

In closing, Prof. Zuk informed the audience that the McGill Faculty of Music has established the Lubka Kolessa Scholarship Fund, commemorating the

pianist's teaching activity at McGill University in 1960-1971. The scholarship will benefit gifted piano students and will preserve and perpetuate the legacy of this great Ukrainian pianist. (It was noted that McGill University will issue receipts for income tax purposes for all donations towards the Lubka Kolessa Scholarship Fund.)

The audience was also reminded about the three-set CD recording — "Lubka Kolessa," which was recently released on the DoReMi label as part of the Legendary Treasures Series. The CD is available in music stores or by accessing the label's website: [www.doremi.com](http://www.doremi.com). Recorded featured works include Piano Concerto No. 3 by Beethoven and Piano Concerto No. 24 by Mozart with the Saxon State Orchestra and the Berlin Radio Orchestra, respectively, as well as solo works by Chopin, Scarlatti, Mozart, Liszt, Brahms, and Schumann, among others.

An extensive exhibition of photographs and documents from the Kolessa Family Archives, organized and presented by Tetiana Gerych, daughter of Lubka Kolessa's younger sister, the renowned cellist Chrystia Kolessa (1915-1978), was a special feature of the event.

As part of the program proceedings, Yaroslava Maksymkiw, UWO Montreal chapter president, delivered opening and closing remarks; Vira Banit, UWO cultural officer, introduced the speaker; and Ludmyla Korolec recited a poem appropriate to the occasion, Mykola Voronyi's "Sertse Muzyky" (The Heart of Music).

The program concluded with a lively question and answer period, while several members of the audience offered personal reminiscences of performances by the legendary artist.



At an event celebrating the centenary of the birth of the legendary Ukrainian pianist Lubka Kolessa in a program organized by the Olha Basarab Ukrainian Women's Organization of Montreal are guest speaker Prof. Luba Zuk (left), and Tetiana Gerych, niece of Lubka Kolessa, with photos forming part of the Kolessa Family Archives exhibition in the foreground.



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## Pennsylvania children perform "vertep" in Washington

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – A group of young Ukrainian American children from Pennsylvania came caroling to the nation's capital on January 9.

They performed a Christmas play at the Embassy of Ukraine at the invitation of Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, who saw their performance at the United Nations in December. And, on the way through the capital, they had the bus stop in front of the White House for some impromptu caroling "for the president."

The ensemble was organized by Roman and Danyila Loun of Philadelphia, who wrote, designed and produced a Christmas play called "Peace and Joy to Your Home" that combines elements of the traditional costumed "vertep" caroling group format with what Ukrainian Americans recognize as a "Mykolaiko" program, with St. Nicholas and his angels bearing gifts for good children. The play intertwines segments of Christian and Ukrainian history with Ukrainian Christmas traditions and carols.

The Embassy audience, which included diplomats and invited Ukrainian-American guests, enjoyed the evening, many commenting on the children's exquisite costumes.

Earlier, as the children began caroling in front of the White House, Mr. Loun recalled, they were approached by one of the guards, who asked them what they were doing.

"It's the third day of Ukrainian Christmas," Mr. Loun told the guard, "and we came to carol for the president."

"O.K.," he said the guard replied. "Merry Christmas."

Mr. Loun told *The Weekly* that his involvement with organizing verteps goes back to 1989 in Ukraine, when, as a board member of the Cultural Fund of Ukraine, he suggested having a nationwide vertep competition. As it turned out, his group from Lviv came out on top in the Kyiv finals. At that time he was also working for Kobza, a Ukrainian-Canadian recording joint venture enterprise that organized the Chervona Ruta Ukrainian song festivals.

He said that he and his wife have been working on Christmas programs in the United States since 1996, when they emigrated here after winning the annual U.S. diversity visa ("green card") lottery. Until last year, these performances were, for the most part, in the "Mykolaiko" format, he said.

Then they decided to do a vertep on a

grand scale. The preparation work, including the designing and sewing of costumes, went on throughout the year and culminated in their debut performance as part of the cultural program during Ukrainian Day at the United Nations on December 19. While in New York the 27-member ensemble also performed at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Three days after their Washington appearance, on January 12, the vertep carolers performed before about 500 enthusiastic fans at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Philadelphia.

Ms. Loun, who is the artistic director, costume designer and co-writer (with her husband) of the vertep, said she was overwhelmed by the hometown audience's enthusiastic reaction to the performance. Afterwards, she said, many parents approached her about getting their children involved in future productions. According to Mr. Loun, they plan to expand their cultural programming in the future.

Except for carolers George, Larysa and Oleksander Woskobiynyk, who are third-generation Ukrainian Americans from State College, Pa., the ensemble consists of children of recent, Fourth Wave immigrants from Ukraine living in the Philadelphia area, Mr. Loun said.

The other carolers are: Maryan Bodnar, Christopher Kril, Daria and Maria Loun, Marian Petryk, Julia Stupen, Julia Vasilovski, Maria Vengrenyuk, Greg Yakimiw and Natalia Zaichlyi.

The cast also includes Daryna Kutuza and Oksana Vovchuk as the two angels; Alexander Kutuza as King Herod; and Oleg Stupen, Dmitro Tsyuman and Roman Vengrenyuk as the three Ukrainian grand princes. Mr. Loun plays St. Nicholas; and helping the ensemble vocally is the Holubka quartet (listed in the program as "Golubka") – Halyna Bodnar, Maria Kaminsky, Nadya Petryk and Halyna Stupen.

The ensemble's performances in New York were sponsored by the International Union of Ukrainian Businessmen Inc., and received financial support from a small group of sponsors: Meest Media Corp., Halyna and Oleksij Woskobijnyk, New York's two Ukrainian credit unions – Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union and Self Reliance (NY) FCU – and the Selfreliance Ukrainian-American FCU of Chicago.

Transportation costs for the Washington excursion, however, were covered by the performers themselves, as well as audience donations, dropped into a caroler's hat after the performance.



Yaro Bihun

Angel Oksana Vovchuk recites her lines during a "vertep" at the Embassy of Ukraine.



Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko thanks the vertep carolers and Embassy guests. Standing next to him in the foreground are (from left): Julia Stypen, Oksana Vovchuk (angel), Roman Loun (St. Nicholas), Daryna Kutuza (angel), Marian Petryk (centurion) and Christopher Krill (with star).

## Yevshan ensemble teams up with Chorale Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn. – The Yevshan Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble joined forces with Chorale Connecticut on December 7 and 8, 2002, for a pair of concerts featuring Christmas carols and Advent hymns from a variety of European traditions. Titled "An Old World Christmas," the program included works by Hector Berlioz, Randall Thompson, John Carter and Michael Praetorius, as well as Ukrainian seasonal favorites by Kyrilo Stetsenko, Mykola Leontovych and Anatolii Avdiievsky.

"This was an exciting musical collaboration between two unique choirs," said Ihor Stasiuk, the president of the Yevshan ensemble, who helped conceive the idea of the joint concert with friends from both ensembles. "The repertoire was both challenging and rewarding, and we were very impressed with the Chorale's ability to master the Ukrainian text and to capture the spirit of such works as Dmytro Bortniansky's choral concerto, "Slava Vo Vyshnykh Bohu" ("Glory to God in the Highest").

The first concert was held at the First Congregational Church in Meriden, Conn., on Saturday evening, December 7, 2002. The two choirs processed into the church singing "O Come, O Come, Emmanuel," first in

unison, and then breaking into harmony on the third and fourth verses once all 80 singers assembled before the altar. The women's ensemble from Yevshan then intoned the chant of the Christmas "Irmos" – "A Great and Wondrous Miracle" ("Velychne i Preslavne Chudo") immediately followed by the traditional setting of "O Come All Ye Faithful."

Under the direction of Chorale Connecticut's Dorothy Barnhardt, the combined choir performed Michael Praetorius' beloved Christmas hymns "Lo How a Rose E 'Er blooming" and "In dulci Jubilo," as well as Max Reger's "Virgin Slumber Song" performed by the women's sections only.

Ms. Barnhardt is a well-respected choral conductor and vocal instructor in Connecticut. She studied conducting with Maestro Otto Werner-Mueller during his tenure at Yale University and studied voice with Eva Likova in New York City. She taught voice in the department of music at Choate Rosemary Hall for seven years, and attended the famed Robert Shaw Choral Workshops at Carnegie Hall in 1994 and 1996.

The Meriden concert received extensive coverage in the *Record-Journal* which covers events in central

(Continued on page 17)



Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko's wife Natalya reaches into her handbag to come up with the first donation, as caroler Christopher Krill starts taking his hat around the audience.



# Canada-Ukraine archeological expedition renews excavations at Baturyn

by Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev

TORONTO – Located in the Chernihiv region north east of Kyiv, the town of Baturyn was the official capital of the Kozak Hetman state in eastern Ukraine in 1669-1708 and 1750-1764.

In 2001-2002, Ukrainian and Canadian archaeologists and historians renewed the excavations in this town after initial digs in 1995-1997. The expedition is sponsored by the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America. Valuable advice for the Baturyn project has been given by Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of the CIUS.

The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto has administered the funds that Ukrainian communities in Canada and the United States donated for the project. Prof. Martin Dimnik of this institute has overseen these funds and contributed to dissemination of the expedition findings in Canadian academic publications. The University of Chernihiv provided an archaeological team consisting of 70 students and scholars led by Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko. This writer participated in this dig as the research fellow of CIUS responsible for the Baturyn archaeological project.

The researchers uncovered almost completely the foundations of the hetman's large brick palace in the citadel of Baturyn and established its approximate size (24 by 36 meters), ground plan and architectural design. The palace was constructed by hetmans Demian Mnohorshnyi (1669-1672) and Ivan Samoilovych (1672-1687) in the Kozak Baroque style. The extant office of the Kozak regiment in Chernihiv and the building known as "Mazepa's Mansion" in Kyiv of the turn of 18th century represent the analogies to the hetman's palace in Baturyn.

Near this palace, the remains of the contemporaneous wooden Church of the Resurrection have been found; they will be fully excavated next year.

On the site of Baturyn's fortress, the remnants of the spacious luxurious house of a Kozak officer or "starshyna," possibly a colonel, was discovered. It was erected at the turn of 18th century and had an area of about 100 square meters, four rooms and a vestibule. The expensive decorative glazed ceramic revetment and roofing tiles of this wealthy urban dwelling emulated those of the palaces, churches or colleges of the hetman state.

The expedition has also continued work on the country residence of Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1709) in the suburb of Honcharivka near Baturyn. At around 1700, a magnificent, three-story masonry palace, 30 by 15 meters was built there by Mazepa in a Western European Baroque style as well as a wooden private church.

The palatial foundations were excavated in 1995-1997. In 2002, the exploratory digs revealed the remnants of an unidentified structure at Mazepa's villa. Further excavations are needed, however, to determine the architecture and function of this building and to verify its intriguing hypothetical identification with the private church of Mazepa.

Archaeologists have found nearly 60 types of ceramic tiles, or "kakhli," of various shapes with relief pat-

*Volodymyr Mezentsev, Ph. D., is a visiting professor at the Slavic department of the University of Toronto and a research fellow of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.*



Excavations of the brick floor remnants of a wealthy Kozak officer's house.

terns manufactured by local and Dutch artisans in the 17th and 18th centuries. The more sophisticated of them were covered with polychrome glazing. Their ornamental motifs were derived from Ukrainian folk art, church iconography and West European Baroque painting or relief sculpture. These ceramic tiles were used for the decoration of ovens or fireplaces in the hetman palaces and rich urban dwellings.

The excavations have also yielded various weapons and tools, gilded copper icons, bronze and silver ornaments for women, fragments of brocade embroidered with golden and silver threads, Kozak ceramic tobacco pipes, and many fragments of pottery and glassware of the 17th and early 18th centuries. Numerous finds of Polish, Dutch, Swiss and Russian silver and copper coins and German lead trade seals of this time testify to the lively international commercial contacts maintained by the hetman capital.

The excavated hetman palaces were burned in 1708 when Baturyn was devastated by Russian troops. Its Kozak garrison and the bulk of the town's civilian population of about 15,000 people were massacred as a punitive measure against the rebellious Mazepa and his followers who had joined the Swedes in the Northern War.

Researchers have found evidence of massive destruction of the hetman capital in 1708 – the remnants of many burned or ruined structures and 26 skeletal remains mainly of elderly men, women and children, some of which show signs of a violent death. Most were identified as victims of the attack on the town by the Russian army.

Thus, the excavations of Baturyn have brought to light much new archaeological evidence for the study of the hitherto little-known history and culture of the capital of Kozak Hetman Ukraine.

## Information for donors

The Ukrainian-Canadian archaeological expedition intends to continue the excavations of Baturyn in 2003. Chernihiv archaeologists have estimated the cost of these excavations at \$16,000 (U.S.) per summer season. The researchers also plan to publish a collection of articles on the history, archaeology, architecture and art of the Hetman state's capital along with a richly illustrated electronic edition of the selected essays on CD-ROM, as well as to create a website on Baturyn's antiquities.

The excavation project and publication of its findings depend on donor support. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies of the University of Toronto administers the Canadian and American funds for the Baturyn archaeological project. To support this project, kindly send donations may be sent to: Prof. Martin Dimnik, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 59 Queen's Park Crescent E., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C4. Make your check payable to: Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies – Baturyn project. The institute will issue receipts for tax-deductible purposes.

Organizations, institutions and private donors supporting the Baturyn excavations and dissemination of its research results will be gratefully acknowledged in the publications and public lectures related to this project.

For information, please contact: Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev, 100 High Park Ave., Apt. 2015, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6P 2S2; telephone (416) 766-1408; e-mail: v.mezentsev@utoronto.ca.



The producer of the video film on Baturyn excavations, Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev of the University of Toronto (center) and film director Oleh Chorny of Kyiv.



The Baturyn archaeological expedition leaders (from left): Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (University of Toronto), archaeologist Yuriy Sytyi (University of Chernihiv), Prof. Oleksander Motsia (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine), and Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko (University of Chernihiv), leader of the expedition.



## Baturyn: historic capital of the Kozak Hetman state

by Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev

TORONTO – Baturyn is located in the Chernihiv Oblast, northeast of Kyiv in central Ukraine. The town emerged as a fortress built on the high bank of the Seim River by the princes of the Chernihiv Principality in the 11th century.

From the beginning of the 17th century, this small

provincial town, or “mistechko,” grew substantially in significance. In 1648, during the rebellion led by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky against Polish domination in Ukraine, the Kozaks wrested control of Baturyn from the Poles. In 1654 the town was granted to use Magdeburg law, providing it with municipal self-rule. Between 1669 and 1708, Baturyn was the official capital of the Kozak Hetman state in Left-Bank Ukraine.

The town flourished during the glorious reign of Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708), growing to an area of approximately 100 hectares with a population of about 20,000. Baturyn had 40 churches and private chapels, two monasteries, and a college for diplomats and government officials (“Kantseliarsky Kurin”).

The town’s development was disrupted in 1708 during the Northern War between Russia and Sweden. After Mazepa and his followers sided with the Swedes, the hetman capital was seized and ravaged by the Russian punitive troops under the command of Aleksandr Menshikov, the favorite of Tsar Peter I. The Kozak garrison of 8,000 and the bulk of the civilian population were massacred. Ukrainian scholars have estimated the number of Baturyn’s victims at between 13,000 and 15,000. The figure of 21,000 casualties has also been cited.

As a result of this total destruction, Baturyn stood deserted for about 40 years, recovering by the mid-18th century. It briefly regained its prestigious status as the hetman capital during the reign of the last hetman, Kyrylo Rozumovsky (1750-1764) until the autonomous Kozak Hetman state was abolished and absorbed by the Russian Empire in 1764. Following Rozumovsky’s death in 1803, Baturyn gradually declined. Now, it is a small semi-agrarian provincial town with a population of about 4,000.

Before the independent Ukrainian state was re-established in 1991, any research of Baturyn was impossible. In 1995-1997, an archaeological expedition from the University of Chernihiv began excavating in Baturyn. These field investigations, however, were halted after 1997 because of lack of funding.

Thanks to financial support from the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada and the United States, the excavations in Baturyn were renewed in 2001. This expedition, consisting of Ukrainian and Canadian archaeologists and historians, has been sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine), the Shevchenko Mediaeval Scientific Society of America, the University of Chernihiv and the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies at the University of Toronto.

Archaeologists have prepared a reconstructive plan of mediaeval and early modern Baturyn and its environs. They uncovered the remnants of the two Baroque masonry hetman palaces, churches, buildings of the townsfolk and Kozak households, town fortifications, traces of urban crafts and arts, Western trade imports and coins testifying to the international commercial contacts of the hetman capital in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The excavations have also yielded evidence of the massive devastation of the Hetman capital in 1708: the remnants of many burned or ruined structures and 26 skeletal remains, mainly of elderly men, women and children. Most were identified as victims of the attack on the town by the Russian army. Several of the skeletons bear the signs of a violent death, e.g., smashed or cut skulls, some with bullet holes or severed bones of limbs. They were often buried near their destroyed houses in shallow grave pits; some bodies probably remained unburied.

The results of the Baturyn excavations will be disseminated in public lectures, academic and popular scholarly articles in English and Ukrainian, in Canadian and American journals and newspapers, documentary video films, as well as on radio and TV programs.

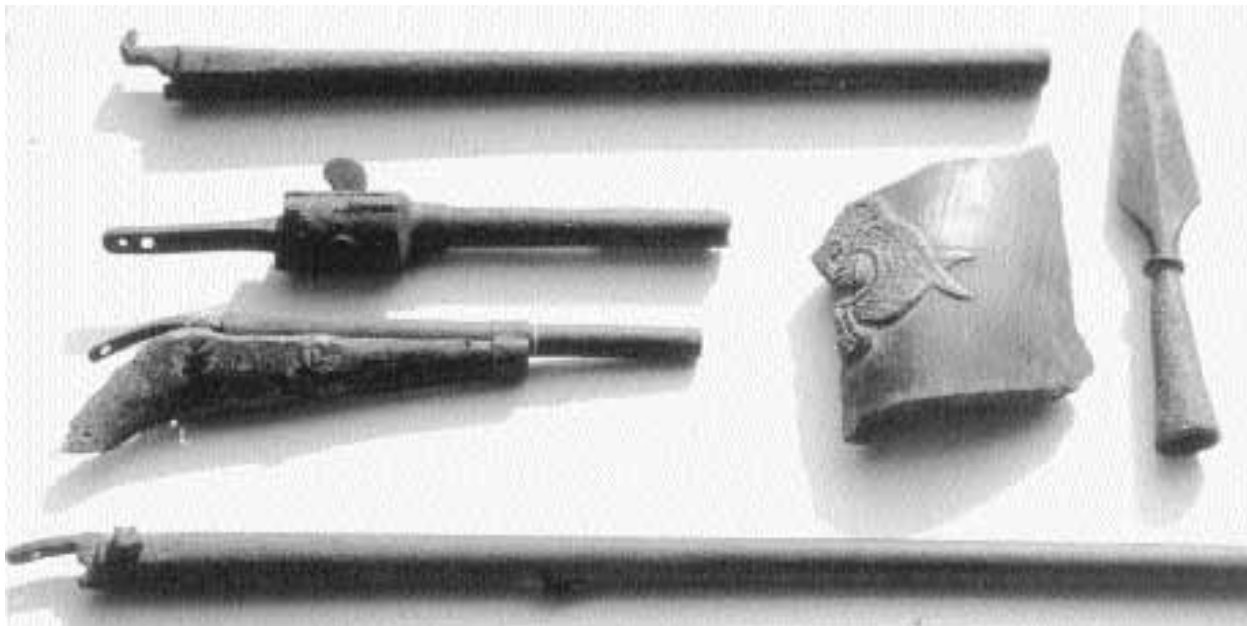
### Documentary videos are available

The Ukraine-Canada archaeological expedition has already made two professional documentary video films (25 and 28 minutes in length) in Ukrainian about the history and architectural monuments of Baturyn and its excavations in 2001 and 2002. These films have been highly praised by Ukrainian Canadian TV and were aired five times on the TV programs “Kontakt” and “Svitohliad” in Canada and the United States, as well as five times in Ukraine – on the central TV channel Inter and on the regional Chernihiv TV program in 2001-2002.

The English-language version of the second film is currently being prepared.

The production of these historical videos has been sponsored by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (Toronto), and the Shevchenko Scientific Society (New York).

The videos are available for purchase from their producer, Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev, who may be contacted at 100 High Park Ave., Apt. 2015, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6P 2S2; telephone (416) 766-1408; e-mail: v.mezentsev@utoronto.ca.



Muskets and pistol tubes, a fragment of an exploded cannon barrel with a relief depiction of a cherub, and a spearhead of the 17th-18th centuries found in Baturyn.



Remains of a buried teenager/youth with a bullet hole in his skull – the victim of Baturyn’s destruction in 1708.



Fragments of ceramic tiles with a plant pattern in relief that decorated the stove of a dwelling and its glazed roofing tile.



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## The UIA's...

(Continued from page 7)

Sunday, December 8, with two specific events.

The first was the opening at the UIA of a photo exhibit depicting Kyiv as it looked before independence, and as it appears today. The exhibit focuses on the splendid reconstruction of many destroyed historical landmarks and the building of modern public places and spaces, and is slated to travel to other cities in the United States and Canada throughout 2003. The curator of the exhibit, Ulana Bachynsky, who was assisted by Zwen Goy and Dr. Roman Goy, spent 10 days in Ukraine to assemble the photographs. The Kyiv City Administration provided substantial support in gathering the materials, while the institute shouldered the major portion of the financial costs.

The second event was the continuation of the Institute's "Man of the Year" series by which the community could honor Kyiv Mayor Omelchenko as the driving force behind the rebuilding and rejuvenation of Ukraine's capital. This program was scheduled to begin with a traditional luncheon at the Plaza Hotel in New York City on Sunday, December 8, continue with a number of different activities during the next two days, and culminate with a reception at the Institute when the mayor would officially dedicate the opening of the photo exhibit. The institute also decided to invite the Klitschko brothers, world-famous athletes and close friends of Mayor Omelchenko, to attend the "Man of the Year" banquet.

The Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel, site of all previous UIA Man of the Year programs and capable of holding at least 600 people, was reserved for the event.

A casual review of the targets established by the institute can only point to the massive effort required on the part of the institute, essentially an all-volunteer organization, in its attempt to help reverse or otherwise impact the steady din of negative news emerging from Ukraine.

In late September, in my capacity as the president of the institute, I traveled to Ukraine to extend an official invitation to Mayor Omelchenko, which was graciously accepted. The mayor also pledged the support of the Kyiv City Administration for the "Renaissance of Kyiv" program throughout 2003, and promised to use his influence to have important associates and some public figures, as well as artistic performers from Ukraine attend the event in New York.

Following the mayor's agreement to come to New York, the institute initiated a major public relations and publicity effort to generate support within the community. This included commissioning a series of press reports on the "Renaissance of Kyiv," as well as the production of a commemorative journal designed in part to help offset some of the costs associated with the program.

In early October the Institute received news that one of the Klitschko brothers had signed up for a boxing match in Las Vegas, to take place on the evening of December 7. Mayor Omelchenko, long a close friend and key supporter of the brothers-athletes, would be attending the match along with some members of the large Kyiv contingent scheduled to attend the Man of the Year banquet. The mayor indicated that the entire group would then come to New York, including the Klitschko brothers.

The news immediately raised several problems for the institute. First was that given the time difference between Las Vegas and New York City, the Man of the Year luncheon could not be held on Sunday as originally scheduled but would have to be postponed to Monday evening. Next, the institute learned that the Plaza Hotel's Grand Ballroom had been already booked for Monday by another group, so that the

(Continued on page 15)



## The UIA's...

(Continued from page 14)

Man of the Year celebration would have to be moved to another, significantly smaller banquet room.

The change brought on a second potential problem. Immediately a number of doomsayers from within the community proclaimed that Ukrainians would "never" attend a formal event on a Monday night, or indeed during the work week. Attendance projections from these sources ranged as low as 100 attendees.

The institute discussed with Mayor Omelchenko the possibility of postponing the entire function until the spring, but the mayor simply could not make a commitment to travel abroad at that time. What's more, the opportunity for the community to meet with the Klitschko brothers, who have become world-famous goodwill ambassadors for Ukraine, would also have been lost.

Accordingly, the institute felt it had no choice but to move ahead with the Monday night date. To generate even greater interest for the event, the institute stepped up its public relations efforts, even hiring a professional public relations firm, Romyr Consultants, with offices in Kyiv, Washington and Toronto, which contributed substantially to the success of our program.

The rest is history. Despite some dire predictions, 430 attended the banquet, while at least 120 others had to be turned away, including a number of institute members (who are our chief financial supporters) as well as prospective members. The UIA had adopted a policy of bringing in as many attendees as possible to show Mayor Omelchenko the community's great appre-

ciation for his efforts to "turn things around" in Ukraine's capital, and in retrospect perhaps we tried to accommodate too many people considering the size of the banquet hall. But who can forget the roar and sustained applause from the attendees that greeted the mayor and the Klitschko brothers when they entered the reception area.

This letter reflects some of the many challenges encountered by the Ukrainian Institute of America in putting on a very major program. The organizers may not have focused primarily on "crowd control," one of the criticisms implied by one of your letter writers. Our interest was to give access to guests, not to keep them away from attendees. With this in mind we deliberately seated the Klitschko brothers at tables separate from the mayor's. In fact, most of the attendees were highly complimentary to the institute for enabling easy access to our honored guests, who seemed to appreciate the attention and plaudits they received.

It's always easy to find something to criticize in just about any event of this magnitude. Unfortunately, some in the Ukrainian community have a tendency to emphasize any perceived negatives while belittling the positives and failing to see the larger picture. There are other communities that have learned to search out and emphasize the pluses – an approach we would do well to emulate.

The institute believes the "Renaissance of Kyiv" and the man of the year programs overwhelmingly produced many positives for Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community. Consider the following.

- Mayor Omelchenko performed admirably throughout a very hectic two-day

schedule. Unlike the reputation of most major Ukrainian political figures in the news today, he was gracious in his demeanor with a very demanding community, spoke eloquently, and demonstrated his love and devotion to Ukraine. He was an obviously right choice for man of the year honors. His nomination as man of the year and the award banquet in New York received extensive and highly positive news coverage across Ukraine.

- Our community had an excellent opportunity to meet and interact with two world-renowned figures from the world of sports who consistently and publicly demonstrate their Ukrainian heritage and voice their love for Ukraine. We have recorded the Klitschko's visit to St. George's Ukrainian school on December 11 on video, which will be available in the near future. The video clearly shows the warm feelings of the Klitschkos toward our community.

- The institute's programs enabled Mayor Omelchenko and other Kyiv city officials to meet with prominent non-Ukrainian groups, and led to a visit with the managing editor of Business Week and his staff to discuss business issues pertaining to Ukraine.

- Judging by the many comments the institute has received, we firmly believe that the vast majority of banquet attendees walked away with a strong feeling of pride for their Ukrainian heritage and community. We readily acknowledge the vocal "exuberance" of some of the attendees, but feel this

was in part a manifestation of circumstances – specifically the unfortunate need to move to a much smaller room, with a low ceiling that magnified sound, and our community's manifest pleasure to be able to experience something positive as opposed to the negative environment we have seen in the recent past. That in itself was one reason why we attempted to maximize the audience for the event.

The institute, however, greatly regrets that the over-enthusiasm of banquet attendees did not provide our special musician and singer guests from Kyiv the proper setting for their performances – something we hope to re-address in the future.

Bottom-line: the positives far outweighed any negatives. During my visit to Ukraine in preparation for the program, I had the opportunity to meet with several top and successful business executives of Ukrainian descent who expressed their full support for our program. As one noted to me, it represents "one of the first times someone from the diaspora has come to us with a program to help gain recognition for the positive changes in Ukraine." Most diaspora visitors to Ukraine, he added, only criticize and lecture locals on how to improve the situation there. While no one is blind to our ancestral land's shortcomings, we at the Ukrainian Institute of America take great pride in our decision to recognize, celebrate and publicize the many good things you'll find about Ukraine if only you're willing to look for them.



With deep sorrow, we announce the departure into eternity in her 82nd year, on December 24, 2002, in New Haven, Conn.,

of our Dearest Mother, Sister and Grandmother of blessed memory

### MARIA YAROSLAVA (née Tarnawska) KOSOVYCH

author of a book of poems, "A Handful of Sunrays," which was published in America and recently released in Ukraine.

The physical remains of the departed were buried on Saturday, December 28, 2002, in the local Catholic cemetery of St. Lawrence, next to her departed husband of blessed memory, IVAN TARAS KOSOVYCH.

In lieu of flowers for the grave of the departed, we ask that contributions be made to worthwhile church and national causes, and for research for the cure of schizophrenia and assistance to those affected by it.

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 Sister – NATALKA HOLOWATA and family  
 Granddaughters – LARISSA, NADIA, TAMARA, MARIA and the many relatives of the departed in America, Canada and Ukraine

Preceding the departed into eternity were her brothers – of blessed memory Omelyan Tarnavskyj and the Rev. Wolodymyr Tarnawsky.



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### Four academicians...

(Continued from page 4)

Yushchenko." A joyful Dr. Hrytsenko held up a copy of the third volume of his "Atlas of the Ukrainian Language," recently published thanks to generous sponsorship by the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America. The atlas contains more than 1,200 maps that display the spatial distribution of the Ukrainian language. An examination of some of the dialects in the Carpathian region and in Polissia attests to the antiquity of the Ukrainian language, where some of the Polissian dialects are believed to be closely related to the original pan-Slavic language, dating to before the 6th century AD. This unique and pioneering work is now the envy of the Slavistic community, noted Dr. Hrytsenko.

Echoing some of the concerns expressed by Dr. Romaniv, Dr. Hrytsenko acknowledged the constant pressure of the Russian informational sphere being exerted upon Ukraine. There are no laws protecting the Ukrainian language and informational space. On the other hand, the language rights of minorities in Ukraine are protected by law, which suggests that Ukrainian might have fared better as a minority language in its own country, opined Dr. Hrytsenko.

While the governments of Poland and Russia attach great importance to their respective titular languages and provide funding for their promotion, in Ukraine the Presidential Commission on Language has been disbanded by President Kuchma. Underestimation of the language problem is a mark of an underdeveloped nation, said Dr.

Hrytsenko. Nevertheless, he said he does not see the situation as hopeless, because a new society is evolving in Ukraine, which cannot acquiesce in its own detriment.

Under the Soviet regime some 50 percent of the Ukrainian vocabulary was prohibited as "dialectisms," which included all the words specific to the Halychyna dialect. This resulted in a rather impoverished Ukrainian lexicon, said Dr. Hrytsenko, which we must now remedy through compilation of dictionaries of Ukrainian dialects. Proper development of the Ukrainian language, however, requires not only research, publications and a favorable juridical basis, but also an educational program on the subject of the Ukrainian language for the masses of Ukraine's population, he added.

Russification under the Soviet regime spared neither the Taras Shevchenko National Museum in Kyiv, nor the Division of Manuscripts at NANU, according to their director, Dr. Halchenko, whose top priority has been to de-Russify both these institutions.

For example, researchers today must go back to the original manuscripts of Shevchenko in order to find his authentic texts, as none of the Soviet-era publications are true to his originals. Dr. Halchenko has published the first two volumes of a projected 12-volume compilation of the literary heritage of Shevchenko. Five volumes of Shevchenko's works as an artist are currently being prepared for publication.

A volume containing 150 of Shevchenko's paintings that was just published by the Taras Shevchenko National Museum was presented by Dr. Halchenko to Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych.

### Yevshan ensemble...

(Continued from page 11)

Connecticut, including a Sunday morning review by music critic Ralph Hohman under the headline "Chorale Connecticut celebrates with Ukrainian flair."

The second concert featuring the same program was a Sunday matinee on December 8 at Welte Auditorium on the campus of Central Connecticut State University in New Britain. Following the opening selections, performed by the combined ensemble, each choir of 40 singers took turns performing selections from its own repertoire.

The Yevshan Ensemble, under the direction of Alexander Kuzma, began the second half of the program with several traditional favorites, including the Liudkevych arrangement of "Boh Predvichnyj" (Eternal God) and Stetsenko's "Nebo i Zemlia" (Heaven and Earth Rejoice), accompanied by a trio of bandurists (Daria Richardson, Christina Jamahrian and Irene Kytasty Kuzma). Critic Ralph Hohman seemed particularly impressed with the bandura selections: "Yevshan's three bandura players produced a delicate, festive sound, exotic but still familiar. It sounded like Christmas music even to American ears, and flowed with the voices of the chorus."

Yevshan also performed Avdievsky's haunting epiphany carol "Pavochka Khodyt," Yatsynevych's "Yerusalymski

Dzvony" (The Bells of Jerusalem) and a suite of carols by Stetsenko, ending with "Po Vsiomu Svitu" (Across the World).

The members of Chorale Connecticut then rejoined Yevshan for the four final works in the program: Randall Thompson's "Alleluia," which was first premiered at Tanglewood in 1941, a bilingual version of Leontovych's "Schedryk" (Carol of the Bells), John Carter's arrangement of "O Tannenbaum" and Bortniansky's stirring Christmas concerto "Glory to God in the Highest" (Slava Vo Vyshnykh Bohu).

Both concerts ended with standing ovations, and the combined choirs concluded with "Silent Night" sung in German, Ukrainian and English.

Chorale Connecticut President William Guilfoile said in his welcoming remarks that the experience of working together "has expanded both choruses' family of song," and Ms. Barnhardt and Mr. Kuzma both expressed confidence that the choirs would be collaborating again in the future. Said Ms. Barnhardt: "At Chorale Connecticut, one of our goals is to expand the experience of our audience and also to challenge our singers ... The Christmas concerts with Yevshan were a wonderful way to pursue and realize this goal."

For further information on the Yevshan Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble and its collaboration with Chorale Connecticut, please contact Mr. Stasiuk at (860) 621-0661.

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**Movement for String Trio in G Major (K. Anhang 66)**  
(completed and edited by Franz Beyer)

BYRON TAUCHI (violin) – BORYS DEVIATOV (viola) - JEFFREY SOLOW (cello)

**Piano Quartet in E-flat Major**  
(arranged by Carl Czerny from Quintet for Piano and Winds, K. 452)

YURI KHARENKO (violin) – DANIEL PANNER (viola) - JEFFREY SOLOW (cello) – MYKOLA SUK (piano)

**Variationen "Ah vous dirai-je, maman", K. 426**  
(arranged for String Trio by Max Raimi – 1995)

YURI KHARENKO (violin) – DANIEL PANNER (viola) - JEFFREY SOLOW (cello)

**String Quintet in C Minor, K. 516b**  
(arranged by Mozart from Serenade for Wind Octet, K. 388)

YURI KHARENKO (violin) – BYRON TAUCHI (violin) – DANIEL PANNER (viola) - BORYS DEVIATOV (viola) - JEFFREY SOLOW (cello)

This concert is made possible in part by the Mozart Society of America.

**NEW RELEASES**

**Todaschuk Sisters' third recording features traditional Christmas carols**



WINNIPEG – Singers Rosemarie and Charlene Todaschuk have released their third recording, "The Spirit of Ukrainian Christmas with the Todaschuk Sisters." The album, a collection of Ukrainian Christmas carols, includes 14 songs featuring the "simple harmonies of two sisters accompanied by modern and traditional acoustic instrumentation," a press release from the Todaschuk sisters said.

"[We] hope that this recording ... will invite and encourage the listener to feel [a] passion to preserve and promote Ukrainian Christmas traditions and will introduce to the non-Ukrainian community the treasures of the Ukrainian musical heritage of our forefathers," the sisters added.

The sisters produced the album, while Charlene's husband, Andrij Czerny, a professional musician who is best known for his instrumental works on Cirque du Soleil recordings, arranged, orchestrated and per-

formed the music on 13 of the 14 carols. Other musicians featured on the album include: Liana Stecky, Angela Saranchuk, Ivan Zavada, Domenic Lombardi, as well as Peter and Tatiana Czerny.

Officially released on Saturday, August 3, 2002, during a music festival at the Lyric Theatre in Assiniboine Park, Canada, the recording has received attention from the mainstream Canadian media, as well as praise from Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike.

The duo also has two other albums to its credit and has sold its music internationally. While all three recordings have focused on traditional, contemporary and original Ukrainian music, the sisters are now also venturing into another area: both Rosemarie and Charlene currently front their own jazz trios.

The duo has performed at diverse venues, including the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver, Bicentennial celebrations in Los Angeles, Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba, Toronto's Caravan festival, as well as at home games of the Blue Bombers football team and in Ukraine.

"The Spirit of Ukrainian Christmas with the Todaschuk Sisters" is available on compact disc for \$20 or on cassette for \$12. To purchase the album send a check or money order (plus \$3 per item for shipping and handling) to: Todaschuk Sisters' Ukrainian Boutique, 508 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R2W 2M7. To order by phone or to obtain more information, call (204) 586-3445 or e-mail Rosemarie\_Todaschuk@merlin.mb.ca.

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## Syzokryli, Cheres to perform at New York's Town Hall

NEW YORK – The Town Hall kicks off its Music and Dance Fest with the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble on Friday, January 31, at 8 p.m. The troupe will be joined by the Cheres Ukrainian Folk Ensemble.

Syzokryli offer insight into the Ukrainian culture through their spell-binding steps and stirring music. Audiences at Syzokryli performances discover indigenous music, learn the meanings of songs passed down through generations, understand ethnic rituals and life celebrations, and watch how a dance tells a story.

Under the artistic direction of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Syzokryli will mesmerize the audience with the energy and vitality of Ukrainian dance, from acrobatic numbers such as the Hopak – called the most exciting folk dance in the world – to lyrical balletic interpretations such as "Fight for Freedom," commemorating the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Syzokryli Dance Ensemble was founded in 1978 by artistic director and choreographer Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky. Since then, the troupe's goal has been to preserve, and promote Ukrainian culture, and to captivate audiences with its dynamic dance technique. Based in New York City the ensemble consists of passionate dancers, many of whom have been dancing since they were small children. The ensemble's rich repertoire encompasses Ms.

Bohachevsky's beautifully choreographed regional folk dances, her interpretive ballets and character dances – many drawing on the history of Ukraine.

Syzokryli have performed extensively over the years throughout the US including Lincoln Center, Madison Square Garden and the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In 1992 Syzokryli concluded a highly successful tour of Ukraine, appearing in opera houses in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv and Ivano-Frankivsk.

The acclaimed Cheres Ukrainian Folk Ensemble will present the best mountain music from Eastern Europe available live today in New York City, allowing the audience to experience rousing centuries-old folk hits. Cheres' musical arsenal is purely acoustic, including a wide array of pipes, clarinet, violin, cymbals, double bass and more.

Led by music director Andriy Milavsky, these virtuosos weave breathtaking instrumentals and spirited songs from Ukraine and its neighboring Carpathian countries such as Romania, Hungary and Moldova.

Tickets for the show are \$35 and \$30; they may be purchased at The Town Hall Box Office, 123 W. 43rd St., (212) 840-2824. For more information log on to <http://www.the-townhall-nyc.org>. Tickets are available also through TicketMaster (212) 307-4100.

## Tamburitzans announce auditions Scholarships available for ensemble members

PITTSBURGH – America's premiere folk ensemble, the Duquesne University Tamburitzans, will audition talent for the 2003-2004 performing season on February 5-6.

Graduating high school seniors and current college undergraduates with dance, vocal or musical talent may audition for a spot in the ensemble, which presents the music, songs and dances of Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, as well as neighboring cultures.

The Tamburitzans perform from coast to coast, averaging 80 shows per season, which runs from mid-August through May. Experienced dancers (folk, ballet, jazz, tap, classic), singers (folk, classical, musical theater) and instrumentalists (clarinet, flute, violin, string bass, accordion, folk guitar; folk instruments: tamburitzas, bandura, bayan, buttonbox, cimballi, frula, panpipes, etc.) are needed to fill positions for next season's production. Prior folk arts experience is desirable, but not necessary.

Successful applicants will receive substantial scholarship aid (currently over \$13,000 per year for up to four years) to study in the field of their choice at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. This is a great way for students to use their performing talents throughout their college careers while working towards a degree in information technology, pharmacy, law, health sciences, nursing, natural and environmental sciences, music, business administration, education, liberal arts, or any of the hundreds of specialized courses of study offered by Duquesne.

If travel to Pittsburgh is not possible, a 15-minute video presentation showcasing the applicant's talents may be submitted.

For more information, or to schedule an audition, call (412) 396-5185, fax (412) 396-5583, e-mail [tamburitzans@duq.edu](mailto:tamburitzans@duq.edu), or visit [www.tamburitzans.duq.edu](http://www.tamburitzans.duq.edu) to download an audition application and guidelines. Deadline for submissions is February 4.

## National University...

(Continued from page 9)

Ukrainians in America didn't care about Ukraine, that they assimilated and cared only about their own well-being. Coming here has made me realize that like everything else the Soviets told us, it was all a big lie. The love, commitment and dedication of your people to the Ukrainian cause is something many of our people still need to learn."

Before returning to Ukraine, the two Ostroh professors visited Washington, where they were greeted by a group of Ukrainian Americans brought together by The Washington Group president Ihor Kotlarchuk. Also attending was Nataliia Holub, third secretary of the Embassy of Ukraine, who stated that it was "wonderful to hear so much that was positive

about Ukraine."

Also on the itinerary were Milwaukee, where the two Ostroh professors were hosted at a dinner by Volodymyr and Maria Pyskir and their close friends; the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, where they met with Profs. Roman Szporluk, Ihor Sevchenko and other Harvard dignitaries; and Soyuzivka, where they were guests of UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj.

Some \$22,000 was collected for the National University of Ostroh Academy during the monthlong visit of "Team Ostroh." Ukrainian Americans who wish to donate to this one-of-a-kind institution of higher learning can write checks made out to "Ukrainian National Foundation/Ostroh" and send them to Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ileshamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115-1856. All donations are tax-deductible.

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# NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

to Iraq," an RFE/RL correspondent quoted Mr. Zlenko as saying. The U.S. administration reduced its aid and instituted a review of its policy toward Ukraine over allegations that Kyiv sold Kolchuha radar systems to Baghdad in contravention of United Nations sanctions. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Court to reconsider former PM's immunity

KYIV – Ukraine's Supreme Court ordered a lower court to reconsider the lifting of former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's parliamentary immunity, the Associated Press reported on January 8, quoting Mr. Lazarenko's lawyer. Mr. Lazarenko has unsuccessfully appealed to district and appellate courts in Kyiv to restore his immunity, lifted by the Verkhovna Rada in 1999 in connection with embezzlement charges and in 2002 following accusations of involvement in contract killings. He is jailed in the United States awaiting trial on money-laundering charges. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Crash in Iran remains unexplained

KYIV – A Ukrainian commission probing the crash of an Antonov-140 passenger plane in Iran on December 23, 2002, was unable to determine the cause of the accident before a government-imposed January 7 deadline, the Associated Press reported on January 8, quoting a transportation official. Ukrainian experts have excluded a technical malfunction but are still working to determine if errors by Ukrainian pilots, Iranian air-traffic controllers, or a combination of the two caused the crash. No date has been set for the final report. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yulia still opposes NBU appointment ...

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko, the leader

of the eponymous opposition bloc, told journalists on January 8 that her group wants Parliament to reconsider the appointment of Serhii Tyhypko as head of the Ukrainian National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), the UNIAN news service reported. According to the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, Mr. Tyhypko's appointment by only a portion of the Verkhovna Rada on December 17, 2002, was illegal. Opposition lawmakers subsequently tried to contest the appointment in court, but their suit was rejected. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### ... appeals sentences of protesters

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko said her bloc has appealed to a Kyiv appellate court over sentences handed down against members of the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian National Self-Defense, UNIAN reported. The 14 people were given prison terms of between two and five years for participating in anti-presidential riots in Kyiv in March 2001. Ms. Tymoshenko said the sentences were politically motivated. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kyiv asks Warsaw's help with U.S.

KYIV – Ukraine has turned to Poland for help soothing tense relations with the United States, the PAP news agency reported on January 8, quoting an anonymous source "close to the Foreign Ministry." Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski reportedly was to take up the matter during his visit to the United States on January 12-14, the source said. "I think it will be possible to resolve this matter, and the Americans will shortly forget about the Kolchuhas [radar systems that Washington alleges Ukraine sold to Iraq despite an international ban]. This does not mean, of course, that we will arrange [Ukrainian President Leonid] Kuchma's visit to the U.S. or [George W.] Bush's visit to Kyiv," a senior Polish diplomat told PAP. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## Romanian Orthodox...

(Continued from page 1)

will undoubtedly become one more memorable page in the litany of good neighborly relations between Ukraine and Romania."

In 1632, Metropolitan Mohyla was largely responsible for re-establishing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Ukrainian lands then held by the Polish Commonwealth after he successfully lobbied the Polish crown to restore the legality of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Shortly afterwards, Orthodox deputies in the Polish Sejm nominated Mohyla to become metropolitan. He was consecrated at the Dormition Church in Lviv in May 1633.

Metropolitan Mohyla, who had been appointed the archimandrite of the Kyivan Cave Monastery in 1627, in 1631 established the Kyivan Cave Monastery School. In 1632 the Kyivan Cave Monastery School merged with the Kyiv Epiphany Brotherhood School to create a college. With time it became the Kyiv Mohyla Academy – eventually the largest educational and scholarly center in Eastern Europe.

Metropolitan Mohyla bequeathed a large portion of his personal fortune to developing the academy. He also spent great sums of money on projects to uncover and restore ancient churches, including St. Sophia Sobor and the Church of the Tithes (Desiatynna). He helped finance Romanian projects as well, including the publication of the first Romanian book in 1641 and the establishment of a collegium in his hometown in 1640.

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FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Whippany SUM-ivtsi present play for St. Nicholas Feast Day

by Mykola Kucyna

WHIPPANY, N.J. – On Sunday, December 15, the SUM (Ukrainian American Youth Association) branch in Whippany put on a play for Sviatyi Mykolai (St. Nicholas) at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Our counselor, Lesia Rago, wrote a very nice play about angels and how one angel wanted to give Sviatyi Mykolai a gift.

We all practiced very hard for the performance, and it went very well. Everyone new their lines and did a great job. The actors in the play were members of the groups “Stepovi Koni” and “Oleni”: Paul Bilanych, Stephen Bilanych, Katia Kleban, Oles Kleban, Adam Klymko, Roman Kovbasniuk, Mykola Kucyna, Andy Rago, Christopher Rizzo, Steven Rizzo and Matthew Shashkewych.

The younger members, Deanna and Marki Andrian, Oles Gbur, Nicky and Victoria Mosuriak, Marianka and Solomiya Pylypiw,



SUM members perform in a play welcoming St. Nicholas.

Martha Telepko and Bohdan and Stepan Woch, also sang a very nice song, “Dzvinky Dzvoniati” which is “Jingle Bells in Ukrainian.

Everything was very nice, and we were lucky because Sviatyi Mykolai came at the end and vis-

ited us. Mykolai gave out presents to all the good children, but the chortyk (little devil) tried to run after some of them and give them prutyky (twigs). We had a lot of fun and I think everyone enjoyed the show.

Maybe we can do this again next year and it will be another success.

*Mykola Kucyna, 13, of Livingston, N.J., is a member of the “Stepovi Koni” group of the Ukrainian American Youth Association’s branch in Whippany, N.J.*

## Hillside parishioners give a warm welcome to Sviatyi Mykolai

HILLSIDE, N.J. – St. Nicholas visited many loving children at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hillside, N.J., on Sunday, December 8. He was warmly welcomed by the Hillside community, and in honor of his visit, several children and adults

presented a bilingual holiday entertainment program.

Children’s performances included: keyboard music (Sarah Shatynski and Nadika Szpyhulsky); poetry recitations (Krista Erakovic and Nadika Szpyhulsky); sopilka (Danylo Spyhulsky); and flute

(Rebecca Shatynski).

Several children (Christine, Rebecca, Sarah and Lisa Shatynski) researched “The Legend of the Candy Cane” and presented their findings to the audience. The legend indicates that the candy cane has specific Christian symbolism.

The white in the candy cane symbolizes the purity of Jesus, while the red symbolizes the blood that Jesus shed for us when he died on the cross. The shape of the candy cane reminds us of the letter “J,” which stands for Jesus. Some sources say the shape of the candy cane was designed to symbolize a shepherd’s staff.

Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert added a special festive glow to the program by performing selected international Christmas carols on her harp. The children in the audience became so engaged in the harpist’s program that they rushed to pick up several percussion instruments to assist her in the program.

The Rev. Bohdan Lukie, CSsR, and the Rev. Leonard Ratushniak, CSsR, helped lead the audience in singing Christmas carols. Mike Szpyhulsky served as emcee. Sophika Stockert, Nadika Szpyhulsky, Christine, Rebecca, Sarah and Lisa Shatynski served as St. Nicholas’ angel helpers, while Russ Pencak was liaison to St. Nicholas.



St. Nicholas takes time out from his busy schedule to pose for a photo with Hillside community members.





### Passaic Plast members help orphans in Ukraine

PASSAIC, N.J. – The “novatstvo” and “ptashata” of the Plast branch in Passaic, N.J., decorated two Christmas trees, which are displayed in the auditorium of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School, as seen on the photo on the left. This year’s trees were decorated with school supplies, such as crayons, pencils, scissors, notepads and rulers donated by the children. After the holidays, the school supplies will be sent to an orphanage in Ukraine. This is the second year that these youngest members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization have decorated “good deed” trees. Last year’s donations of mittens, gloves and hats were sent to an orphanage in Ternopil.

### Morris County kids honor Sviatyi Mykolai

DENVILLE, N.J. – Sviatyi Mykolai, or St. Nicholas, visited the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies here on Saturday, December 21. In honor of his visit, the school-children put on a short play. Seen in the photo on the right are some of the play’s main characters, the angels and snowflakes, whose appearance preceded St. Nicholas’ arrival. After the play, St. Nicholas distributed gifts to all studious and good children.



**OUR NEXT ISSUE:**  
February 9. Deadline for materials: January 31.

### Mishanyna

B	Y	N	P	T	O	P	A	R	I	S	R	A	P	A
Y	E	O	R	I	I	D	C	A	R	R	A	W	A	M
A	N	D	A	N	K	A	V	A	N	A	V	A	H	I
T	D	N	G	I	N	E	W	Y	I	O	K	T	I	L
O	Y	O	U	B	A	T	R	U	A	R	T	T	S	A
G	S	L	E	S	S	U	R	B	K	I	O	O	T	O
O	S	R	O	M	E	R	A	U	M	S	K	O	A	L
B	R	U	S	S	E	A	D	A	L	A	Y	E	S	I
A	N	K	A	R	A	N	D	O	M	R	O	D	E	S
O	T	I	U	Q	A	R	O	O	V	A	I	P	I	B
L	D	O	H	M	I	E	R	I	T	S	I	D	A	O
U	O	L	H	D	O	B	Y	H	S	A	G	I	R	N
B	H	T	A	S	H	K	E	N	T	A	I	W	A	N
A	A	E	M	I	L	N	W	A	S	R	A	W	A	R
K	I	E	V	D	S	O	S	A	C	A	R	A	C	O

This month’s Mishanyna, prepared with the National Geography Bee in mind, is a double challenge. First, name the capital cities of the countries listed below. We’ve given you a clue by providing the first letter of the capital’s name and spaces corresponding to the number of letters that follow. Then, search for the names of the capital in the Mishanyna grid above.

Good luck!

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan – K _____    | Latvia – R ____      |
| Australia – C _____      | Nepal – K _____      |
| Belgium – B _____        | Norway – O ____      |
| Canada – O _____         | Peru – L ____        |
| Colombia – B _____       | Poland – W _____     |
| Cuba – H _____           | Portugal – L _____   |
| Czech Republic – P _____ | Qatar – D ____       |
| Ecuador – Q _____        | Spain – M _____      |
| Egypt – C _____          | Switzerland – B ____ |
| France – P _____         | Taiwan – T _____     |
| Great Britain – L _____  | Turkey – A _____     |
| Greece – A _____         | Ukraine – K ____     |
| Italy – R _____          | Uzbekistan – T _____ |
| Japan – T _____          | Venezuela – C _____  |
| Kuwait – K _____         |                      |



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## SYZOKRYLI UKRAINIAN DANCE ENSEMBLE

Under the artistic direction of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, Syzokryli will mesmerize you with its vibrant exciting style of dance. From acrobatic dances such as *Hopak* -- to lyrical balletic interpretations -- Syzokryli is guaranteed to engage you, enthrall you and bring you to your feet demanding more. With a special guest appearance by

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**Fri, Jan 31 at 8 PM**

Tkts: \$35 & \$30

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The Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd St, NYC 10036

The public is cordially invited and encouraged to  
Attend the next meeting of the-

### UKRAINIAN AMERICAN- PROFESSIONALS and BUSINESSPERSONS- ASSOCIATION OF NY & NJ

[www.brama.com/ukrplm-ny-nj/](http://www.brama.com/ukrplm-ny-nj/)

On Saturday, February 1, 2003

At 7.00 pm

At RAMADA HOTEL  
East Hanover, NJ

The special guest speaker will be

**DR. TARAS KUZIO,**  
*of the University of Toronto,*  
*the leading analyst of current Ukrainian affairs,*  
*and the author of numerous books and articles*  
*about contemporary Ukraine*  
*and the former NATO information officer in Kyiv.*  
Topic

**"Whither Ukraine?  
West or East?  
Democratic or Authoritarian?"**

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, January 24

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) is holding a book launch of Dr. Bohdan Harasymiw's recently published study "Post-Communist Ukraine" (CIUS Press, 1992). In this study the author, a professor of political science at the University of Calgary, takes a comparative approach in studying the political and social realities of independent Ukraine. The book launch will be held at 7 p.m. in Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, and will be followed by a reception. For more information, contact: CIUS, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8; telephone, (780) 492-2972; fax, (780) 492-4967; e-mail, [cuis@ualberta.ca](mailto:cuis@ualberta.ca); or visit the website <http://www.ualberta.ca/CIUS>.

Saturday, January 25

**NEW YORK:** Yuriy Tarnawsky -- linguist, poet, novelist and translator and one of the founding members of the New York Group of poets, will read from his most recent works -- "Yikh Nemaye" (They Don't Exist), the second volume of his collected poetry and, "Ne znayu" (I Don't Know), selected prose, as well as from the collection "Angels in a Pyramid" featuring poems by Volodymyr Tsybulka in Mr. Tamawsky's English-language translation. The literary reading will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Philadelphia Branch, invites the Ukrainian American community in the Philadelphia area to attend a fun-filled "Malanka" -- a traditional Ukrainian New Year welcoming dance, featuring the Vorony band. The Malanka will be held in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., starting at 9 p.m. Admission: \$35, adults in advance; \$40, at the door; \$25, students and seniors. Admission price includes a delicious hot buffet catered by Georgines; champagne will be provided at midnight. For information and advance tickets, call Halya, (215) 745-9838, Olya, (215) 722-7212, or Walter, (215) 379-2676.

Saturday, February 1

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** The public is cordially invited and encouraged to attend the next meeting of the Ukrainian American Professional and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey,

to be held at 7 p.m. at Ramada Hotel, Route 10. The special guest speaker will be Dr. Taras Kuzio, resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies and adjunct staffer at the department of political science at the University of Toronto, analyst of current Ukrainian affairs, author of numerous books about contemporary Ukraine and a former NATO information officer in Kyiv. Dr. Kuzio will address the topic: "Whither Ukraine: West or East? Democratic or Authoritarian?"

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** The New Britain Malanka, dubbed "the largest Malanka on the East Coast," will be held in St. George Hall, 301 W. Main St., starting 9 p.m. Tickets: \$25. Music will be provided by the Zolota Bulava of Montreal, and the Vorony band of Syracuse, N.Y. For reservations and information contact Christopher Iwanik, (860) 716-0334. A pre-Malanka pub party will be held Friday, January 31, at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., in Hartford, Conn.

Sunday, February 2

**PHILADELPHIA:** Mariana Sadovska, acclaimed Ukrainian singer, actress and musician who currently resides in Germany, will appear with the women's vocal ensemble Svitjanje of Philadelphia which specializes in the folk music of Eastern Europe, as part of her limited engagements in the United States. The concert will be held at the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, 2125 Chestnut St., Center City, Pa. Tickets: \$15; seniors and students, \$10. For additional concert information call (215) 520-4048 or e-mail [FirstArts@aol.com](mailto:FirstArts@aol.com). Ms. Sadovska will also give a vocal workshop on Saturday afternoon on February 1 in the "bilyi holos" technique of singing as well as traditional folk singing. For workshop details and registration call (215) 844-1066 or e-mail [maryka@compuserve.com](mailto:maryka@compuserve.com).

Saturday, February 8

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Chicago Branch, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Illinois Branch, the Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of America and Canada, Chicago Branch, will hold their annual banquet and ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Chicago Hilton and Towers Hotel, 720 South Michigan Ave. The evening is black tie with music by Good Times. For reservations and additional information call (847) 985-3596. All reservations must be made by January 31.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

Listings of no more than 100 words (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510.

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