



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXI

No. 16

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Two-day conference in Washington focuses on civil society in Ukraine

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – The “multi-vector” foreign policy of Ukraine proclaimed just a few years ago is dead, according to Zbigniew Brzezinski. The question now is not “whether” Ukraine will integrate itself with the West, but the speed of the process, he said.

While normalization of relations with Russia “makes sense,” President Jimmy Carter’s national security advisor told the participants of a recent conference on Ukraine, “movement towards Russia in any serious fashion makes no serious sense whatsoever – socially, economically, technologically.”

“There may be some misguided individuals, very often connected with somewhat dogmatic parties that have some nostalgia of that sort,” he said, but added, “anyone whose IQ is above average doesn’t entertain that point of view.”

Dr. Brzezinski, now with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, was the featured dinner speaker during a two-day conference on April 7-8 on civil society in Ukraine, sponsored by the George Washington University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

He told the gathering that Russia is now facing some “truly enormous prob-

lems” – a demographic catastrophe; massive de-industrialization, “observed only by the fact that it is a petro-state”; and a population shift from the east to central Russia because the government can no longer subsidize it there.

In addition, to its east it now faces a state with a population nine times larger and an economy six times larger than that of Russia; and to the west it faces “an economic entity that is beginning to acquire political identity.” In addition to some 20 experts discussing problems in the various areas of Ukrainian civil society – media, business, political parties and non-governmental organizations – conference participants also heard from Adam Michnik, a long-time human rights activist in Poland and editor of *Gazeta Wyborcza*, and Paula Dobriansky, undersecretary of state for global affairs.

Discussing the evolution of U.S. policy toward Ukraine since his service at the White House, Dr. Brzezinski said it evolved “from ignorance, through arrogance, to perseverance.”

He cited as examples of “fundamental ignorance,” how, as the Soviet Union was breaking apart, Ukrainians “were publicly warned to beware of excessive nationalism” (without mentioning that this was

(Continued on page 3)

In state of the nation address, Kuchma promotes his vision of political reform

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma emphasized political reform and the need to shift to a Parliament-dominated system of governance during his annual state of the nation address to the Verkhovna Rada and the Ukrainian public on April 15. The president said he wanted a new system ratified in the Constitution and then implemented in conjunction with the swearing in of a new president at the end of 2004. He also said he is ready for compromise and suggested a roundtable to include all political elements to reach a general consensus on how to proceed with Constitutional reforms.

“I believe it is necessary to search for compromise on these various questions, but I also wanted to emphasize that the necessary changes and additions must be implemented by the end of 2004 to see the realization of the formula: a new president, a new political system,” explained Mr. Kuchma.

The president’s speech highlighted key aspects of his state of the nation report, which the Constitution of Ukraine requires that he submit annually

to the Parliament.

This year the report encompassed 422 pages and was divided into six sections: priorities of the technological development of Ukraine; formulation of mechanisms for agricultural sector development; Ukraine’s demographic situation; Ukraine and the World Trade Organization: mechanisms and social-economic effects of cooperation; Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic integration; and adaptation of Ukraine’s legislation to legislation of the European Union.

Lawmakers received the document, which included economic and foreign policy assessments, planned initiatives for the future, and a wealth of statistics and tables, just prior to President Kuchma’s presentation.

Oppositionist national deputies used the report to make their own statement. Up to a dozen from the Socialist and Tymoshenko factions strode up to the dais as Mr. Kuchma began his speech and piled their copies atop one another as a symbol of their rejection of his political reform proposals. Mr. Kuchma angrily glanced up at the mountain of books that

(Continued on page 19)

Opposition leaders criticize president, call for reforms to strengthen democracy

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine’s four oppositionist political leaders issued a declaration on April 14 calling for constitutional reforms they said would return democracy and accountability to government. They criticized the political reform package that President Leonid Kuchma has presented to the Parliament as nothing more than an attempt to promote authoritative presidential rule.

“The president’s proposals are dangerous to society. They will lead to a usurpation of authority by giving a small circle of people the right to approve strategic decisions, and to the destruction of society as a whole,” the four leaders stated in the document.

President Kuchma has called for extensive political reforms to constitutionally mandate the parliamentary majority in the Verkhovna Rada to form the government and approve the prime minister. The president’s proposals would give the executive the authority to dismiss the Parliament should it not be able to fulfill its new mandates within a defined period, and under other conditions. The president has also called for enacting a proportional electoral system and a bicameral parliamentary system.

The oppositionists said that central to

their aims is to make sure that the president does not achieve his desire for a bicameral Parliament and that elections to all elected positions – president, national deputies and local elected officials – do not take place in the course of a single year, as the president has proposed, but remain staggered as they currently are.

Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko echoed the general sentiment of those opposed to a bicameral legislature when he told the Verkhovna Rada on April 16 that, if a second chamber consisting of oblast leaders became a reality, then the elected oblast chairman would simply ignore central control from Kyiv, effectively resulting in Ukraine’s transformation into a federation of loosely aligned Ukrainian oblasts.

“After oblast chairmen start getting elected by the people within their oblasts, do you think they will have a desire to listen to what Kyiv tells them to do?” queried the Kyiv mayor.

The four oppositionist leaders, Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist Party, Petro Symonenko of the Communist Party, Yulia Tymoshenko of the eponymous political bloc and Viktor Yushchenko of the Our Ukraine bloc, stated in the memorandum that the purpose of their statement was to “ensure that authorities remain under the

(Continued on page 15)

St. John’s School to remain open

by Myron Martynetz

NEWARK, N.J. – The students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., were rejoicing on April 15 after receiving word that their school would remain open for the 2003-2004 school year, and beyond.

Each blackboard contained the chalk-written announcement that the school will remain open. The sense of relief and the enthusiasm of students, parents and teachers was palpable.

There was also a knowledge that much work will be needed in the future in order to maintain and develop the school.

The decision to keep the school open and continue its 63-year tradition of educating Ukrainian American youth was made at a special session of the Parish Council on the evening of April 14.

In January, the Parish Council had challenged the newly created Committee for the Development of St. John’s School to raise \$250,000 by April 15 in order to guarantee the viability of the school into the future. In the two and one half months since then the committee has raised over \$180,000 with donations continuing to pour in. The donations were

broad-based and reflected support both from within the parish and throughout the Ukrainian American community.

The Parish Council was also presented with a strategic plan for the continued growth of the school, which will include active alumni programs, concerts to publicize the school, open houses, recruitment via the Internet and a program for the continued enhancement of the St. John’s curriculum. A survey is planned to identify potential students and their parents’ needs and desires.

Members of the Parish Council appeared to be impressed with the solid effort and dedication of the committee and asked numerous questions regarding the financial aspects of the school. The situation was complicated by the fact that no students could be enrolled or registered for the upcoming year without a decision by the Parish Council to continue the schools’ existence.

Prior to the Parish Council meeting, the development committee and the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, pastor, met for over two hours with Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka to receive his guidance. Metropolitan Soroka stressed that all

(Continued on page 8)

ANALYSIS

"Party of power" in crisis in Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**
RFE/RL Newsline

Ukraine's current "party of power," the Social Democratic Party-United (SDPU), is suffering the "gravest crisis in its history," concluded a commentary in the newspaper *Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnya* on March 15. The SDPU, led by presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk, is being increasingly challenged by a reformist wing led by the vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Oleksander Zinchenko.

The SDPU was a small party until it was taken over by the Kyiv oligarchic clan in the mid-1990s and its leader, former Justice Minister Vasyl Onopenko, was pushed out. Mr. Onopenko went on to create the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party, which was a member of the liberal Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc during the 2002 elections.

The takeover of the SDPU occurred at the same time that Ukraine's former "sovereign communists" began transforming their political influence into economic wealth after President Leonid Kuchma launched his economic reforms in 1994. These new centrist oligarchs sought political cover from established political parties in order to legitimize their newfound wealth.

In 1998 centrist parties made their first appearance in the Parliament, accounting for four of the eight parties that crossed the 4 percent threshold in the proportional half of the elections. In addition to the SDPU, they included the Green Party and the all-Ukrainian "party of power," the National Democratic Party (NDP), headed by Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko.

The SDPU came in last of those that crossed the 4 percent threshold in both the 1998 and 2002 elections. In the 2002 elections the party garnered 6.27 percent of the vote, a marginal improvement over the 4.01 percent it polled in 1998, which gave it 19 seats. Another 12 SDPU members were elected in single-mandate districts and seven as independents, making the SDPU the third-largest centrist faction.

Loyal Dnipropetrovsk oligarchs took over the small Labor Ukraine Party, while the Donbas oligarchs created the Party of Regions. The first "party of power" in Donetsk, the Liberals, went into decline after Yevhen Shcherban – the oblast chairman, a national deputy and a high-ranking Liberal Party member – was assassinated in November 1996.

"Parties of power" that are no longer on good terms with the executive have been forced to ally themselves with the center-right opposition. Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland Party merged into a single party with longtime nationalist and former dissident Stepan Khmara's Conservative Republican Party. The Liberals, meanwhile, joined former Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine.

The SDPU entered the 2002 elections separately from the For a United Ukraine bloc, which united regional "parties of power," because it is the only centrist party to have invested resources in building a party structure. The SDPU claims 350,000 members – a figure that should be taken skeptically – organized into 780 district and city branches. The largest branches are in Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia

and Kharkiv. The SDPU has its own publishing house and issues 12 newspapers, including the Kyiv weekly *Nasha Hazeta Plus* with a circulation of about 500,000.

A major problem for the SDPU, or any "party of power," is Ukraine's inherited ethno-cultural and regional cleavages. Eastern Ukraine is dominated by oligarchic centrists and the Communists. The only oblast where For a United Ukraine came first in the proportional half of the 2002 elections was Donetsk, where Our Ukraine failed to cross the 4 percent threshold.

In western and central Ukraine, on the other hand, oligarchic parties with roots in those areas – SDPU and the Agrarians – are unpopular. The former disgraced head of Naftohaz, Ihor Bakai, who is allied with SDPU sympathizer Oleksander Volkov, ran in western Ukraine in the 2002 elections but was defeated.

The then-head of the Kyiv branch of the SDPU, Hryhorii Surkis, was soundly defeated in the May 1999 mayoral elections by the current popular mayor and Yushchenko ally Oleksander Omelchenko. It is not coincidental that Kyiv city's SDPU branch, which until last month was headed by Mr. Surkis, experienced the worst decline in membership of any SDPU branch in 2001-2002. The Kyiv clan's SDPU barely scraped past the 4 percent threshold in the city of Kyiv in the 2002 elections when it obtained 4.85 percent, compared to the 8.48 percent it obtained in the 1998 elections. In local elections to the Kyiv City Council held at the same time as parliamentary elections last year, the SDPU fared even worse.

Although it finished last in the proportional half of the 2002 elections, the SDPU nevertheless succeeded in placing its members in many senior leadership posts. *Ukrainska Pravda* on February 28 claimed that the SDPU controls one-third of Ukraine. The head of the presidential administration and two of his deputies are SDPU members, as are two ministers, the head of a state committee and three oblast chairmen. In addition, the party has 10,000 elected representatives at all levels, including the vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council.

Why then is there a crisis in Ukraine's newest "party of power?" Six factors account for the SDPU's crisis.

- First, the ruling elite is close to panic as the Kuchma era draws to a close. Immunity from prosecution for President Kuchma will not necessarily help the oligarchs escape prosecution for corruption unless they ensure that a Kuchma loyalist is elected to succeed him in next year's presidential elections.

- Second, when he became head of the presidential administration in May 2002, Mr. Medvedchuk closely linked the SDPU's fortunes to a highly unpopular president. As *Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* pointed out, "Everyone realizes that the party's close links with the authorities are harmful to its image and ratings." Mr. Zinchenko's argument that making the SDPU the "party of power" "gives credit and adds prestige to the organization," is simply not convincing.

- Third, interviewed in *Nasha Hazeta Plus* on February 14, sociologist Yevhen Holovakha advised the SDPU that democratization in Ukraine is regressing and under threat. Ironically, therefore, by supporting this regression in its role as the "party of power," the SDPU is under-

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

Opposition drops efforts to oust Kuchma

KYIV – The leaders of Our Ukraine, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc signed a joint memorandum on April 14 presenting their vision for political reform in the country, the *Ukrainska Pravda* website reported. The memorandum proposes that the president, the Verkhovna Rada and local government bodies work until the end of their current terms. The document also advocates preserving the country's unicameral parliamentary system, giving the Parliament the authority to approve prime ministers (nominated by the president) and all Cabinet ministers (nominated by the prime minister), and giving the president the power to dissolve the Verkhovna Rada if national deputies fail to gather for a session within 30 days after elections or if they cannot form a cabinet within 60 days after the inaugural session. The memorandum – signed by party leaders Viktor Yushchenko, Petro Symonenko, Oleksander Moroz and Yulia Tymoshenko – appears to be an opposition reaction to a purported attempt to extend President Leonid Kuchma's term via a bill on political reform submitted to the Verkhovna Rada last month. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Court clips national deputies' immunity

KYIV – The Ukrainian Constitutional Court ruled on April 14 that Verkhovna Rada national deputies may be held accountable for administrative offenses without prior approval from the Parliament if the related pretrial or post-trial processes do not involve detention or arrest, *Interfax* reported. The decision effectively allows authorities to skirt guarantees of parliamentary immunity in such cases. Rulings by the Constitutional Court are binding on the entire territory of Ukraine and are not subject to appeal. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Azarov: U.S. backs Kyiv's WTO effort

WASHINGTON – First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov of Ukraine said in Washington on April 13 that "almost all" of the issues outstanding with the United States concerning Ukrainian accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) have been settled, *Interfax* reported on April 14, quoting Mr. Azarov's press secretary, Vitalii Lukianenko. "No obstacles are left to grant[ing] Ukraine market-economy status. According to U.S. government figures, the way to the WTO is open for Ukraine," Mr. Azarov said after his meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage. Mr. Azarov added, however, that some U.S.-Ukrainian "issues" remain regarding Ukraine's WTO membership;

their number "can be counted on the fingers of one hand," he said, but he failed to name them. Mr. Azarov also announced that Washington last week abolished its "financial countermeasures" in connection with a 2002 recommendation by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Schroeder backs Ukraine as EU associate

BERLIN – German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder assured Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in Berlin on April 9 that he backs associate membership in the European Union for Ukraine in the near future, the DPA news service reported. "We fully support the process of bringing Ukraine closer to the European Union," Mr. Schroeder said at a joint news conference with Mr. Yanukovich. "In the not-too-distant future, there must be the possibility of associate EU status for Ukraine." Mr. Schroeder's comment follows a blunt rejection by German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer last month of Ukraine's hopes of becoming a full-fledged EU member "now or in the foreseeable future." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Poland confer on Volyn events

LUTSK – Polish National Security Bureau Secretary Marek Siwiec, accompanied by Ukrainian presidential-administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk, visited the Volyn Oblast in northwestern Ukraine on April 8-9, *Interfax* reported. Messrs. Siwiec and Medvedchuk discussed with local authorities and activists from cultural, educational and religious organizations ways to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the so-called Volyn massacre. Presidents Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland and Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine agreed in February to organize joint commemoration of the massacre. In particular, Poland wants Ukraine to let Poles to visit sites of the tragedy in July. The PAP news service quoted Mr. Kwasniewski as saying on April 9 that he and Mr. Kuchma are planning commemorative events and preparing political declarations for the occasion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prosecutors probe media defamation

KYIV – Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun on April 9 confirmed to *Interfax* that he has ordered "several investigations" into publications considered "defamatory" toward the president and other politicians. Mr. Piskun was commenting on presidential spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska's statement of April 4, in which she said a criminal case has been launched against a num-

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members – \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to: **Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz**
The Ukrainian Weekly **Editors:**
2200 Route 10 **Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)**
P.O. Box 280 **Andrew Nynka**
Parsippany, NJ 07054 **Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)**

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, April 20, 2003, No. 16, Vol. LXXI

Copyright © 2003 The Ukrainian Weekly

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

Two-day conference...

(Continued from page 1)

stated by President George Bush in his speech in Kyiv); U.S. doubts that Ukrainians felt themselves to be European; and predictions that it would split apart along linguistic and ethnic lines.

As ignorance faded, it was followed by an arrogant approach to Ukraine, with claims that it was an economic "basket-case," when its neighbor Russia "was very much a petro-state." It was also said to be corrupt, but, Dr. Brzezinski asked, "Corrupt as compared to whom?"

And the comparison, he said, would not have to be with a foreign capital close to Kyiv, but could well be one on this continent as well. And there was a tendency to politically ostracize Ukraine for shortcomings, "which in the case of analogous shortcomings elsewhere did not lead to similar ostracism," Dr. Brzezinski said, comparing, among other things, the killing of one individual in Ukraine with the "mass killings in Chechnya."

This arrogant phase passed as well, Dr. Brzezinski said, and now there is growing awareness within the American elite, government and public that Ukraine, indeed, "has been successful in overcoming enormous historical handicaps that it confronted when it became independent."

Internally, Ukraine's potential linguistic and ethnic confrontations were diffused, and in its foreign policy, "despite some zig-zags over the last several years, the general trend is towards the West." There is a "lingering ambivalence" about this within the top leadership and vested interests, but not within the younger generation, he said.

"Ukraine, naturally, by history, by culture, is European; it is not Eurasian; and that makes for a fundamental difference," Dr. Brzezinski said.

The Polish view

Speaking at the opening session of the conference, Mr. Michnik presented a Polish perspective on what is occurring in Ukraine and how Warsaw would like to see its internal and external developments proceed. He prefaced his remarks by admitting that, as the occupier of Ukrainian lands and people, Poland is burdened with some sins with respect to Ukraine.

Mr. Michnik recalled how he concluded his address to the first Rukh congress in Kyiv in 1989 with a call for an independent and democratic Ukraine. The first of those wishes has been fulfilled, he added, but the other remains to be determined.

Poland would like to see a "free, stable and sovereign" Ukraine, not necessarily because of any special affinity for Ukraine, but because it serves Polish interests. And the same applies to Russia, he added.

Poland is very much interested in how Ukrainian-Russian relations develop, whether along the old imperial lines or as between two democratic countries, Mr. Michnik said. Warsaw also would rather not see Ukraine develop internally according to the Russian example, where government, business and mass media are intertwined. And it is concerned about Ukraine's post-Kuchma future.

Mr. Michnik said recent developments allow him to be somewhat optimistic, and he called on the United States and the West to be more active in their support of Ukraine.

Asked about how U.S. support for Poland and Ukraine differed, he said that, in Poland, the United States supported democratic development. In Russia, it supported Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin — its leaders. As for Ukraine, he added, "so far there hasn't been any clear, comprehensive strategy."



Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski (photo on left) and Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky discuss Ukraine's civil society.

When President Bush looked into President Putin's eyes, he said, he didn't see Ukraine.

The U.S. view

Undersecretary of State Dobriansky, the highest-ranking Ukrainian American in the U.S. government, reiterated the Bush administration's commitment to the "development of an independent, democratic and market-oriented Ukraine," and underscored its determination to make that vision a reality.

"It is our desire to see Ukraine deeply enconced in the partnership between the U.S. and its European allies," she said in her luncheon address on April 8.

This will require a commitment "at the most senior levels" and concrete steps to adopt the laws, develop the practices and create the institutions of a truly democratic state, she said.

A "façade of institutions or going through the motions" will not suffice, Ms. Dobriansky said. It will require the immersing of Ukraine in a "culture of democracy."

There has been progress in some areas, she said, but there are still areas "of con-

tinuing concern," dealing with media, civil society, political opposition, and the judiciary.

She said the U.S. government has decided "to place a special emphasis on promoting the forces of democratic change in Ukraine," particularly focusing on the preparations for the 2004 presidential election, "to ensure that the playing field is level and that the election is free and fair."

Among the more than 100 conference participants were a number of exchange students, scholars and officials from Ukraine, including such prominent figures as former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy President Viacheslav Briukhovetsky and Verkhovna Rada Deputy Serhii Holovatyi.

Also attending some of the conference sessions were Steven Pifer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Eurasian affairs and former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, his predecessor in Kyiv, Ambassador William Green Miller, and U.S. Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio).

In the morning of the second day of the conference, April 8, news came from Iraq

about the death of Taras Protsyuk, a Ukrainian TV cameraman for the Reuters news agency killed when an American tank fired on a Baghdad hotel in which foreign journalists were staying. At the request of Mr. Tarasyuk, conference participants stood to honor him with a moment of silence.

Funding for the conference was provided by the William and Helen Petrach Endowment for Ukrainian Exchanges and Programs at George Washington University and the International Renaissance Foundation. The U.S. Department of State brought together some 20 Ukrainian Muskie and Fulbright scholars to attend the conference.

The Petrach Endowment at GWU supports a faculty and graduate student exchange program with Lviv University, lectureships, adjunct professorships, seminars, workshops, colloquia and, as of this year, a Ukrainian language course at GWU and a graduate class on "Geopolitics of Ukraine."

Mr. Petrach, a Washington-area Ukrainian American, created the endowment in 1996 with a donation of \$400,000 worth of stocks to GWU. He died in 1998.

Azarov in D.C. for economic talks

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mykola Azarov came here on April 9-12 for some belated talks with U.S. officials and representatives of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, and he indicated that for Ukraine there were some good results.

Mr. Azarov was scheduled to head an official economic delegation to Washington in late January, but an illness forced him to stay behind and turn over the leadership of that group to Minister of the Economy Valerii Khoroshkovskiy, who was in this delegation as well.

During a news conference on April 10, Mr. Azarov said that following his meetings at the Treasury Department, U.S. officials assured Ukraine that the United States would lift its sanctions against Ukraine imposed in line with the decision by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) in December 2002.

A number of countries followed the FATF lead in an effort to pressure Ukraine to institute a more effective monitoring system to combat money laundering. FATF rescinded its recommendation in mid-February after Ukraine upgraded its money-laundering laws, but Ukraine remains on the international blacklist until

(Continued on page 13)



Mykola Azarov at a news conference.

U.S. no longer lists Ukraine as money-laundering concern

Embassy of the United States

KYIV — The Department of the Treasury and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) announced on April 15 that they have rescinded the designation of Ukraine as a primary money-laundering concern pursuant to Section 311 of the U.S.A. PATRIOT Act.

The United States had not yet imposed sanctions on Ukraine after a decision by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in December 2002 recommending that FATF members impose sanctions.

The United States suspended the process of imposing sanctions based on

(Continued on page 13)

Quotable notes

"We are seeing history unfold, events that will shape the course of a country, the fate of a people and potentially the future of the region. Saddam Hussein is now taking his rightful place alongside Hitler, Stalin, Lenin, Ceaucescu in the pantheon of failed brutal dictators, and the Iraqi people are well on their way to freedom."

— U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, speaking at a news conference at the Pentagon on April 9 about the collapse of Saddam Hussein's government in Iraq.

UCCA testimony supports continuing U.S. foreign aid to Ukraine in 2002

by Serhiy Zhykharev

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – Michael Sawkiw, Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), testified on April 2 before the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee regarding U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine for Fiscal Year 2004.

In his opening statement at the subcommittee hearing, Mr. Sawkiw expressed the Ukrainian American community's support of the U.S. troops in the fight against international terrorism and for their safe and speedy return. The UCCA president spoke of U.S. foreign assistance programs as leading the way for "an increased American leadership role in sustaining free market development and strengthening democratic principles throughout the world."

Mr. Sawkiw proceeded to point out the economic, legislative and international successes achieved by Ukraine within the past decade of its renewed independence, and the key for its future progress within those realms.

With regard to the economic successes in Ukraine over the past several years, Mr. Sawkiw provided statistics pertaining to Ukraine's GDP growth (4 percent in 1999; 13.2 percent in 2000; 14.2 percent in 2001; and 7 percent in 2002) with prospects for continued growth in the year 2003. Recent introduction of legislation in Ukraine aimed at restructuring the Tax Code, while newly passed laws such as the Land Code and continued privatization legislation are indicative of Ukraine's move toward a free market economy, Mr. Sawkiw explained to the subcommittee.

In fact, having implemented those measures and others, Ukraine expects to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) and be granted full membership by 2004. Mr. Sawkiw quoted European Union Trade Commissioner Pascal Lamy, who made reference to Ukraine's accession talks to the WTO as a "clear sign that another country [Ukraine] has chosen the path of trade and development to satisfy the demands of its citizens."

Furthermore, Mr. Sawkiw drew the subcommittee's attention to Ukraine's accomplishments in the international arena. "The United States has always had a vested interest in the well-being of Ukraine as a sovereign nation and ally in



Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Central Europe," stated Mr. Sawkiw. "Ukraine remains an exemplary state in terms of maintaining friendly relations with its neighboring states ... [and] continues to act as a guarantor of peace in the region and a conduit between various republics of the former Soviet Union and the West."

In fact, Ukraine's relationship with NATO, its actions as a peacekeeping force, as well as its active participation in the GUUAM alliance (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) indicate that Ukraine is devoted to increasing peace and security within the region, the UCCA president noted.

Mr. Sawkiw cited a recent op-ed article in *The New York Times* written by National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, in which she stated that "the world knows from examples set by South Africa, Ukraine and Kazakstan what it looks like when a government decides that it will cooperatively give up its weapons of mass destruction. The critical common elements of these efforts include a high-level political commitment to disarm, national initiatives to dismantle nuclear weapons programs, and full cooperation and transparency."

This desire is key to Ukraine's decision to join the U.S.-led coalition against international terrorism, Mr. Sawkiw said, by offering overflight rights to U.S. air forces in the war in Afghanistan, as well as its participation in Operation "Iraqi Freedom" by sending a 532-person strong battalion of anti-biological- chemical and-

nuclear defense troops to Kuwait.

While discussing the progress of democratic reforms in Ukraine, Mr. Sawkiw noted, "it has become clear that the violations of human rights and other incidents have compromised Ukraines image in the world arena and should not be viewed as characteristic of the state." The UCCA president testified to the fact that Ukraine has held six elections since its renewed independence, all of which were deemed as free and fair by an overwhelming majority of international organizations and observers. The results of the latest parliamentary elections in March of 2002 demonstrated that Ukraine's civic society, although not yet fully developed, is active and that democracy has taken firm root on the grassroots level.

Mr. Sawkiw acknowledged that the presidential elections in 2004 will be a momentous event that will determine the further course of Ukraine and its progress on the way to democracy. These elections are of great importance and consequence for Ukraine and it is in the interests of the United States to ensure that they happen in a free, fair and democratic manner. "The Ukrainian American community believes that demonstration of goodwill toward the people of Ukraine would deliver a message of genuine concern that the United States has for Ukraine and the well-being of our strategic partner in Central Europe," said Mr. Sawkiw.

Based on the analysis of the current situation in Ukraine, the UCCA president recommended that the subcommittee

direct U.S. foreign assistance programs to Ukraine in several key areas: development of democratic reform and democracy-building institutions, including the formation of a community of non-governmental organizations; support for comprehensive law reform; support for law-enforcement in its struggle against corruption; a business internship program; support for the agricultural sector; and support for the energy sector, including nuclear safety.

In compliance with the aforementioned recommendations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America also strongly suggested that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other government-funded entities utilize the capabilities of ethnic American organizations to deliver the much-needed assistance programs to Ukraine. Regional Specific Organizations, such as the UCCA, have a long-standing commitment to the development of democracy and free-market economic principles, as well as possess specific knowledge of given conditions within Ukraine, he argued.

To conclude, Mr. Sawkiw thanked subcommittee members for their astute attention to the current situation in Ukraine and added: "It is impossible to deny the problems continue to exist in Ukraine. Yet, Western engagement, in particular from the United States, is essential in maintaining stability and continuing reforms in Ukraine and the region. The strategic partnership that exists between the United States and Ukraine allows Ukraine to continue to expedite its reforms."

American resource center officially opened in Symferopol

SYMFEROPOL – U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Marie Yovanovitch on April 2 officially opened an American resource center at the Crimean State Engineering and Pedagogical University. The center in Symferopol, called a "Window on America," is one of seven such resource centers in Ukraine.

Window on America Centers are already open in oblast libraries in Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Odesa and Sumy.

The resource center is located in the library of the Crimean State Engineering and Pedagogical University. It is open to the public and contains a variety of information on the U.S. government, American culture, literature, history, universities and businesses.

The U.S. Embassy has allocated more

than \$270,000 to establish the Window on America centers in public libraries throughout Ukraine. Each of the centers consists of five key information modules about the U.S. government, U.S. reference materials, business, English-language teaching and education. The libraries also receive a grant for furniture and equipment, including a computer with Internet access, a printer, copy machine and CD-ROM. The centers are designed to provide up-to-date information on the United States and to augment the English-language collections of the host libraries.

The centers are also a forum for speeches and other presentations on American films, poetry and other cultural events that promote a better understanding of the United States and its people.

All-Ukrainian Council of Churches seeks U.N. recognition of Famine-Genocide

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – Representatives of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches sent a letter to U.N. Secretary General Kofi Anan, requesting that the United Nations acknowledge the Great Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933 as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation.

A brief excerpt from the letter follows.

"The man-made Famine in 1932 and 1933 in Ukraine became most devastating for our nation and put into question the very existence of the [Ukrainian] people ... It was an evil and purposeful policy, targeted at the ultimate annihilation of the Ukrainian nation, its gene pool, and even a mention of its existence in world history. [It was] the policy of 'the final solution of the Ukrainian issue.'

"Not only did the Soviet govern-

ment refuse to help the regions that were affected by famine, but deliberately aggravated their situation, confiscating the smallest amounts of food or crops for future planting. People who tried to escape famine by fleeing the country were stopped on the border by armed units ... This terrible disaster, which took the lives of approximately 10 million people, became the biggest in scale and at the same time the least known among all tragedies of the 20th century.

"The Churches of Ukraine raise up their prayers for the millions of innocent victims of this crime against humanity and want the memory to become an eternal warning for all nations throughout the world, to work together in their desire to preserve creation and value every single individual and prevent the dehumanization of humanity."

Exhibit of photographs depicts Ukraine through the eyes of a Peace Corp volunteer

SYMFEROPOL – U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Marie Yovanovitch and Peace Corps Regional Manager Alexander Babenko on April 2 officially opened the photo exhibit "Ukraine Through the Eyes of an American Peace Corps Volunteer" at the library of the Crimean State Engineering and Pedagogical University.

The exhibit includes 53 photos by Richard Krauze, an American Peace Corps volunteer who spent two years teaching business development in Rivne. His photos capture the beauty and diversity of Ukraine and its people, and depict the cooperation and friendship between

Ukrainians and Peace Corps volunteers.

The exhibit is sponsored by the Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy and Peace Corps Ukraine. It first opened in September 2002 at the Metrograd Shopping Center in Kyiv, and then traveled to Luhansk, Donetsk and Kirovohrad. After Symferopol, the exhibit will be sent around the country to other "Window on America" resource centers in libraries in Odesa, Lviv and Sumy.

The exhibit will be on display until the end of April at the Crimean State Engineering and Pedagogical University Library.

To subscribe: Send \$55 (\$45 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Orthodox parish in Georgia blesses cupola of its new church

CUMMING, Ga. – Nestled in the foothills of the Georgia mountains just north of Atlanta is the newly constructed Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle. On Sunday, March 23, members and guests with prayer and pagentry consecrated the main gold cupola that will crown their new church edifice and stand out against a background reminiscent of Ukraine's Carpathian Mountains. Pictured on the right is the Rev. John Lymar, pastor of the congregation, as he blesses the cupola, which was especially designed and fabricated by Architectural Fiberglass of Cleveland. This specially designed Ukrainian-style cupola is the finishing touch to an intensive construction period that began in July 2002. St. Andrew's was established in 1984 and organized as a Mission Parish of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in 1989. In May 2002 Metropolitan Constantine, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. visited and blessed the site, which he called "God's little bit of Heaven in Georgia." The church is located off Route 400 on the corner of Settingdown Road and Smith Drive. Visitors are welcome. Those wishing to contribute to the Building Fund are asked to contact: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Building Fund, P.O. Box 2961, Cumming, GA 30028-2961.

– Stephen P. Holutiak-Hallick Jr.



Author of book about Gongadze case addresses Detroit-area audience

WARREN, Mich. – The Detroit branch of Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, Inc. (ADU), and its project dubbed Ukrainian Textbooks for Ukrainian Schools in Eastern Ukraine hosted a book launch on Saturday, March 8, for Jaroslav Koshiw, the author of the recently published book "Beheaded," which investigates the unsolved kidnapping and murder of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000.

In this well-documented book, Mr. Koshiw gives a factual report on the lives of Mr. Gongadze, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and Mykola Melnychenko, Mr. Kuchma's former security officer, whose secret recordings of the president's conversations gave rise to many of the administration's problems, both domestically and abroad.

The book examines the evidence that points to President Kuchma's direct involvement in and responsibility for the killing of Mr. Gongadze. Mr. Koshiw carried out his investigation of the Gongadze case in Ukraine for a period of eight months, interviewing key witnesses.

This fascinating book by Mr. Koshiw, a former deputy editor of the Kyiv Post, reads like a spy novel, but is not fiction. It is a historical exposé of events that occurred in Ukraine. The English-language book is currently being translated into Ukrainian. At the book launch, Mr. Koshiw spoke in Ukrainian and read excerpts from the newly translated book. Afterwards, he took questions from the audience.

Mr. Koshiw, received a memento from the ADU, a beautiful hand-crafted cherry-wood pen made by artisan-engineer Roman Stefaniuk. A former resident of Detroit, Mr. Koshiw belonged to Plast and the Ukrainian Sports Club Chernyk, both of which honored him with a presentation of their 50th anniversary books.

The author now resides in London, England, where he took part in the making of two TV documentaries on Chernobyl for HTV-Wales. In addition, he has undertaken many other journalistic endeavors. "Beheaded" is his third book. The first two, also of a political nature, were written under a pseudonym to protect his identity. Mr. Koshiw, said that he felt he must put his name to the book "Beheaded" to add validity to his research and give honor to the slain journalist Mr. Gongadze.

"Beheaded" may be purchased for \$25 with a credit card from www.artemia-press.co.uk. The price includes the airmail postage to any address in the United States.

Mr. Koshiw donated the proceeds of his book launch to the Detroit ADU's Ukrainian Schools in Eastern Ukraine project, which raises money for the purchase of Ukrainian textbooks for Ukrainian-language schools in Eastern Ukraine. The project's goal is to help preserve the Ukrainian language in schools. Ukrainian as the language of instruction is hampered by the lack of Ukrainian-language textbooks. While the textbooks are in stock, schools and parents are financially unable to purchase them. Consequently, Russian textbooks remain entrenched in schools.

Through the generosity of many con-



Jaroslav Koshiw in Warren, Mich.

tributors, the ADU has already purchased Ukrainian textbooks for two schools in Ukraine. The first school to receive Ukrainian-language textbooks was in the only Ukrainian school in the city of Yalta. The 400 students attending the school stand in their classrooms because the government will not pay for desks in a Ukrainian school. Nonetheless, there is a waiting list of 200 children who would like to attend this school.

The committee for Ukrainian Textbooks for Ukrainian Schools in Eastern Ukraine hopes to collect funds this spring to buy books needed for the fall.

Donations may be sent to: ADU-Detroit Branch, Textbook Project, P.O. Box 888, Warren, MI 48090.

Detroit ADU activists also advise they are willing to help anyone interested in starting their own city ADU branch to help raise money for Ukrainian Textbooks for Ukrainian Schools in Eastern Ukraine.

Errata

- Due to a computer crash, the caption to the photo accompanying the UKELODEON story about St. Nicholas School in Passaic, N.J., (April 13) was deleted and replaced by a caption from the previous month's issue. The caption should have read: An upperclassman reads to pupils in the pre-K class.

- A scanning error resulted in the omission of the name of one scholar depicted in the photo accompanying the story about the Shevchenko conference held in New York City (April 13). The caption should have identified the speakers as: (from left) Profs. Larysa Briukovetska, Myroslava Znayenko, Pavlo Mykhed, Oleh Ilyntzkyj and Mark von Hagen.

- The headline to the story about the Waldorf School in Horodenka (April 6) incorrectly called the school the first of its kind in Ukraine. It is, in fact, the fourth Waldorf School in Ukraine, as there are two schools in Odesa and one in Kyiv.

- The byline to the story about Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, addressing the Verkhovna Rada (April 6) was inadvertently omitted. It should have been credited to Dr. Orest Popovych of Howell, N.J., the society's press committee chair.

FOR THE RECORD: Co-sponsors of Great Famine memorial bill

Following is the list of members of the House of Representatives who are co-sponsors of Bill HR 591 regarding a Washington memorial to the Great Famine introduced on February 5 by Rep. Sander Levin of Michigan. The bill would "authorize the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to establish a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933."

Shelley Berkley of Nevada
Howard L. Berman of California
Danny K. Davis of Illinois
Lloyd Doggett of Texas
Eliot L. Engel of New York
Phil English of Pennsylvania
Bob Filner of California
Luis V. Gutierrez of Illinois
Maurice D. Hinchey of New York
Joseph M. Hoeffel of Pennsylvania

Rush D. Holt of New Jersey
William J. Jefferson of Louisiana
Marcy Kaptur of Ohio
Dale E. Kildee of Michigan
Joe Knollenberg of Michigan
Dennis J. Kucinich of Ohio
James R. Langevin of Rhode Island
William O. Lipinski of Illinois
Nita M. Lowey of New York
Carolyn B. Maloney of New York
Michael R. McNulty of New York
John W. Olver of Massachusetts
Frank Pallone Jr. of New Jersey
Donald M. Payne of New Jersey
Jack Quinn of New York
Dana Rohrabacher of California
Louise McIntosh Slaughter of New York
Christopher H. Smith of New Jersey
Diane E. Watson of California
Anthony D. Weiner of New York
Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania
Robert Wexler of Florida
Frank R. Wolf of Virginia

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

All of Chernobyl's children

Fate decreed that the unprecedented accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant would take place just before Easter 1986 according to the Julian calendar. Ukrainians worldwide saw their pre-Easter feelings of hope and renewal dashed by the latest calamity to strike their native land. Thus, our Easter issue of 1986 was full of news about the disaster that began on April 26, and our community's response to it: religious services, vigils, protests, attempts to provide help to the victims in Ukraine.

All this, mind you, was happening at the same time that Soviet authorities were still trying to cover up the true dimensions of Chernobyl, for even as news of the nuclear accident had leaked out, despite the Soviets' best attempts to hide it from the world, its officials were on record as telling the world – including the people most directly affected – that everything was under control, that the USSR did not need outside assistance, that life was normal ... A remarkable conversation occurred nine days after the disaster, on May 5, 1986, with a diplomat from the Ukrainian SSR's Mission to the United Nations, whose exact words were: "The main problems are solved ... we don't need any help." That same diplomat recounted a May 1 telephone conversation with his daughter in Kyiv and underlined her words: "There is no catastrophe here ..."

The reality then was so unreal that it is almost hard to believe now – 17 years later; indeed, for younger generations of Ukrainian Americans, it must be hard to comprehend what those days were like. And yet, everyone knows what "Chernobyl" denotes.

In this issue readers will notice an article about the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund's campaign to reduce children's mortality due to cardiac defects. The story notes that birth defects have doubled since the Chernobyl disaster and chromosome damage has increased seven-fold. Research has shown a dramatic increase in thyroid cancer among children – children who were infants or toddlers at the time of the accident; as well as an increase in thyroid autoimmune disease. Dr. Michael J. Christensen of the USAID-funded Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program reported in September 2002 that "More than 100,000 adolescents (age 11-18) are at risk for developing thyroid cancer and acute psychological difficulties as a result of initial exposure and continued living in the Chernobyl-contaminated region of Ukraine." The incidence of leukemia also has grown, and a link to Chernobyl has been established by the latest research of Dr. Andrey Noshchenko and his colleagues (described in papers released in 2001 and 2002). And, researchers caution that Chernobyl's effects are still being determined.

Numerous studies have shown that these effects are exacerbated by generally poor health care. A United Nations-commissioned report released just over a year ago concluded that a fundamental shift is needed in the way assistance is delivered to the people still suffering from Chernobyl. It called for, among other things, special attention to be paid to the lifetime needs of people who were infants or children at the time of the accident, and noted that the "Emergency Phase" of the response to the Chernobyl accident, which focused on containment, relocation and direct welfare, must now be replaced by a "Recovery Phase" that should emphasize basic health services, economic development, ecological measures and international research on a series of unresolved health questions that face the population as a whole.

Thus, the Chernobyl catastrophe is still with us today. And our common goal today must be to save not only the generations already born at the time of the Chernobyl accident, but succeeding generations – all of whom are suffering due to a collapsing health care system. For they all are, in effect, the children of Chernobyl.

April
23
1978

Turning the pages back...

Twenty-five years ago, on April 23, 1978, New York City's Ukrainian Catholics witnessed the realization of a nearly 90 year-old dream, when Archbishop-Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk, together with other Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, blessed the

recently completed St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The new St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, designed by Ukrainian architect Apollinaire Osadca, was built at a cost of \$3 million. For Ukrainians in Manhattan, this was the first house of worship they had built and paid for themselves; earlier churches were either borrowed or bought from other congregations.

Ihor Dlaboha of The Ukrainian Weekly reported that, according to police estimates, some 5,000 faithful attended the dedication ceremonies, which began with a procession around the church. Metropolitan Schmondiuk was joined in the blessing ceremony and pontifical divine liturgy by Bishops Basil H. Losten of Stamford, Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago and Neil Savaryn of Edmonton. Approximately 1,000 were able to attend the liturgy in the new church, while the rest listened to the service outside through loudspeakers.

In the course of the liturgy, the Rev. Wolodymyr Gavlich, pastor of the St. George's Parish, read a greeting from Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, in which the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church reminded New York Ukrainians that their parish had been a refuge for hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian pioneer immigrants. "The land on which the old church stands is sacred because it has been blessed by the tears and prayers of the pioneers," wrote Patriarch Josyf. He also reminded the faithful to remain loyal to the "language and heritage of their Church."

"On this day we pledge our loyalty, allegiance and love of God and our Ukrainian Church," said the Rev. Patrick Pashchak, adding that the Ukrainian Catholic Church is a "suffering Church, which has been tried by persecution and injustices in Ukraine and abroad. ... Our presence here today, this new church, our prayers, our donations, all this declares to one and to all that we shall outlive the ordeal of persecution and suffering, and our Ukrainian Church will be restored to its pristine greatness."

"St. George's Church is a mecca for Ukrainian community and religious life," Metropolitan Schmondiuk underscored.

Source: "5,000 Witness Blessing of St. George's Church; Ceremonies Mindful of Contributions of Pioneers," story and photos by Ihor Dlaboha, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, April 30, 1978.

EASTER PASTORAL LETTERS

Set aside the works of darkness, and put on the armament of light

Paschal letter of the Permanent Conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Bishops beyond the Borders of Ukraine.

To the venerable Ukrainian Orthodox presbyters, deacons, monastics and devout faithful beyond and within the borders of Ukraine:

Christ is Risen! Indeed He is Risen!

Only yesterday we accompanied the disciples of our Lord as they witnessed the horror and tragedy of Golgotha, as the Son of God was being crucified. Only yesterday we stood by the Holy Shroud of our Lord and with heaviness of heart we declared: "O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on us." And today, with the Myrrh-bearing Women, we arrive at the Lord's tomb only to witness that the stone has been rolled away. A heavenly body asks: "Why do you seek the living among the dead ... He is Risen." The stone is rolled away not to let Jesus out but rather to let us in so that we might proclaim "Indeed He is Risen" – to let us in so that our faith in the Lord might be regenerated – to let us in so that we can be assured that the enemy of life has been trampled underfoot once and for all. Seeing that the tomb is empty, we put aside the specters of fear and the cloud of doubt, vesting ourselves with the vision of life eternal.

By the Resurrection the bonds of death are broken – the claims and promise of salvation are assured. The empty tomb opened for us the vista and reality of immortality – it proved that the Word. Who took on our flesh and dwelt among us assures each of us our portion in His victory. We who have "clothed ourselves with Christ" hold those

words to be the Truth: "Where I am I want you to be also."

Today the world – that same world which was sanctified by our Lord's incarnation – is clouded with darkness, with threats of war, with suffering and with hopelessness. The world needs to hear that the stone rolled away not to let Christ out but to let each of us enter into the tomb to receive the light and be illumined with the joy of Christ Risen; that world needs the children of God as living testimonies that life is eternal and it needs to be reminded that life has a purpose – God's purpose. As followers of the resurrected Christ we can no longer look for the living among the territory of the dead. Life cannot be exchanged for the things of the world, the wealth, the power or the fame. Life is precious, and must strive toward perfection in order to experience the wonder and joy proceeding from the empty tomb.

Holding the truth of Christ's Resurrection ever before us, it is time for humanity to set aside the works of darkness and put on the armament of light and walk upright by the light of day. The new life in Christ, through our moral and spiritual life, belongs to each of us in the victory of Pascha.

In oneness of mind and heart, we share with you the joyful message of Christ's resurrection and with those whom we call "brethren" in Ukraine, those who, despite centuries of oppression, remained devoted to Christ and the Faith and Order embraced by the Venerable Enlightener of Ukraine, Volodymyr, a Faith and Order which has

(Continued on page 15)

Choose to live as people of hope, offering Christ's peace and love

Easter pastoral message of Metropolitan Stefan Soroka of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

My brother Bishops, my brother Clergy, the Reverend Sisters, and my brothers and sisters in Christ:

Christ is Risen!

I know that your hearts and minds are heavy with sadness in these difficult times. The war in Iraq, with its innocent victims found among the people on both sides, evokes our prayer for a speedy resolution – one that will bring freedom and democracy for all people involved. Our hearts particularly share the anguish of families with soldiers abroad, and we offer prayers for their success and for their safe return home. The unstable political and economic situation found in many parts of the world, including our beloved Ukraine, causes much heartfelt concern, especially for the plight of families being divided and scattered all over the world. There are many people without work, suffering hardships and challenges, and many in need of our prayer and comfort.

It is such times as these that particularly call forth from within us strength in the Risen Christ. Jesus Christ entered the upper room filled with frightened apostles. He offered them His peace, His assurance that He would be with them, and His encouragement that they should not be afraid. Jesus Christ comes to us today, to you and to me, and offers His peace, His assurance that He is among us. Be not afraid or inordinately concerned about these times. Jesus

Christ is among us. You and I are called to be "people of hope" amidst a world filled with despair. Jesus Christ is among us, and you and I are called to present Him into today's world. We do this by being positive and hopeful people, offering encouragement and hope to those around us because Jesus Christ is among us!

I urge all of us to live as people of hope, offering Christ's peace and love through all you do and say. It is Christ's peace that we are called to enjoy and share in this world. It is the Risen Christ Who grants His peace to us and to the world around us. You and I are beneficiaries of Christ's peace in our lives. Allow His peace to flourish through you, first within your own heart and your entire being. Be at peace with the Lord Jesus, Who loves you and wants you to be at peace with yourself. Search your heart for that which holds you back from your realizing His peace within you, and resolve to rid yourself of any such barriers. Then, celebrate Christ's peace with your closest loved ones, with your friends and with your community. Be encouraging and nourishing of others, emphasizing their gifts and goodness. Place greatest emphasis on the positive in life and "breathe" hopefulness into all of your relationships. In this way, the peace of the Lord Jesus Christ within you will spread and will be celebrated in your life, and in the lives of those surrounding you.

Every parish community needs the infusion of people who are positive and hope-

(Continued on page 15)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

War against Iraq was unjustified

Dear Editor:

Supporters of the war against Iraq repeatedly cite the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, as its justification, but the only connection between Saddam Hussein and the 9/11 terrorists is that they are all Arabs and all bad. For people to whom the entire Arab world is one big blur, waging a war against Iraq to overthrow Saddam Hussein because of 9/11 may make sense. To me, it makes as much sense as would attacking Belarus to remove Alyaksandr Lukashenka in response to the genocide in the former Yugoslavia.

Other justifications for the war are equally unconvincing. So Hussein has weapons of mass destruction. Who doesn't? So he's a ruthless dictator. He has plenty of company. While the possibility of profiting from the "liberation" of Iraq's oil fields may be one of the motives behind the war, as many suspect, it seems to be a secondary one.

Could the real motives behind America's war against Iraq be primarily irrational? We psychoanalyze Hussein, searching for clues to his behavior in his childhood, but we prefer to believe that our own leaders are making rational decisions, guided by logic and facts, in support of, at best, our national interests, at worst, their own interests. Could it be that President George W. Bush is influenced by personal psychological factors, as well as by collective fantasies and projections?

Doug Wead, author of "All the President's Children," a recently published book about the children of U.S. presidents, has identified two typical ways of seeking the approval of one's father: mimicry and completion. President Bush's war against Iraq both mimics his father's war against Iraq and, with its explicit goal of regime change, seeks to complete the task that the first President Bush was criticized for having left unfinished.

To the extent that Americans support what is to an amazing degree Mr. Bush's war, it is largely because the war also serves collective purposes. With 9/11, terrorism – popularly identified with Arabs and with Islam – became the archetypal enemy for many Americans. Denied the catharsis of bringing the perpetrators of 9/11 to justice by trying and executing them, and having failed to capture Osama Bin Laden, Americans have found in Saddam Hussein a surrogate embodiment of evil to banish from the world.

While there are sometimes good reasons to fight a war, there are almost never good reasons to act as the aggressor and start a war. How many "wars of liberation" have had desirable outcomes? This veteran regrets seeing American military personnel, wealth and sophisticated technology placed in the service of a primitive and irrational psychology.

Karen Bapst
Port Charlotte, Fla.

Why the U.S. fights Saddam's regime

Dear Editor:

There are many misconceptions spread by the press and supported by "anti-war" malcontents. The demonstrators protest against President George W. Bush, yet you hear little or nothing about Saddam Hussein. A perspective must be developed to balance these views.

Without a doubt, 9/11 was a pivotal point in our nation's history. It was a wake-up call to the reality of Arab extremists wishing not only to commit acts of terror, but to finally bring this country down. The final goal is to establish a pan-Arabic empire with Islam ruling. Just like in the past, if you do not convert to Islam, you lose your head.

The protesters and communist-leaning lackeys would like us to believe that we do not understand why the "world" hates us. They also argue that "violence leads to more violence" and other nonsensical slogans. They do not apply. The last administration tried the timid approach by not reacting to acts of terror. The result? The terrorists became convinced that we can be destroyed.

The continuation of this timid strategy would have invited more and more acts of terror. To what end? Since the terrorists and terrorist states have become emboldened and convinced that the United States is ripe for destroying, you either react or wait to be hit over and over again. Does one then capitulate to stop the terror? Do we raise a white flag and invite Osama Bin Laden to run the country?

Each nation has the right and the obligation to protect itself. The terrorists are bent on destroying the United States. The horrific act of 9/11 was a declaration of war.

Roman G. Golash
Palatine, Ill.

Odesa Philharmonic deserves kudos

Dear Editor:

Over the years I have been reading with great interest about the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of an American, Hobart Earle. This man is responsible for introducing the great composers of the world to Ukraine own composers' works, which the people there knew so little about.

Maestro Hobart had been able to have members of the philharmonic orchestra once again raise their heads in pride not only in their own country, but around much of the world. Their recordings are becoming greatly sought.

More info on the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra can be found on its website: http://www.odessaphilharmonic.org/record/rec_mou2.htm.

Len Krawchuk
Winnipeg,

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.

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Kaplan meets Taras Bulba

In 1990 there were calamitous warnings and much hand-wringing by Jewish leaders concerning the "dangers" inherent in Ukrainian independence. Executives of the American Jewish Committee and other Jewish entities sincerely believed that, once Ukraine was independent, Jews would become bloody victims of nationwide pogroms. Didn't happen.

Today in Ukraine, synagogues are everywhere, Jewish universities, Jewish cultural organizations and Jewish millionaires are thriving and contributing in their own way to the building of the Ukrainian nation-state.

Just about the time I believe Ukrainian-Jewish relations are improving, however, I get a wake-up call. My complacency is shattered and I am reminded that somewhere, somehow, some Jewish American will bend over backwards to open old wounds.

Such is the case with the publication of an article titled "Euphorias of Hatred" by Robert Kaplan, which appeared in the May 2003 issue of The Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Kaplan takes on "Taras Bulba" by Nikolai Gogol (Mykola Hohol) "to better understand the emotional wellsprings of the threat we face today in the Middle East and Central Asia." Forget about Hollywood and Yul Brynner's and Tony Curtis, romantic depiction of the Zaporozhian Kozaks. Mr. Kaplan believes that Ukrainian Kozaks represent the kind of banal evil that exists in the world today. "For the Dnieper Cossacks in Taras Bulba," he writes, "violence is a way of life, an expression of joy and belief, unlinked to any strategic or tactical necessity."

Wow! Is this what Hohol really wrote in his masterpiece? Not in my copy of his novelette. Taras Bulba was "an indefatigable soul" who counted himself a rightful defender of the Orthodox faith," wrote the Ukrainian-born Hohol. "He laid down the rule that the saber was to be drawn on three occasions – when the Polish tax-collectors did not pay due respect to the Kozak elders and stood with covered heads in their presence; when the Orthodox faith was abused or an ancestral custom violated; and lastly, when the foes were Musulman or Turk, against whom he considered it justifiable under any circumstances to take up arms for the glory of Christendom."

Not exactly examples to be cited in a course on anger management, but certainly rational actions given the circumstances. Poles bled Ukraine of its treasure and disrespected Orthodoxy, while Tatars and Turks ravaged Ukraine, raped its women and enslaved its youth. Mr. Kaplan rejects all of this and writes: "In such a world the notion of a rational 'balance of power' with the Catholic Poles or the Islamic Tatars is not a pragmatic goal, but a corrupting and effeminate conceit." Right. An example of pragmatism, I suppose, is the rational balance of power that currently exists between

Israelis and Palestinians.

The rada (council) was invented by the Zaporozhian Host, the only true democracy in that part of the world at the time. "I am but a slave of your will," a "Koshovyi" tells the assembled Kozaks in "Taras Bulba." "Everyone knows and the Holy Writ says so, that the voice of the people is the voice of God." Mr. Kaplan ignores this fact and writes: "Gogol's Cossacks represent the ultimate mob, fueled by primitive belief systems that sustain what national-security analyst Ralph Peters has called 'euphorias of hate.'"

Euphorias of hate? How about the centuries-old Ukrainophobia of those Jews who insist on perpetuating Jewish-Ukrainian antipathy? Prosecutors, in both the Eichmann and the Demjanjuk trials, for example introduced their case with a review of the alleged "crimes" of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Symon Petliura. Ask any 10 college graduates in the United States who Khmelnytsky was and the answer will likely be "huh?" Ask the same question of any 10 Jewish American college graduates and most will answer "Jew-hater," "pogromist." Ditto for Petliura. Where do you suppose Jewish youth learn their history?

"Taras Bulba" is instructive, Mr. Kaplan insists, because Hohol wrote of a "savage age when man's whole life seemed to be steeped in violence and blood and his heart was so hardened that he felt no pity." Was Hohol describing the Kozak Host as Mr. Kaplan suggests? Hardly. He was writing about the Poles who had come to joyfully watch and celebrate the execution of Ostap Bulba, who was broken on the rack and then beheaded.

Did Hohol represent the Zaporozhian Kozaks as mindless, drunken, blood-thirsty barbarians who loved to pillage and burn for the sheer joy of it, as Mr. Kaplan would have us believe? Not in my book. In the last chapter of "Taras Bulba," the entire Ukrainian nation rallies in support of the Kozaks. The people's patience was at an end, Hohol writes. "It had arisen to avenge the violation of its rights; the shameful humiliation of its customs; the profanation of the faith of its fathers and its holy rites, the desecration of its churches, the Papal Union; the outrages of foreign lords; its oppression; the disgraceful dominion of Jewry on Christian soil – all that had so long nourished and embittered the stern hatred of Kozaks."

In this day and age, such sentiments are troubling to be sure. It is unfortunate that the contemporaneous Mohyla Academy had no deans of diversity to counsel the Kozaks to be more accepting and sensitive, and less judgmental of their neighbors so they could channel their aggression more appropriately.

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

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Visit our archive on the Internet at: <http://www.ukweekly.com/>



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Western Canada's "paska bread"

You don't bake, Easter is coming, and you must rely on the kindness of your Ukrainian neighbor or the ladies in the church who do bake paska and babka. Well, you do if you're not living on the Canadian prairies.

Gunn's Bakery on Selkirk Avenue in Winnipeg is an institution in itself. Now owned and run by Arthur and Bernie Gunn, it was founded by their parents in 1937. This Jewish bakery is famous for more than its bagels, knishes and multitude of pastries.



Reproduction of a Winnipeg supermarket's advertisement for "paska bread."

Here in the prairie provinces, however, as soon as Lent begins, it is not just hot-cross buns that are available in the bakeries.

Each Safeway, Superstore, IGA and bakery advertises prominently its "paska bread" and "babka bread." Yes, that's as redundant as "pizza pie." The weekly advertising fliers feature the two, "loaded with raisins" and "with saffron." The color photos show the very simple crosses baked into the bread. Sometimes the large supermarket signs in the parking lots carry ads for "paska bread" on special.

During Ukrainian Christmas (both calendars), you can get a lovely kolach, or three, for your Christmas Eve table.

At Velykden, just check out the Gunn's windows, where "fresh babka" and "fresh paska" are prominently advertised. This is Winnipeg, after all. The bakery has even won baking competitions with its Ukrainian breads. Polish ponczki and hearty farmer's bread are also available. (There are even some x-rated cakes and cookies that you have to ask to view - I haven't asked yet, but I suppose these are ethnically generic.)

The paska and babka are tasty and rich, but I buy them more as a breakfast bread. For Easter I bake my own, and there certainly is a difference between home-baked and bakery-bought. If you need to buy an authentic, traditional bread, the various "teas" (in Canada) and the bazaars (all over) will supply you with genuine baba- and mama-baked ritual breads. These pasky, or paskas as we say in Canada, will have all the traditional ritual symbols baked into them. People freeze these until Easter morning. Some women bake in advance, just in case the bread does not turn out exactly right - then there is time to bake again.

There are recipes out there for bread-machine (sacrilege!) paska and babka. But then, it's just a progression from using the mixer, and the food processor, eh? Personally, I stop at the mixer, and then hand-knead. I am still amazed at that

transformation from very gooey, sticky dough to the silky, rich mass that just separates from the hand. This, after many minutes of shoulder-aching kneading.

After 112 years in Canada, Ukrainians are no longer immigrants. They are an integral part of Canada, especially in the west. One rarely needs to explain something Ukrainian - and usually it's to someone from other parts of Canada or the world. There is usually some Ukrainian connection in most mixed Canadian families. And Ukrainian foods really are as Canadian as they come. The prominence of paska and babka at Easter is just one indication.

(Your friendly neighborhood columnist simply, must plan a tasting tour of all the bakeries, butcher shops, caterers and restaurants to sample the availability of Ukrainian cuisine in Winnipeg. All in the name of research, of course.)

St. John's...

(Continued from page 1)

concerned should look at the matter realistically and free of emotional attachment. The metropolitan advised that the good of the school and the families enrolling their children must be at the forefront of any decision and that a realistic budget, based on a worst-case scenario must be in place.

Seeing the commitment of the group of parents and alumni, the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States gave his blessing to the continued success of the school.

The metropolitan was also advised of the potential of relocating the school to Whippany, where the local parish is in the process of planning and building a church and cultural center. He indicated that this would be a topic of discussion and evaluation in the coming year. In many ways, St.

John's situation is reflective of other schools in the Archeparchy of Philadelphia, metropolitan Soroka acknowledged.

The Committee for the Development of St. John's School has agreed to take over the administration and operation of the school on a pro-tem basis, until such time as a fiduciary board can be created. By-laws and a constitution must be drafted and approved by the parish, the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy and the Newark Diocese of the Catholic Church, which oversees schools in the area.

Once this occurs, a school board will be set up to properly oversee the functioning of the school and lessen the burdens on the Rev. Lukie and parish trustees. Continued fund-raising, the search for new sources of funds, and the improvement of the curriculum will all be pursued by the development committee in its efforts to enrich the school for the future.

The Council of Bishops and Clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the USA cordially invite all Christian-loving faithful, in particular our youth of all ages to participate in this year's
SAINT THOMAS SUNDAY PILGRIMAGE.

Come and share in the light, grace and Gospel of the risen Lord with us!

Bright Saturday, May 3, 2003

8:30 AM Solemn Liturgy in Saint Andrew Memorial Church

8:00 PM Vespers and Compline in Saint Andrew Memorial Church

Sunday, May 4, 2003

9:00 AM Greeting of the Bishops

9:30 AM Solemn Liturgy in Patriarch Metropolitan Demetrius Archdiocese for New York, New Jersey and local parish communities followed by

10:00 AM A procession to the Bishops' Great Memorial Cross for the celebration of a Miracle for the repose of the souls of the departed persons of God in Holy Archeparchy of the South American Metropolia. After the repose of the souls, the Bishop of the Archeparchy will preside at the Solemn Liturgy of the Resurrection of Christ. The Bishop of the Archeparchy will preside at the Solemn Liturgy of the Resurrection of Christ. The Bishop of the Archeparchy will preside at the Solemn Liturgy of the Resurrection of Christ.

May the souls of our beloved find rest and their memory be eternal!

St. Thomas Sunday

Провідна Неділя

Youth Activities - Sacramental Councils

4-7:00 PM Teen & Young Adults

7:00-8:30 PM Children 7-12 years of age

8:30-9:30 PM Meet Our Father (Scripture Study) for 12 years. Part of the Ministry College.

9:30-10:30 PM Meet Our Father (Scripture Study) for 12 years. Part of the Ministry College.

As directed by the Council, all parishes in the Archeparchy and Clergy provide a solemnly proclaimed on Saturday, 3 May and Sunday, 4 May 2003. Parishes, parishes and Clergy provide a solemnly proclaimed on Saturday, 3 May and Sunday, 4 May 2003. Parishes, parishes and Clergy provide a solemnly proclaimed on Saturday, 3 May and Sunday, 4 May 2003.

Cultural clubs and organizations will bring gifts on Saturday, May 3, 2003.

For more information, contact the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the USA, the Clergy and the Youth of the Archeparchy of the South American Metropolia. For more information, contact the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the USA, the Clergy and the Youth of the Archeparchy of the South American Metropolia.

On the current literary and cultural situation in Ukraine: discussion between Volodymyr Tsybulko and Yuriy Tarnawsky

CONCLUSION

Recently, two well-known figures of Ukrainian letters – Volodymyr Tsybulko from Kyiv and Yuriy Tarnawsky from New York – exchanged thoughts on the current Ukrainian literary situation and the state of Ukrainian culture in the global context. The discussion was carried out in light of their perception that, after the euphoria of the early years of Ukrainian independence, with its hope of a speedy national revival and an enthusiastic cooperation between the mother country and the diaspora, came the disillusionment and gradual drifting apart of the two partners. The situation, they hold, is true of not only literature, but of many other fields as well.

Tsybulko: I believe in syncretic genres. Your excursion into playwriting – was it a spontaneous act or a conscious decision to look for a new mission of literature? Nowadays, interacting with the reader presupposes multimedia channels rather than a single one. Perhaps our traditional natiocentric society isn't looking in the right places as it tries to find its uniquely national style. But at least, thank God, the profession of being Ukrainian is going out of style. We're becoming more like the rest of the world. Is it the world that's making us like that? In other words, what's your view on the freedom of communication?

Tarnawsky: During my "classical modernism" stage I firmly believed in the purity of genres. I particularly tried to preserve the difference between poetry and prose. The former was to be hazy, associative, such that it forced the reader into co-creating the work during the act of reading through the stimulation of his/her imagination, so that it'd be as active as possible. The latter was to be a strict control of the reader through a strict control of the language. I led the reader by the hand, word by word, sentence by sentence, where I wanted him/her to go, not letting him/her make a step to the side. In my self-assurance I was particularly proud of my ability to control the language I used and even went so far as to create an artificial language, a subset of English, to achieve my goal. (It was in the English-language novels "Meningitis" and "Three Blondes and Death.") What's ironic is that it was precisely this artificial language that had a poetic effect – it evoked a feeling of alienation not so much through its semantics as through its form, something I could no longer control.

I feel now that there's no clear-cut distinction between different genres and that it's perfectly normal to take elements from different existing genres in composing a book. This becomes clear when you consider that genres aren't objects that exist by themselves and suddenly you find them like a mushroom growing behind a bush, but simply products of the human mind. It's purely a chance happening that we have the particular genres that we have in the literatures of the Western world. Things could have been completely different. When you realize that, you see that you may mix genres any way you like.

This is the theoretical basis of genre syncretism, so to speak. But I came to practice syncretism quite spontaneously, totally unaware of what I was doing, following my own instincts and tastes, all the while adhering to the principle of modernism, which I always followed, that the only criterion you have to follow is your own taste. ("You can't please everybody, so you might as well please yourself.") My first book of this type is

probably "U ra na." In the text of it, to start with, there are passages in a style which normally isn't considered poetry – slogan-like lines that rely on rhetorical devices. But the book consists of two parts – the text and the notes to it. It's the interaction between the two that constitutes the book and to read the text without the notes isn't the same as to read first one and then the other or the other way around. They complement each other and thus create one whole.

"The Boring Bitch of Despair," which is the first work in the tetralogy "Triangular Square" or the hexology "6x0," is both a poem and a play. I patterned it on classical Greek drama, but played around with that form and came up with something of my own. Why? I don't really know, but I just had a need to do it. As I explain in the notes for "6x0," writing these six plays, which constitute a

Tarnawsky: You know, I don't believe in obligations imposed from the outside. If there are any obligations, they must be imposed by yourself. I'm convinced that the rule that an artist must serve society is a false rule, a rule that's harmful – moreover, harmful both to the writer and to the society. Look at what happened in the Soviet Union. Was it good for the artists? Of course, not. And was it good for the society? Also no. And it's not only for Ukrainians, because the system was anti-Ukrainian. It was bad for Russians, too, although the system was pro-Russian. How much of what was written then or painted will survive over time? Very little.

The only thing I agree with you on is that an individual who has a need to create, and has the gift for it, should create. It's part of the human psyche and is encoded in the genes. But an artist must

Popular literature is not literature but a commercial product. ... Ukraine needs popular Ukrainian literature – popular Ukrainian culture – in order to be Ukrainianized. As long as Ukrainians live on Russian "cultural products," Ukraine will not be fully de-Russified. But without a thorough de-Russification we won't have a Ukrainian Ukraine. For Ukraine, to this day, the main channel for world information is the Russian language.

whole, I had an urge to play around with the technique of narration which was used so effectively in Greek drama. That's why in this book I play around with both the themes of classical Greek drama and with the form. The most radical of the six plays, I think, is the fifth one, called "Horses," which consists of a reading of a novel on the stage. I got a lot of pleasure writing that play.

The novel in that play consists of fragments from a novel called "The Beauty of the Night." It's actually also a new, syncretic genre which I call the "mini-novel." I have written, in addition to this one, five more and they're collected in a separate book. (It's in English.) A mini-novel is a short prose work between 10 and 40 pages, which doesn't deal with one major event, as is the case with a short story or a novella, but one or more characters, as in a novel. It consists of short separate scenes which provide the necessary details, and the gaps or lacunae between them force the reader's imagination to fill in what's missing. So the gaps here are just as important as the text. As you see, I use here the same technique as in poetry. In these mini-novels I also frequently use the form of drama. Instead of describing some event I put together a little skit, as if on a stage, with a description of the physical surroundings and a dialogue. This comes out very naturally.

To play around like that with various techniques is for me sheer joy. And I do whatever comes to my mind. My goal is to evoke a certain reaction in the reader. This is the only principle.

Tsybulko: But being a writer carries some obligations – at least an obligation to create as God does. There are also the duties to the state, to the society, to oneself. Or is it much simpler – just to be an American writer of the imaginary Ukraine or a Ukrainian writer of American reality?

create as his conscience and tastes tell him. As an artist, you must be honest in your work as everyone should be in everyday life. You have to be a good member of the society you live in, the same as everyone else. And the best you can do for the society is to make good art.

I've always written what I felt like writing and have never followed any directions and didn't obey any commands. Lately I've seen statements in the press to the effect that I have abandoned my principle to write only about myself and for myself by writing "U ra na." Those who say this don't understand me and "U ra na." I was driven to write "U ra na" by the pain I felt at Ukraine's fate and this pain was the same kind of pain I might have felt at an unhappy love affair. I didn't write the book out of patriotism. "U ra na" is a deeply personal work as is proven by the fact it hasn't been picked up by Ukrainian "patriots." It'll never be popular as I will never be popular myself.

But let me get back once more to the subject of "obligations." I did impose on myself as a writer an obligation to try to instill in Ukraine the elements of Western culture that have become part of me. This is perfectly in agreement with the principles of modernism by which I am driven – to be myself above all else. Writing as I do, I hope to graft the elements of my writing (modernism) onto Ukrainian literature.

Tsybulko: To me, you are a man of Ukrainian hopes, American reality, Spanish emotions and Polish sentiments. This enables you not only to be nourished by these cultures but to find analogues to them. I, for instance, think it's a blessing that Ukrainian popular culture is underdeveloped. But I have a pretty clear idea what kind of society I want. What kind of society – what kind of consumer of your ideas – do you want?

Tarnawsky: Why "a man of Polish sentiments"? Perhaps you have in mind "a man of Ukrainian patriotism of the Polish type"? This would probably be correct. I do think that if I were to be found wounded somewhere on a battlefield my first words would be "I'm Ukrainian." But my "Polishness" is my "western Ukrainianness." After all, I'm from Halychyna. But you left out something – my German rationalism. It's a very important component of my personality. My formative years were spent in Germany, and Germany has had a very strong influence on my development. I'm really made up of these four elements.

What sort of society do I want? In other words, what sort of Ukraine would I like to see? A modern, European country with well-educated, prosperous people, who respect themselves, as well as their fellow citizens, and who are Ukrainian patriots even if not necessarily of Ukrainian ethnic background. Where all without exception not only speak Ukrainian but prefer to speak it. Where those in government feel deeply for the people, where they don't sleep at night, thinking how to make the people's lot better, where the legislators likewise don't sleep at night, getting ready for the session in the morning, where judges have characters of steel and consciences clean as a freshly washed and starched shirt. Everyone is neatly dressed, the streets are clean, the parks neat, the signs all in Ukrainian, among the names of streets and city squares not a single name of an enemy of Ukraine, fewer monuments in general and not a single one for an enemy of Ukraine, historic monuments beautifully restored, Kyiv, Lviv, Chernihiv, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Baturyn, Hlukhiv, Chyhyryn, Subotiv, etc., etc., tourist meccas, to which Ukrainians and foreigners throng to find out about Ukraine's glorious past; well-equipped, modern hospitals, universities, high schools, grammar schools, kindergartens, museums, libraries, theaters. ... In other words, a dream world. But is it possible?

Kidding aside, I'm convinced that Ukraine's future lies in the West. Ukraine must become part of Europe. There's no other choice. To do this, Ukraine must go through a process of de-Russification – a cleansing off of everything Russian, but first of all of the souls and minds of Ukraine's citizens. Everything must be done to turn Ukraine toward the West and make her start moving in that direction.

Tsybulko: So when can Yuriy Tarnawsky be most Yuriy Tarnawsky? In other words, what sort of reading of your work would you find most convincing? In your opinion, which writers have received the most correct reading?

Tarnawsky: Reading is a very difficult matter. Actually, as I once said in my article "Literature and Language," a literary work is what arises in a reader's mind after the reading of a text; there are as many literary works as there are readings. But a reading depends on how the text resonates in the reader and how sophisticated the reader is.

I remember the reaction of a reviewer of the second volume of my collected poetry "They Don't Exist" to the poems "The Last Blonde I" and "The Last Blonde II." The word content of these poems is identical, except they're broken up into different lines – the first one in a "natural" way and the second one "unnatural." As you know yourself, breaking up into lines is one of the few prosodic devices free verse puts at the poet's disposal. It controls the phonetic as well as

(Continued on page 10)

On the current...

(Continued from page 9)

the semantic rhythm of the poem; in other words, it gives the poet a way of stressing different phonetic and semantic parts of the poem. This is what I wanted to illustrate in these two poems. The reviewer reacted to this with sarcasm. He said: "The only explanation one can find for this experiment is that the second of Tarnawsky's 'last blondes' was skinnier than the first one." Some sophistication! You want to stop writing when you have such readers.

It's ironic that one reason why I chose that name for the book was the fact that I feel that a literary work is what arises in a reader's mind after reading a text, as I just mentioned. These poems don't exist. The reader has to create them himself by reading them. I explain this in the foreword to the book. And then I get such a "reading." But this isn't a simple reader, it's a reviewer! I remember similar reactions to my reading my play "Not Medea" in public at the Writers' Union in Kyiv – "It's not literature but mush!" and so on.

I obviously need a reader who's favorably disposed towards me and who's well versed in contemporary Western literature. The fact that there appears to be some interest in my writing among university students in Ukraine fills me with hope, although just mild hope for the time being.

Tsybulko: "The mother country" screams in the direction of the diaspora: "Why aren't you translating us?" The loudest screams come from those who have little to show and even less to say. What Ukrainian writers are the most likely to find readers in America? Who from the contemporary Ukrainian writers might be interesting to the Western reading public? Because for Ukrainians, those who are interesting are so because of their political views. I suspect that the outside world would find little of interest in the politicized Ukrainian literary borshtch. But it's the non-political writers who are interesting. Who are your favorites?

Tarnawsky: Oh, my dear countrymen, so you want "money and translations!" (It sounds like "panem et circenses.") And what do you propose to do for us in return? You obviously expect us to be like those stone breakers in Ivan Franko's poem who build roads for others so that your fame "will come traveling over our bones." I find so silly, Vlodko, this burning need of Ukrainian writers to be famous in the rest of the world ... silly for a number of reasons.

First of all, the issue is not just to translate but also to publish. But to publish is not so simple. You can always publish on your own, but in the West if you publish a book by yourself it not only won't help you but will hurt you in the long run. So you have to find a publisher who doesn't take money. But publishers are businessmen, and why should they lay out money for something which won't sell? So it's a marketing issue. In other words, we must be dealing with commercial literature. But Ukrainian literature, thank God, is not rich in commercial writing, and what there is (you know who I'm talking about – the most vocal of the crowd) isn't so very good from a commercial standpoint. And it wouldn't do credit to Ukraine to boot.

But to publish is only the beginning. A more difficult part is to find readers for what you've published. For this to happen, the publisher, first, must be prestigious and, second, must be willing to put in energy and money into promoting the book because without such an investment the book will not sell.

As you see, these are huge problems

which you could hardly expect the poor "diaspora" to overcome. They could be solved if Ukraine became better known and respected in the world and people would want to read about it. But this is a task for "the mother country." This is the kind of country you guys have built and these are the results. Go and vote in another crew if you don't like who's in charge now. We don't have the right to vote.

Now, who should be translated? I have very idiosyncratic views on this subject which probably few would agree with. I feel that the best developed genre in Ukrainian literature is fiction – classical fiction, such names as Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko, Panteleimon Kulish, Marko Vovchok, Mykola Storozhenko, Anatolii Svydnytsky, Ivan Nechui-Levytsky ("The Kaidash Family"), Vasyl Stefanyk, Marko Cheremshyna, Mykhailo Yatskiy, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky, Hnat Khotkevych, Mykola Khvylioviy, Mayk Yohansen, Valerian Pidmohylny (his short prose), Viktor Domontovych, Teodosii Osmachka. They produced some beautifully written works, very original and exotic from the standpoint of the Western reader, and I think that a well-prepared academic edition of a corpus of such works, properly promoted, would be successful and would help build up interest in Ukrainian literature.

In contrast, Ukrainian poetry, until recently, was in general less interesting, stylistically backward and not very original, in spite of the fact that it did have a number of talented figures. The situation changed with the appearance of the New York Group and the Kyiv School (in the latter I include all of those that came immediately after the Generation of the '60s i.e., the "Shestidesiatnyky"). These poets wrote some completely contemporary works, sometimes truly original, such that they have no precedents in world literature. After them, amazingly, came a decline.

Although you can't say that there are no talented figures among the generation of the '80s and '90s, the great majority among them practice traditional poetics and they haven't introduced anything interesting not only into world poetry but even into Ukrainian. (I consider you one of the few exceptions and that's why I've translated you into English.) The youngest generation, what I know of it, seems even less interesting to me. I don't see a single outstanding figure among them.

Contemporary Ukrainian prose looks even worse. Before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in my opinion, it was better. The only book of fiction I know of which I like is Volodymyr Zakusylo's "The Book of Laments." It's a highly original work and I suspect it'll be considered one of the most important ones from this period in Ukrainian literature. No wonder no one talks about it. It's in keeping with Ukrainian tradition.

But in spite of all of this, I've never heard anywhere so many people being called geniuses. This poet is a genius for this one, the other one for someone else, and everyone is a genius for himself. The young poet I mentioned earlier was also referred to in the press as a genius, by a well-known critic, and a future Nobel prize winner to boot. This poet isn't bad and has potential, but to call him a genius and a future Nobel prize winner? It's too much too soon. I generally respect the opinions of this critic and can't figure out what's behind this statement. I don't believe it's based on literary evaluation. And as to geniuses, in my opinion Ukraine hasn't produced a single genius poet and the only genius writer it produced – Hohol – unfortunately wrote in Russian. It did produce a genius film

director, however, namely Oleksander Dovzhenko.

As to the Nobel prize, it's a real Ukrainian hang-up. Everyone thinks he should get it and almost as many are nominated for it, including people who have published a few slim volumes which caused a little scandal in Ukraine. This is bad in itself. But you also have to understand that a Nobel prize in literature is given not for art per se but for programatically humanistic works which sing praise to "man's nobility in his struggle to survive," or something to this effect, if my memory doesn't mislead me. (Remember Pearl Buck and her "The Good Earth," as well as the fact that it was Polish poet Wislawa Szymborska who got the prize and not Tadeusz Rózewicz.) So you should look for candidates who fit these criteria. Besides, a Nobel prize is big business and big politics. Behind a Nobel prize there must stand a powerful publisher and a powerful country. Get ready for the next election, Ukrainian Nobel prize candidates!

Tsybulko: Does it make sense to try to make Ukrainian literature popular with the general public? I would rather try making the general public more sophisticated. Which medium, aside from literature, is potentially a good nation-building device? I would exclude television from this because it isn't an art genre but a channel for ferrying information. Popular literature for me is not a platform for a clash between ideas but a way of "lassoing-in" the Ukrainian "man in the street."

Tarnawsky: Popular literature is not literature but a commercial product. These two concepts shouldn't be confused. The former is art, the latter entertainment, just as a crossword puzzle in a newspaper. Society needs both, but each of them plays a different role. A nation's literature is its passport, or the photograph or fingerprints in its passport. It tells us who the nation is and what's the best it can do. Popular or commercial literature satisfies more mundane needs of the people. It's what a tired person will read on the bus on the way home from work. Both are necessary, but in different ways and to different degrees.

Ukraine needs popular Ukrainian literature – popular Ukrainian culture – in order to be Ukrainianized. As long as Ukrainians live on Russian "cultural products," Ukraine will not be fully de-Russified. But without a thorough de-Russification we won't have a Ukrainian Ukraine. For Ukraine, to this day, the main channel for world information is the Russian language. Take a look at the bibliographies of scholarly works or encyclopedias. There they'll send you to the workshops where they Russify.

This is outrageous, but it probably can't be helped at this time. Ukrainians don't know English or other European languages and the path to knowledge in them lies through Russian. Ukraine needs more translations and more publications of primary sources so that the channel that carries the Russian language would dry up. This applies also to popular literature. There's a real need for Ukrainian translations of popular Western literature so that Ukrainians have access to it. And let there be Ukrainian popular literature if there are writers who want to write it. They won't be competing with literature.

Tsybulko: Who of your "heroes" has not merely withstood the test of time but still is relevant today? Who is timeless? Who of the literary heroes of the past few years is most emblematic for our time and place?

Tarnawsky: I don't have many "heroes." I noticed a long time ago that

there are few ideal figures in life and that great persons aren't necessarily great in everything; sometimes they're midgets in some areas.

But here's a list. (I don't necessarily like everything these people did but at least I like some of it): Literature: The Greek tragedy trio, Shakespeare, Hohol, Kleist, Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Proust, Becket, Ionesco, García Márquez. Art: Egyptian, Maya, the Middle Ages, Brueghel, Bosch, Mantegna, Botticelli, Vermeer, Zurbaran, Bauhaus, constructivism, surrealism, Miro, Moore, Giacometti, Naguchi. Film: Dovzhenko, Kurasava, Buñuel, De Sica, Ray, Antonioni, Rohmer, Bergmann, Paradjanov, Muratova, and the cameramen of the Ukrainian school, especially Demutsky and Illienko. Music: The Middle Ages, Renaissance, Flamenco, Ukrainian church and folk music, Bach, Scarlatti, Couperain, Webern, Berio, Xenakis, Boulez, Glenn Gould (interpreter).

As to "the most emblematic" for our times – I'll take a chance. In literature: Becket and Ionesco. (I think they're the most original playwrights since Shakespeare.) In art: Giacometti and Naguchi. (Existential pain and organic abstractness.) In film: Bergmann. (Psychology, drama, imagination – in a word, everything.) In music: Webern, Gould. (Essence and intellect.) But the greatest of them all, in all genres, is Bach. He's the most perfect combination of the rational and the intuitive as no one else. And his works in Glenn Gould's interpretation is for me the most perfect realization of music. Bach is just as relevant today as he was in 1750.

Tsybulko: What does one write for? What do you write for?

Tarnawsky: As I said earlier, I feel that the need to create is encoded in people's genes. This is true of all people, but for those who feel themselves to be artists the need to create takes on the shape of the need to create a specific form of art.

I write only when I absolutely have to. At least when I don't have a genuine need to write and force myself to do it out of a force of habit or because of a neurotic reason (for instance, am afraid I've stopped being able to write), ultimately I fail, and so I stop forcing myself and then feel better. But I'm the happiest when I have a genuine need to write and sit down and do it. When what you're writing comes out the way it's supposed to, it's a fantastic feeling. That's how a bird must feel flying up in the air or a fish swimming in water.

So, I write because writing brings me pleasure, makes my life meaningful. That's reason enough to write. The criteria as to what to write I set myself while I'm writing. I try to relax as much as possible and let this that has already arisen inside me come out into the open.

Tsybulko: In my opinion, the New York Group is a significant accomplishment of the Ukrainian people. No other nation in the world would turn its back on such a phenomenon. In our spiritually impoverished times these are people who've become quite successful in the societies they live in while at the same time they have laid their hearts on the altar of the land of their ancestors. It wasn't by their own choice that they had to leave their homeland but they've remained one with their people.

So why does the elite in "the mother country" try so hard to distance itself from you and your work – work which has profited from contact with the outside world and is so different from ours? Doesn't it look to you that those among

(Continued on page 21)

CCRF launches campaign in Ukraine to reduce mortality from cardiac defects

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – The Ukrainian Ministry of Health has reported that each year in Ukraine more than 6,000 children are born with congenital heart defects. Of these, more than 2,000 will die within the first year of life and most others will face the prospect of a substantially shortened life span coupled with long-term disability and lifelong status as “invalids.” Birth defects have doubled since the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986; chromosome damage has increased seven-fold among some populations exposed to radioactive fallout, and cardiac anomalies also are on the rise.

The New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has launched a major campaign to reduce the high mortality rate among Ukrainian children born with congenital heart problems through an intensive program of early, prenatal diagnosis, physician training and infusion of surgical and critical care technology. “Our goal is to reduce the mortality of these children by half within the next five years,” said Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, the co-founder and president of CCRF.

In the coming months, CCRF will be delivering new equipment to open a new cardiac surgery center in Lviv. Another cardiac surgery center recently opened in Odesa with the help of local sponsors, and CCRF is working to secure new technology for at least one more center in eastern or southern Ukraine where doctors have received extensive training and have demonstrated their proficiency in the appropriate surgical techniques.

Until this year, only the Amosov Institute of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery in Kyiv has been able to perform open-heart surgery on infants and young children. Under the direction of a brilliant young surgeon, Dr. Ilya Yemets, the pediatric surgery unit performs about 800 operations on infants and young children each year.

Born in Arkhangelsk, Siberia, where his parents had been exiled as Stalin-era political prisoners, Dr. Yemets has gained international renown after performing groundbreaking procedures on young patients, including a young girl from California two years ago. Dr. Yemets has

trained in prestigious cardiac surgery centers in Paris, Toronto, Montreal and Sydney. Despite numerous offers of lucrative employment overseas, Yemets has remained in Ukraine, often working under very difficult conditions with outdated equipment.

“The Amosov Institute has done an incredible job,” said Dr. Matkiwsky. “In a typical year they perform four times more cardiac operations than comparable Western children’s hospitals. Clearly there is a need to create new cardiac centers in other regions of Ukraine where doctors are well-trained but lack the basic technology to perform most procedures.”

With the help of a \$15,000 gift from Mr. and Mrs. Lubomyr Kurylko and generous donations from CCRF’s Boston and Hartford chapters, as well as other private donors, CCRF recently purchased a pediatric heart lung machine. Under the supervision of CCRF’s new procurement director, Lisa Milanytch, the bypass machine and other critical supplies are scheduled to arrive in May in Lviv where a team of surgeons under the direction of Dr. Roman Kovalsky is eager to expand its capacity for open-heart surgery.

Dr. Kovalsky received extensive training in the United States under the auspices of CCRF, and received high praise for the depth of his knowledge and insight from colleagues at the Children’s Hospital in Boston and Philadelphia, as well as the Deborah Heart-Lung Institute in Browns Mills, N.J.

In November of last year Dr. Kovalsky and Dr. Yemets collaborated with CCRF to organize a regional conference for surgeons and cardiologists from eight provinces in western Ukraine, whose goal was to lay the strategic framework and technical foundation for proper diagnosis of cardiac defects and for timely referrals to the new center in Lviv. More than 300 doctors and nurses from as far away as Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi and Kamianets-Podilskyi attended the CCRF-sponsored conference in Lviv.

With the help of a \$25,000 grant from the Medtronic Foundation, CCRF is

planning a nationwide follow-up conference to be held at a conference center in Puschta Vodytsia, on the outskirts of Kyiv, in May of this year. The fund is currently translating and publishing a series of articles and training manuals on infant cardiology and cardiac surgery that will be provided to all the conference participants at no cost.

“The doctors who attended our neonatal training conference last spring were thrilled with the comprehensive manuals on neonatal intensive care that we published with the help of Nestles and Procter & Gamble,” said CCRF Country Director Olena Maslyukivska. “We’re hoping that our partner hospitals will find our next publications just as useful.”

With the recent appointment of a new Ukrainian minister of health, Dr. Andriy Pedaev, Ukrainian cardiac specialists have expressed hope that the government will become more sensitized to the critical need for expanded cardiac surgery programs, and will devote more financial resources to this problem. As the former health minister for Crimea, Dr. Pedaev is keenly aware of the need for new technology to combat the high rate of mortality among Ukrainian children born with cardiac anomalies.

“All the awareness and training in the world will not be enough unless Ukrainian doctors get the essential tools they need to perform these kinds of operations,” said CCRF Executive Director Alexander Kuzma. “This is not a problem that can be solved with a nickel-and-dime approach or half-measures. To save these children’s lives we need to invest substantial resources into the kind of equipment and infrastructure that are standard for Western pediatric centers. We are also working to persuade the Ukrainian government to make good on its promise to upgrade the Amosov Institute and to invest in these children’s future.”

In recent years, the Ukrainian Gift of Life and Rotary International have brought dozens of Ukrainian children to the United States for life-saving heart operations. CCRF hopes to complement

these efforts by strengthening the ability of hospitals in Ukraine to treat a much larger contingent of children by enhancing their on-site capabilities – especially for children who may be too small or too feeble to travel overseas for treatment.

CCRF estimates that by the end of its second year in operation, the Lviv cardiac surgery center could provide open-heart surgeries for up to 200 children per year. As staff becomes more experienced and equipped with an additional surgical suite, the fund hopes to double the number of lives saved. If similar centers can be adequately equipped in Odesa and at least one other city, the goal of reducing mortality at least by half (1,000 lives per year) could be achieved.

“In Lviv, Dr. Kovalsky has already performed miracles with minimally invasive thoracic and corrective surgeries to repair serious deformities in newborns,” said Dr. Matkiwsky. “With the new heart-lung machine he’ll be receiving, Roman’s capability of saving lives should grow exponentially. We’re very pleased that we will be able to keep our promise to this outstanding young surgeon and his team.”

Since 1990, CCRF has launched 30 medical airlifts and 12 sea shipments, delivering over 1,300 tons of aid valued at over \$50 million. In recent years CCRF has established model neonatal intensive care units that have sharply reduced the rate of infant mortality in several of its partner hospitals, most notably in Lutsk, Poltava and Dnipropetrovsk.

The fund’s chapters in Boston, Hartford, Buffalo and other cities, as well as individual donors have already mounted significant efforts to support this new cardiac program. The fund is seeking new benefactors who can appreciate the vital importance of this mission. For further information, readers may call (973) 376-5140. Tax-deductible donations may be sent to: CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. Donations may be earmarked for the “Infant Cardiac Program.”



Cinco de Mayo at the Q!

Weekend full of fun... including piñatas, costumes, live outdoor music & dancing with Mexican Tapas & Cabare Hour, Saturday during the day from 2-5 pm, followed by evening events including a Mexican Buffet from 5:30- 7:30 (\$15 inclusive) and zabava with Fata Morgana!

**\$20 per person for admission (includes free drink coupon)
\$10 per person admission after 7pm, Children under 17 free!**

**Friday Night Rates- \$70/50 (standard/deluxe)
(including breakfast, taxes & gratities)**

**Saturday Night Rates- \$85/95 (standard/deluxe)
plus \$20 per additional adult collected at gate
(including breakfast, taxes & gratities)**

Call to make your reservations now! (845)626-5641

Missionary movement finds receptive audience in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – At Sunday church services of the Embassy of the Kingdom of God in Kyiv, held in a transformed indoor running track on the left bank of Kyiv, the faithful clap and sing the praises of Jesus Christ. Behind the pastor, who stands on a large stage, singers dressed in flowing robes sway to the musical rhythms and lead the crowd in prayer. At times, some in the audience fall into a frenzied dance, while others begin speaking in unknown tongues.

Meanwhile, in a church building on the other side of the Dnipro River, Ukrainian Presbyterians gather for prayer services in a borrowed building. The meeting is dignified, calm and sedate, and is followed by a bible study class. The church attendees tend to be the elderly and the indigent.

These are two sides of a multi-faceted missionary movement that has achieved huge successes in Ukraine and has brought to this country several non-denominational and U.S.-based religions not previously known here, among them strong evangelical and a charismatic movements.

Since the fall of the USSR and the Communist Party's official atheistic stance a decade ago, the country has experienced a religious resurgence among all its confessions, along with a significant church building boom. The buildings, while not always full, are seldom empty.

While Ukraine's Christian faithful continue to support its traditional Orthodox and Greek-Catholic Churches, they are losing momentum if not membership to less conventional Protestant and U.S.-based religious denominations.

A study by the Religious Information Service of Ukraine showed that about 50 percent of Ukrainians claim membership in one of the three Orthodox Churches that exist in Ukraine today and about 6 percent to 8 percent say they belong to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, with fewer than 2 percent claiming Roman Catholic Church affiliation. The study stated that there were probably no more than 700,000 to 800,000 Protestant believers in Ukraine.

However, another survey, this one conducted by the Association for Spiritual Renewal in Moscow, disputed the figures for the number of Protestant believers and noted a 33 percent increase in membership and a doubling in median attendance in what they termed "Evangelical Christian-Baptist Churches."

In Ukraine, these Churches consist of the traditional Protestant religious confessions, such as the Baptists, who have been in Ukraine since the mid-19th century; the Lutherans, who have been here since at least the 16th century; and the Seventh Day Adventists who appeared in the 1880s. But they also include an influx of missionary movements from Africa and the United States, bearing witness to the particular beliefs of the Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), Jehovah's Witnesses and other religions further on the fringe, including home-grown religious sects such as the White Brotherhood, which achieved notoriety in Kyiv in 1992-1993.

Charismatics come to Ukraine

Perhaps the most striking feature of the popularity of non-denominational religious affiliations, which de-emphasize formality and traditions in favor of very specific attitudes toward Christ and worship, is the explosion of the charismatic religions, such as the Pentecostals, who believe in communion with God through hypnotic trances and speaking in tongues.

The Embassy of the Kingdom of God has become among the most popular of the Pentecostal Churches. Its founder, Pastor Sunday Adelaja, a 36-year-old Nigerian from a religious Christian family who studied journalism in Miensk, Belarus, came to Kyiv after the Soviet Union fell. In 1993 he began a bible-reading group.

Once the group expanded to 47 individuals, it decided to register with government authorities as a religious confession. Today Pastor Sunday, who speaks Russian and English, but not Ukrainian, claims that his Church has more than a million believers scattered across Ukraine in more than 200 communities. In Kyiv alone he claims more than 20 churches and 20,000 members. He said he also has Ukrainian congregations in the United States in the cities of Minneapolis, Sacramento and Miami, as well as churches in Russia, Canada, Holland and Dubai.

The religious leader, who is driven around in an expensive German-made automobile, but has relatively modestly furnished offices but with all the accouterments of a well-run organization, said his work is successful because he is filling a spiritual and social need.

"We try to present the Bible in a way that is understandable to people," explained Pastor Sunday. "We preach in a way so that people can relate to God in their everyday lives."

He claimed that is his advantage over the Orthodox Church, which he said made Jesus Christ incomprehensible to a contemporary society.

Pastor Sunday said that many of his flock are former alcoholics, prostitutes and drug abusers, whose lives changed after they joined his Church. He said that he simply tells people to listen to his sermons, pray and attend services, and their lives will get better.

"I tell people if in the next six months you do not see positive changes in your lives don't come anymore because this Church is not for you," explained Pastor Sunday.

He also explained that while alcohol and tobacco are not forbidden in the Church, their use is discouraged.

The Church does more than mend people's souls. It funds a rehabilitation center for detoxification and counseling for alcoholics and drug addicts, and a center for women and homeless children. There is also a soup kitchen that feeds 1,500 to 2,000 people daily.

The programs are supported by a policy of tithing, which while not strictly required, is strongly encouraged. About 35 percent of the members of the Church tithes the full 10 percent of their annual income, as requested.

"We say that if you give to God, God will not leave you unrewarded," explained Pastor Sunday.

Presbyterians doing God's work

The Presbyterian flock of the Holy Trinity Church of Kyiv on the other side of town has a more toned-down approach to its spiritual work. One of its organizers is Al Moore, a visiting pastor from McLean, Va., who has been "visiting" in Ukraine since January 1995 and who said he had no plans to leave until "God takes us to a different place or somebody says we have to go."

He said that about 500 people attend the Holy Trinity Presbyterian Church each Sunday, which he said has "traditional Presbyterian-Anglican services." Mr. Moore said

Ukrainians join the Presbyterian congregation to fill a vacuum in their lives.

"For 70 years they were told there was no God," explained the longtime missionary. "Many of them tell me that even so they had long felt God within them. They have told me that certain things happened to them or they were somehow protected, which made them believe that indeed there had to be a God."

A graduate of Moody Bible Academy in Chicago, who has been a missionary since 1977, Mr. Moore works with Ambassadors for Christ International, a non-denominational ministry. He is currently on loan to Music Mission Kiev, founded by Roger McMurrin, who is also director of the Kyiv Symphonic Orchestra and Choir.

Mr. Moore, who has done missionary work in the South Pacific islands and the Caribbean, said that in Kyiv he ministers to about 400 indigents, elderly pensioners and World War II veterans. He receives information about their situation from Music Mission Kiev, which sponsors a food distribution center frequented by the needy.

Mr. Moore visits them at home to determine what other unfulfilled needs they have, including reading glasses or medical attention, and provides what he can. During his visits he also offers them a Bible and broaches the subject of spiritual needs and "finding God through Jesus Christ." He encourages them to take part in correspondence courses on the Bible and to attend church services at the Holy Trinity Church.

Mr. Moore acknowledged that to receive food from the Music Mission Kiev soup kitchen, the people are required to accept at least one visit from him. He underscored, however, that no one is forced to join the Church.

"We are committed to helping them whether or not they allow Jesus to take them," explained Mr. Moore. "Most people are at least open to listening and have a desire to grow."



Roman Woronowycz

Worshippers at a religious service in Kyiv at the Embassy of the Kingdom of God, a Pentecostal Church.



Singers and a choir perform during the Embassy of the Kingdom of God service on March 9.

Kyiv's bazaars offer variety, atmosphere, a way of life

by Andrew Nynka

KYIV – When Maria Filipovska goes shopping, she says she goes only to the city's bazaars or outdoor markets. Even though hundreds of new, clean and modern stores have popped up all around this city, selling everything from fresh, neatly packaged groceries, housewares and kitchen appliances to the latest in fashion apparel, cosmetics and beauty products, she says there are still other issues at hand.

"It's just too expensive for me," said Ms. Filipovska. "Besides, there are more choices at the bazaars."

For many of this city's nearly 3 million residents, the vast number of bazaars provide just about all that a Kyivan needs, and then some. The contrast, however, between the newer and much cleaner stores along the Khreschatyk or in the newly built mall under Independence Square, for instance, and a bazaar or outdoor market – where many Ukrainians continue to shop – is extreme.

Ukraine's markets offer numerous, and usually much more numerous, choices for the shopper looking for just about anything, and they often do so at lower prices. However, many shoppers also say there is a difference in the quality and presentation of the products and the atmosphere at the markets, often called "rynky," or bazaars. To tourists, many of the rynky, which are usually located outdoors and not in Kyiv's best neighborhoods, could present a foreign and downright scary atmosphere.

Although the quality of products in Ukraine's markets has improved over the past few years, the food is often presented unwrapped, and in some cases fish and various meats are not refrigerated. Shopping for clothes at a bazaar usually means scavenging through numerous booths and kiosks. Looking for books means hunting through hundreds of boxes filled randomly with unusual Soviet-era publications.

At times it can seem that Kyiv's Petrivka bazaar – known for the large quantity of books and clothing sold there – is filled with people smoking. On weekends the bazaar, located north of the city center near Taras Shevchenko University, is packed with people.

The rynky can also provide an entirely friendly atmosphere where, in some cases, friendships have been established over the course of decades. "This is my way of life – it's all that I know," said 73-year-old Kateryna Pivkorna, who sells pumpkin and sunflower seeds at Kyiv's Volodymyrskyi

rynok, which is situated just south of the city center, right across the street from the Ukraina Palace of Culture. The bazaar, which sells various foods, including meats, vegetables and nuts as well as clothes, trinkets, toys and various other items, is regarded by many in the city as one of the more expensive markets. Ms. Pivkorna says she's been at the bazaar for over 30 years and considers it a second home.

According to the non-governmental organization Ukrainian Market, which, along with scholars, various government ministries and other Ukrainian NGOs, is working to renovate and privatize Ukraine's markets, some 3 million people are employed in the country's 2,715 bazaars – half of which are privately owned.

"These markets have a gigantic impact on social, economic and other spheres," said Oleksander Nazarenko, the president of Ukrainian Market. In the first half of 2002 Kyiv's Troyeschyna market, located on the left bank of the Dnipro River, alone brought in nearly 6.5 million hrv (roughly \$1.2 million U.S.) in tax revenue for Ukraine, Mr. Nazarenko said.

While many new stores have sprouted up throughout the city, Ukrainians say they still prefer shopping in Kyiv's 115 or so bazaars. Many of those bazaars, said Oleh Kaplii, director of the Institute of Property, another of the non-governmental organizations working to reform Ukraine's bazaars, are communal and run by a director who is often appointed by a city administration.

Although both individual booth owners at traditional bazaars and employees in the city's newer shops admit that business has not been great, many seem to indicate that both the bazaars and the newer stores can and do co-exist.

Business at the Tommy Hilfiger, Esprit and Pierre Cardin stores has been good, employees there said, but many of the people walking around the mall where those stores are located, in the underground pedestrian walkways almost directly under the city's famous Besarabskyi rynok and Independence Square, say they mainly eat in the restaurants or simply like the atmosphere and enjoy looking around.

But sellers at the Darnytsia rynok, located on Kyiv's left bank, said times are tough and business for them has slowed. "We're being squeezed," said Ivan Ivanovych, who gave only his first name and patronymic. Originally from Chernihiv Oblast, Ivan, 68, said he spent 26 years in the military and retired with what he called a meager pension. Now he and his wife live in Kyiv

Iraq, Mr. Azarov said he discussed this possibility with U.S. officials and had put some Ukrainian proposals on the table.

"We do not expect any special treatment in this," he said. "We can participate on an equal footing."

Mr. Azarov said that his government intends to introduce a tax amnesty in 2004 in an effort to lure money held by Ukrainians in foreign banks back into Ukraine. He stressed that this amnesty would not apply to ill-gotten gains from the illegal sale of arms and narcotics.

He said Ukraine is politically and economically stable, and is a good place for foreign investors. It is not perfect and still has many problems, he added, but it continues to build its democracy, not without the help of the political opposition. Without a majority in the Verkhovna Rada, the government has to work with the opposition in order to get through any of its programs, he said.

Mr. Azarov's news conference was conducted in Russian at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, following his meetings there with Anders Aslund and other specialists on the Ukrainian economy.



Andrew Nynka

A scene from the Volodymyrskyi rynok, where meat is butchered on the premises and displayed unpackaged and unrefrigerated.



Fruits and vegetables sold in the city center at the Besarabski rynok. The bazaar, which was established between 1910 and 1912, was recently renovated.

and sell coffee.

But the future appears to have some changes in store for the country's rynky, as both President Leonid Kuchma and the Verkhovna Rada are reviewing laws that would further reform and privatize Ukraine's markets, making them "modern-day commerce centers," the organization Ukrainian Market said late last year.

Many of the vendors at the rynky said they hadn't followed the changes very closely. Ivan Ivanovych and many of his friends at the Darnytsia rynok said they

were not very concerned about the future, whether that future meant the possibility of reforms or the threat that newer stores may pose to their business.

While sipping his coffee and talking with friends, Ivan Ivanovych said, "We'll continue doing what we're doing. The newer stores will have their clients, and all of my friends who've been coming here for years, I believe, will continue coming to visit me."

Weekly Editor Andrew Nynka is on special assignment in Ukraine.

Azarov in D.C. ...

(Continued from page 3)

these laws are fully implemented.

Mr. Azarov also received assurances from the International Monetary Fund that it will send a mission to Ukraine in June to discuss a new loan program for Ukraine that will help it service an estimated \$3 billion in debt that is coming due over the next two years.

Mr. Azarov said that in the bilateral talks with U.S. officials, some problem areas were discussed, including the export of Ukrainian steel to the United States and the U.S. export of poultry to Ukraine. Both sides agreed that a solution could be found through a bilateral commission they set up for that purpose, he said. U.S. and Ukrainian officials also discussed some of the problems American investors are experiencing in Ukraine and Ukraine's grain export policy.

With a growing economy, Ukraine needs to find new markets for its exports, and the United States can be helpful in this, he said.

Asked about any plans by Ukraine to participate in the post-war rebuilding of

U.S. no longer lists...

(Continued from page 3)

important steps taken by Ukraine to improve its anti-money laundering regime in response to consistent international vigilance and U.S. action under Section 311.

Section 311 of the U.S.A. PATRIOT Act gives the secretary of the treasury the authority to designate a foreign jurisdiction, a foreign financial institution, a type of account or a type of transaction to be a primary money-laundering concern. Once designated, the secretary can require U.S. financial institutions to take appropriate countermeasures against the concern.

In December of 2002 the Treasury Department made the first designations under Section 311, designating both

Nauru and Ukraine as primary money-laundering concerns. Potential countermeasures against Ukraine had not been implemented and, therefore, there is no need to lift them.

Although Treasury has rescinded the designation under Section 311, U.S. financial institutions are reminded that the revocation of the designation does not affect existing guidance issued by FinCEN or obligations arising under the Bank Secrecy Act with respect to accounts and transactions involving Ukraine. Furthermore, Ukraine remains on the non-cooperative countries and territories list of the Financial Action Task Force.

The Treasury Department is encouraged by Ukraine's efforts to improve its anti-money laundering regime and looks forward to effective enforcement of its new anti-money laundering laws.

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR AD CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040

SERVICES

ECONOMY AIRFARES

Lviv/Odesa \$652 ^{+tax} (round trip)
one way \$430 ^{+tax}
Kyiv \$457 ^{+tax} (round trip)
one way \$391 ^{+tax}

Fregata Travel

250 West 57 Street, #1211
New York, NY 10107
Tel.: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220

* Restrictions apply

FRIGINT
Українська Друкарня
TP 1377
Tovarny - St. Catherine
800-492-8444
Булвару, 11.Р.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS
Graphic design • Custom Imprinting
Toll Free 1-800-315-9100
Tel. (201) 930-8550 Fax (201) 930-1030
We can also print from your computer ready copy

SVITANOK

Live band for all occasions
festivals, weddings, zabavas
Contact Petro (518) 859-9329

www.cbitalok.com

The LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas,
festivals, anniversary celebrations.
OLES KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406
e-mail: dumamuse@aol.com

Kozak Construction Co.

All aspects of home improvement:
parquet, tiles, sheetrock, painting.
Tel. 201-437-3227
646-279-1910

FOR SALE

Georgous furnished townhouse in the
pines of Payson, AZ. 2 master suites,
fireplace, den and views. Wonderful
full- or part-time home. \$180,000. Call
Sue Maher (928) 474-4554, ext. 140

Two burial plots at St. Andrew's
Memorial Cemetery in South Bound
Brook, N.J. A gravestone maybe
included in the sale.
Tel. (770) 888-4421

OPPORTUNITY

Berkut Logistics, Inc.
Transport of building materials
(stones, brick, sheetrock, limestone)
to different states in the US.
Toll free (866) 324-5353
(812) 824-5550
fax (812) 824-5577
e-mail: Berkuting@msn.com

MERCHANDISE

Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian Books, Dance
supplies, Easter egg supplies, Music, Icons,
Greeting cards, Giftwear, and much more.
10215-97st
Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9
Toll free: 1-866-422-4255
www.ukrainianbookstore.com

FIRST QUALITY UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE MONUMENTS

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES
**OBLAST
MEMORIALS**
P.O. BOX 746
Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact
discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer
fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery
- Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA - H9W 5T8

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts

Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics
Embroidered Goods and Supplies
Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines
Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies
All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Tel.: (416) 762-8751

Fax: (416) 767-6839

e-mail: andrew@westarka.com

www.westarka.com

PROFESSIONALS



LAW OFFICES OF
ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.
Since 1983

- Serious Personal Injury
- Real Estate/Coop Closings
- Business Representation
- Securities Arbitration
- Divorces
- Wills & Probate

157 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
(212) 477-3002
(By Appointment Only)

ATTORNEY

JERRY KUZEMCZAK



- accidents at work
- automobile accidents
- slip and fall
- medical malpractice

FIRST CONSULTATION IS FREE.
Fees collected only after
personal injury case is successful.

ALSO:

- DWI
- real estate
- criminal and civil cases
- traffic offenses
- matrimonial matters
- general consultation

WELT & DAVID
1373 Broad St, Clifton, N.J. 07013
(973) 773-9800

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

ber of media outlets that publicized "defamatory materials aimed at creating obstacles to the president's execution of his duties and at undermining the president's reputation." Mr. Piskun pledged to provide details of the investigations in the near future. (RFE/RL Newline)

Government sticks to agricultural policy

KYIV - The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers has pledged not to change its current agricultural policy and to continue implementing market mechanisms in the grain trade, Interfax reported. In particular, the Cabinet promised to prevent "groundless interference of executive bodies in the activity of participants and operators in the [agricultural] market." The Cabinet's statement was apparently aimed at domestic and foreign fears that, following the arrest of former Vice Prime Minister for Agricultural Reform Leonid Kozachenko, the government is seeking to reverse liberalization on the grain market and restore an administrative-command system in the sector. "[The Ukrainian] government should be aware that reintroducing centralized control of the grain market would have a severe chilling effect on all foreign investors in Ukraine," Kempton Jenkins, president of the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council, said in a letter to the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine to assemble Volkswagens

KYIV - The Ukrainian Eurocar enterprise and Germany's Volkswagen Group on April 10 signed a protocol declaring their intention to assemble new Volkswagen vehicles in Ukraine, Interfax reported. Volkswagen sold some 10,000 cars in Ukraine in 2002 and considers Ukraine a dynamic market. Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who was on an official visit to Germany, attended the signing ceremony in Wolfsburg. Earlier that same day Mr. Yanukovich announced in Hamburg that Ukraine and Germany will launch a joint aircraft-construction project. In Hamburg, Mr. Yanukovich presented a project for shipping Caspian oil through the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline to the German port of Wilhelmshaven. (RFE/RL Newline)

Probe sought in Protsyuk's death in Iraq

KYIV - The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has urged the United States and Great Britain to investigate circumstances surrounding the death in Baghdad of Ukrainian cameraman Taras Protsyuk, Interfax and UNIAN reported on April 10. Mr. Protsyuk worked for Reuters and died on April 8 after coalition forces shelled the Palestine Hotel in which Mr. Protsyuk and other foreign journalists were staying. Mr. Protsyuk, 35, was a 10-year veteran at Reuters and had worked in a number of areas of conflict, including Kosovo, Chechnya and Afghanistan. According to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, nine Ukrainian media employees are working in the conflict zone in Iraq. (RFE/RL Newline)

Tajikistan and Ukraine sign pact

DUSHANBE - Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov and his visiting Ukrainian counterpart, Leonid Kuchma, signed an agreement in Dushanbe on April 9 on economic cooperation for the period 2003-2012, ITAR-TASS reported. Among possible fields in which economic cooperation could be expanded, Mr. Rakhmonov specifically mentioned hydro-engineering and the processing of agricultural produce, Asia Plus-Blitz reported. During talks on April 8-9, the two presidents discussed bilateral relations, regional issues, such as the situa-

tion in Afghanistan, the war in Iraq, and cooperation within the framework of international organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Representatives of the two governments also signed several bilateral agreements on cooperation in science, health care, banking, mutual protection of confidential information and combating drug trafficking. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukrainian president visits Kyrgyzstan

BISHKEK - Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma made a one-day stop in Bishkek on April 10 as part of his current tour of Central Asian countries, akipress.org, Interfax and RFE/RL's Kyrgyz Service reported. Talks with Kyrgyz President Askar Akaev focused on bilateral economic relations, regional security issues and the establishment of a free-trade zone within the Commonwealth of Independent States, according to the reports. The two leaders support the idea of such a zone. Mr. Kuchma also promised to ensure that a Ukrainian debt to Kyrgyzstan from 1991-1992 of some \$28 million will be paid. Mr. Akaev was quoted as saying he had supported the election of President Kuchma to chair the CIS Council because Ukrainian proposals for free movement of goods within the CIS have inspired hopes that Mr. Kuchma could engineer a breakthrough in the creation of a CIS free-trade zone. Mr. Kuchma was quoted as asserting that trade among CIS states is declining from year to year, with customs barriers forcing CIS states to seek markets outside the commonwealth. Both the Ukrainian and the Kyrgyz presidents expressed their belief that this problem can be resolved at the CIS summit in September. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma travels to Uzbekistan

TASHKENT - Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma paid a one-day working visit to Tashkent on April 10-11, Russian media reported. It was his fourth visit to the Uzbek capital. Mr. Kuchma met with his Uzbek counterpart, Islam Karimov, to discuss the situation in Afghanistan and the possibilities for cooperation in rebuilding that country's infrastructure, cooperation in the fight against international terrorism and drug trafficking, various aspects of bilateral relations and the proposed CIS free-trade zone. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukrainian, Turkmen leaders discuss gas

TURKMENBASHI - Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma met with Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov in the Turkmen port city of Turkmenbashi on April 11 to discuss the future of Turkmen gas sales to Ukraine, Interfax and turkmenistan.ru reported. Mr. Kuchma was concluding a tour of the Central Asian countries, while Mr. Niyazov was returning from a visit to Moscow during which he signed a 25-year contract with Russia on the delivery of Turkmen gas. The terms of the Russian contract appeared to indicate that when the current gas-sales contract between Turkmenistan and Ukraine expires in 2006, it might be impossible to renew it unless pipeline capacity can be greatly increased. Ukraine is one of Turkmenistan's major gas customers and depends heavily on Turkmen supplies. According to an unnamed Turkmen government official quoted by Interfax, the talks between Presidents Kuchma and Niyazov were "fruitful, but difficult." One topic discussed was the construction of a new pipeline on the basis of the existing line, as envisaged in the present Ukraine-Turkmenistan gas contract. According to turkmenistan.ru, Russia also is supposed to take part in the construction project. (RFE/RL Newline)

(Continued on page 15)

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 14)

State Property Fund gets new chief

KYIV – On April 3 Ukrainian 260 lawmakers voted to approve Mykhailo Chechetov as the new head of the State Property Fund of Ukraine, the UNIAN news service reported. In an earlier vote, 238 lawmakers endorsed a motion to dismiss Oleksander Bondar from that post. Mr. Bondar tendered his resignation on March 1, reportedly under criticism from some Cabinet members. First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov said on March 1 that the privatization process supervised by the State Property Fund under Mr. Bondar “has failed to become an instrument for speeding up the economy and meeting fiscal objectives.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Hungary sign military accord

KYIV – Ukrainian Defense Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko and his Hungarian counterpart, Ferenc Juhasz, signed an agreement on cooperation between their ministries in Kyiv on April 3, Interfax reported. Minister Juhasz told journalists that representatives discussed the modernization of military equipment, including work by Ukraine on Mi-24 helicopters that are currently in service in the Hungarian armed forces. He added that Hungary intends to

facilitate Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic integration, particularly within the format of the Visegrad Four (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Widow opposes Sakharov monument

MOSCOW – The Moscow City Commission on Monumental Art decided on April 8 to erect a statue of the late physicist and human rights advocate Andrei Sakharov, even though his widow, Yelena Bonner, firmly opposes the idea, RIA-Novosti reported. The plan originated in 1990, a year after Dr. Sakharov’s death, but was never implemented. Liberal Russia party Co-Chairman Sergei Yushenkov revived the proposal earlier this year. Lenta.ru reported on February 27 that Ms. Bonner wrote an open letter urging Russians not to contribute “a single ruble, a single kopek” to what she termed a “new bureaucratic venture.” Citing the country’s widespread poverty and the war in Chechnya, Ms. Bonner, also a human right activist of long standing, wrote, “This Russia is blatantly at odds with the idea of a monument to Sakharov.” The city commission, apparently bent on changing her mind, said after its decision that it wanted to have “a conversation with Yelena Bonner in person.” Commission Chairman Sergei Petrov said a competition will be held to select a design for the monument. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Opposition leaders...

(Continued from page 1)

control of the people and responsible before them and that political actions remain transparent and foreseeable.”

While not disagreeing with the need for constitutional reform, the foursome said their objectives are diametrically opposed to the results sought by President Kuchma.

The memorandum depicted the type of government practiced today by President Kuchma and his associates “the main brake on effective social-economic development, the reason for the political crisis and a spiritual decline, and the reason for the unclear nature of domestic and foreign policy.”

However, the memorandum demanded many of the same changes President Kuchma has proposed in his political reforms, including proportional, by-party elections; creation of a parliamentary majority that would control the appointment of the government; authority for the president to dismiss the legislative body under certain conditions; and the need for a public dialogue to discuss the proposed political reforms, which the four opposition leaders said should take the form of television debates and the president said should be in the form of a roundtable.

While President Kuchma said in his state

of the nation address the day after the oppositionist document was released that he was pleased that the two sides agreed on certain aspects of political reform and “a majority of the president’s proposals,” at least one of the oppositionist leaders indicated there was nothing further from the truth.

“The president lied,” stated Mr. Moroz. “He lied because it states in the memorandum that we do not support the president’s initiatives.”

Mr. Yushchenko, the leader of Our Ukraine, was more accommodating and less critical in his assessment of President Kuchma’s political proposals. The popular politician said the president had to be ready to wait out a process of public debate and circumspection, and to monitor how public opinion had developed before pushing for such dramatic changes in the country’s political system.

“The issue of political reform always tends to exasperate me, especially this idea of ‘let’s get it done quickly,’ ” explained Mr. Yushchenko in remarks to The Weekly. “The first thing we need to do is to determine what type of system our society needs. What is the desire? What are the needs? We need to begin with extensive public debate to confirm the vision that the people as well as the politicians have. First we need to hear one another.”

Set aside the works...

(Continued from page 6)

been treasured and defended by hosts of Ukraine’s holy ones throughout the ages. May God’s gracious gift of genuine ecclesiastical unity for which they strive have our support. Such unity is a gift, which will come in the fullness of God’s time and can be received only by those who have prepared for it, with attention to excellence and purity of faith and piety – virtues which are too often compromised and neglected in our day and age.

We, who are called to be the hierarchs of Christ’s Bride, His immaculate Church, and who have been vested by Christ in the awesome and sacred responsibility of guiding our Holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church through difficult times when our common commitment to Christ, to His life-giving Gospel and to unwavering fidelity to Holy Orthodox Christianity are being severely tested, greet you with the joyous Paschal proclamation:

Christ is Risen! Indeed He is Risen!

We assure you, our spiritual children, of

our prayers and love. We beseech the power of your prayers for us, as well.

† **Wasyly, Metropolitan**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

† **Constantine, Metropolitan**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the
U.S.A.

† **John, Archbishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

† **Antony, Archbishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the
U.S.A.

† **Vsevolod, Archbishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the
U.S.A.

† **Ioan, Archbishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Diaspora

† **Yurij, Archbishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

† **Jeremiah, Bishop**
Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Eparchy
of South America

Choose to live...

(Continued from page 6)

ful. Such individuals offer a vision for the parish community, contributing to its growth and nourishment as a parish family. God gifts every parish family with many gifted individuals who encourage one another, and lead others to a greater closeness to God through their shared hope and support. The parish priest is called to be the prime example of hope and vision within a parish; however, he himself needs the love and support of a positive and nourishing Christian environment if he is to be an effective leader. You and I are called to live as brothers and sisters in the Risen Christ, offering His peace and love to one another. Today’s world thirsts for this. You and I thirst for it.

Are you a person who “breathes” hope into others? Are you positive and nourishing to others? As a follower of Christ, you are already gifted with His peace and love to give to others – to give the “gift of life”

in your offering hope and nourishment to your fellow brothers and sisters in Christ. Recall what the Master did to the servant who hid his gifts and failed to use them. And, remember how richly the Master rewarded those who flourished with their gifts. In daily life when you are with loved ones and with strangers, choose to live and do all things as a person of hope and nourishment. You will then live as someone who knows the peace of Jesus Christ, because Christ is Risen!

Be assured that my heart is full of peace and love for you, and that my prayers ask for your knowing Christ’s peace and celebrating it in all you do and say. Especially, I pray that our parish communities will serve as a haven for many who search for Christ’s peace and love, and that each of us will do all we can to “breathe” His peace into the world around us.

Christ is Risen!

† **Stefan Soroka**
Metropolitan-Archbishop



Raisa Skic (née Sachno)

80, formerly of Ukrainian Village in Somerset, N.J., died on Saturday, April 5, 2003, at St. Peter’s Hospital in New Brunswick, N.J. In recent years she lived with her children. She worked for many years as a machine operator at TRW in Mountainside. She was an active member of the Sisterhood of St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church, South Bound Brook, N.J., and a volunteer at the Dunellen Senior Citizen Center. Surviving is her daughter, Olga Sawuk of North Brunswick; two sons, George Skic of Hopewell Township and Victor Skic of Somerset; two brothers, Gregory Sachno of Sidney Center, N.Y., and John Sachno of Cresskill, N.Y. She was predeceased by a brother, Alexander. Also surviving is her former husband, Wolodymyr Skic.

Visitation was on Tuesday, April 8, 2003, at the Conroy Funeral Home. A funeral mass was held on Wednesday, April 9, at St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church, South Bound Brook. Internment followed at the St. Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery.

CHRIST IS RISEN INDEED HE IS RISEN

THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. BASIL THE GREAT
FOX CHASE MANOR, PENNSYLVANIA

ANNOUNCE THAT THE
ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO THE MOTHER OF GOD

WILL BE HELD ON

October 4-5, 2003

UKRAINIAN TRAVEL SERVICE

VISIT UKRAINE



We are happy to present
Exclusive Fully Escorted First Class
Tours with All-inclusive Meals.

We propose four different itineraries!

Interesting itineraries, delicious food and
wines, first class accommodation and transportation, great folklore
entertainment, professional guides – all you need for great vacation in
Ukraine.

Get discount – put together your group of 10 or more!

Contact us by phone, fax, mail or e-mail or check our website for
dates and prices.

Tel/fax: +1 (650) 871-1769
www.visitukraine.info info@visitukraine.info

Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union

Philadelphia – Scranton – Trenton
Serving the financial needs of the Ukrainian
Community since 1952



For **HIGH** interest rates on CDs,
LOW rates for mortgages and loans,
and **Outstanding Financial Services**

JOIN OUR CREDIT UNION!

Main Office

1729 Cottman Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111

Tel: 215-725-4430 Fax: 215-725-0831

Toll Free: 1-888-POLTAVA (1-888-765-8282)

www.ukrfcu.com

Branches

918 Henrietta Ave., Haverhill, PA 17006 (215) 375-0400

2307 Brews Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130 (215) 232-9999

447 Jaramiah Avenue, Trenton, NJ 08618 (609) 696-0802

207 River Street, Scranton, PA 18547 (570) 487-1947

Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus announces 85th anniversary concert tour of Europe

DETROIT – The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus will embark on a historic concert tour of Western Europe on June 25. The chorus last toured Europe in 1958. During the 15-day tour, the chorus will visit the communities of: Manchester and London, England; Paris, Strasbourg, and St. Avold, France; Munich, Germany; and Vienna, Austria.

The chorus plans to showcase a rich cultural program of Ukrainian song, accompanied by the bandura, Ukraine's national instrument. The year 2003 also marks the chorus' 85th anniversary. Thus the chorus will continue to fulfill its historical mission as cultural ambassador of Ukraine's national heritage.

The chorus has chosen to work with the professional concert touring company, Classical Movements Inc., a division of the Alexandria, Va.,-based Blue Heart Tours. Classical Movements is an internationally recognized touring company, whose clients include some of America's most beloved institutions: the John. F. Kennedy Center for the Arts, the National Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Before departing for Europe, the chorus will present part of its 85th anniversary concert season in Windsor, Ontario, on May 3; Toronto on May 31; Detroit on June 7; and Cleveland on June 8.

"Party of power"...

(Continued from page 2)

mining its own party prospects within Ukraine's electoral democracy.

The fourth contributing factor is the creation of a new information policy directorate under Mr. Medvedchuk that is headed by SDPU sympathizer Serhii Vasyliiev. Mr. Vasyliiev is responsible for the introduction of censorship through "temnyky," or instructions to news media. News programs on the 1+1 and Inter television channels – two of Ukraine's largest broadcasters, both of which are controlled by the SDPU – have the least degree of public trust, according to a Ukrainian Democratic Circle poll conducted in February. The same is true of the daily newspaper Kievskiy Vedomosti, which also is controlled by the SDPU and half of whose copies are regularly returned unsold. Mr. Vasyliiev has also reverted to Soviet-style rhetoric

in denouncing and ridiculing complaints by international organizations and NGOs about media harassment.

• Fifth, the "quality" of party cadres is mediocre. Many people join the SDPU in the same way as they joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union during the Brezhnev era – not for ideological, but for careerist reasons. This problem exists among all centrist, ideologically amorphous parties, but the SDPU thought, mistakenly, that it had overcome this tendency by investing in an ideological profile (social democracy).

• Finally, Mr. Medvedchuk is at odds with practically every other political group in Parliament as a result of his aggressive attempts at forging a pro-presidential majority, "black" operations aimed at discrediting Mr. Yushchenko (e.g., fake Our Ukraine leaflets), and his demand for the Procurator General's Office to reopen criminal charges against Ms. Tymoshenko.

DIAL ALL DAY FOR THE UNA!

Telecom Fund-Raiser

4.9 All the Time!

4.9 cents	State to State Long Distance
4.9 cents	In-State Long Distance*
4.9 cents	Local Toll Calls (Regional)**

Every time you make a call The Ukrainian Weekly makes money!

So what are you waiting for?

Selected International Destinations

Argentina	18 ¢	Italy	11 ¢
Australia	8 ¢	Mexico	18 ¢
Austria	10 ¢	Poland	17 ¢
Belgium	8 ¢	Russia	18 ¢
Canada	8 ¢	Moscow	8 ¢
France	8 ¢	U. K.	7 ¢
Germany	8 ¢	Ukraine	28 ¢ (20 ¢ with access code)

Please call for rates to destinations not listed above.

Rates exclude 24/7, 8-ammal billing, on monthly fees, no minimums, no contracts.

*In-State calls for the following states will be higher: AZ, CO, IL, IN, MI, NY, ND, NE, NM, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY.

Call today and start saving money on your phone bill!

Toll-free: 1-888-900-UKIE

or 847-298-5900

We speak Ukrainian!



The DIAL ALL DAY FOR THE UNA! telecom fund-raiser has raised over \$3000 for The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund. It is designed and managed by the long members of UNA branch # 302. A minimum of 20% of commissions earned are donated monthly to the Press Fund. The more calls that are made, the more money for The Ukrainian Weekly. Service and billing provided by TouchTone Communications.

Pianist Roman Rudnytsky off on another world tour

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO – Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky, who for many years has given concerts in many countries around the world, will be traveling again to different parts of the world beginning in April. To date, he has performed in 75 countries.

On April 19 Mr. Rudnytsky will be in Hawaii to play a recital and conduct a master class at the Volcano Art Center on the "Big Island" of Hawaii. Then it's on to Central America, where between May 6 and 14 he will play recitals in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and Antigua, Guatemala. From May 17 to 29, he will be aboard the ship Oriana on the British P&O Co., playing five recitals on a cruise from Southampton to the Canary Islands, Madeira, and Portuguese and Spanish ports. This will be his 29th cruise for P&O as classical pianist on board (and his 32nd in all).

In mid-June Mr. Rudnytsky will depart for two and a half months, first to play five recitals in Britain, including in the Isles of Scilly, and then to play 20 concerts in Australia as part of his 13th concert tour there. Mr. Rudnytsky has been concertizing in Australia every two years since 1979 and to date has played over 350 concerts there – more in quantity than in any other overseas country he has played in.

In the fall, from September 5 to 14, Mr. Rudnytsky will fulfill several recitals in the Caribbean area, including Barbados and several neighboring islands, which are organized through the U.S. Embassy's "public diplomacy" program (successor to the U.S. Information Service). Mr. Rudnytsky has played concerts in 22 countries since 1984 under the auspices of both the USIS and the "public diplomacy" program of the embassies. Performances in the United Kingdom and Malta are in the planning stages for late September.

Mr. Rudnytsky will go to Ukraine in late October, where he has been invited to perform as soloist with the Zaporizhia

Symphony. This will be followed by three recitals in Britain. Back in the states in November, he will play recitals and conduct master classes at Nebraska Wesleyan University and the University of Kansas. During the period of December 16-January 9, 2004, he will be playing recitals aboard P&O's Oriana on a Caribbean cruise from Barbados.

Among forthcoming concerts in 2004 is a performance in January, as soloist with the orchestra of Ohio Northern University in the town of Ada (he will play the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1), recitals in the Sultanate of Brunei (on the island of Borneo) in late February and as soloist with the orchestras of Kielce and Lublin in Poland, in April and, closer to home, at the Grazhda concert series as part of Music and Art Center of Greene County, in Jewett, N.Y., on July 3.

Last year Mr. Rudnytsky played in such places as California, several Pacific islands of Micronesia, Tunisia, Britain, Poland (as soloist with the Sudecka Filharmonia of the city of Walbrzych), New Zealand (his ninth tour there comprising 10 recitals), with orchestras in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and aboard P&O's ship Oceana on a Caribbean cruise from Florida. In early February of this year he played a recital and conducted a master class at Abilene Christian University in Texas.

Most recently, on March 30, Mr. Rudnytsky participated in the evening at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York commemorating the centenary in 2002 of the births of his parents, composer-conductor Antin Rudnytsky and opera singer Maria Sokil, and played three of his father's piano works as part of the evening's program.

Mr. Rudnytsky continues as a member of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University in Youngstown, Ohio, where he has been since 1972. He received a "Distinguished Professor Award" from this institution in 1990 for his international concert activities.

Great rates,
low fees,
free checking,
and now...
free online account access



**Rochester
UKRAINIAN
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**
A MEMBER OF THE SUMA GROUP



- Member Loans
- Mortgage Loans
- Business Loans
- Credit Cards
- Home Equity Loans
- Auto Loans
- Personal Loans
- Checking Accounts
- Savings Accounts
- Money Orders
- Credit, Mobile and ATM Cards
- International Wire Transfers
- Online Banking System
- Notary Service
- Many other beneficial services



(877) 965-7824
www.rufcu.org

Main Office
124 Palisade Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10703
Tel: (914) 965-8560
Fax: (914) 965-1936

Stamford, CT Branch
39 Clovelly Road
Stamford, CT 06902
Tel/Fax: (203) 969-0498

Spring Valley, NY Branch
41 Collins Avenue
Spring Valley, NY 10977
Tel/Fax: (845) 425-2749



SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union

Specializing in.....

- Confidentiality
- High Yield Money Market Accounts
- Mortgages + HELOC Loans
- Member Business Loans
- Student Loans
- Free Checking
- Direct Deposits

Main Office:
301 Palisade Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10703
Tel: (914) 965-8560
Fax: (914) 965-1936

Stamford, CT Branch:
39 Clovelly Road
Stamford, CT 06902
Tel/Fax: (203) 969-0498

Spring Valley, NY Branch:
41 Collins Avenue
Spring Valley, NY 10977
Tel/Fax: (845) 425-2749

Toll Free Number: 1-888-644-SUMA Email: Sumayonfcu@AOL.Com

Are your regular savings still earning 2.74*0%?



That is what they CAN be currently earning at:



**SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK
Federal Credit Union**



Main Office: 108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

Branches:

8325 Route 209 Kerhonkson, NY 12446

Tel: 845 626-2938 Fax: 845 626-6636

226 Uniondale Ave. Uniondale, NY 11553

Tel: 516 585-2393 Fax: 516 585-2097

32-01 31 Avenue Astoria, NY 11106

Tel: 718 626-0506 Fax: 718 626-0458

Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888-SELFREL

Visit our website: www.selfreliance.org

E-mail: SRNYFCU@aol.com

* Annual Percentage Yield on regular passbook savings account, no minimum balance required. Subject to change without notice.



10-10-719

dial and go



Святкуйте Весну із "Startec"!

Я пробувала заощадити користуючись послугами телефонної компанії "Economy Class"

Я переключилася на цю телефонну компанію. За один місяць виявила, що не можу телефонувати нікуди. Я подзвонила до їх Центру обслуги, але ніхто не підняв трубки. За тиждень я довідалася, що вони припинили існування без попереднього повідомлення.

Минулого тижня мені запропонували іншу телефонну компанію "Economy Class". На цей раз я все уважно перевірила і виявила, що люди, з якими я розмовляла телефонічно, це тільки агенти телефонної компанії, про яку я ніколи раніше не чула.

З 10-10-719 я отримую сервіс першої класи і продовжую оощаджувати

Я знаю, що сервіс 10 10 719 пропонує нам компанія "STARTEC". Компанія "STARTEC" ніколи не припиняла свого сервісу, від самого початку свого існування в 1989 році. Компанія "STARTEC" має свою власну телекомунікаційну мережу і працівники її Центру обслуги можуть допомогти мені з різними питаннями.

Київ 13.9¢	Москва 8.9¢
Одеса 10.9¢	С. Петербург 8.9¢
Україна 19.9¢	Росія 13.9¢

- Користуйтеся прекрасними низькими цінами 24 години на добу, 7 днів на тиждень
- Немає потреби реєструватися
- Немає щомісячних оплат*
- Оплата за розмови буде включена у Ваш звичайний телефонний рахунок

США і Канада ... 6.9¢	Грузія 16¢
Німеччина 7.9¢	Естонія 17¢
Австралія 7.9¢	Вірменія 29¢
Білорусь 22¢	Азербайджан ... 31¢
Молдова 22¢	Ізраїль 9.9¢

Це дуже просто!

Для дзвінків по США і до Канади набирайте:
10 10 719 + 1 + Код міста + Номер телефону

Для дзвінків за кордон набирайте:
10-10-719 + Код країни + Код міста
+ Номер телефону

Телефонуйте до нашого Центру Обслуги на тел.: 1-800-483-7456
або відвідайте нас на Інтернеті: www.1010719.com

* Щомісячна оплата за з'єднання - 15¢. Ціни по США дійсні для користувачів з м'ягкою лінійкою Бразилії і Америки. Ціни за кордон можуть бути іншими при дзвінках на мобільні телефони. Статусом Федеральної торгівлі (FTS). Якщо звичайна телефонна компанія може не забезпечити сервіс 10-10-719 або переліку рахунків. Тоді подзвоніть до Центру Обслуги за числом: 1-800-483-7456 для отримання інформації про наявність інших можливостей лінійності цієї обслуги. Нові клієнти повинні потелефонувати до Центру Обслуги, щоб отримати ці ціни.



In state of the nation...

(Continued from page 1)

was rising before him as he spoke, but proceeded with his remarks while his supporters quickly removed the stacks.

The president divided his speech into five parts: his political reform initiative, a topic he first broached on August 24, 2002; his take on an oppositionist memorandum produced the previous day (see story on page 1); Ukraine's economic performance, the country's "European choice" and, finally, its overall foreign policy.

The keystone of the address was the political reform plan, which the president has pushed as the final, determinative stage in bringing Ukraine closer to Europe.

The plan is centered on a call for the Verkhovna Rada to enact the constitutional changes that were approved by a national referendum held in April 2000.

In that national vote, the results of which are generally believed by experts to have been falsified, voters approved a call for a bicameral Parliament, the rescinding of legislative immunity for criminal prosecutions, the ability of the president to dismiss the legislature if it could not approve a budget or form a majority in a specific period of time, and a reduction in the number of national deputies in the lower house.

The president's political reform proposal – which he has described as the transformation of Ukraine from a presidential/parliamentary to a parliamentary/presidential state – would use the changes as the foundation for a new political system that would transfer some executive authority to the legislative branch of government. It would require the Verkhovna Rada to maintain a parliamentary majority that would have the Constitutional right to form a coalition government and appoint a prime minister. It would also mandate parliamentary elections via a proportional, by-party system.

Mr. Kuchma admitted in his speech that a parliamentary system that consists of two chambers would be difficult to develop in Ukraine, but said he believes it is necessary to give the country's regions proper representation in a separate chamber within a proportional type of electoral system. Otherwise, political parties focused only on Kyiv could easily control the central government and forget about outlying regions. He said he is ready to work to develop safeguards to make the system work.

"I fully agree with the necessity for a well-thought-out approach in developing the mechanisms for coordination of the two chambers, protecting the ascendancy of the lower chamber and assuring an upper house popularly elected in full accord with existing world practices and the principles of democracy," underscored Mr. Kuchma, in deflecting charges that he wants to make the upper house a chamber of presidential appointments.

While Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, formerly the president's chief of staff, told journalists a day after the presentation that Mr. Kuchma presented his position on the need for political reform well, and showed consistency and a willingness to compromise, oppositionist national deputies were not so quick to embrace the president's plan.

"There is nothing to comment on here," said the leader of the Socialist faction, National Deputy Oleksander Moroz, immediately after the state of the nation address. "[Mr. Kuchma] still has not given any details on how the bicameral Parliament is supposed to work."

His second in command, National Deputy Yurii Lutsenko, who led the Ukraine Without Kuchma protest movement in 2001-2002, told The Weekly that he wanted to remind people that the idea of a large political roundtable to proceed with political reform was originally a pro-

posal that his protest movement had suggested in 2001. He explained that, while he would be willing to take part in such a political discussion as suggested by Mr. Kuchma, its agenda would have to include the proposals that were presented by his group back in 2001 – including the possible resignation of the president.

"I realize that the concept of a roundtable must include compromise, and I would be ready for this," said Mr. Lutsenko. "But the issue of the resignation of the president would have to be a part of the talks, although I for one would be willing to let him finish out his term under specific conditions."

National Deputy Mykola Tomenko, a member of Our Ukraine, said he sees hope for a roundtable in which all the competing proposals for a new political system could be hashed out and an attempt made to reach a compromise. However, he said the roundtable would be productive only if it involved the development of a specific agenda and objectives, otherwise it would turn into a political free-for-all.

The chairman of the Reforms and Order Party, National Deputy Viktor Pynzenyk, who is also a member of the Our Ukraine faction, said he did not see a new system in the president's presentation. He walked away with a shake of his head when asked whether he liked anything he had heard.

President Kuchma also briefly touched on the country's economy in his address. He said Ukraine's gross domestic product (GDP) had grown by 20.9 percent from 2000-2002, or an average of 7 percent per year, making it the fastest growing economy in Europe during that period.

Mr. Kuchma noted that exports had risen by 42 percent, which had allowed the country to reduce its foreign debt and raise its hard currency reserves. He also said that during the same period real wages and salaries had increased by 39.7 percent.

The Ukrainian president said that not everything was rosy, however. He pointed out that there is little economic innovation and initiative, either structurally or within businesses, and that most Ukrainian firms are content to continue doing what had made them successful, while seeing little need to introduce innovative technologies or services.

Mr. Kuchma also called for a final flushing out of the shadow economy, which he said was becoming a way of life for many Ukrainians. He said lack of transparency and tax-shielding is the biggest threat to continued economic growth. Mr. Kuchma also called on the government to intensify the privatization process in order to reduce Ukraine's involvement in the private sector to below 10 percent by 2008.

In the foreign policy sphere, President Kuchma asserted that Ukraine would enter the WTO by 2004 if not sooner. He also said that the new Eurasian "common economic space" that Ukraine, Russia, Kazakstan and Belarus planned to develop would not interfere with Ukraine's "European choice" policy.

But he warned the European Union that it needed to make every effort to ensure that "a new Berlin Wall" did not develop at Ukraine's border, leaving the country "between integrated Europe and an integrated Eurasian world."

Finally, Mr. Kuchma underscored that Ukraine must pay special attention to its relationship with Russia, while re-developing a constructive dialogue and strengthening its strategic relations with the United States.

He also called for special attention to relations with "Poland, the Baltic states, Central and Eastern Europe, China, Canada, Turkey and the countries of the Mideast and Latin America."



National University of
KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY
in conjunction with



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

are organizing a 6-week academic program on Ukrainian language, literature and culture in Kyiv. Program includes academic course, room and board in Kyiv, excursions and cultural programs transportation services in Ukraine including to/from airport

ACADEMIC COURSES: May 19 to June 27, 2003
or June 23 to August 1, 2003

ACADEMIC PROGRAM: Ukrainian language, contemporary history and literature, on different levels. All courses taught by professionals from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy staff

INTRODUCTION: To the current cultural and political life in Ukraine.
EXCURSIONS: Visit historical monuments – churches, palaces, museums and theaters in Kyiv; "Celebration of Kyiv Day"; Ivana Kupala, etc.,

6 WEEKS – \$1,700.00

Not including flights to/from Ukraine

For further information and applications please call the UNA:
Oksana Trytjak – Special Projects Coordinator
Tel.: (973) 292-9800 ext. 3071; e-mail OKRYSZ@YAHOO.COM
at UNA, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Deadline for applications: April 30, 2003 or May 15, 2003
\$100.00 application fee non-refundable, payable to UNA

ADDITIONAL EXCURSION AVAILABLE AFTER COURSES:
1 WEEK IN CRIMEA, ROOM/BOARD AND EXCURSION, \$225.00 EXTRA.

AEROSVIT CARGO

UKRAINIAN AIRLINE

Генеральний агент по відправці вантажів в Україні

ВІДПРАВКА ВАНТАЖІВ на БОІНГАХ-767
– вівторки, четверги, п'ятниці і неділі по маршруту
НЬЮ-ЙОРК – КИЇВ – НЬЮ-ЙОРК
ПРЯМІ РЕЙСИ в УКРАЇНУ

Ми доручимо вантажі
в Україну за 9 годин у Київ та
далі до Дніпропетровська,
Одеси, Львова, Харкова,
Донецька

AeroSvit Cargo
Відправа вантажів

2307 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11223
(718) 376-1023 • Fax: (718) 376-1073
www.aerosvitcargo.com

AeroSvit
Продаж квитків

420 Lexington Ave., Suite 2930, New York, NY 10170
(212) 661-1620 • 1-888-661-1620 безкоштовно
Fax: (212) 661-1602 • www.aerosvit.com

Ukrainian Creations

A Family Tradition Since 1975

Specializing in 14 KT. Gold Jewelry

Steve Makar, Owner



At Makar's we carry a wide selection of Ukrainian emblems, as well as religious medals. You will also find a variety of fine jewelry, including domestic 14kt gold items and 18 kt gold imported from Europe. If you're looking for something special, we have unique engagement rings and custom-made wedding bands. Our appraisals are done on the premises.

Ukrainian Creations, 10201 Little Creek Rd., Charlotte, NC 28227

Tel.: (704) 573-9108

Лотерея Вестерн Юніон® "Відімкини сховище"

Надішліть гроші до Східної Європи, і Ви матимете шанс виграти до \$25,000 у перегонах по банківському сховищу



До того ж ви можете виграти \$100! 20 переможців щотижня!

Ще більше разів Ви передасте гроші, то більше разів автоматично станете претендентом на виграш.

Це легко! Щоразу, коли Ви надішлете грошовий переказ до Східної Європи через Вестерн Юніон® з агентів-учасників цієї компанії на території США з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 р., Вас автоматично включать до розіграшу. За докладною інформацією звертайтеся телефоном 1-800-795-6882. Пропозиція не чиня там, де заборонена законом.
*Нічого не треба купувати, щоб узяти участь або виграти. Див. офіційні правила щодо подробиць.



ПРАВИЛА ЛОТЕРЕИ "ВІДІМКИНИ СХОВИЩЕ"

Ця лотерея проводиться компанією Вестерн Юніон, яка є повністю повноваженою компанією в США, Канаді, Мексиці, Європі та інших країнах світу. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України.

Ця лотерея проводиться компанією Вестерн Юніон, яка є повністю повноваженою компанією в США, Канаді, Мексиці, Європі та інших країнах світу. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України.

Ця лотерея проводиться компанією Вестерн Юніон, яка є повністю повноваженою компанією в США, Канаді, Мексиці, Європі та інших країнах світу. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України.

© 2003 Western Union International, Inc. All rights reserved.

Ця лотерея проводиться компанією Вестерн Юніон, яка є повністю повноваженою компанією в США, Канаді, Мексиці, Європі та інших країнах світу. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України.

Ця лотерея проводиться компанією Вестерн Юніон, яка є повністю повноваженою компанією в США, Канаді, Мексиці, Європі та інших країнах світу. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні з 1 квітня до 31 травня 2003 року. Ця лотерея проводиться в Україні за ліцензією Міністерства фінансів України.

ВІДІМКИНИ СХОВИЩЕ	ВІДІМКИНИ СХОВИЩЕ	ВІДІМКИНИ СХОВИЩЕ	ВІДІМКИНИ СХОВИЩЕ
1000-1000	1000	1000	1000
2000-2000	2000	2000	2000
3000-3000	3000	3000	3000
4000-4000	4000	4000	4000
5000-5000	5000	5000	5000
6000-6000	6000	6000	6000
7000-7000	7000	7000	7000
8000-8000	8000	8000	8000
9000-9000	9000	9000	9000
10000-10000	10000	10000	10000

On the current...

(Continued from page 10)

us who at one time complained so much about the Iron Curtain have created today a glass one which is no less strong than the other one was? Is it merely a fight for a place in history?

Tarnawsky: It's hard for me to be objective about the New York Group since I'm one of its founding members. I've been singing praises to it lately and perhaps should stop doing this. But I don't praise my own accomplishments except those of the group as a whole. In spite of the fact that every member of the group has mediocre works and that these are people of diverse talents and accomplishments, I still don't feel uncomfortable saying that the group is one of the most interesting phenomena in Ukrainian literature not only of the last few decades but in general.

This is because the group, unquestionably, has introduced a number of innovations which Ukrainian literature sorely needed, such as depoeticizing of the language and contemporary poetics. Also, it has introduced a number of styles and a world outlook under the influence of poetry of non-Slavic nations such as English, American, Spanish, Latin American and French. I've no doubt that innovation is something without which a culture cannot stay alive. And even if the literary accomplishments of the group weren't very great, the fact that it has introduced these innovations makes it, without a doubt, an important phenomenon in Ukrainian literature.

Let me go back once more to your second question and my answer to it. To claim that someone is modernizing Ukrainian poetry under the influence of the Beat Generation in the light of the

existence of the New York Group is sheer nonsense. This kind of modernization took place 40-50 years ago. The New York Group arose at the same time as the Beat Generation and has much in common with it. If what is being said is really true, that is, if that particular poet is writing under the influence of the Beat Generation, then it's a typical Ukrainian process of latching onto something that has been done generations ago. This is the way Ukrainian neo-romantics based themselves on the long-passed symbolism and the neo-classicists on the even more forgotten parnassianism. The New York Group and the Kyiv School did away with it and here we have the latest generation returning to the old bad habits. Such is the current state of affairs in Ukrainian literature.

But I want to say one more thing about the New York Group – give some information. Just now one of the members of the group, Roman Babowal, is finishing an Internet anthology of the group's poetry. It has extensive selections of all the 12 members of the group together with their biographical and bibliographical data. I have contributed an introductory essay to it called "An Aquarium in the Ocean." In this essay I describe how the group arose and tell its history as well as give my views on its importance in Ukrainian literature. Although the site still isn't quite completed it can be viewed by accessing: <http://users.belgcom.net/babowal/indexnyg.htm>. I think people who are interested in the group will find the site useful.

Perhaps this is a good point to stop the interview. It's turned out to be longer than I expected. But it was useful for me to pause and think about the issues that you raised. I hope it'll turn out to be interesting to the readers. Many thanks.



UKRAINE 2003

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">DIBROVA</div> <p>LVIV-YALTA-Symferopil Bakhchisaraj KYIV/Chernihiv Perejaslav-Khmelnytskyj June 3-13 \$2350 Sep. 16-26 350 s/sup 14 days</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">SOLOVEJKO</div> <p>LVIV/Iv. Frankivsk YAREMCHIE/Kolomyia KHOTYN/Kam. Podilskyj YALTA/Symferopil Bakhchisaraj/KYIV/Kaniv Perejaslav-Khmelnytskyj CHERNIHIV July 1-15 \$2950 15 days 350 s/sup</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">INDEPENDENCE II</div> <p>KYIV POLTAVA YALTA/Bakhchisaraj Symferopil CHERNIHIV Aug. 19-30 \$2450 12 days 350 s/sup</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">PYSANKA</div> <p>LVIV Iv. Frankivsk/Yaremche CHERNIVTSI/Kolomyia KYIV/Kaniv June 15-27 \$2450 13 days 400 s/sup</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">POLONYNA</div> <p>ODESA/Kherson YALTA/Symferopil Bakhchisaraj KYIV/Kaniv POLTAVA/Ophismia CHERNIHIV July 25 - Aug. 7 \$2550 14 days 400 s/sup</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;">CHUMAKY</div> <p>KYIV/Kaniv POLTAVA/Reschetylivka Zaporizhzhia/Kherson Symferopil/Bakhchisaraj YALTA/ODESA Sep. 5-16 \$2650 12 days 350 s/sup</p>
--	--

PLEASE CALL FOR TOUR BROCHURE: 1-800-487-5324

LOWEST airfares from JFK-KYIV on AEROSVIT

\$450	3/30-4/15	<p>For direct CONNECTIONS to: LVIV, ODESA, IV. FRANKIVSK, DNIPROPETROVSK, DONETSK, SYMFEROPIIL ADD \$100 R/T</p>
\$530	4/16-5/11	
\$570	5/12-6/12	
\$850	6/13-9/14	

+ tax

DIASPORA Enterprises is the delegated representative for AEROSVIT

Diaspora

1914 Pine St.	215-732-3732
Philadelphia, PA 19103	1-800-487-5324

WIN \$100,000

to Buy a House For Mom



Plus 40 Prizes of \$500!

Enter automatically by sending money anywhere outside the United States.

MoneyGram®

International Money Transfer

*No purchase necessary. Sweepstakes begins April 1, 2003 and ends May 31, 2003. Open to U.S. and Puerto Rican legal residents 18 and older. This sweepstakes is subject to the full Official Rules which are posted at participating MoneyGram agent locations or call 1-800-955-7777. Void where prohibited. The \$100,000 prize will be paid in annual payments.

TM and © 2003 Travelers Express Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!

ТОВАРИСТВО СВЯТА СОФІЯ в ЗСА
3 нагоди
СВІТЛОГО ПРАЗНИКА
ХРИСТОВОГО ВОСКРЕСІННЯ

пересилає радісний привіт
ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!

Главі Української Греко Католицької Церкви, Блаженнішому Патріярхові Любомирові-Кардиналові Гузару, Синодові Владик нашої церкви, Священству, Монашеству, Главі Матірнього Товариства Свята Софія, Преосвященному Владиці Глібові Лончині, Крайовим Товариствам Св. Софії, Українському Патріярхальному Світовому Об'єднанню, Крайовим Патріярхальним Товариствам, Жертводавцям на Патріярший Фонд та Українському Народові на Рідних Землях і на поселеннях.

ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС! ВОІСТИНУ ВОСКРЕС!

ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!

3 нагоди

СВЯТ ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО

ПЛАСТОВА СТАНИЦЯ в НЮ-ЙОРКУ

бажає
всім підприємствам та добродіям,
які підтримують пластову молодь

ВЕСЕЛИХ СВЯТ!

СТАНИЧНА СТАРШИНА

ЩИРІ ПОБАЖАННЯ
З НАГОДИ ПРАЗНИКА
ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО

КЛІЄНТАМ, УСІЙ
УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ ГРОМАДІ

засилає

LVIV EXPRESS SERVICES
OKSANA INTERNATIONAL

131 East Elizabeth Ave.
Linden, New Jersey 07036 **(908) 925-0717**

Христос Воскрес!
Веселих Свят
ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО

Родині, Приятелям і Знайомим
— бажають —

ІРИНА і ЯРОСЛАВ
КУРОВИЦЬКІ

Нью-Йорк, Н.Й.

ВЕСЕЛИХ СВЯТ
ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО

— бажає —

FIRST AVENUE MEAT PRODUCTS
Великий вибір ковбас та інших м'ясних виробів, як також
імпортованих товарів з Європи

HOMEMADE KIELBASY AND COLD CUTS
140 - 1st Avenue (between 8-9 Streets), New York, NY 10009

(212) 777-4583

Відкрито від понеділка до п'ятниці **8 AM - 7:00 PM**
в суботу **8 AM - 6:30 PM**

Easter Greetings
from

KUROWYCKY
MEAT PRODUCTS, INC.

124 First Avenue
New York, New York 10009
212-477-0344
e-mail: Kurowycky@aol.com

**The best-known meat market
to the American and
international consumer.**

*"Kurowycky Meat Products, the excellent Ukrainian meat
market" - The New York Times, January 20, 1999*

Featured on "The Martha Stewart Show"

*"The Kurowyckys have been running their Ukrainian meat
market on First Avenue since the 1950s. All of the meat is
cured and smoked on the premises. You'll not find better
hams or sausages anywhere in New York." - Citysearch.com*

JAROSLAW KUROWYCKY JR., PRESIDENT

ВЕЛИКОДНІ ТЕЛЕРАДІОПЕРЕДАЧІ ГОДИНИ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ МЕЛОДІЙ
РОМАНА МАРИНОВИЧА

Нью-Йорк:	Неділі	20 і 27 квітня	Год. 9:30 веч. - WNYX-TV, русло 35.
	Середа	23 квітня	Год. 8:30 веч. - WNYE-91.5 FM.
Філадельфія:	Неділі	20 і 27 квітня	Год. 8:30 веч. - WYBE-TV, русло 35.
Чикаго:	Понеділки	21 і 28 квітня	Год. 7:00 веч. - WFBS-TV, русло 23.
Сакраменто:	Суботи	19 у 26 квітня	Год. 7:00 веч. - KVIE-TV, русло 7.

*Веселих Свят Воскресіння Христового всім вельмишановним
глядачам і слухачам, спонзорам і добродіям, і всьому Богом
береженому українському народові його правлінню
та Церквам і товариствам*

бажає

РОМАН МАРИНОВИЧ З РОДИНОЮ
Ukrainian Melody Hour
P.O.Box 2257, Washington, DC 20013
Tel.: (202) 269-1824 • 529-7606 • Fax: (202) 638-5995



Христос Воскрес!

Зі Світлим Празником

**ХРИСТОВОГО
ВОСКРЕСІННЯ!**

щирозадушно вітаємо

*колишніх професорів, учнів, приятелів
та мешканців Байройту
і бажаємо всього добра, здоров'я,
радості та життєвих успіхів.*

**Комітет З'їзду
Байройтської Гімназії**

Рівночасно повідомляємо і запрошуємо
всіх на слідуєчий з'їзд,

який відбудеться

12, 13 і 14 вересня 2003 р. на Союзівці



**UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE
MICHIGAN FEDERAL
CREDIT UNION**

Main Office: 26791 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan 48091 • (586) 756-3300 • Fax (586) 756-4316

E-Mail: ukrainecu@aol.com

Toll-Free Outside Michigan: 1-877-POLTAVA (765-8282)

Website: <http://members.aol.com/ukrainecu/cu.htm>

ХРИСТОС ВОСКРЕС!

З Величними Святами

**ВОСКРЕСІННЯ
ХРИСТОВОГО**

вітаємо

СВОЇХ ЧЛЕНІВ ТА ВСЮ
УКРАЇНСЬКО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКУ ГРОМАДУ

ДИРЕКЦІЯ І ПРАЦІВНИКИ



**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНА КРЕДИТОВА КООПЕРАТИВА
САМОПОМІЧ, СИРАКЮЗ, Н.Й.**

211 Tompkins St.
Syracuse, NY 13204
Tel.: (315) 471-4074
Fax: (315) 474-2328



З Величними Святами

ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО

щиро вітаємо

СВОЇХ ЧЛЕНІВ ТА ВСЮ
УКРАЇНСЬКО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКУ ГРОМАДУ

УПРАВА



UKRAINIAN FUTURE CREDIT UNION

26495 Ryan Road
Warren, MI 48001
Phone: (586) 757-1980
Fax: (586) 757-7117

*Дирекція Української Кредитової Спілки „Будучність“,
адміністрація та працівники, сердечно вітають
вельмишановних членів кредитівки, всю українську
громаду Дітройту і його околиць та всю нашу
„українську родину“ в усьому світі із*

**СВІТЛИМ ПРАЗНИКОМ
ВОСКРЕСІННЯ ХРИСТОВОГО!**

*Нехай Боже Воскресіння благословляє Вас і Вашу родину
духовним і матеріальним добробутом, зсилає Вам усі дари
і ласки потрібні для досягнення Вашої мети.*

**Веселих Вам свят
Воскресіння Христового
та смачної Паски!**

INTERNET HOME BANKING:

UFCU@Provide.net

WWW.UKRFUTCU.ORG

Soyuzivka's Datebook

April 20 (Sunday)
Easter Brunch

April 26-27
Hudson Valley "Tap New York" Beer and Food Festival Overnight Package

April 27 (Sunday)
Easter Brunch

May 2-4
Cinco de Mayo Celebration and Zabava

May 17 (Saturday)
Art Exhibit

May 19-22
Berchtesgaden Gymnasium Reunion

May 24 (Saturday)
Memorial Day Weekend BBQ and Zabava

June 2-5
Clergy Retreat, Stamford Eparchy

June 8-13
UNA Seniors Week

June 15 (Sunday)
Father's Day and Kick-off of Summer Heritage Concert Series

June 21-July 3
Tennis Camp

June 22-29
Day Camp, Tabir Ptashat No. 1

June 29 - July 6
Day Camp, Tabir Ptashat No. 2



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141
216 Foordmore Road • P. O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

A Ukrainian Summer

Appears May 4 in The Ukrainian Weekly

Visit the new Soyuzivka, under new management and full of new ideas...

Travel to Kyiv and enjoy many ethnic restaurants, from Thai to Argentinian...

Focus on Ukrainian studies, and earn college credit...

Or just relax at a popular weekend destination...

How will you enjoy your Ukrainian summer?
Read our special section for information from those in the know on great destinations and unique activities!

EDITORIAL & ADVERTISING DEADLINE:

EXTENDED TO APRIL 21

SUBMIT ARTICLES ON UPCOMING SUMMER CAMPS, COURSES, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER EVENTS (NOT MORE THAN 250 WORDS, TYPED AND DOUBLE-SPACED) PLUS PHOTOS.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF A FREE ONE-LINE LISTING IN OUR SUMMER EVENTS CALENDAR (INDICATE DATE, TYPE OF EVENT AND PLACE).

SEND EDITORIAL COPY TO:
THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
2200 ROUTE 10, P.O. BOX 280,
PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054
OR E-MAIL IT TO: STAFF@UKRWEKLY.COM

FOR ADVERTISING RATES & INFORMATION:
CALL 973-292-9800 (EXT. 3040)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, April 26

STORRS, Conn.: Victor Markiw, professor at the University of New Haven and at the University of Connecticut where he is a doctoral degree candidate in the department of music, will appear as pianist in a program featuring piano and chamber works of Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk. The concert, held as part of UCONN's student recital series, will be held at the Von der Mehden Recital Hall, 875 Coventry Road, at 3 p.m. There is no admission charge. Free parking is available directly across Coventry Road in Parking Lot 1. For additional information call (860) 486-2260 or access UCONN's website: <http://www.uconn.edu>.

Monday, April 28

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture by Roman Wysock, assistant professor in the Institute of History at Marie Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin, Poland, and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow at HURI. The lecture, titled "Exemplar or Enemy? Poland in the Thought of Dmytro Dontsov, Mentor of Ukrainian Nationalism," will take place at 4-6 p.m. in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For more information, including directions, access the website www.huri.harvard.edu, or call HURI, (617) 495-4053.

Wednesday, April 30

WASHINGTON: The Embassy of Ukraine and Sigma Bleyzer present a special one-time only viewing of selected works of Vasyl H. Krychevsky (1873-1952), a leading figure in the fields of architecture, art and graphic design of Ukraine, from the collection of the Krychevsky family in Caracas, Venezuela, prior to their donation to museums in Ukraine. The viewing will be held at the Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St., NW, at 7 p.m. RSVP required: (202) 349-2945.

Thursday, May 1

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The Center for Slavic and Eastern European Studies at the Ohio State University and the Ukrainian Cultural Association of Ohio present the second talk in their Spring lecture series on Ukrainian folklore and literature titled "Weddings, Baptisms and Funerals in Contemporary Ukraine: Negotiating Identity Through Ritual." Guest speaker is Natalie Kononenko, professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of Virginia, and author of "Ukrainian Minstrels: And the Blind Shall Sing, and "The Magic Egg and Other Tales from Ukraine." The lecture will be held at 7 p.m. on the OSU campus, 122

Oxley Hall, 1712 Neil Ave. Admission is free. For more information call Arcadia Melnyk, (614) 246-4600.

Friday-Sunday, May 2-4

LEHIGHTON, Pa: The Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will hold its 16th annual Zustrich-Meet at the Ukrainian Homestead Resort, 1230 Beaver Run Drive; telephone, (610) 377-4621. This get-together of East Coast philatelists (some of whom stay all three days) is open to anyone interested in acquiring, selling, trading or just learning more about Ukrainian stamps, banknotes and coins. The Ukrainian Weekly's own "Focus on Philately" columnist Dr. Inger Kuzych will be on hand with some of his interesting and unusual acquisitions and to answer questions. For further information contact Mike Matus, (610) 927-3838, or e-mail michael.matus@verizon.net.

Sunday, May 4

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents the closing concert of its 2002-2003 classical music series (12th season), featuring pianist Lydia Artymiw. The program will include works by Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms and Lysenko. The concert will take place at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, May 17

BOSTON: A "Spring Benefit Dance," featuring music by Ron Cahute's Burya from Ontario, will be held at the Holiday Inn, 31 Hampshire St., in Mansfield, Mass., at 7 p.m.-midnight. Proceeds from the event will benefit the following Ukrainian humanitarian organizations: the Rev. John Danylevich Foundation, Ukrainian Orphan Aid Society of Boston and Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine. Tickets (price includes dinner buffet): \$45, adults; \$35, youths. For directions call (508) 339-2200. For advance tickets or additional information call Steve Kostecki, (508) 746-7164.

Sunday, May 18

BOSTON: Ron Cahute's "Barabolya" musical concert will be held at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Jamaica Plain, Mass., at 1 p.m. Proceeds from the concert to benefit St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church. Tickets sold at door: \$10, adults; \$5, youths age 13-17; children under 12, free. For more information call Steve Kostecki, (508) 746-7164.

WHAT?

YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

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

NAME: _____
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE (optional): _____

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr. Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number _____