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## U.S. delegation discusses Ukraine's economic reform during meetings in Kyiv

KYIV — Ambassador Stephen Sestanovich, special advisor to the U.S. secretary of state for the new independent states (NIS), said he discussed Ukraine's plans for economic reform "and how the United States can best support them" when he met with President Leonid Kuchma and top Ukrainian government officials on February 3 and 4, according to a U.S. State Department release.

Additionally, "we met with the representatives of the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and World Bank here in Kyiv, as well as with the Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce," Mr. Sestanovich said during a press briefing that also included Mark Medish, senior director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council, and U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer.

The visit was a follow-up to a U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission meeting that took place in Washington in early December 1999, noted Mr. Sestanovich and said, "At that time President Kuchma set forth for President Clinton and Vice-President Gore his strategy for economic reform in his second term."

They stressed the importance of fighting corruption, creating greater transparency, and supporting the rule of law in the new institutions of Ukraine.

"Through measures of public administration reform, greater transparency, it becomes harder for policy to be distorted behind the scenes by the manipulation of special interests. It becomes harder for people to abuse power. And that's an issue that friends of Ukraine take seriously. It's an issue that the international financial institutions take seriously," Mr. Sestanovich said.

At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, U.S. Treasury Secretary Larry Summers, Mr. Sestanovich and Mr. Medish had discussed with President Kuchma his economic agenda.

"Secretary Summers commended the president on working closely with the IMF and World Bank in developing this program. We have already mentioned one of the key elements, the management of external debt, but there are others: the formulation of realistic budget, privatization, public administration reform, and others. We think there are some very good early signs on this front. But there's still a good deal of work to be done, and the key is implementation," Mr. Medish said.

"This is really a time of strategic opportunity for Ukraine: To push forward with long-delayed reforms in critical areas. If you take a broad look at 10 years of experience with economic transition across Central Europe and Eurasia, one can see a

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## Leaders of leftist opposition in Rada targets of criminal investigations

by Stefan Korshak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — The day after a physical confrontation for control of the chairman's rostrum in the Verkhovna Rada, leaders of the leftist opposition were facing criminal investigations in Kyiv.

Oleksander Tkachenko, the man considered by most observers to be at the center of leftist national deputies' resistance to the pro-Kuchma majority's rule, was the first to fall under the government's cross hairs.

The bad news came to the former chairman of the Parliament on February 9 from two high officers of the law.

First, Mykola Zamovenko, chairman of the Pechersk City District Court, ordered government prosecutors to investigate whether Mr. Tkachenko could be charged with violating his obligations as an elected official by "derailing" the Ukrainian legislative process.

Other possible violations of the law by Mr. Tkachenko, according to wire service reports, include "preventing access of the majority of Parliament into the session hall," "refusing to yield his seat to newly elected government leadership" and "refusing to yield government seals."

All the alleged violations come under Article 187-5 of Ukraine's Criminal Code, "hindrance in operation of a state establishment," Interfax reported Judge Zamovenko as saying.

Majority members Yaroslav Kendzior, Yulian Yoffe and Bohdan Kosteniuk, considered by most political analysts to be close allies of President Leonid Kuchma, filed the complaint against Mr. Tkachenko

and his first vice-chairman, Adam Martyniuk, in the Pechersk court on February 8.

Mr. Tkachenko claimed the majority's vote removing him as Verkhovna Rada chairman was illegal, and initially refused to surrender the post. He said the present parliamentary obstruction charges are trumped-up and illegal.

But, probably more troublesome for Mr. Tkachenko is a second legal assault stemming from unresolved corruption allegations leveled against him three years ago. Simultaneously with Judge Zamovenko's declaration that parliamentary obstruction charges against Mr. Tkachenko merit investigation, Ukraine's Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko announced to reporters on February 9 that his office would reopen an investigation into the Zemlia i Liudy (Land and People) scandal.

A company run in 1995 by Mr. Tkachenko, the Zemlia i Liudy Agro-Industrial Association obtained, and then lost, some \$70 million of foreign agricultural credits. The Procurator General's Office had begun an investigation into allegations of graft by Zemlia i Liudy management, but dropped it in June 1998.

Most political observers saw that decision as stemming from Mr. Tkachenko's insistence that a halt to the investigation be the main condition of his becoming chairman of the Verkhovna Rada. Observers believe that a deal was made with the Kuchma administration to end the then two-month-long stalemate in the Verkhovna Rada that prevented the election of a parliamentary leadership. Mr. Tkachenko has repeatedly denied that his



Oleksander Tkachenko

association with Zemlia i Liudy provided him with any financial gain.

On January 31 UT-1 Ukrainian National Television — editorially highly supportive of whoever is running the country — reported that Messrs. Tkachenko and Martyniuk had used parliamentary funds to purchase 14 limousines, some bullet-proof, worth \$3.5 million — most of which they reportedly used for personal purposes.

Mr. Tkachenko denied that he misused government funds or vehicles, saying that most of the cars were needed for parliamentary visitors or bodyguards.

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## Former U.S. official says issue of Ukraine's security has been back-burnered

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The United States has a promise to fulfill in the sphere of Ukraine's security, but lately this issue has been pushed to the back burner, according to one of the authors of this promise.

Ashton Carter, professor of science and international affairs at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, spoke February 7 at the inaugural Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture at Harvard. During the first Clinton administration (1993-1996) Dr. Carter served as assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, and was intimately involved in helping Ukraine become a non-nuclear state, with American and Russian guarantees of Ukraine's security.

Now back in academia, Dr. Carter is concerned that Ukraine's security is not receiving the attention it deserves within American security strategy. In fact

he characterizes this strategy as "confused." Kosovo, Bosnia and East Timor, he noted, are on the "A list" of issues, whereas he would put them on his "C list." These hot spots may appear regularly on all-news networks, but Dr. Carter does not see them as top problems for the United States. The A list he said, includes "the part of the world where Ukraine is," international terrorism and China. (His B list, incidentally, includes the Persian Gulf).

The A list issues are not of imminent military threat, he said, but they are "problems that if not addressed, will grow." He and his former boss William Perry, who was secretary of defense, are co-directors of the Stanford-Harvard Preventive Defense Project. They also have published a book, "Preventive Defense," in which Ukraine is one of the case studies. The idea explained Dr. Carter, is the same as in preventive health care: rather than treating an illness you try to prevent it.

Dr. Carter has made numerous trips

to Ukraine over the past six years, and was scheduled to travel there again on February 12. In his Sochor Parry lecture he focused on four trips he made to Pervomaisk, one of the facilities in Ukraine housing long-range missiles, where in 1994 there were 700 nuclear warheads targeted on the United States.

At that time, he noted, Ukraine was the third largest nuclear power in the world — more powerful than France and China — "but Ukraine elected to enter the world as a non-nuclear state." The American side suggested bringing Russia into the negotiations on Ukraine's non-nuclear security, and Ukraine agreed. (The Russians, he said half in jest, were even more concerned about Ukraine's nuclear status than the Americans, "because the Ukrainians had a reason to attack them.") The result was the trilateral agreement among the United States, Ukraine and Russia to guarantee Ukraine's security

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## ANALYSIS

## No resolution in sight for Ukraine

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – By choosing Ivan Pliusch as the new chairman of the Verkhovna Rada on February 1, the center-right majority made the current standoff in the Ukrainian Parliament even worse.

A compromise between the two warring factions seems very unlikely since the leftist minority – composed of the Communist Party, Socialist Party Progressive Socialist Party, and the Peasant Party caucus – is demanding that the majority revoke all former decisions and submit them to a repeat vote by the entire house.

As for the majority, it wants opponents to accept a fait accompli.

President Leonid Kuchma on February 4 pushed the standoff even further down an irreversible path by signing into law two bills passed by the majority on February 1 – one abolishing the holiday commemorating the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the other on renumbering independent Ukraine's legislatures to make the current Verkhovna Rada the third rather than the 14th.

The latter bill is believed to be a ruse on the part of the majority to avoid the dissolution of the Parliament should the April 16 constitutional referendum result in a popular vote of no confidence in the Parliament. In such a situation, some commentators suggest, the vote will affect only the "old" legislature, that is, the leftist minority. In other words, the president will "dissolve" the leftist faction, leaving the center-rightists untouched.

Whatever President Kuchma's true intentions, both factions of the Parliament are now fully at the mercy of the president. If they fail to reconcile their differences by mid-February, Mr. Kuchma may disband the legislature under the constitutional provision stipulating such a punitive measure if lawmakers are unable to convene a session within 30 days. Even if both factions were to unite for a session, the Verkhovna Rada will still face a dissolu-

tion threat in two months, following the April referendum (which many regard as a mere formality in passing a vote of no confidence in the legislature as a whole). This dual threat is sufficient to make the majority deputies approve all bills required by the executive.

However, there seems to be a danger that the current parliamentary crisis may go far beyond the immediate need to create a docile legislature that could approve a 2000 budget and vote for a number of reforms. Many analysts argue that not only the current Parliament but also the future of the parliamentary system in Ukraine may be doomed if the constitutional referendum gives Mr. Kuchma the go-ahead to amend the Constitution.

What is more, collateral damage in the standoff and the referendum may be evident in the growth of public distrust in independent Ukraine's constitutional system. In fact, that system may be subject to significant reconstruction without having had a chance to secure its foundations.

Even some majority deputies feel that the resolutions adopted by their faction, including those on the parliamentary leadership, are unconstitutional and unlawful because they were adopted without consent of the legally elected chairman and outside the parliamentary building.

If those decisions are enforced by the president in practice, they may spark a crisis of the executive power's legitimacy similar to that in neighboring Belarus. The only difference will be that, whereas Belarus has removed its center-rightist opposition from the political process, Ukraine will seek to do the same with its leftist forces.

If President Kuchma decides to disband the Parliament and call for new elections, the country – which is under the immediate threat of financial bankruptcy and social upheaval – will become engaged in yet another turbulent political campaign, meaning that the resolution of urgent socio-economic problems will

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## Ukraine denies violating Russians' language rights

RFE/RL Newswire

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine has said that Russian officials' accusations about violations of the language rights of Russians in Ukraine are "groundless."

At the center of the controversy is a draft government decree dealing with "additional measures to broaden the spheres of Ukrainian as the state language," as well as de-Russification of various spheres of activity.

Interfax reported on February 14 that Kyiv had responded to criticism of the government's resolution on language policies that was recently voiced by the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry and Russia's commissioner for human rights.

"The organizers of the [criticism] campaign ... are essentially accusing the Ukrainian authorities of the intent to ensure for all citizens the inalienable and natural right to use their native language in all spheres of public life, to revive and reinforce the [Ukrainian] national identity that was being uprooted during the decades of forced Russification," Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry noted.

Russia's Human Rights Commissioner Oleg Mironov on February 10 had criticized Ukraine for what he described as

restrictions on the official and business use of the Russian language. ITAR-TASS reported that he said this "is a gross and explicit violation of the norms of civilized relations among peoples and of the basic rights and freedoms of citizens proclaimed by the European Convention, to which Ukraine is a signatory."

The Russian official also urged international organizations such as the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to increase their monitoring of the situation. Mr. Mironov's comments followed a similar unofficial condemnation issued a day earlier by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Russia.

On February 9 Interfax had reported that the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry had leaked another statement to the Russian press about its concerns over the situation facing Russian-language speakers in Ukraine. Interfax reported that it had obtained a ministry statement saying that "certain forces in Ukraine appear to create an unprecedented phenomenon in Europe, that is, exiling the native language of the overwhelming majority of the people, reducing it to a marginal level, and possibly ousting it completely."

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukraine offers debt restructuring terms

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko and Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov made an offer in London on February 14 to restructure the country's external commercial debt. The deal would lengthen by seven years the period of maturity for bonds issued by Ukraine. Those bonds are worth \$2.7 billion and have a 10-11 percent annual interest rate. Mr. Mitiukov said the proposed terms are "the best offer Ukraine can make today to foreign investors," according to Interfax. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### PM optimistic about debt restructuring

KYIV – Viktor Yuschenko said on February 15 that he is satisfied with investors' response to the debt restructuring proposals that he presented in London the day before. He added that Ukraine's Finance Ministry will make similar presentations in Frankfurt, Zurich, Munich, Vienna, Milan and Paris. The prime minister said he hopes Ukraine will be able to restructure 85 percent of its foreign debts. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### PM denies misuse of IMF funds

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko denied that the Ukrainian government had misused resources from the International Monetary Fund intended to shore up the country's foreign exchange reserves, the Financial Times reported on February 15. Mr. Yuschenko also denied earlier allegations by former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko that President Leonid Kuchma's inner circle made as much as \$200 million from the misuse of IMF funds in 1997 and 1998. Mr. Yuschenko outlined his economic program, which is based on a restrictive fiscal policy, a tough budget, an end to tax exemptions and privileges, and the introduction of a new pension system. He added that by the end of April the restructuring of collective farms will be complete, and he pledged to press ahead with large-scale privatization. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### IMF requests expanded probe of NBU

KYIV – The International Monetary Fund has asked Ukraine to expand the probe of the National Bank of Ukraine following a report by the Financial Times on February 11 that the government had placed bank reserves in high-risk ventures against the IMF's advice. The newspaper alleged that the bank bought government treasury bills in an attempt to prop up the domestic debt market and moved \$150 million through several accounts to make its

reserves seem larger than they were. "Such a transaction would clearly violate the spirit of Ukraine's [IMF loan] because it would have enabled the National Bank of Ukraine to give an inaccurate picture of its external position," Reuters quoted an IMF spokesperson as saying. The Financial Times alleged last month that the bank misused IMF funds, after which Kyiv asked an international audit firm to check the allegation. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Administration aims to split Communists?

KYIV – Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine, told Interfax on February 15 that the presidential administration is planning to create an "alternative" party that will include the word "Communist" in its name. According to Mr. Symonenko, the presidential administration has instructed regional authorities to hold meetings of local residents to set up such a party. He added that the first of such meetings has already been held in Cherkasy Oblast. Mr. Symonenko said he believes the authorities will be unable to split his party since he argues it is united by the principle of "democratic centralism." Presidential spokesman Oleksander Martynenko denied that the administration is planning any such step, arguing that "the president is not a supporter but rather an opponent of Communist ideology." (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Court orders investigation of left deputies

KYIV – A district court in Kyiv on February 9 ruled that the Verkhovna Rada's former chairman, Oleksander Tkachenko, and his vice-chairman, Adam Martyniuk, took "illegal" action by preventing the majority from entering the Parliament building and by not allowing the newly elected parliamentary leadership to take its place in the parliamentary presidium, Interfax reported. The court ordered that Mr. Tkachenko hand over the parliamentary seals to the new leadership. It also obliged the parliamentary guard to ensure that the new leadership is protected from "illegal attempts" on the part of "some national deputies." Two days later the court ordered prosecutors to open a criminal case against the ousted Rada chairman and leftist national deputies for "derailing" parliamentary sessions, Interfax reported on February 11. The ruling added that the leftist minority prevented the new parliamentary leadership from entering parliamentary offices and "created discomfort and inconveniences in the work of the Verkhovna Rada administration in general." Complying with an earlier court ruling, Mr.

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## Verkhovna Rada opponents comment on parliamentary crisis

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – On January 25, the daily Holos Ukrainy the organ of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada – published statements by Parliament Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, who leads the leftist minority, and Leonid Kravchuk, who is the temporary coordinator of the parliamentary center-right majority. The two lawmakers commented on the recent parliamentary crisis. Following are excerpts of their comments.

**Mr. Tkachenko:** Today a massive attack is being launched against Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, which has so far remained the only state body where one can freely express one's opinions, where one can criticize any state official, where one closely follows the pulse of the people's life insofar as every deputy permanently contacts citizens in his/her electoral district. ...

The smearing of the Verkhovna Rada – which has been initiated on television controlled by the presidential administration and in some other media – is one of the tactical steps to create a subservient Parliament, a puppet that will submissively legitimize the implementation in Ukraine of the oligarchs' plans and of the policy of some foreign advisers who persistently defend the interests of their governments and peoples.

The second of such tactical steps is the announcement – following an allegedly popular initiative – of a referendum on a vote of no confidence in the Verkhovna Rada. First of all, the organizers of such an action should have taken into account the fact that there is no completed law on the procedure for holding referendums. The Verkhovna Rada's efforts to urgently finish it were ignored. Second, less than two years ago, 22.5 million voters vested their powers and trust into 445 deputies. Each of [those deputies] has his/her own electoral district. There are leaders of parties and caucuses, who were also given the voters' trust. Perhaps it is logical to ask people in each district how they assess the work of their deputies and not to spend in vain some 60 million hrv (\$11 million) from the meager budget?

Today, instead of contributing to the consolidation of the various political forces in the Parliament [in order to take] constructive legislative actions to overcome the crisis, a game has been planned to split the Parliament, to categorically disunite deputies with different political views. This is being done with an open disregard for our laws as well as generally accepted norms of ethics and human behavior. ...

I state with full responsibility: there is no appropriately formalized majority [in the Parliament]. If one takes away the camouflaging, the eye-attracting envelope of the announced deputy majority, which is being persistently publicized by L. Kravchuk and A. Karpov, then such a majority actually ceases to exist. Yes, indeed, in the Parliament there is a group of some 150 deputies [not 150, but more than 240 – editorial comment from Holos Ukrainy] who openly oppose a more or less equal group of leftist forces. Their views on the pursued political and economic course do not coincide. This situation corresponds to the structure of our society, which placed its trust in both the former and the latter [group] during the elections.

The disgrace [that arises from] the standoff is to be found in the fact that those deputies supported by the president and the executive bodies – by means of intimidation, bribery, falsification and blackmail – forced the other deputies to sign up to the pledge that they will share their political views and will do everything what they are told by the instigators of this standoff. ...

According to my deepest conviction, the politically balanced, honest deputies should do everything possible to prevent the trans-

fer of power into the hands of dishonest people and violators of the law, who sooner or later will be held responsible for [their deeds]. We need to do everything possible to put an end to the provoked confrontation between deputies.

**Mr. Kravchuk:** On January, 13, 11 parliamentary caucuses announced the creation of a majority in the Verkhovna Rada. The path leading to this event was difficult, thorny, [and] characterized by landmarks of confrontation and disagreement. Therefore, one cannot say this decision was spontaneous....

Sooner or later, however, there comes, as people say, the moment of truth. The presidential elections became such a moment of truth – for us, national deputies of Ukraine, as well as for the people and the state. Notably, in this period the confrontation of political forces at times acquired a threatening character.

The elections dotted all the "i's" and crossed all the "t's." The people supported Kuchma, who is steering the Ukrainian ship toward the development of statehood.

During the election campaign I had an opportunity to visit many oblasts ... and meet many citizens of our state. All were saying the same: "Yes, we live poorly, we want to live better, but we do not want to go back, because we are not seeking the communist paradise. So do everything in order to prevent the Communists from coming to power."

This is a philosophy not simply of the people but of citizens. Speaking honestly, it was the first time that I felt such a striving of the people to prevent the return of communist power. ...

Therefore, one can understand those who suffered defeat and are now trying to make it less bitter by looking for some excuses. However, as we see, one should not generalize. One needs to know how to lose.

Our opponents' problem is that they are unable to admit their own defeat. And democracy means that power is taken by those who won. ...

I am convinced: a new stage has begun in the history of Ukrainian parliamentarism. A new one, because it was the first time that a parliamentary majority was organized, registered and brought into operation according to democratic principles.

It is sad, but until recently a completely different atmosphere prevailed in the parliament, preventing deputies from becoming consolidated and cemented. I think that the blame for such developments in the supreme legislative body lies fully with Oleksander Tkachenko. ...

We are not going to bring those who lost to their knees or punish them. They are deputies, too. Like us, they were elected by the people. Consequently, the minority, too, should have every possibility to exercise its powers. I am convinced, inasmuch as I know many Communists and Socialists, that they will work for the state, too – as a constructive opposition. What is more, our parliamentary majority is seeking to preserve the opposition. Because, speaking graphically, the opposition is a pike that prevents a carp from sleeping [in the lake]. The opposition exists in every democracy.

As a matter of fact, we have decided: one of the first legislative documents prepared by the majority should be a bill on the opposition. No single deputy from the minority will be abused by the majority because of his/her position. ...

At the same time, we want the destructive forces to stop casting their shadow on the opposition. I think that the opposition, too, should ponder whether its "militants" adorn its ranks. Why should those people determine the level of culture in the Parliament?

## Prosvita organizes "koliada" in Siverskodonetsk



SIVERSKODONETSK, Ukraine – The Prosvita Society in Siverskodonetsk in the Luhansk Oblast organized a Ukrainian "koliada" (Christmas caroling) for the first time in this town in eastern Ukraine. Seen above are some of the young carolers. Zoya Dyachkova, head of the local Prosvita is the organizer of all such activities connected with Ukrainian traditions. The Ukrainian Language Society based in Clarendon Hills, Ill., has supported the group's work for the past five years.

## BUSINESS IN BRIEF

### Golden Telecom to buy 99 percent of Internet provider

KYIV – Ukraine's Anti-Monopoly Committee gave its go-ahead for the purchase by the Kyiv-based Golden Telecom Ltd. of a 99 percent stake in the Sovam Teleport Kyiv subsidiary, one of Ukraine's largest Internet providers. Golden Telecom, a subsidiary of Global Telesystems Inc., is a communications holding company operating on the communications market in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Golden Telecom shareholders include the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ING Barings Bank and a number of other companies. (Eastern Economist)

### Internet licensing needed in Ukraine

KYIV – Oleh Prozhyval'skyi, president of the Ukrainian Association of Communication Operators, said on January 18 that licensing is a necessary step in the development of data transmission services in Ukraine. Most of the Internet providers on the Ukrainian market are not licensed, which allows them to shirk their responsibility and makes it almost impossible to protect a consumer's rights, Mr. Prozhyval'skyi said. He also claimed that the government should grant official data transmission status to Internet provider telephony, which is gaining its popularity in Ukraine. Among other problems, Mr. Prozhyval'skyi alluded to state monopoly on primary networks. "State monopoly on primary networks slows the development of modern communication networks and makes usage costs prohibitive," he claimed. (Eastern Economist)

### Slavutych merges with Lviv brewery

ZAPORIZHIA – When the Zaporizhia-based Slavutych Brewery, which also produces non-alcoholic drinks, completes the process of merging with Kolos Brewery of Lviv, the new amalgamation will be in second place in terms of output of beer on the Ukrainian market, said Petro Peretiako, Slavutych director general at a press conference in mid-January. He added that last year Slavutych brands accounted for 13 percent of the total amount of beer produced in Ukraine, the third highest figure behind the Kharkiv-based Rohan brewery and Obolon. The latter accounted for 22 percent in 1999. Slavutych and Kolos were united by their investor, the Swedish company BBH,

(Continued on page 16)

## Ukrainian community to mark 50th anniversary of the heroic death of Roman Shukhevych

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – March 5 marks the 50th anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Roman Shukhevych (nom de guerre: Taras Chuprynka), supreme commander of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), who died in the town of Bilohorscha, outside of Lviv, during combat with special forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) of Soviet Ukraine.

Born in 1907 in Krakovets, Yavoriv county in western Ukraine, he had joined the active struggle for Ukraine's independence at an early age. Only 42 at the time of his death, Shukhevych had joined the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) in 1923, when he was 16, and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) in 1929. During this period he was also a university student, a member of the youth organization Plast and its Chornomortsi fraternity, and an active sportsman.

Throughout the 1930s he participated in many actions against the inter-war Polish occupation of western Ukraine and for a period, along with many other anti-Polish fighters, was jailed in the notorious Bereza Kartuzka prison.

In 1941 Shukhevych was deputy battalion commander of the joint Nachtigall and Roland battalions. When the arrests of the battalion officers began in January 1943, he escaped and joined the UPA, of which he was appointed supreme commander in November 1943. In August 1943 he was confirmed as the head of the OUN Home Leadership and in July 1944 was

elected to head the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR) General Secretariat.

After the retreat of the forces of Nazi Germany from the territory of western Ukraine at the end of the second world war and the subsequent occupation by the USSR, Shukhevych continued to command insurgent forces in western Ukraine that fought ruthlessly against the troops of the Soviet military and special forces.

Information about the relentless struggle of the UPA forces in the late 1940s against Soviet occupation appeared in Western press reports of the time occasionally, despite the Soviet information blockade and attempts to characterize Shukhevych and his forces as "bandits," "murderers" and "slaves of Anglo-American imperialists."

In its recent Ukrainian-language statement commemorating the 50th anniversary the death of Shukhevych, the Ukrainian World Congress noted that Shukhevych "was a rare genius in modern insurgent warfare ... one who opposed both the Hitlerite-German and Bolshevik-Russian occupations. The measure of the quality of the military activity of Roman Shukhevych transformed him among the people into one of legendary status as the commander of the 'Armiya Bezsmertnykh' (Army of the Immortals)."

The UWC statement urged Ukrainian communities worldwide to honor the memory of this "great son of the Ukrainian nation on the anniversary of his heroic death."

## Philadelphia-based charitable group raises funds to assist needy veterans

PHILADELPHIA – The Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans is raising funds to help needy veterans. Though November is traditionally designated as disabled veterans' month, the fund-drive is continuing into the new year.

Based in Philadelphia, the organization assists war veterans in the United States and Ukraine. The Social Service has for years helped with medical costs and memorials, and has bettered people's lives in the process. Last year, over \$40,000 was raised and allocated for assistance to needy veterans.

According to Jaroslaw Kaczaj, SSUWV administrator, among the cases handled by the charitable organization were these two:

- Ewgen Ohorodnyk, a disabled veteran of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) living in Poland, was fitted with an artificial limb thanks to funds made available by the SSUWV. In a letter to Joseph Trush, president of the Ukrainian War

Veterans of America, he wrote: "I suffered for years with a wooden home-made artificial limb. My life was miserable and I could hardly move, but at the same time I had to work to provide for my family. Now with the new artificial limb made in Germany I feel as if I was reborn. I cannot find the proper words to express my gratitude to the good Ukrainian people who helped me in my distress."

- Through the cooperation of Messrs. S. Holub and W. Guzyk of Philadelphia, a headstone was placed on the grave of UPA veteran Wolodymyr Kaminskyj, who died more than 20 years ago, in 1978. Through the efforts of the SSUWV, the Brody-Lev Brotherhood financed the making and installation of the headstone.

For information or to donate contact: Social Service of Ukrainian War Veterans, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Room-122A, Jenkintown PA 19046; (215) 663-9519.

## Quotable notes

"The reason that we have focused on Ukraine is that it is very important in terms of its geographical location and generally in terms of the stability of that region. We have noted a lot of progress in Ukraine and their recent elections we think went in the right direction. But, obviously, the reason that we are putting money into Ukraine is because we think that it's still fragile and that the reform movements have to go forward and that President [Leonid] Kuchma and his government have to work very carefully to make sure that the reform process, both in terms of the economic issues, as well as democracy and civil society issues, are able to go forward."

– Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright speaking on February 7 during a briefing on the Fiscal Year 2001 budget for international affairs (excerpted from a State Department transcript).

## Former U.S. official...

(Continued from page 1)

after it gave up its warheads.

As part of the agreement, Dr. Carter explained, the United States funded a facility in Dnipropetrovsk to destroy long-range rockets, and paid for the destruction of rocket silos, building of housing for the rocket base's military personnel – "so they would go along with denuclearization," he claimed – and for turning around the area that once held "700 warheads aimed at the U.S." into a sunflower farm. On June 30, 1996, the last nuclear warheads were shipped to Russia, making Ukraine a non-nuclear state.

But all this, Dr. Carter contended does not yet fulfill the promise the United States made to Ukraine in 1994. Ukraine,

he said, should command A-list attention in American security strategy and it is not getting it. He blames this on "a natural tendency to relax" on issues that are not crying for immediate attention. The Nunn-Lugar program, authored by Sens. Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar, that was used to fund Ukraine's denuclearization and the bilateral U.S.-Ukraine defense relationship will stop, he warns, once the U.S. Congress decides that there is no more money for it. But to prevent problems in the future, he said he feels that the program should be expanded.

Dr. Carter's prescription for preventive defense with a view to Ukraine includes more joint military exercises that allow sharing of military craft between American and Ukrainian forces, developing Ukraine's non-commissioned officer corps ("NCOs make the U.S. military

run," he observed) and converting the Ukrainian armed forces to an all-volunteer formation, which means writing a military budget for it, paying for training in the civilian-military relationship, civil society building, counter terrorism and counterproliferation.

He also is a proponent of NATO's Partnership for Peace program and said he is unhappy with the latest NATO enlargement that has overshadowed it. (Dr. Carter added that he would like to see NATO enlarged all the way to the Pacific Ocean – eventually. However, the latest enlargement, he commented, was premature, and it put Ukraine on the frontier.)

Dr. Carter said that he believes NATO and Ukraine can do a lot together even without Ukraine being a member of the alliance. He cited Ukraine's participation in peacekeeping operations in Bosnia and Kosovo, and added that "we should make Ukraine's experience in NATO as close as possible to membership in NATO."

He also is a supporter of regional relationships, like the recently established Ukrainian-Polish battalion, and would like the United States to support a similar military arrangement within the GUUAM grouping, regional arrangement comprising Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova.

But no less important, he contended, are good relations between Russia and Ukraine. Thus, he continued he would like to see joint military activities of Ukraine, the United States and Russia. In fulfillment of its promise regarding Ukraine's security, he stated that the United States must be prepared to mediate Ukraine-Russia issues, including denuclearization and the Black Sea Fleet, as well as unforeseen issues in the future. The United States also should help Ukraine with reforms, he added, includ-

ing the conversion of the neglected defense industry to civilian uses.

In addition, Dr. Carter is concerned about the future. He said he would like to see the next American president as conscious of Ukraine's strategic importance as the last two, George Bush and Bill Clinton, have been, and would want the White House occupied by a person who "will fulfill the promise" to Ukraine.

Dr. Carter was uniquely qualified to inaugurate the Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture series at Harvard, noted Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, associate director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), which administers the lecture endowment. Dr. Carter received an undergraduate degree in medieval history from Yale University, then earned a doctorate in theoretical physics at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar. In his academic and government work he has bridged science and humanities.

The late Dr. Sochor Parry, or Zenia Sochor, as she was known to her friends, was born in Brody, Ukraine, in 1943, but grew up in Philadelphia. She held degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, London School of Economics and Columbia University.

She was a professor of political science at Clark University, an associate of HURI, and taught at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in the Ukrainian capital and concentrated her research on political developments in Ukraine. She was married to architect and town planner David Parry; they had a daughter, Katrusia.

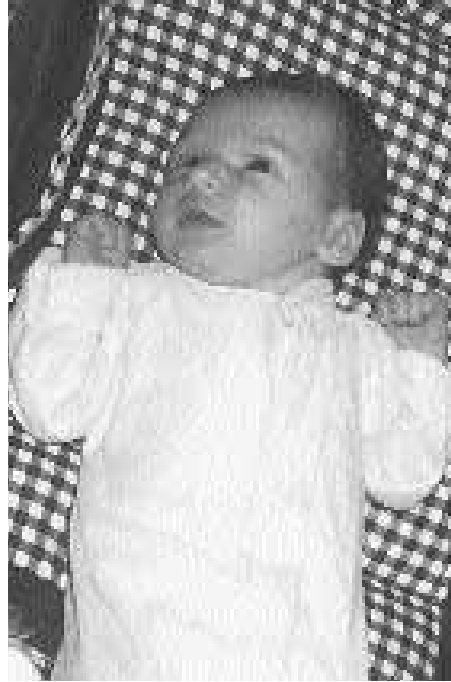
In 1998 she died of cancer while working on a study of the emergence of independent Ukraine. Her family and friends established a name fund in her honor for annual lectures on Ukrainian politics to continue the work to which she dedicated her professional life.



Ashton Carter (right), who delivered the first Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture at Harvard University, with David Parry (left) and Prof. James Flynn of the College of the Holy Cross.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Young UNA'ers



Lida Kalyna Hnatzuk (left), daughter of Myron and Marta Hnatzuk, and Lina Arianna Wanio, daughter of Yaroslaw and Oksana Wanio, are new members of UNA Branch 94 in Hamtramck, Mich. Both were enrolled by their grandparents Wsewolod and Christine Hnatzuk.



Lydia A. Dyhdalo, daughter of Paul and Ann Dyhdalo, is a new member of UNA Branch 94 in Hamtramck, Mich. She was enrolled by her grandmother Roma Dyhdalo.



Sophia Larissa Mostovych, daughter of Marko and Ronda Mostovych, is a new member of UNA Branch 417 in Jeffersonville, Ind. She was enrolled by her grandparents Leonid and Oksana Mostowycz.



Andrea Xenia Russo (left) and Evan Robert Russo, children of Anna G. and Robert Russo, are new members of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn. They were enrolled by their Uncle Petro and Aunt Nadia Gluch.



Christina Gluch was enrolled by her parents, Nadia Bodnar Gluch and Petro Gluch, into UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn.



Katya Woloszyn, granddaughter of Anna Woloszyn and Wasyl and Brigitte Sosiak, was enrolled into UNA Branch 88 in Kerhonkson, N.Y., by her parents, Gregory and Marianka Woloszyn.

### SPRING DISTRICT SEMINARS OF UNA BRANCH SECRETARIES, ORGANIZERS AND ANYONE INTERESTED IN SALE OF LIFE INSURANCE

SEMINAR WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MARTHA LYSKO, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE UNA

DISTRICT	CHAIRMAN	DATE	PLACE	TIME
New York	Barbara Bachynsky, (212) 533-0919	2/28/00	Samopomich, 98 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003	10:30
Connecticut	Ihor Hayda, (203) 531-2090	3/15/00	UNA Home Office, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054	12:00
Allentown	Anna Haras, (610) 867-4052	3/15/00	UNA Home Office, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054	12:00
Wilkes-Barre	Taras Butrej, (717) 759-9211	3/15/00	UNA Home Office, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054	12:00
Shamokin	Joseph Chabon, (570) 874-3084	3/15/00	UNA Home Office, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054	12:00
Cleveland	Taras Szmagala, (216) 241-6780	3/25/00	Pokrova Church, 6812 Broadview Rd., Parma, OH 44134	1:00
Detroit	Alexander Serafyn, (248) 646-5882	3/26/00	Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Rd., Room 10, Warren, MI 48091	12:00
Chicago	Stefko Kuropas, (847) 923-7458	4/1/00	St. Volodymyr & Olha Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622	1:00
Toronto	Rev. Myron Stasiw, (416) 531-9945	4/2/00	Protection of The Mother of God, 18 Leeds St., Toronto, ON M6G-1N7	1:00
Albany	Mykola Fil, (518) 785-7596	4/8/00	Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY	1:00
Woonsocket	Leon Hardink, (401) 658-1957	4/8/00	Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY	1:00
Boston	Larissa Dijak, (617) 344-7075	4/8/00	Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY	1:00

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### One hundred six

One hundred six years ago, the oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal-benefit insurance institution in the world, the Ukrainian National Association, was established in Shamokin, Pa. It was the first association to organize Ukrainian immigrants in the United States and strengthen their national consciousness, both as Ukrainians and as Americans. The UNA is also the oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in Canada, where the first branches were founded in 1904.

The UNA has played many roles during more than a century of activity. It has been a patron of the arts, supporter of Ukrainian causes, charitable organization, as well as a promoter of sports.

A glance at a listing of UNA donations to various causes, projects and programs through the decades reveals its multi-faceted good works: in 1902 to Ukrainian students in Lviv; in 1908 to assist the noted Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko; in 1912-1914 for education in Austro-Hungarian ruled western Ukraine; in 1920 for Ukrainian invalids in Prague; in 1923 for post-war orphans in Halychyna; in 1930 for Plast on western Ukrainian lands ...

In later years, we see donations to Ukrainian schools in the United States, teachers in Canada, churches, museums, publications, community organizations, youth groups, scholarly societies, veterans, performing ensembles, not to mention such great national causes as the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Shevchenko monument in Washington, the Ukrainian Studies Fund, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

In fact, during the period of 1902-1999, UNA donations and sponsorship amounted to more than \$7 million.

But the UNA did more than facilitate; it also played the role of leader in our community. Its Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee stands ready to defend the good Ukrainian name against defamation, as in the recent case of "The Ugly Face of Freedom" aired by CBS's "60 Minutes." Its Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine was instrumental in many projects providing assistance to the newly independent state, including the establishment of the Kyiv Press Bureau utilized by this newspaper. And its Ukrainian National Foundation was established to "aid charitable, educational, cultural and educational institutions and provide assistance to the needy."

The UNA is perhaps best known as the publisher of two newspapers – Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. And, it is the owner of the ever-popular Soyuzivka resort in the scenic Catskill Mountains of New York. It offers programs for youths, such as college scholarships, and cares for its senior members. In addition, the organization offers its members mortgage loans and other low-cost loans, provides mortgages for churches and other institutions supported by UNA members, and extends financial assistance to ill and indigent members. The UNA's insurance professionals can also offer advice on financial and estate planning.

To top it all off, this amazing organization – which some incorrectly misconstrue as merely an insurance company – functions as a true democracy, with each and every member having a voice in the organization and input into determining its direction. UNA members can be active on the branch or district level, and they can be elected as delegates to the organization's quadrennial conventions at which UNA officers are elected.

As this exemplary organization entered the new millennium, the UNA announced, just weeks before its 106th birthday, that it had introduced new rates on insurance, featuring premiums that are 20 to 40 percent lower, as well as new insurance plans and annuities – all in response to the changing needs of its members (see The Weekly, February 6). So, now more than ever, there is a reason to join the ranks of what can properly be described as the largest Ukrainian organization in the world.

As underlined in its Mission Statement, "The Ukrainian National Association exists: to promote the principles of fraternalism; to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American, and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and to provide quality financial services and products to its members. As a fraternal insurance society the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community."

In short: the UNA is an organization with a proud history and a promising future that is worth supporting with your membership.

## Historic editorial from 1893

### "We need a national organization"

*Reprinted below are excerpts of the Svoboda editorial of November 1, 1893, which called for the establishment of a fraternal organization for Ukrainians in the United States. The front-page editorial was titled "We need a national organization." (At that time, Ukrainians were known as Ruthenians, and the original Ukrainian text of the editorial referred to "Rusyny." In the translation below, which is reprinted from "Ukrainian National Association: Its Past and Present," the 70th anniversary history of the UNA written by Anthony Dragan, the term "Ruthenian" has been replaced by "Ukrainian.")*

...we promised that we would explain how we, Ukrainians, living here in freedom, can improve our lot and show our neighbors that the Ukrainian people are also part of America and occupy a place of honor among all other peoples. ...

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

It is clear then that in unity there is strength, and it is not easily defeated. Therefore, let us unite brothers, voluntary exiles from our native land, our fatherland, let us come closer together and get to know each other better, and take a closer look at our poverty, our want, our shortcomings, our needs. Let us exchange ideas, let us open our hearts to each other and see how we can solve our problems together, and rid ourselves of our common ills!

... we Ukrainians always seem to be behind in everything. We have nothing and we are treated as nothing. Come now, brothers, let's wake up, let us get to work. Let us look how others have reaped such good harvests, while we do not even know where to buy a sickle. Let us finally rid ourselves of this passive slumber, this negligence and indifference, let us stop saying "oh, leave things as they are," let us follow the example of others and show that we too are strong and that we can take care of ourselves. There are many of us here now – hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians from both sides of the green Carpathian Mountains.

After long deliberations, dear brothers, on the needs of the Ukrainian American people, we have come to the conclusion that we should share with you an idea born within our soul out of deep love and concern for the Ukrainian people.

If this idea, this thought becomes a reality, the future generations born in this land of the free will thank us and remember us kindly and adorn our graves with flowers nursed by tears of joy and gratitude. Calling on Almighty God to bless this seed which we throw into the Ukrainian tillage, we wish to inform the Ukrainian worker toiling hard either in dark mines or in factories where death lurks behind thousands of wheels, that it is imperative to create a national organization in America known as the

Ukrainian National Association which would be open to the Ukrainian workers only, financed by their moneys to assist needy fellow workers, controlled and governed by the workers, who would thus maintain and administer their own funds.

The aims of the Ukrainian National Association would be as follows:

- to help the ailing and to pay benefits after death;
- to establish reading rooms and evening schools for adults;
- to promote enlightenment among our people with the help of inexpensive publications, as it is being done in the old country;
- to insist that Ukrainians become American citizens;
- to organize political clubs and to take an active part in the elections;
- to defend our people against sharks, crooks and operators;

To ensure successful development of the Ukrainian National Association it will be necessary to purchase a home in a city that would be found most appropriate, and to name it the Ukrainian National Home. ...

A new Ukrainian generation is rapidly growing up here in America, but who is to provide a good future for the Ukrainian youth? What will happen if this youth grows up without knowledge of the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian history and Ukrainian religion?

It would be the responsibility of the Ukrainian National Association to find out how many Ukrainian children of school age there are in various cities, and whether the people themselves can maintain a teacher or if outside help is needed.

We are certain that this idea, this plan of ours will be welcomed by Ukrainians in all America, although we expect to find many who will think that all of this is quite unnecessary.

Come what may, we are bravely calling on the Ukrainian people: Have faith in our idea! We swear to God Almighty that our sole concern is the good of the people. Wake up and see who is your brother and who wishes you well. You have eyes, look at what is happening around you, how you are being abused and ignored, and how only your work, bathed in sweat and blood, is appreciated by those who care solely for their own pockets. They get rich on your ignorance, stupidity and helplessness while you, poor man, rot deep in the mine or, like an ox, pull trucks in the factory, slaving for everybody but yourself... But when you become ill and die in pain, your friends must beg for money among your own people so that your sinful body is not thrown to the dogs but is buried in a Christian way with a cross on your grave, humbly awaiting the day of resurrection.

We firmly hope and believe that our call will not be the voice of one crying in the wilderness and that our dear Ukrainian friends will raise their own voices and write to us.

If our fellow Ukrainians fail to respond to our call and if they neglect this important and burning matter, they will have given a sad account of their spiritual maturity and determination. But we do not believe that, for our people will raise their mighty voice and Ukrainians everywhere will say: We need the Ukrainian National Association, we must get to know each other better, we must unite, we must work together to improve our lot in this new land!

February  
22  
1978

### Turning the pages back...

Twenty-two years ago the Ukrainian National Association unveiled a two-foot-square bronze plaque at its headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J.

The commemorative plaque, inscribed with the names of the 1970-1974 UNA Supreme Assembly members and a statement of dedication, was placed on the wall of the 15-story UNA building on February 22, 1978, the day the organization marked the 84th anniversary of its founding and the fourth anniversary of its then new headquarters' dedication. The inscription reads: "The building was dedicated on February 22, 1974, with appropriate ceremony to the memory of the Ukrainian pioneers who founded the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., in Shamokin, Pa., on February 22, 1894."

Today, though the UNA has moved from Jersey City to its new corporate headquarters in Parsippany, N.J., some 30 miles westward, the commemorative plaque unveiled in 1978 in Jersey City remains attached to the edifice's outside wall, to the right of the main entrance to the office building standing at 30 Montgomery St.

Along with the organization's previous Home Office, a historic landmark located nearby at 81-83 Grand St., the UNA's "skyscraper" is a reminder of the UNA's lasting contributions to the Ukrainian American community as well as to the development of downtown Jersey City, located on the Hudson River waterfront, today a bustling business center.

Source: "Commemorative Plaque Adorns UNA Building," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, February 26, 1978.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### FDR gave Stalin half of Europe

Dear Editor:

Boris Danik's letter (January 30) attacks Myron Kuropas' recent column criticizing Franklin Roosevelt as "standard rote FDR bashing." Leaving the economics discussion to the economists, what Dr. Kuropas wrote about FDR's foreign policy failures were simple facts. One does not have to be a conservative Republican (as Mr. Danik charges) to admit that FDR did turn over half of Europe to Stalin. There is a plethora of evidence today about the Soviet agents who penetrated the highest levels of Roosevelt's government.

Dr. Kuropas' articles are always well-written and thought-provoking. His recent column on the Cuban refugee boy, Elian Gonzalez, was especially outstanding in pointing out the hypocrisy of Western liberals who refuse to see the reality of the Communist "workers' paradise."

The Ukrainian Weekly is definitely enriched by the excellent writings of Dr. Kuropas.

Leo Iwaskiw  
Philadelphia

### Weekly is useful for assignments

Dear Editor

I am writing to congratulate you on the wonderful job that I think your newspaper is doing in presenting events both in Ukraine and in the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada. This is the first year that I have subscribed to your paper and I must congratulate you on your work.

My daughter, who is the sixth grade in the Ukrainian Heritage School, has a weekly assignment of searching for current events. The materials that the students use can be in either Ukrainian or in English, but they must deal with events in Ukraine or with the Ukrainian diaspora. Most of the time my daughter uses The Ukrainian Weekly as her source for information. She has utilized many different sections of the paper, although I must admit that the sports section and anything dealing with President Leonid Kuchma (whom she saw this summer during a visit to Ukraine) are her personal favorites.

Terenia Zmurkewycz  
Philadelphia

### Kuropas column was uncalled for

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas should not have written his latest column "OUN from Konovalts to Plaviuk" (February 6), and The Weekly should not have published it.

I knew many of the people whom the columnist criticizes. Dr. Kuropas should remain serenely seated on his warm chair, and should thank God for his peaceful life. He should not disparage people who even today continue to give their lives for Ukraine.

To me it is very important to express this view, having lived through very difficult historic times.

Irene Kmetyk  
Albuquerque, N.M.

### Feast is Theophany – not Epiphany

Dear Editor:

In your January 30 issue you reported that Patriarch Filaret, Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, officiated at the Epiphany [sic] ceremony in Kyiv on January 19. He did not. The Eastern Church does not celebrate the Epiphany; we celebrate the Theophany ("Bohoiavlennia"), that is the first scriptural revelation of the Triune God. This is occasioned by the baptism of Jesus in the Jordan River.

While the Epiphany and Theophany are essentially the same liturgical celebration, like the Assumption and Dormition of the Theotokos, there are important distinctions. The Theophany is doxological in focus; it is at once a particular celebration of the baptism of Jesus (the Western Church celebrates the baptism separately, if at all, usually the preceding week); and, importantly, in the Byzantine tradition it includes the Great Sanctification of Water with all its wealthy implications of purification (entirely absent in the Western Church).

Moreover, like the Dormition of the Theotokos, the Theophany celebration is the older theological tradition, and ecumenical.

Oles Cheren  
Mansfield, Ohio

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

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

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Elaine Rook, the "rose lady" of Ukraine

by Walter Wess

Dear Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly: Perhaps you have noticed that something is missing. One of The Weekly's advertisers "Landmark Opportunities Ltd." is no longer advertising. On December 31, 1999, Landmark's founder, owner and operator, Elaine Rook, passed away peacefully, gracefully, at her home outside Washington after a lengthy and spirited battle with cancer.

Besides being a devoted to her family, Elaine was also a vital link for many of us in America with our family, friends and fiancées in Ukraine. Through Elaine we could make emergency provisions for

an ill family member, obtain a visa, make arrangements for a translator or a car or a short-term apartment in Ukraine. Elaine was imaginative, creative and accommodating in arranging the niceties of life between our two countries and our people.

However, perhaps the hallmark of Elaine's business were the roses that she delivered to our loved ones in Ukraine. Whether to commemorate a joyous occasion – the many weddings, Christenings and birthdays or to express sympathy at a funeral, we could always depend on Elaine to arrange for the delivery of a

(Continued on page 8)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### It's just like the old days: Elian revisited

Although many of my readers agreed that Elian Gonzalez should remain with his relatives in Miami, a few did not. One, a relatively recent immigrant from Ukraine, even suggested that life under Fidel Castro wasn't as bad as I portrayed it, and that Elian's mother's motives may really have been apolitical. As one Chicago columnist wrote, it may have been nothing more than a yearning for cable TV that impelled her to embark on a dangerous trip across shark-infested waters to Florida.

Joining the Chicago columnist and my Ukrainian correspondent are the usual gaggle of leftists – the National Council of Churches (still miffed that their beloved Sandinistas were voted out of power in Nicaragua), the Congressional Black Caucus, the ACLU and assorted other pink goslings who, while demonizing America, rarely utter a discouraging word about Communism. It's just like the old days, before the Soviet collapse, when the left marched obediently behind their Moscow Goose, trumpeting mendacious nonsense about the benefits of life on the Volga.

When Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin, Janet Reno's hand-picked neutral person, changed her position and opposed Elian's return soon after his grandmothers met Elian in her home, Black Caucus stalwart Rep. Maxine Waters went ballistic: "Never in my wildest imagination would I think that a nun who was supposed to be a neutral party would undermine that neutrality." According to news commentator Cokie Roberts, Sister O'Laughlin reported that the grandmothers seemed terrified by Castro and were coerced into mouthing the party line. There are rumors that Elian's father had tipped off his relatives in Miami when the boy was departing and actually planned to join him later. Small wonder that Fidel won't let the dad out of Cuba.

How parent-friendly is Cuba? Article 3 of their education law reads: "The Communist formation of the young generation is a valued aspiration of the state, the family, the teachers, the political organizations and the mass organizations that act in order to foster in the youth the ideological values of Communism." Article 5 addresses the issue of the development of the child's "Communist personality." Article 8 delineates the importance of the "protection of youth against all influence contrary to their Communist formation." Article 23 emphasizes the need to have the correct "political attitude" to continue one's education. The importance of Marxism-Leninism "in the ideological formation and political culture of young students" is stressed in Article 33. The value of military service for the purpose of creating a "combative solidarity" with the "principles of proletarian internationalism" is outlined in Article 68.

News commentator Charley Reese wonders what the reaction would be if our educators merely substituted the word "Christianity" for "Communism" and "Marxism-Leninism" in developing America's school curriculum.

In a January 10 article in the Wall Street Journal, Deputy Editor Michael Gonzalez (no relation to Elian) reflects on his own childhood in Castro's Cuba. When he refused to join the Young Pioneers because of his father's opposition, his entire class suffered. The goal was 100 percent participation in Communist indoctrination and Michael's holding out meant the loss of class perks such as field trips and other forms of recognition for adherence to the party line. "I wasn't the most popular kid

in school," he writes.

Over the years Chicago has witnessed two cases of defection from and forced repatriation to the USSR. The one we're most familiar with is that of Walter Polovchak who, at age 12, refused to return to Soviet Ukraine with his parents. The same gaggle of ACLU'ers and other pink goslings were up in arms, trumpeting the usual cant about parental rights, the "benefits of socialism," etc. Led by attorney Julian Kulas, the Ukrainian community rallied to Walter's side and he eventually won his five-and-a-half-year battle when he turned 18 and was eligible to become a citizen. Known then as "freedom's child," today he is a successful office manager with a home in the suburbs, a wife, and a 6-year old son – an all-American success story. He has visited his family in Ukraine and helps them any way he can; he has also traveled widely with his family, visiting 18 countries.

A less well-known case is that of the Georgy Kozmin and his Ukrainian wife, Nadezhda, who arrived in the United States in 1950 as displaced persons. The family had four sons, one of whom was born in the United States. Unfortunately, the family became dysfunctional and a judge removed the boys from the home. Two brothers, Rostislav and Yuri, were placed in an orphanage while Pyotr and Pavel found themselves in a foster home. In 1957, the Kozmins decided to return to the Soviet Union and wanted their sons back. A judge ruled that the boys must stay. The Soviet government, of course, was outraged by the decision, which soon became an international cause célèbre. In a 1957 letter to President Dwight Eisenhower, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin complained that the ruling was "a cruel act incompatible with elementary principles of humanity."

Responding to pressure from the State Department, the case was reopened and in 1959, the four sons were sent to join their parents in the USSR. In rendering his decision, Judge Kluczynski argued that the boys' fate must never be influenced by the fact that their parents embraced political beliefs that are "not in keeping with our own." God forbid!

Recently, diligent Chicago Tribune reporters tracked down the Kozmin brothers and published their story in that newspaper on February 6. The boys, now adults, described how they were greeted as heroes upon their arrival in Moscow. Constantly monitored by the KGB, however, they were forbidden to say anything about the good life in America. Letters to and from friends in the United States were censored. They were constantly stigmatized because they were "from America." A university career was closed to them.

Today, Pyotr, the youngest, is an artist living in Moscow. He is philosophical about what happened, arguing that both America and Russia have their pluses and minuses. Rostislav, Yuri and Pavel now live in Ukraine. Rostislav resents the way he was exploited and stigmatized by the Soviets. He regrets being forced to leave America, but he refuses to dwell on the past: "You cannot look at life and wish to change it. Everything that happened, happened. I do not wish to question my fate."

What will Elian's fate be? Where will he spend his formative years? Will he end up a Polovchak or a Kozmin? We'll know soon enough.

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

# BOOK REVIEW: Ewanchuk's 11th book on Ukrainian settlements in Canada

*"East of the Red: Early Ukrainian Settlements North of the Dawson Trail" (Volume 2) by Michael Ewanchuk. Foreword by Borislav N. Bilash. Winnipeg: Privately printed, 1999, 107 pages, ill.*

by Dr. Wolodymyr Zyla

The second volume of Dr. Michael Ewanchuk's study "East of the Red: Early Ukrainian Settlements North of the Dawson Trail" has now been published. In this volume the author discusses the early Ukrainian settlements within the triangle north of the Dawson Trail and the Red River stretching to Lake Winnipeg.

At the end of the 19th century, this area was sparsely settled. Many rivers, creeks and streams seemed to impede travel from the east to St. Boniface and Winnipeg. Considerable attention in this volume is also devoted to the Elma region, an area separated from the Red River valley by the Sandilands and Agassiz forest reserves.

Ukrainian immigrants came to Manitoba in the hope of making an easy settlement on the land and cultivating it. But, when they reached their destination, such easy homesteads were no longer available. As a result, the settlers were directed to areas rejected by other immigrant groups and they settled on lands in the Parkland areas of Manitoba, where they faced the arduous task of clearing the land of its trees, stumps and stones before they could bring a small plot under cultivation to provide food for their families.

However, despite the hardships and great disappointment, they built schools, churches and community halls to create an environment similar to their native Ukraine. At the beginning they were not only farmers and dairymen, but also lumbermen and trappers. Many of these in

the Gonor-Cook's Creek area became successful market gardeners.

Living far from cities and large towns, they created their own society, went into various business ventures and frequently obtained additional employment to supplement their income.

According to R.W. Murchie and H.C. Grant, at one time the Ukrainians constituted the majority of the ethnic mix east of the Red River. Even during the early years their language was the second most used language, next to English. In 1926 Messrs. Murchie and Grant reported that in the Brokenhead-Whitemouth area the total population was over 30,000, of whom 45 percent were chiefly Ukrainians, 34 percent were of British origin, and 8 percent were Dutch and German.

With the advent of World War II, the descendants of Ukrainian pioneers entered the armed forces in large numbers; after the war, like other ethnic groups, they did not return to their farms, but moved to the cities.

In this study Dr. Ewanchuk has undertaken the task of appraising the life of the Ukrainian settlers from the socio-historical point of view. He has analyzed and records for posterity the experiences and hardships suffered in the development of homesteads and the struggle of the settlers to rear and educate their children.

As historian, the author deplors the "depopulation" of parts of Manitoba once inhabited by Ukrainians but now occupied by other groups.

To obtain material for this study the author traveled to various settlements in Manitoba and collected information from primary sources and via interviews. In

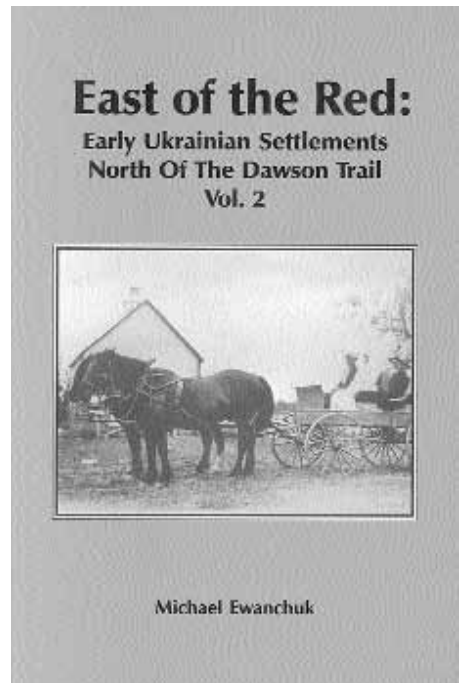
the second volume of his study the author used the so-called "sample" approach of a statistician, interviewing descendants of the pioneers and recording their reminiscences. He regrets that now, over 100 years after Ukrainian pioneers came to Manitoba, it is only their descendants who are left to tell the story.

The study is published in two sections. The first section consists of six parts: "Newland Canada," "East Selkirk Region," "The Brokenhead Area," "The Gonor-Narol Area," "North Springfield, Sapton, Cook's Creek, Hazelridge," and "South of Whitemouth." The second section is titled "Community Development."

The research and writing of the present study has been, so to speak, a labor of love. Dr. Ewanchuk lived in the area for seven years and obtained firsthand information through contacts with residents. The author notes that much remains to be researched and recorded, and he leaves that task to the younger generation of researchers.

Dr. Ewanchuk is an author with a mission. His remarkable ability to depict a synthesis between the past and the present may be said to have reached its apogee in this, his 11th study of Ukrainian settlement in Manitoba.

The study may be described as a fine and helpful edition for future research because of its maps, statistical tables, rare photographs, many interesting interviews, and the short but useful bibliography.



In summing up, it is worth recalling the words of the late Sen. Paul Yuzyk from his book "The Ukrainians in Manitoba": "Certain it is, that out of the best elements of the diverse cultures in Canada there will be molded a superior civilization."

The book may be ordered for \$16.95 from Michael Ewanchuk, 828 Borebank St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 1G4; please include \$3 for postage within Canada, \$4 in the United States, \$5 elsewhere.

## Elaine Rook...

(Continued from page 7)

beautiful bouquet of flowers to convey our emotions.

All of Elaine's services were excellent, but most of all, they were provided by someone who really cared about her clients.

After approximately one year of using Elaine's services, I began to have a pretty good understanding of the economics in Ukraine and I understood that, at \$45 to deliver roses a continent away, Elaine was not getting rich.

Her delivery of the flowers was a unique service and I once asked her how she could manage to "do the flowers" at such a low price. She told me: "Oh, I don't make any money at that. But sometimes it's so drab there that I just want people to be able to share some of life's niceties and cheerfulness."

Born and raised in Naugatuck, Conn., she began to work at the National Lutheran Council in Newport, R.I., shortly after she had completed her master's degree in education. There she met her husband, Clark, and in 1962 they began to travel the world together during his Navy career. When they came to Washington in 1977, she began to teach until she entered the travel business in 1989. She represented her agency in Moscow until 1991, when she decided to branch out on her own. She began to provide travel services to Ukraine that year, a country that impressed her during one of her first visits with its profusion of flowers.

She had a deep affection for Ukraine and had a deep desire to improve the lives of Ukrainians. She had the wisdom to know that one of the best ways to achieve this goal was to give to those whom she could the opportunity to earn a decent income for themselves and their families by providing a caring and quality service.

Early on as a client/friend of Elaine I learned that she had been diagnosed with cancer. Her prognosis was "not marvelous," as she would say. In the summer

of 1997 I learned just how devoted her staff in Ukraine was to her and how much she and they meant to each other. As I was leaving for Ukraine, Elaine called. Her cancer was spreading, she was not well. She asked me to meet with her staff in Ukraine and thank them for their friendship and wonderful service. When I did so, neither they nor I were able to maintain our composure. It was the gloomiest day I ever spent in Ukraine. We went to one of the small churches in Kyiv and lit candles and prayed for Elaine. At the end of the day we went our separate ways, in very quiet and sad moods.

Upon returning from Ukraine I dialed Landmark's number with trepidation. To my joy, a cheery Elaine answered with the familiar "Landmark." She informed me that she had come around and was once again "captain of her own ship." She became a beacon of hope, strength and positive thinking to many of us. Over the next two and one half years as Elaine battled the cancer that was wracking her body, she never faltered in her positive outlook.

I last spoke with Elaine shortly before Christmas. She was cheerful and sounded as strong as ever, but I sensed that things were not right. I left for Ukraine and when I returned in late January I called, hoping to hear a friendly "Hello, Landmark." But that was not to be. Clark answered the phone and gave me the sad news that Elaine had died on New Year's Eve.

Elaine genuinely loved her work with Ukraine. I once asked her why she was attracted to Ukraine. "It just seems that the future there is so bright - they just need a little help to get through this bleak period. I think the flowers help with this", she answered.

For those of you who knew Elaine and are one of the lives she touched and enriched, I suggest that you make a contribution to the Ukrainian charity of your choice in her memory. This would make her smile. And if you want to send flowers to anyone in heaven, Elaine Rook can probably arrange to have them delivered.

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Will take place on  
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**AT 2:00 P.M.**

In the  
**St. George Academy Auditorium**  
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Proposed Agenda:

1. Opening remarks
2. Presentation of minutes of the previous Annual Meeting
3. Reports:
  - Financial Management
  - Credit Committee
  - Supervisory Committee
4. Discussion
5. Election of 3 members to the Board of Directors
6. New business
7. Adjournment

*Board of Directors*

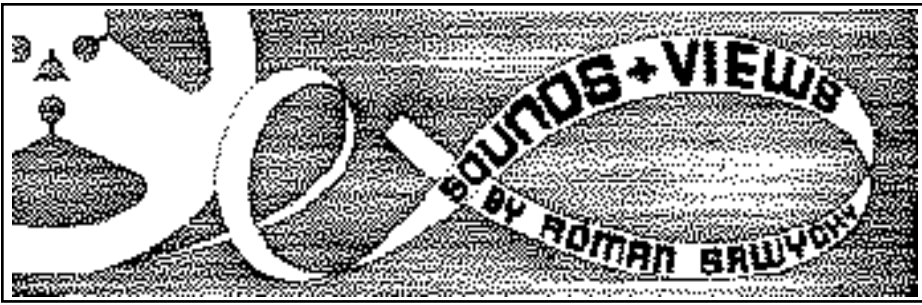
*Members are requested to bring their regular share payments*

*A nominating committee composed of the following members has been appointed: Alexey, Eugene, Hendrik, Oksana, Dan and Barbara. Nominations for the position on the Board are before you.*

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**Attn: Nominating Committee**





## A musician for all seasons

Dr. Wasyl Wytwycky of Summit, N.J., eminent educator, author, critic, composer-conductor and diaspora's greatest contemporary musicologist, passed away on December 31 at 94. He contributed to Svoboda and many other periodicals since 1949.

Dr. Wytwycky was born October 16, 1905 in Kolomyia, western Ukraine. In 1932 Dr. Wytwycky received doctorate in musicology from the University of Krakow.

When his memoirs "On Roads of Music" were published in 1989, this writer noted: "W. Wytwycky was lucky: his life has reached creative longevity, having spanned the century in uninterrupted output. He achieved prominence in the science of musicology, where the author searched for truth, but was likewise recognized as composer-conductor, who sought beauty." His activities, therefore, and resulting legacy abound in creative riches.

Dr. Wytwycky's biography is that of "a musician for all seasons" (to paraphrase an Oscar-winning film) – a researcher with encyclopedic knowledge of medieval and modern times. He studied the 18th century of music classicism as well as the correspondence between Mykola Lysenko and Ivan Franko, and excelled in such diverse topics as the monumental style of Stanislav Liudkevych, the lyrical Vasyl Barvinsky, modernist Virko Baley or the rebirth of the bandura on the stage and in the national awareness.

This wide scope of interests developed in him a tolerance for differing views of other authorities (a patience not sustained to such a degree in his colleagues). In his articles Dr. Wytwycky even mentions contemporary rock bands – a rare subject among classical music experts – and writes attentively of women in music.

At the beginning of the 20th century much of western Ukraine's musical life was still on the amateur level; Dr. Wytwycky contributed much to its evolution into professional performance and publishing.

Arriving in Detroit at mid-century, however, this consummate professional

met near-sighted slogans such as: "Let's give a concert and collect money." In answer Dr. Wytwycky, the visionary, counterproposed: "Let's raise money and stage a concert."

Dr. Wytwycky's writings are characterized by their democratic outlook, tolerance for other professional views and conciseness. The author had a rare gift that enabled him to sketch an image or concept in few words; the 215 pages of his memoirs contain more essence than the thick volumes of some other writers on music.

Brevity and exactitude are a must when contributing to encyclopedias. Dr. Wytwycky had been active in this field since the 1950s, working closely with Volodymyr Kubijovyc on the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

As a pioneering musicologist (somewhat in the style of his senior colleague Zenowij Lysko), Dr. Wytwycky authored the first monographs on Barvinsky's piano music (1928), on composers Mykhailo Haivoronsky (1954), Maksym Berezovsky (1974). He was fortunate in discovering Berezovsky's Violin Sonata at the National Library in Paris – one of the most interesting finds of recent decades from Ukraine's classic period. The bibliographic essay "M. Lysenko in American Musicology" (1962) was unprecedented and inspired this writer to expand the findings into a thesis for a master's degree.

I also avidly followed in the footsteps of his published research on Ukrainian influences on Chopin (1934), Liszt (1959), Stravinsky (1971), Prokofiev (1973) and Bartok (1981). Still unpublished are Dr. Wytwycky's valuable accounts of Ukrainian elements in Franz X. Mozart (son of Amadeus) and Charles Loeffler, and analyses of the lesser-known music by Barvinsky, which he typed in 1981-1987 at my request.

Dr. Wytwycky's second profession as librarian helped him compile a catalogue of his life's work as musicologist and composer; this "autobibliography" is unique among scholars of his generation.

His pioneering spirit extended onto the airwaves, when in the years 1939-1944

Dr. Wytwycky alternated with my father, Roman Sawycky Sr. as music director of Radio Lviv. In the 1970s he initiated music broadcasting in Detroit, the only city with a high quality program of folk and professional music of Ukraine.

Besides contributing to Svoboda for four decades Dr. Wytwycky also published in such periodicals as Dilo and Novy Chas, Nashi Dni (all in Lviv); Ukrainska Muzyka (Stryi – Lviv); Novyi Shliakh and Novi Dni (both in Toronto); Visti (Minneapolis); Suchasnist (Munich – New York); The Ukrainian Quarterly (New York); The Slavonic and East European Review (London) and Kultura (Paris).

Dr. Wytwycky was also steadily active as a composer and conductor. In the years 1941-1972 he conceived both vocal and instrumental forms, writing chamber, orchestral, ballet and children's music, as well as producing choral and piano settings of Ukrainian folksongs.

Composer-critic Antin Rudnytsky wrote in 1962: "W. Wytwycky was able to fuse with much skill and genuine talent the elements of folksong with contemporary music style. His arrangements of folksongs for piano four hands are the only such settings in contemporary Ukrainian literature – exemplary by way of piano technique, harmonic diversity and originality."

His orchestral "Dyptych" for strings was performed by several orchestras, including the string sections of the Toronto and the Detroit Symphony. The composer was very pleased with the stereo recording of this work by the Lysenko Chamber Orchestra, led by Ivan Kowaliv.

Dr. Wytwycky's music was published and performed in Ukraine, Germany and North America, and has recently returned to the composer's birthplace, Kolomyia.

His creative output became the subject



Wasyl Wytwycky (1905-1999).

of analytic writings and lectures by such authorities as Halia L. Zaleska, the late Daria Karanowycz, Roman Prydatkevych, Roman Sawycky Jr., Vadym Svaroh (all in America), as well as Yuri Yasynovsky and Myroslav Skoryk of Lviv.

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Although both Dr. Wytwycky and the pianist Ms. Karanowycz did not live to reach the 21st century, both, no doubt, will be embraced by the future for their benevolent ideas and achievements. It was a rare treat to have known them and to mix business and pleasure with both. In the able hand of Wasyl Wytwycky, the baton and sharp pen became like a javelin. With the aim and strength of his mind he hurled his always vital ideas into the distant future.



Lviv, 1938: Seen after a concert honoring Vasyl Barvinsky on the 30th anniversary of his work as a composer are (from left): Nadia Lavrivska, the composer, Roman Sawycky and Wasyl Wytwycky.

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## DATELINE NEW YORK: Exploring the legacy of Gogol/Hohol

by Helen Smindak

How does one examine the work of one of the greatest writers of the 19th century and present it to the public in a way that is unique, entertaining and educational?

If you're Virlana Tkacz, director of the internationally active Yara Arts Group, you invite a diverse group of contemporary artists, writers and performers to create works on paper, videos and installations, and music, theater and dance pieces inspired by the short stories of author Nikolai Gogol. Add to this medley a continuous showing of films based on Gogol's stories and a reading of a new play. Voilà – a three-day event combining an art exhibit, a film festival and an evening of dance, music and poetry, all focusing attention on the work of a Ukrainian writer, born Mykola Hohol in the village of Velyki Sorochyntsi, Myrhorod county of the Poltava region, almost 200 years ago.

The Gogol/Hohol festival was held during the February 4-6 weekend at the Ukrainian Institute of America, taking up three floors of the stately Fifth Avenue mansion. In the library on the first floor, visitors watched a parade of black-and-white and color films that included Alexander Alexeieff's widely acclaimed animated work "Le Nez" (no words, just a musical background); the Dovzhenko Film Studio's 1968 color production "Vechir Na Ivana Kupala," one of the great examples of Ukrainian poetic cinema (censored until 1988); the Russian treatment of "The Overcoat" with Kyiv-born Roman Bykov portraying the lowly and tattered principal character; and Warner Brothers' 1949 technical color musical "The Inspector General," starring the irrepressible Danny Kaye.

Ms. Tkacz told "Dateline": "Our whole point (in holding this festival) was to provoke people to look at Gogol again, to react to his work."

The participating artists looked, and looked closely, coming up with paintings, photographs, sculptures and installation based on Gogol's stories, excerpts from stories and even single phrases. Among the art works eliciting attention in second- and third-floor rooms and stairways were Anya Farion's "Overcoat Dream," a mixed-media installation combining a patchwork overcoat, a makeshift loom and bobbins of thread; Annette Friedman's interpretation of swans in "Taras Bulba," depicted by smooth bird sculptures, one in marble, the other in marplex; Stephan Tur's twin portrait in steel titled "Gogol/Hohol" and another work in steel inspired by Gogol's "The Mysterious Portrait"; and Yuri Lev's fujix prints showing a wedding in Ukraine, a parish priest in Yaremche and flower-selling women at the Lviv marketplace – photos taken during recent trips to Ukraine, now reminders of life in Ukraine as Gogol described it in "Evenings on a Farm near Dykanka" and other stories.

Also admired were painter/photographer Peter Hrytsyk's series of stunning black-and-white prints, Alexandra Isaievych's bold and bright depictions of the magic circle which a terrified character in "Viy" (The Witch) draws around himself for protection, and Olga Maryschuk's collage of a wooden church, another reference to "Viy." Joel Schlemowitz utilized a mixture of media, including a black tent, to portray the moon looking out on a heavenly May night in Ukraine.

Other artists who interpreted Gogol's descriptions of Ukraine with unusual results included Rosie Cutler (oil on canvas), Marc Ferguson (oil and alkyd on canvas), Cynthia Karalla (installation of live mourners), Alexander Khantaev (color prints), Peter Melville (mixed-media installations), Margaret Morton (black-and-white prints), Yevgeniya Plechkina (silkscreen on paper), Carmen Pujols (laser print), Irina Rosovskaya (digital prints), Marianna Trofimova (pen, ink and watercolor on paper), Marybeth Ward and Ozzie Rodriguez (video/audio installation) and Tristan Wolski (watercolor on paper). All the artists in the show are active on the New York scene, their works displayed in museums, galleries and stage settings, and in book and magazine illustrations.

Saturday evening's program spotlighted the performing talents of modern dance specialist Katja Pylyshenko Kolcio, singer/bandurist Julian Kytasty, Lviv-born folk-song historian and performer Maryana Sadovska from Poland and humorist Eugene Hutz, as well as the poetry of Christine Turczyn.

Ms. Kolcio, whose Kolo Project creates performance events integrating dance with community and heritage, teaches dance at a number of New York institutions, including the Bridge for Dance studio. She teamed up with dancers Sarah Adams and Gina Jacobs in an installation/movement piece to interpret "Her Legs Fly Out on Their Own" from Gogol's story "The Lost Letter."

Mr. Kytasty, a master of traditional styles with a distinctly contemporary sensibility, was joined by Ms. Sadovska, an actress and musical director with Gardzieniec Experimental Theater in Poland, and the Yara Group's Missouri-born Tristra Newyear in a round of Ukrainian folk

songs featuring the village-style "bilyi holos" (white sound). Musical accompaniment came from Mr. Kytasty's bandura and flute and Ms. Sadovska's harmonium, an instrument that looks like a reproduction of a small piano and sounds like the accordion.

Continuing the folk-song theme, Ms. Sadovska, a young woman with a highly engaging stage manner, enthralled the audience with old folk songs she has collected during expeditions throughout the Poltava, Hutsul and Lemko regions of Ukraine – songs authenticated by the drawn-out wails and quavering voice of an old woman or the yodel-like voice of a strong village woman.

A new poem by Ms. Turczyn, a Fulbright Scholar who teaches literature and writing at William Paterson University, received a dramatic reading from Yara actresses Xenia Piaseckyj, Jennifer Rohn and Meredith Wright. Kyiv-born Mr. Hutz, now the front man for the popular downtown New York band Gogol Bordello, brought the program to a hilarious close with some of his original New York fables, produced in Ukrainian and English.

The festival was rounded out on Sunday afternoon with a reading of a new play by Mason Golden based on Gogol's short story "Portraits." Med Arbous, Dima Dubson, Oleg Dubson, Alessandro Maipana and Kourtney Rutherford handled the reading project with aplomb.

Conceived and directed by Ms. Tkacz, whose Yara Arts Group is a resident company at the internationally acclaimed La Mama Experimental Theater in New York, the festival had the assistance of Michelle Cerone, Dzvinka Dobrianska, Anatoli Leshchenko, Tanya Lysenecky, Andriy Mikhaiiuk, Jina Ob and Shigeko Suga. Isabelle Dupuis and Ms. Tkacz curated the art exhibit, and Ms. Dobrianska served as film curator.

Gogol's works have been published in hundreds of translations; his writings were frequently imitated by Ukrainian writers and had an effect on the early writings of many Russian authors, including Turgenev and Dostoyevsky. His style is considered Romantic, showing a masterly use of metaphor, hyperbole and the ironic grotesque.

While working as a minor civil servant in St. Petersburg, Russia, Gogol composed short stories based on his observations and memories of life in Ukraine – "Evenings on a Farm near Dykanka" (1931-1832) and "Myrhorod" (1835), containing the first version of his famous historical novellette "Taras Bulba." In 1835 he also published "Arabesques," his first stories dealing with the life of the St. Petersburg civil servants; he turned to writing drama and published two plays, his great "Inspector General" and "The Marriage," as well as the famous satirical story "The Nose."

Discouraged because his idea of the moral influence of true art did not have the effect he desired, Gogol left Russia in 1836 and lived abroad, mostly in Rome, until 1849. During the years abroad he devoted himself to his epic work "Dead Souls," completing only the first of three intended parts (1842), wrote his famous story "The Overcoat" (1841) and revised "Taras Bulba" and a portion of "Arabesques." In 1845 he wrote his didactic essays "Selected Passages from Correspondence with Friends" (1847). Later, believing himself unable to produce morally ennobling art, he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, then returned to Russia, burned the second part of "Dead Souls" and took to his bed, refusing to eat. He died in Moscow in 1852.

Although his ideological writings provoked controversy and his indifference to the Ukrainian question has been condemned by many Ukrainian critics, scholars have stressed the importance of Ukrainian elements in Gogol's stories and the contribution his Russian works made to the development of a Ukrainian national identity. Gogol's collection of 1,000 Ukrainian folk songs was published in 1908, and his collection of materials for a Ukrainian dictionary is included in collected works prepared by Grippius.

### A musical collage

There seems to be a dearth of large performing ensembles from Ukraine in the past year (apart from children's troupes), but small groups have been dropping in every few months, like the six-man Pikardiiska Tertsiiia vocal ensemble which performed at the Ukrainian National Home last summer and the Ukrayinski Barvy (Ukrainian Colors) trio heard at the Ukrainian Institute of America in January.

One of the finest small groups visiting here recently was a five-member music ensemble from Lviv which calls itself simply Collage, since its repertoire consists of a collage of more than 60 pieces in various styles and genres, ranging from well-known classics to beautiful selections of Ukrainian music. In its first U.S. tour, Collage appeared at the Ukrainian National Home in New York on January 20 with violoncellist Halyna Zhuk, violinists Yuriy Voitynskiy and Pavlo Zavalov, and flutist Serhyi Lutsenko. Sofia



Yuri Lev

Maryana Sadovska sings Ukrainian folk songs that inspired Gogol.

Soloviy, soprano, was the soloist.

Great precision and excellent tone and harmony became evident as hallmarks of the ensemble as the instrumentalists performed Mozart's "Divertimento II" (KV.137), Boccherini's "Minuet" and two popular high-spirited works by Johann Strauss, the string-plucked "Pizzicato Polka" and the martial "Radetzky March." Ms. Soloviy, a prize winner in solo performances at international competitions, revealed a bright, high soprano voice as she sang an aria from Bortniansky's opera "Alcide" and Franck's "Ave Maria." In "Spanish Song" by Delibes and Denza's "Funiculi Funicula," she communicated a joie de vivre befitting the mood of these ethnic pieces.

Appearing for the second half of the program in folk dress in lieu of the formal attire worn earlier (and simultaneously shedding its chamber ensemble image), the Collage

(Continued on page 12)



PeterIhnat

Meredith Wright reads poetry by Christine Turczyn as Xenia Piaseckyj looks on.

## Lviv Theological Academy in 1999: making strides toward becoming a full-fledged university

by Iko Labunka

LVIV – The year 1999 at the Lviv Theological Academy was notable for several historical achievements that merit the attention of Ukrainians around the world as this institution evolves into a full-fledged university.

Founded in 1928 by Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky as the initial phase of his plan to establish a Ukrainian Catholic University, the academy in a short span of time became an important center of university-level education in western Ukraine. Under the able leadership of its visionary rector, the Rev. Dr. Josyf Slipyj, the academy attracted highly qualified instructors and developed a select library, museum and publishing house – all of which supported the superior training and academic research of students preparing for priestly duties.

The arrival of Soviet occupying forces in western Ukraine in 1939 forced a temporary shutdown of the academy. Then, in 1944 the academy in Lviv was closed for half a century.

In 1963, following 18 years of imprisonment and hard labor in Siberia, the former rector and then Metropolitan Slipyj arrived in Rome and revitalized the tradition of the Lviv Theological Academy in the form of Pope St. Clement Ukrainian Catholic University, with the intention of transferring the seat of this institution to Ukraine when possible. Shortly after Ukraine's declaration of independence, the Lviv Theological Academy renewed its activities in Ukraine under the direction of former students of Patriarch Slipyj.

Currently in its sixth year of activity, the academy today is the leading center of intellectual and spiritual life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine. Approximately 400 regular full-time students study at two campuses, the main Lviv campus: which includes members of monastic orders and laymen and laywomen, and the campus in Rudno, which serves as the Seminary of the Holy Spirit and trains candidates for the priesthood.

The Eastern Christian tradition, the study of the Scriptures, the writings of the Church fathers, the liturgy and foreign languages are at the core of the academy's curriculum. This curriculum focuses on philosophy and theology – from the ancient to the post-modern periods – at the same time seeking to foster students' capacity for critical reflection.

This year the academy also plans to implement a humanities program, encompassing studies in philology, history and art history, as well as a program in social and political sciences, to include psychology, sociology and political science. Furthermore, the academy's recognition and emphasis on the ever-increasing need for English language proficiency has fostered the implementation of an intensive English program, which provides its students with the skills required in today's highly specialized environment.

In terms of historical and educational significance, one of the most important events in the history of the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine took place in Lviv in November 1998 when the Lviv Theological Academy was granted official academic international accreditation from the Congregation for Catholic Education in Rome. As a result, the academy became the first religious educational institution in Ukraine now authorized to grant the academic title bachelor in theology, which is recognized at every Catholic institution of higher learning throughout the world.

Considering that Ukrainian Church authorities in Ukraine had been attempt-

ing to achieve such recognition intermittently at least since 1908, the academy's accreditation is truly a groundbreaking achievement of extraordinary proportion.

Reflecting on the steady growth and development of the academy, the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, vice-rector of the LTA, commented: "At present Ukraine is experiencing epochal changes. The entire post-Communist world is becoming used to great geo-political changes. Modern cultural processes and the numerous, often disorienting changes in society, economic crises – all these problems require spiritual reflection. And the goal of the theological academy is to educate a new generation of priests, laity, theologians, intellectuals, social and political leaders who are well-rooted in their own Ukrainian tradition, and, in general, in the 2,000-year-old Christian tradition, and will be able to propose creative, effective solutions to these problems in the third millennium. The students themselves are called to respond to this challenge. The academy provides the devices, spiritual strength and love to our Church and the people, in order for the students to carry their experiences into the world."

### First graduation since world war

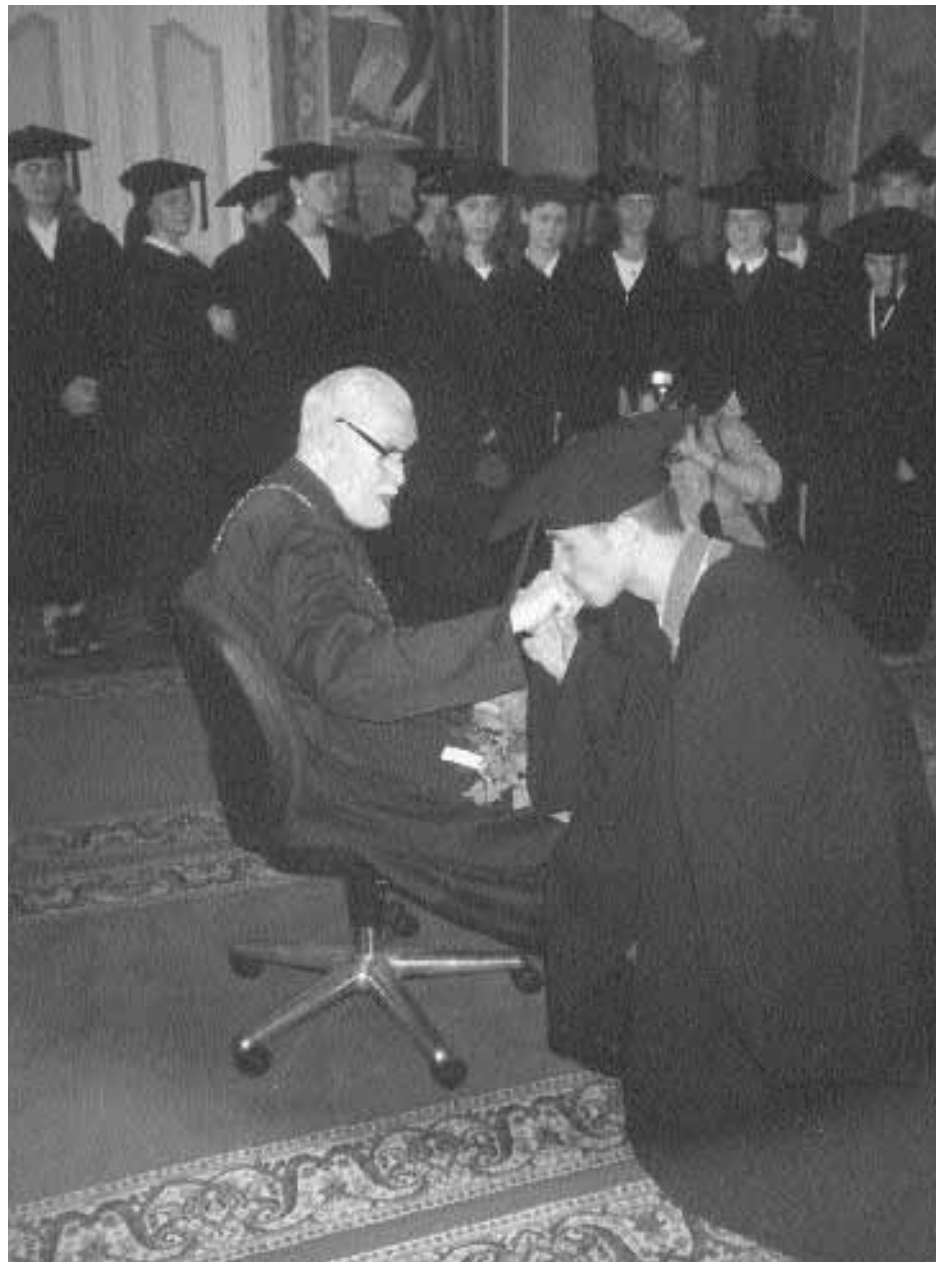
In July 1999 the academy convened its first graduation ceremony since World War II. Officiating at the landmark event, along with the rector and vice-rector, Auxiliary Bishop Lubomyr Husar of Lviv conferred the baccalaureate degree in theology to 30 graduates, including women – an unprecedented achievement as, for the first time in the 1,000-year history of the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine, nuns and young women were granted degrees in theology.

Commenting on this historical and personally memorable moment, Sister Augustina of the first graduating class said: "When you pose the question, 'Is Ukraine ready to accept theologians today?' I would put it another way: Are theologians ready to accept Ukraine? People are ready to accept the Lord, but the important thing, for those who are called to bear His name, is to be ready for this. I'm convinced that all of us [graduates] will go out into the world, sharing not only the knowledge which we've acquired, but also that special spirit which we are taking with us from the academy. We are all very different, but the Lord has united us in such a way that we all just complement one another. Possessing a solid foundation consisting of academic training and spirituality, the graduates will be capable of overcoming life's difficulties."

In recognition of their scholastic excellence and as a testament to the academy's international reputation, 18 of the graduates were awarded full academic scholarships to continue their theological studies by pursuing master's and doctoral degrees at leading Catholic universities in Europe and North America, including Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy and Poland.

A truly inspirational moment for both faculty and students was the recent arrival at the academy of the Rev. Petro Galadza of Ottawa. The Rev. Galadza relocated to Lviv with his wife and children for the 1999-2000 academic year in order to assume the duties of acting dean of the faculty of theology and philosophy, as well as those of director of the Institute of Liturgical Studies.

The Rev. Galadza holds a master's degree in liturgical studies from Notre Dame University in Indiana and a doctorate in theology from the University of Toronto. Beginning in 1992 the Rev. Galadza has been lecturer, instructor and, since 1995, assistant professor of theolo-



Lviv Theological Academy graduates receive the blessing of Archbishop-Major and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky.

gy at the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies of St. Paul University in Ottawa.

In 1996 the Rev. Galadza was appointed to the Kule Family Chair of Eastern Christian Liturgy at St. Paul University. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, he is editor of LOGOS: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies. Upon accepting his administrative and teaching duties at the Lviv Theological Academy, the Rev. Galadza was granted an unsalaried leave of absence from the Sheptytsky Institute at St. Paul University.

The Rev. Galadza, who had been invited to Lviv over three years ago, said he considers his arrival a sign of divine providence, based on determining where and when the needs were more pressing. According to the Rev. Galadza, the three-

year wait was a good preparatory period, both spiritually and psychologically.

Reflecting on his initial observations about the academy, the Rev. Galadza praised the visionary leadership of the LTA by stating: "Rectors Dymyd and Gudziak have worked a miracle here. It is their willingness to take risks and their relentless work, coupled with the crying need for theology in Ukraine, which is a winning combination. Furthermore, it is gratifying to work in Ukraine in this field, because even when one makes a minimal effort, it's analogous to a cup of water in the desert. In the West it takes 10 times longer to produce the same effect."

The Rev. Galadza prepared five courses

(Continued on page 14)



The Rev. Dr. Mykhailo Dymyd, rector, and the Rev. Dr. Petro Galadza, dean, of the Lviv Theological Academy.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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## Western Union opens agency in Toronto's Ukrainian section

TORONTO – Western Union, a leader in money transfer services worldwide, has announced that the Canadian Global Center Inc. located in the heart of the traditional Ukrainian neighborhood in Toronto has become the primary Western Union agency serving the Ukrainian-speaking community here.

Grazyna Bulka, manager for international development of Western Union, noted: "We are happy to have an agent who is so close to the Ukrainian community – the most numerous Eastern European ethnic group in Canada."

The Canadian Global Center (CGC) is the only corporation in North America that supplies books, newspapers and magazines directly from Ukraine. Through the Canadian Global Center Ukrainians can subscribe to Ukrainian magazines and newspapers and stay in touch with events in their homeland. A Ukrainian bookstore at the same location carries many recently published books in the Ukrainian language.

The center has also recently added a service whose goal is to respond to numerous immigration inquiries from the fast-growing Ukrainian immigrant community.

"We are happy and proud to be able to offer Western Union money transfer service to the Ukrainian community," said Andy Bonry, CGC president. "The prices of transfers are competitive. For example, sending \$200 costs \$24, and \$1,000 costs \$65.

Western Union has over 470 agent locations in Ukraine. The Canadian Global Center is located at 2118-A Bloor St., West, Suite 203 Toronto, Ontario, M6S 1M8; telephone, (416) 604-0069, 1-800-763-3303; fax, (416) 604-0056.

## Exploring the legacy...

(Continued from page 10)

ensemble also switched to a somewhat lighter repertoire – Huryn's arrangement of the Christmas carol "Na Nebi Zirka" (A Star in Heaven), an arrangement of the folk song "Marichka" by Zhuk, and Fitalovych's lively "Kolomyika." Holding true to the ensemble's name, the performers included other music styles as well – classical pieces such as Skoryk's "Melody," Liudkevych's "Ukrainian Barcarolle" and Barvinsky's "Prayer." They left a warm glow in the audience with their encore performance of Yulij Meitus' composition "Vid Sela do Sela" (From Village to Village).

Serving as emcee for Collage (and its entire tour) was Kateryna Nemyra, director of the Svitlytsia Art Center in Cleveland, who radiates a personal warmth and exuberance that further charmed the audience.

Founded in 1996 by students of the Lysenko Academy of Music, Collage is headed by Ms. Zhuk, who has won prizes in international competitions for solo violoncello performances. Mr. Lutsenko plays a unique wind instrument in a style few musicians have mastered today, using an old (pre-Boehm) method that's considered to be finger-breaking. Mr. Voltynskyi has just been named first violinist of the Virsky Opera Theater in Kyiv.

Since her auspicious debut as Adina in Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," Ms. Soloviy is being hailed in Ukraine as the next Solomiia Krushelnyska, Ukraine's world-famous dramatic soprano. She showed a certain shyness and a somewhat uneasy stage presence during the New York program (possibly due to her youthful age or the presence of Ukraine's acting consul general in New York, Anna Kushniryk), but these are small minuses she'll no doubt overcome during upcoming studies in Italy with renowned vocal teachers.

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Tkachenko on February 11 returned the chairman's seals to the parliamentary Secretariat. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Tkachenko: Rada can't ban Communists

KYIV – Oleksander Tkachenko has said that the Verkhovna Rada has no right to ban the Communist Party, Interfax reported on February 11. The Parliament's ex-chairman was commenting on a draft bill – submitted to the Rada last week – that would prohibit the Communist Party. Mr. Tkachenko called the legislative initiative "extremist," adding that the Communists received more than 10 million votes in the last parliamentary elections. Independent National Deputy Serhii Holovatyi told the agency that a political party may be banned only by a court decision. The Communist Party of Ukraine, which was registered in 1993, is the country's largest party, with more than 120,000 members. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada adopts budget in second reading

KYIV – Lawmakers on February 10 voted by 241-6, with one abstention, to approve a 2000 budget draft in the second reading, excluding those articles that include budget figures, Interfax reported. A third reading of the bill including those budget figures will take place on February 15. According to the agency, leftist minority deputies took the floor during the debate but neither registered nor voted. Natalia Vitrenko's Progressive Socialists remained in seats in the public area during the debate. Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch announced the dissolution of Ms. Vitrenko's caucus, which has only 11 deputies, because at least 14 are necessary to form such a group. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Court asked to rule on referendum

KYIV – Serhii Holovatyi, an independent national deputy who belongs to neither the leftist minority nor the center-right majority, said on February 10 that he has collected the signatures of more than 45 lawmakers asking the Constitutional Court to rule on the constitutionality of the presidential decree providing for the April 16 referendum, Interfax reported. The signatures of at least 45 lawmakers are required for the Constitutional Court to make such a ruling. Mr. Holovatyi said many other deputies support the motion but refused to sign it because they fear "reprisals." According to Mr. Holovatyi, signatures supporting the referendum were falsified in Zhytomyr, Lviv and other regions. He also accused the presidential administration of concealing a letter from the head of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe which expresses "serious anxiety" about the referendum. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Leftist lawmakers register for session

KYIV – The February 15 parliamentary session took place with the participation of 350 registered deputies, Interfax reported. This means that leftist lawmakers, excluding those from the Progressive Socialist Party, registered for a session for the first time since the center-right majority took over the leadership of the Supreme Council. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Verkhovna Rada continues its work

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada continued its session on February 9, with 242 majority deputies participating and minority lawmakers remaining unregistered for the session, Interfax reported. "The situation is developing in the right direction," the majority's coordinator, Leonid Kravchuk, told Reuters. Majority lawmakers debated three draft bills on referenda and decided to take one of them as a "basis" for further discussion. Communist Petro Symonenko demanded that the Parliament hold a repeat

vote on all resolutions adopted by the majority, while Socialist Oleksander Moroz announced that his caucus will remain in opposition to the majority. Eleven lawmakers from Natalia Vitrenko's Progressive Socialist Party left the parliamentary hall, pledging to return only after a Constitutional Court ruling on the legislative crisis. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Procurator to re-examine Tkachenko case

KYIV – Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko on February 9 said he will re-examine the case of the Zemlia i Liudy (Land and People) association headed by Oleksander Tkachenko, which has not repaid credits worth \$70 million, Interfax reported. In 1993, Mr. Tkachenko's association obtained U.S. credits for an agricultural project that resulted in losses covered by a state bank. An investigation against Mr. Tkachenko was dropped in 1998 after what many commentators believed to be a deal between Mr. Tkachenko and President Leonid Kuchma. Mr. Tkachenko reportedly pledged to support presidential policies if the president supported his bid to become chairman of the Verkhovna Rada. Mr. Potebenko denied that the Tkachenko case has been reopened because of the former chairman's current opposition to President Kuchma. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Belarusian Popular Front changes name

MIENSK – The opposition Belarusian Popular Front (BNF) led by Vintsuk Vyachorka decided on December 26, 1999, to change its name to Public Association BNF, RFE/RL's Belarusian Service reported. The decision is aimed at bringing the name into line with Belarus's law on public associations, which bans the words "Belarus," "Republic of Belarus," "national" and "popular" from being used in the names of public organizations. BNF activist Yury Khadyka said the BNF had to change its name in order to be permitted to exist legally. He added that the current name allows the BNF to preserve the organization's "10-year tradition." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine to import 1.5 M tons of grain

KYIV – Ukraine plans to import some 1.5 million metric tons of grain by September 1, 2000, Interfax reported. The imports are reportedly necessary to maintain a steady supply of bread and to avoid price hikes. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Communist Party activity prohibited

IVANO-FRANKIVSK – The Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Council voted to prohibit the activity of the Communist Party on the territory of the oblast. The council is preparing for a class-action suit against the ex-Soviet Communist Party and the currently active Communist Party of Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### Miners stop delivering coal to debtors

KYIV – Some 120 coal mines in Ukraine on February 7 stopped delivering coal to consumers, including power plants, that have not paid for earlier supplies, Interfax reported. The protest action, which was organized by the Trade Union of Coal Mining Industry Workers, will last for three days. The miners are demanding higher subsidies to the coal industry in 2000 and the payment of wage arrears. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russian fleet replaces aging planes

KYIV – It is expected that old SU-17 airplanes of the Russian Black Sea Fleet will be substituted with modern SU-24M starting January 18. The director of the Institute for Ukrainian-Russian Relations, under the Council for National Defense and Security, Serhii Pyrozhev, stated that Ukraine has no reasons to doubt that Russia will not place nuclear weapons on the new planes. (Eastern Economist)

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved mother, grandmother and great grandmother



## Irena Ohlij Blahitka

on Tuesday, February 15, 2000

Funeral services were held on Friday, February 18, 2000, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J., followed by interment at the Holy Cross cemetery in North Arlington, N.J.

In deep sorrow:

daughter	Christine with husband Yuri
son	Andrew with wife Joanne
son	Alexander with wife Pauline
daughter	Lida with husband Andrew
grandchildren	Karen Beyke with husband Greg Ksenia Yurchuk with husband Dorian Sharon Naylor, Nadia, Tania, Genia and Larissa Paul and Steven
great grandchildren	Madison and Kevin
families in Ukraine:	Blahitko, Kozak and Chaika

Vichna Pamiat'

In memory of the deceased, donations may be made to the building fund of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Whippany, N.J.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies wishes to express its sorrow on the passing of our friend and colleague

## Professor Hans-Joachim Torke

on January 15, 2000.

Professor Torke of the Free University of Berlin was an outstanding historian, a long-time supporter of Ukrainian studies in Germany and former head of the German Association of Ukrainianists.

Our profound sympathy to his wife Karin and children Tobias and Anna.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat'



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- Villanova University, Pa.; Degree: Chemical Engineering.
- President, Keystone Council, Catholic Youth League, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Sports Director, Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYL-NA). Star tennis player and chess master.
- President, Ukrainian Youth League of North America. Served two terms of office.
- National Commander, Ukrainian American Veterans. Served two terms of office.

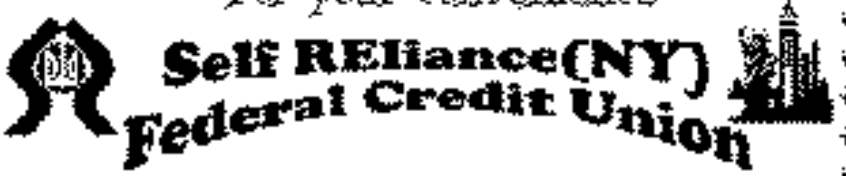
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# Bandurist Chorus elects new officers

by Andrij Bebko

DETROIT – The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus elected and confirmed a new set of officers at its 25th biannual meeting held here on February 5. Anatoli W. Murha was elected president and will head the new board that will guide the chorus into its sixth decade of perpetuating bandura and choral music in North America.

The other newly elected members are as follows: Bohdan Sklierenko, first vice-president; Joe Gulawsky, second vice-president; Mykola Schidowka, secretary; Mr. Murha, treasurer; Dr. Ivan Kernisky, archivist; Ivan Kytasty, chorus elder; Andrij Sklierenko, Ihor Kuszniir, Roman Skypakewych and Zenon Chaikovsky, associate members.

The membership also unanimously agreed to retain Maestro Oleh Mahlay as artistic director and conductor, with Oleh

Moroz, Orest Sklierenko, and Andrew Birko completing the Artistic Council.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus was formed in Kyiv in 1918. It survived both Soviet and Nazi occupations, and since 1949 has enjoyed freedom of artistic expression in the United States of America.

The male chorus is based in Detroit, but has members throughout North America – in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Ontario and Alberta.

The chorus has preserved and promoted the art of the bandura by amassing an extensive discography, and by touring North America, Europe, and Australia. The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus are laureates of the Shevchenko State Prize, Ukraine's highest cultural award.

For more information on the bandura and the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus visit the website at <http://www.bandura.org/>.

## Lviv Theological Academy...

(Continued from page 11)

for the academic year at the LTA, including a seminar in liturgical theology. However, the Rev. Dr. Galadza's teaching expertise is not new to Ukraine – in June 1990, he taught a three-week course on the introduction to liturgy at the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv. "What brought me great satisfaction," said the Rev. Galadza, "was the fact that I came back two years later, and saw that a number of the students were now priests or students of theology."

### Reflections on work in Ukraine

Commenting on contemporary Ukraine, the Rev. Galadza noted that, "quite naturally there has been a lot of disappointment with Ukraine. However, for anyone looking to continue helping Ukraine, they should seek out institutions that, for the time being, are administered by Westerners. What I am specifically referring to is accountability. This is not to disparage the population here, so I hope the support continues."

The Rev. Galadza said he continues to remain optimistic about Ukraine's socio-economic and spiritual future. "There is a slow, trickle-down effect in the area of economic development at the moment, but in 15 to 20 years cities such as Lviv will be inundated with tourists, and even something like the gradual implementation of courses in ethics in Ukraine is bound to have an impact," he added.

Continuing his assessment of Ukraine's progress, the Rev. Galadza remarked that, "western Ukraine has gradually developed the kinds of living conditions that make it so much easier for Western contact."

According to the Rev. Galadza, "The point is to get reintegrated into Europe."

"The other reason it's so gratifying to work in Ukraine," according to the Rev. Galadza, "is because our Church here has accepted the task of renewing a whole society. In the diaspora our Church sometimes behaves like an appendage to the ethnic groups and consequently is anemic."

When asked what he would like to accomplish as dean of the academy, the Rev. Galadza responded: "I hope to be able to strengthen a trend that is already well-established here, and that is the combination of rigorous academic standards with a holistic spiritual approach to theology that thrives on the best that the Christian tradition has to offer."

The reason the Lviv Theological Academy and the future Ukrainian Catholic University are so crucial to the revitalization of Ukrainian society, according to the Rev. Galadza, "is because there is absolutely no corruption in this educational institution. The impulse of a Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv becomes even more important because there is a need to restore integrity to Ukrainian diplomas."

Through the prayers and support of Ukrainians everywhere, Metropolitan Sheptytsky's dream and Patriarch Slipyj's legacy will continue to flourish and offer inspiration to all those who seek wisdom, in the form of a full-fledged university into which the Lviv Theological Academy is currently evolving.

For more information, or to make a donation, contact: Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; telephone, (773) 235-8462; fax, (773) 235-8464; e-mail: [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org).

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## No resolution...

(Continued from page 2)

once again be pushed back to some later date, if not dropped altogether.

In that case, it is highly probable that a presidential dictatorship will be introduced in Ukraine. The idea that it is possible to go toward a market economy with the help of a dictatorship is not new, but it has so far not been put to the test in the post-Soviet area. Indeed, the example of Belarus suggests that a post-Soviet dictatorship would serve to push the country as far backward as possible.

On the other hand, many in Ukraine, including both political elites and ordinary citizens, may be longing for the rule of a "strongman," especially as Ukraine's "experiments with democracy" over the past nine years have proved so inefficient in the economic sphere. But with President Kuchma in Kyiv running the country (like President Alyaksandr Lukashenka in Miensk) by means of decrees and edicts, Ukraine will put itself at risk of losing the West's material and moral support.

Some cynics may argue that Mr. Kuchma's policy of seeking rapprochement with the West is not Mr. Lukashenka's "back-to-the-USSR" drive, therefore the West will not abandon Kyiv as quickly as it did official Miensk. Therefore, in the short run, autocracy for Ukraine might not prove as bad as some fear.

Unfortunately, the country's problems cannot be resolved in a year or two. And this means that autocracy in Ukraine could become not only an emergency measure but a preferred way of rule for many years to come.

## 23rd annual ski clinic held at Hunter/Windham mountains



HUNTER, N.Y. – The "Ukrainian Men's Senior Ski Team in Exile" held its 23rd annual ski clinic at Hunter and Windham mountains in late January. The annual event was organized by the skiing coordinator of the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC)-U.S.A., Orest Fedash. The racing clinic was organized by Erko Palydowycz, KLC-U.S.A. president, who was able to enlist Karl Plattner, two-time world champion downhill skier, for additional pointers. The annual clinic provided an opportunity for the seniors to further improve their skiing abilities and speed. During the four-day clinic racers were able to compete on a NASTAR course similar to the one that will be used on March 11 for the annual KLC ski races. The annual event, geared for the whole family, will be held at Ski Windham with an awards dinner the same night at Hunter Mountain. Trophies and medals are to be awarded in all age groups.

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## Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

which bought controlling stakes in both breweries. Their first joint product will be the Zoloty Lev brand. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukrainian grain crop hits record low

KYIV – According to a preliminary report of the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, the total grain crop in 1999 was 24.37 million tons after processing – the lowest since 1946, according to a statement issued by the Ukrainian Agrarian Exchange (UAE). The actual crop figure tallies with the 24 million estimate by the UAE and is almost 2 million tons lower than the 26.4 million tons forecast made by the Agrarian Policy Ministry. Total grain crop in 1999 is down by 8 percent, or by 2.1 million tons compared to the 1998 crop of 26.47 million tons. According to the UAE report, the 1999 wheat crop was 13.5 million tons versus 14.9 million tons in 1998, while the barley crop was 6.4 million tons, compared with 5.87 million tons in 1998. According to the statement, the main reasons for decreasing grain production are farmers' lack of funds to buy inputs, low quality of agricultural management and lack of effective channels for selling grain which makes sales unprofitable for farmers. (Eastern Economist)

### Ikar airlines is first to buy new AN-140

KYIV – The Kyiv-based Ikar Airline company became the first owner of the new Ukrainian-Russian AN-140 aircraft. The company's director, Viktor Vershyhoryi, stated that the company acquired the first serial AN-140, assembled at the end of last year by a Kharkiv-based state aviation manufacturer on the conditions of financial leasing for 10 years. The Ikar Airline, an international air carrier, was founded in 1993 and conducts regular flights on 16 routes in Ukraine and the Commonwealth of Independent States, as well as charter flights to Turkey, Syria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The AN-140 has a capacity of 52 passengers, flies at a speed of 520-575 kilometers per hour, has a maximum commercial freight capacity of 4.9 tons and a flight distance of 2,000 to 2,550 kilometers. The plane is worth nearly \$7 million (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

### Chinese to invest in Lviv region

LVIV – The Chinese State Corporation signed an agreement with the Lviv Oblast Administration to invest \$3 million (U.S.) into the production of agricultural goods in the Yavorivsk free economic zone (FEZ), stated the head of the Lviv Oblast administration Stepan Senchuk. He added that during a meeting with heads of 20 Chinese companies, both sides agreed on joint development projects in the Yavorivsk FEZ, including the wood-processing industry, service station construction and production of electronic goods, such as mobile phones and TV sets. (Eastern Economist)

### D.C. conference focuses on business in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – The first business conference on Ukraine in over a year, called "Ukraine: A Matter of Perspective" was held January 10 in the U.S. capital, attracting 75 representatives of private and public interests from across the United States and Canada, as well as from the United Kingdom and Ukraine. Presentations by legal and investment specialists on Ukraine considered changes in the tax and legal environment, sources of financing and business development. Organized for the first time by Eastern Economist, the conference concluded with an open discussion on practical steps toward change, chaired by World Bank economist John Hansen. Keynote speakers were writer Anne Williamson and Ross Wilson, a State Department specialist on the new independent states. The Ukrainian government was represented by its embassy's trade and economic mission chief, Dr. Yaroslav Voitko. (Eastern Economist)

### Swedish JV will produce paper packaging

KYIV – Ukraine's Anti-Monopoly Committee gave the go-ahead for the creation of a Ukrainian-Swedish joint venture called Korsnas Oriana Ukraina, which was founded by the Oriana chemical company and Sweden's Korsnas. The new JV will produce paper sacks and paper packaging. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukraine increases tariffs on Russian cars

KYIV – The Ukrainian government has increased import tariffs for Russian automobiles in response to Russia's increase of export tariffs for crude oil. The tariffs do not apply to automobile parts, which are imported for assembly in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

### Bronetehnika concern gets green light

KYIV – Ukraine's Anti-Monopoly Committee has allowed 34 Ukrainian companies to set up Bronetehnika Ukrainy, an armored machinery concern. These 34 companies are involved in design, manufacturing and sale of armored machinery and complex science-intensive military items. The Kharkiv-based concern's main purpose will be to enter world markets. The co-founders are the Malyshev Plant and the Morozov Design Office, both from Kharkiv, Kyiv's Arsenal Plant, the Kharkiv-based Proton Central Design Office and the FED Electric Equipment and Engineering Plant, the Sumy-based Humotekhnika Rubber Machinery Plant and the Frunze Engineering Scientific Production Works, the Quant and Vector Scientific Research Institutes from Kyiv, the technical carbon plants in Stakhanov and Feodosiia, the Mariupol-based Azov joint stock company and thermal plant, and others. (Eastern Economist)

### Ukrainian/British wine JV created

ODESA – The Odesa-based Nyva Research Institute of vine-growing and wine-making and two local vineyards in the Saratsk Raion of the Odesa Oblast have created a joint venture with the Premium Brand Corp. of the United Kingdom. PBC President David Broadbent told Infobank that PBC will invest \$2 million (U.S.) in the JV. The money will go toward modernizing equipment, raising fertility of vines and planting of new vine plantations. PBC owns a 51 percent stake in the OdeskiVyna JV. Production is expected to start in one year. PBC was founded in 1991 and supplies wines from Serbia, Moldova and Ukraine to Western Europe. PBC has been cooperating with Nyva for three years, buying such wines as Odesa's Steppe and Potiomkin Bay for their British clients. (Eastern Economist)

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**SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 2000 at 2:00 PM**  
at St. Michael Ukr. Catholic Church Hall  
**569 George St., New Haven, CT, 06511**  
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*District Committee:*  
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Stephan Tarasiuk  
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**DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES**  
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**NORTHERN NEW JERSEY**  
*announces that*  
**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**  
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**FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2000 at 2:00 PM**  
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2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054  
Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:  
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All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.  
Meeting will be attended by:  
**UNA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
and **MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
*District Committee:*  
Eugene Oscislawski, District Chairman  
Mark Datzkiwsky, Secretary  
Andre Worobec, Treasurer  
*Honorary District Chairman:*  
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**ALLENTOWN, PA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE**  
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*announces that its*  
**ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING**  
*will be held on*  
**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2000 at 2:00 PM**  
at the St. Josaphat Ukr. Catholic Church  
**1826 Kenmore Bethlehem, PA 18018**  
Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:  
**44, 47, 48, 137, 143, 147, 288, 318, 369, 438**  
All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.  
Meeting will be attended by:  
**Eugene Oscislawski - UNA Advisor**  
**Anna Haras - Honorary Member of UNA General Assembly**  
*District Committee:*  
**Anna Haras, District Chairman**  
**Katherine Sargent, Secretary      Maria Kolodrub, Treasurer**  
**Dmitri Mushasty, Honorary Chairman**  
**Stephan Kolodrub, Honorary Chairman**

## Leaders of leftist...

(Continued from page 1)

At press time it was unclear how the investigations against Messrs. Tkachenko and Martyniuk were proceeding.

By February 11 the pro-Kuchma majority had taken full control of parliamentary proceedings, and by February 14 Messrs. Tkachenko and Martyniuk had handed over their chairs and seals, and had been reduced to observing the legislative proceedings from beneath the Parliament's visitor's gallery. As national deputies, under current Ukrainian law both are immune from criminal prosecution.

A spokesman from the Procurator General's Office declined comment on the status of the investigations against both men.

Kuchma opponents are getting police attention not just in the capital, but in the regions as well.

On February 11 police searched the apartment of Cherkasy Mayor Volodymyr Oliinyk, a former presidential candidate and member of the Kaniv Four, a group of candidates whose main campaign plank last October was removal of Mr. Kuchma from office. Investigators found "nothing incriminating," the newspaper Den (Day) reported.

Speaking at a press conference later

that day, Gen. Oleh Kochegarov, chairman of the Cherkasy region police, flatly denied the raid was politically motivated, saying his officers simply had responded to a possible terrorist threat against Mr. Oliinyk and his family. Mr. Oliinyk subsequently told local reporters he believed his life was in danger, but added that Cherkasy law enforcers ignored his initial efforts to come under police protection. When cops finally got around to checking his apartment for bombs and/or assassins, they confiscated Mayor Oliinyk's personal video and audiotape archives, as well as political documents, Den reported Mr. Oliinyk as saying.

Den reported that Gen. Kochegarov declined to provide further details, saying an investigation was in progress.

And, it's not just individuals who've come out against President Kuchma who are having problems with government officials these days.

Late in January the Lviv Oblast Council banned the Communist Party. Though leftist supporters demonstrated, the local ruling - the constitutionality of which is questionable - has been unopposed in Ukraine's Constitutional Court.

On February 11 Mr. Kendzior, leading a group of 16 parliamentary majority members, introduced legislation proposing a nationwide ban of the Communist Party for "anti-state activities."

## U.S. delegation...

(Continued from page 1)

few clear lessons. And probably the most important and basic one is that those countries that have pursued reform decisively and consistently have performed best economically. It sounds simple and obvious, but it's very important," he added.

During the press briefing Mr. Medish explained: We believe that managing Ukraine's external debt and the question of its restructuring in a systematic manner will be a key component of Ukraine's overall economic strategy and the success of its IMF program. We know that the government is working hard on this issue. And I would note that Ukraine already has some useful experience in this area having dealt with individual cases of private debt restructuring in 1998 and 1999. And I think it is fair to say that the Ukrainian authorities received fairly good marks for the process that they conducted in their negotiations with creditors. We hope and expect that the authorities will earn high marks again."

Ambassador Sestanovich noted during the briefing that the group was not disappointed not to be able to meet Mr. Yuschenko, who was ill. "But we were able to speak with many of the members of his

team and, as Mark Medish said, the impression one gets is of very strong and unified team with a clear mandate from President Kuchma to implement an effective program that will generate economic growth, preserve international confidence, particularly among Ukraine's creditors, and institutionalize these changes for the long term," he said.

"One of the officials we met with said in this Cabinet they don't have to spend a lot of time debating what's the right thing to do. They know it and the question is how to get it done," Mr. Sestanovich continued. "They told us that they don't underestimate the difficulties of implementing such a comprehensive program, but they have confidence that President Kuchma is behind this effort, and that there is a much stronger base of support in the Parliament for it, and a recognition that it needs to be put in force. And they said they also have an agreement about that there is no real alternative to this and that the consequences of not acting will be continued economic crisis and hardship."

"All this," he underlined, "gave us the impression of a team that is ready to work, aware of how important this moment is, sort of mindful of the difficulties but united and effective."

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
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### Need a back issue?

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

## SELF RELIANCE (NJ) FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Clifton-Passaic-Whippany-Elizabeth (NJ)

*will hold its*

### ANNUAL MEETING

on Sunday, February 27, 2000, at 3 p.m.  
at the Ukrainian Center  
240 Hope Avenue  
Passaic, NJ 07055

*The Self Reliance Association Annual Meeting  
will commence immediately following the Credit Union meeting.*

## WHAT? YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below,  
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 26

**NEW YORK:** St. George School and Academy Parents' Committee cordially invites everyone to a "Sweetheart Dance" in St. George's auditorium, 215 E. Sixth St., from 7 p.m. until midnight. Donations: \$25, adults; \$10, students to age 21. Tickets will be sold at the door only. Music for dancing will be provided by Legenda. All proceeds will benefit the school's scholarship fund. For more information contact Sonia Lechicky, (973) 773-5311, or Lesia Magun, (718) 397-1247.

**TRENTON, N.J.:** St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church cordially invites everyone to a pre-Lenten dance in celebration of the parish's 50th anniversary to be held at the parish center, 1195 Deutz Ave., at 9 p.m.-2 a.m. Music will be provided by Fata Morgana. Admission: \$20, adults and \$10, students - in advance; or \$25, adults and \$15, students - at the door. For table reservations or more information call the rectory, (609) 695-3771.

**IRVING, Texas:** The St. Sophia Ukrainian Catholic Church Mission in Arlington, Texas informs the public that the Ukrainian Catholic divine liturgy of St. John Chrysostom will be celebrated at Holy Trinity Seminary Chapel, 1800 John Carpenter Freeway E. The main celebrant will be Bishop Michael Wivchar of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago, with the Rev. Andriy Taras Dwulit, pastor of Protection of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church in Houston as concelebrant. For more information, call Walt Melnyk, (817) 419-7637, or Chrystya Geremesz, (214) 368-2055.

Monday, February 28

**CAMBRIDGE, Mass.:** The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a

lecture, as part of its seminar series, on "A Reflection of Scholarship: Academic Book Publishing in Ukraine in the 1990s," by Nadiya Zelinska, head, department of publishing and editing, Ukrainian Academy of Printing, Lviv, and visiting scholar at HURI. The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Sunday, March 5

**FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.:** The Ukrainian Dancers of Miami Inc. present a whirlwind afternoon of dance and song in "A Ukrainian Montage," their eighth annual concert, featuring the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami, Trio Maksymowich and acclaimed bandurist Yarko Antonevych. The concert begins at 2 p.m. in the Amaturo Theater at the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, 201 SW Fifth Ave. Admission is \$15. For tickets call the AutoNation Box Office, (954) 462-0222. For more information call Donna Maksymowich-Waskiewicz, (954) 434-9753, or visit the website <http://www.UkrainianDancersMiami.org/>.

Saturday, March 11

**WINDHAM, N.Y.:** The Carpathian Ski Club's (KLC) annual ski weekend and races will be held at Ski Windham. Race registration and bib assignments will be held at the KLC table on the third floor of the Ski Windham lodge at 8:30-9:30 a.m. Race registration and lift ticket: adults, \$50; juniors, \$40; race only, \$10. Discounted lift tickets will also be available for non-racers for \$40 (adults) and \$35 (juniors). Children under 6 will receive free lift tickets. Time of racing will be announced at registration. There will also be a dinner buffet, awards and surprises at Hunter Mountain Ski Lodge. Cocktail hour to begin at 6:30 p.m. Dinner: adults, \$30; children under 12, \$15. Call Orest Fedash, (973) 386-5622, for any further information.

### PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

## "Music at the Institute"

*presents*

### a special concert in memory of Yara Kuzmycz Sydorak

(1946-1999)

The concert program will feature works by  
Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Chopin, Kolessa and Piazzola  
as performed by Oleh Krysa, Tatiana Tchekina, Volodymyr Vynnytsky,  
Artur Gursky, Vagram Saradjian, Alexander Slobodyanik, Laryssa Krupa,  
Lyuba Shchybychuk, Mykola Suk, Yuri Kharenko and Wanda Glowacka.

Saturday, February 26, 2000 at 8 p.m.

Ukrainian Institute of America  
2 East 79th Street, New York City  
telephone: (212) 288-8660