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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXV

No. 22

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1997

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

McDonald's opens two Kyiv restaurants

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine finally got a McDonald's of its own on May 24 — two in fact — when the first restaurants bearing the golden arches opened in Kyiv.

People waited for more than two hours in lines that stretched to 150 meters at each locale to get a taste of what abroad is generally considered American cuisine.

They also drove up in cars to the drive-thru windows located at both restaurants. The wait there was shorter — only a half hour.

McDonald's, an icon of American pop culture, had been awaited for a long time. It opened in Moscow more than five years ago; in Miensk, Belarus, which is in far worse economic shape than Kyiv, almost two years ago. Openings in both cities were greeted with long lines that appeared daily for weeks. So when the doors

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Ukrainian, Russian PMs sign pact on Black Sea Fleet

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The prime ministers of Ukraine and Russia signed a historic accord on the division of the Black Sea Fleet on May 28 after five years of discussions, disagreements and controversy.

"Who won, who lost, that is history after today. We both won — Russia and Ukraine," said Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, after he and Ukraine's Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko signed three documents on the disposition of the BSF at Mariinsky Palace, with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma in attendance.

Prime Minister Chernomyrdin called the signing "a truly epochal event."

The agreement gives Russia a 20-year lease on two of the four bays in the city of Sevastopol, located on the Crimean Peninsula in Ukraine, with a five-year option for renewal by permission of Ukraine. Beginning on June 12, Russian ships and troops will be stationed at bases in Sevastopol Bay and Quarantine Bay. Ukraine's ships will be kept in

Striletskyi Bay, while Southern Bay will be de-militarized.

In addition, the Russian Navy will have use of the test range at Feodosia, the Hvardiiskyi Aerodrome and the Yalta Sanatorium, a communications station and a rocket fuel depot. Russia agreed to post no more than 25,000 military personnel at the bases, to limit Russian armor to 132 vehicles, artillery to 24 pieces with a caliber over 100 mm. and aircraft to 22. Russia also agreed that it would place no nuclear hardware on the leased lands.

Ukraine will receive from Russia cash payment of \$526.5 million as compensation for the portion of the fleet that was given to Russia in 1994 in an agreement signed by President Yeltsin and then Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

Although the two prime ministers refused to divulge the amount Ukraine is charging Russia for use of its territory and infrastructures, as well as for ecological damage to its lands, Interfax-Ukraine reported that the compensation would occur through debt relief to Ukraine for oil and gas purchases from Russia.

The daily newspaper Den reported that

during negotiations Ukraine had demanded \$424.7 million a year, while Russia offered \$72 million. In the end the two parties reached a compromise "in the middle ground," the newspaper quoted informed sources as saying. Interfax-Ukraine placed the figure at just under \$100 million.

In another document signed by the prime ministers, the two sides also agreed that Ukraine is still due \$200 million for fissionable materials that were exported to Russia in 1992 from dismantled tactical nuclear weaponry. The number was arrived at by balancing Ukraine's outstanding oil and gas debt for 1993-1994 against the value of the exported fissile materials, which was put at \$450 million, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The discussions, which were called "stressful" by President Kuchma's chief of staff, Yevhen Kushniarov, lasted three hours — twice the allotted time. They involved President Kuchma, both prime ministers and a host of ministers and support staff, and covered the most crucial

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Awards ceremonies highlight Ukrainian president's D.C. trip

Kuchma receives Democracy Award

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — President Leonid Kuchma on May 15 accepted the 1997 Democracy Award presented by the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) for his "tireless efforts to support the democratic election process in Ukraine and for leadership in securing adoption of the new Constitution [of Ukraine]." The award also saluted the "freedom-loving people of Ukraine, who have a long-standing tradition of commitment to democratic principles," and recognized "the Ukrainian people who have devoted themselves to building a free, democratic and sovereign Ukraine."

The presentation occurred during a black-tie dinner held in the president's honor at the elegant Benjamin Franklin Room at the U.S. Department of State under the sponsorship of the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council and IFES. It took place at the time of President Kuchma's working visit to Washington for the first plenary session of the U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission.

The Democracy Award is presented annually to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to strengthening democracy in his own country and throughout the world. The Ukrainian president was hailed by sev-

eral speakers for his significant role in advancing political and economic reform.

In opening remarks, Richard Soudriette, IFES president, noted: "Tonight we recognize President Kuchma for his contributions in helping build a free Ukraine by supporting the democratic election process and for his leadership in gaining the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine. We also recognize the people of Ukraine whose abiding love for democracy is an example for the world."

As the dinner also celebrated the 10th anniversary of IFES, Mr. Soudriette paid tribute to the organization's founder, F. Clifton White, "whose vision helped to chart our course to help build democracy."

Charles T. Manatt, IFES chairman of the board, noted that "During the past 10 years IFES has been a leader in assisting new democracies in every corner of the globe." A private non-profit and non-partisan foundation that extends technical, educational and informational support to electoral bodies and non-governmental organizations around the globe, IFES has been promoting the development of democratic processes in Ukraine since 1993. It has provided technical assistance to the

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Kuchma honors Perry, Brzezinski

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma presented one of his country's highest awards on May 15 to William Perry and Zbigniew Brzezinski for "dedicating their energies and time to deepening the Ukrainian-American relationship."

Mr. Kuchma bestowed the State Award of Ukraine on the two American policy makers during a ceremony held in the courtyard of Blair House, the

Ukrainian president's residence during his two-day working visit to the nation's capital on May 14-16.

Mr. Kuchma linked the efforts of Drs. Perry and Brzezinski to the evolution of the U.S.-Ukrainian relationship, which he characterized as the "gradual conversion from the excessive focus of the U.S. administration on the Ukrainian nuclear aspect, to the beginning of constructive

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President Leonid Kuchma (left) presents Zbigniew Brzezinski (center) and William Perry (right) with the State Award of Ukraine on May 15.

Khristina Lew

Belarus: some reflections during the spring of 1997

The following are the author's reflections, written in a journal format, on his most recent trip to Belarus.

by David R. Marples

CONCLUSION

April 22

A battle is brewing here in Miensk. On Saturday there is to be a Chernobyl march to Independence Square, coinciding with a march by the Belarusian Popular Front, which in theory, is to end up somewhere else. Neither have yet received official approval, so at present both would be illegal marches. But thousands of people are expected to show up and there could be some 40,000 police and militia there to prevent marchers from entering the main square. The head of the Chernobyl group is a good friend of mine, Dr. Hennadz Hrushevoy, who sent me the official invitation to Miensk this time. But he is not in Belarus. He has slipped out to Germany, apparently to avoid arrest during this week.

The president not being here, it is hard to tell whether the response to demonstrators will be milder or harsher than of late. I am inclined to think the former, if only because the underlings will be uncertain how to respond with the leader out of the country. In addition, after the recent horrors, the foreign presence will be large. Even Amnesty International has sent representatives. Many people have asked me to stay an extra day for this march, but there is no way I would change my itinerary (other than to shorten it) or get involved in political actions. I shall be reflective when speaking in New York of what is happening in Miensk at the same time.

April 23

Yesterday was relatively uneventful. I visited the U.S. Embassy in the morning. I had promised the former second secretary, Anthony Godfrey, a copy of my book once published and I often met him in Miensk. He has since been transferred to Dublin, but I thought I would take it over anyway. The place looks like it's under siege, and I had to phone first to get the new second secretary, a young woman called Amy Stamps, to come to the gate and let me in. Inside, I was taken to the conference room where I met the highest official remaining, John Boris, the charge d'affaires. The ambassador is still in Washington and the first secretary has been deported as a suspected CIA agent.

Naturally I asked about the deportation of Serge Alexandrov a few weeks earlier. Mr. Boris said that one of their tasks at the Embassy is to monitor public demonstrations and that is all that Serge had been doing. Being a big man, he stands out in a crowd anyway, but it seems that the authorities had him targeted by the militia. I left two copies of my book with the two Americans, one to be sent on to Anthony, and we had a good chat about the political situation. I found them very well informed and intelligent people. Both Messrs. Boris and Alexandrov are of Belarusian ancestry.

At the Chernobyl Fund just around the corner, I was allowed briefly to use the e-mail. Finally, I have my residence permit, three days before I leave! Only one of the KGB was still there. Evidently they are close to finishing their inspection and the results will almost certainly be negative. On national TV today, Irina Hrushevoya, wife of the fund's president, has been accused of

embezzling money back in 1991, charging excess money for children traveling to Germany. This is an old charge that was refuted by three audits last year.

In addition the KGB has accused Dr. Hrushevoy of providing financial aid to members of the Belarusian Popular Front (BPF), such as [its leader, Yuri] Khadyka. If this accusation is proved then it means that a charitable organization has taken a political action. Which is illegal of course. "Alles verboden" ought to be the watchword of this government.

After that it was the library, for me a marathon session for hours and hours. The only thing to report is the helpfulness of the library staff — all of them. And the weather has improved. Finally it is getting milder.

April 24

Yesterday I met up with Yelena Gapova, a woman who was on a panel with me at the American Slavists conference in Boston last October. She is a professor in women's studies at the State University — in fact the first ever professor of women's studies. It's not a subject that receives much favorable publicity here.

She took me to see the Bede of the Belarusian language, Adam Maldis, who presented me with a review of my book in the Belarusian journal that he edits. He runs a Belarusian cultural center in the oldest part of the city — the buildings date from the 1920s and there are not many newer parts since the war. (I realize as I am writing that my English is deteriorating. If I spent a year here I would find it hard to write, I am sure.)

After an hour with Maldis, Yelena and I went for lunch at a fairly wretched restaurant. She and her husband are thinking about leaving the country and she asked my advice. They have a 5-year-old daughter and they would like her to be educated abroad. I concurred. I am sure that if I were in their situation — and they have money — then I, too, would leave. That option isn't available to many people, but her husband is a computer specialist, a growing field here.

Returning to the subject of restaurants, the Spanish Corner restaurant, which used to occupy the most prominent place on the main street Skaryna Avenue, is no more. Rumor has it that the president himself objected to the presence of something so foreign in the center of capital. It has been replaced by a "national" restaurant that advertises "good Belarusian food" prominently in the window. I should add that I noted all this from the cafe at the Italian market opposite.

Incidentally, it is not unusual for something to occur after the president's cavalcade passes by. I heard a story about a poor fellow who had his BMW impounded for three months because the president objected to Miensk residents driving foreign cars, especially large flashy ones.

At 4 p.m I was interviewed by an Irish journalist, Adam Eustace, who wanted to know about the political situation in the country. He arrived with his translator, a very attractive young woman of about 18. The interview lasted for about an hour and a half.

I spent the evening with my friends Syarhei and Tanya at their apartment in the north of the city. Syarhei used to work for the city council. Today he works for Hrushevoy. He is an ardent supporter of all things Belarusian. It was at his apartment that I had watched a satirical film about Lukashenka back in October 1996. Between then and now, Syarhei has been attacked and beaten by thugs who were waiting for him on his way home one night. They took no money, and the

(Continued on page 12)

NEWSBRIEFS

Five-country summit held in Estonia

TALLINN — Following their summit meeting in the Estonian capital on May 27, the presidents of Ukraine, Poland and the three Baltic states issued a joint statement expressing their approval of the NATO-Russia Founding Act, signed in Paris earlier the same day, BNS reported. The five leaders stressed that NATO "should remain open" to all countries ready and able to join and that each state has the right to choose the best way to ensure its own security. They also called for the "further intensification of north-south European economic integration" through improved cooperation between regional organizations. During their meeting, the five presidents discussed the situation in Belarus, which, they said, "gives cause for concern." They agreed to "get together with Belarus to seek a solution to the problem." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Russia business big convene

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma met the heads of the Russian and Ukrainian Unions of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs here on May 23 to hear their report on a meeting of their organizations in Kharkiv, UNIAN reported. Anatolii Kinakh from the Ukrainian side and Arkadii Volskyi of the Russian association said that during the Kharkiv session their organizations had sought to pave the way for Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Kyiv (scheduled to begin on May 30). They said there is an enormous need for the Ukrainian and Russian heads of state to sign a basic intergovernmental free trade agreement providing equal duty and taxation levels for mutual exports. Messrs. Kinakh and Volskyi also informed Mr. Kuchma about a joint statement they had released appealing for cooperation in dealing with the aftermath of the Chernobyl catastrophe, ensuring Ukrainian-Russian energy sector cooperation, promoting mutual scientific research and jointly developing domestic consumer markets. At the Kharkiv meeting, it was resolved that Ukraine and Russia's potential for economic cooperation and mutual trade is not being realized, especially because existing free trade agreements are not being fully exploited. Participants in the meeting said economic cooperation should be based on agreement for coordinated economic reforms and that the governments in Kyiv and Moscow should promote mutual economic trust. Thus, measures are needed to create transnational economic structures and to bring legal codes into accord. It was decided that military exports outside the CIS hold good potential and that Ukraine and Russia should not compete and thereby weaken

each other in pursuing foreign arms deals. (Eastern Economist)

Georgia and Ukraine firm up military ties

TBILISI — Georgian Defense Minister Vardiko Nadibaidze and his Ukrainian counterpart Col. Gen. Oleksander Kuzmuk signed six agreements on military cooperation, ITAR-TASS and BS-Press reported on May 27. The accords cover collaboration between the two countries' air forces and air defense systems, and the training of Georgian military personnel in Ukraine. Col. Gen. Kuzmuk reiterated that Ukraine supports Georgia's claim to a part of the Black Sea Fleet. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yeltsin, Lukashenka sign union charter

MOSCOW — Russian President Boris Yeltsin and his Belarusian counterpart Alyaksandr Lukashenka have signed a charter on the Russian-Belarusian Union, local media reported on May 23. Messrs. Yeltsin and Lukashenka resolved the last outstanding differences over the terms of the charter in negotiations on May 22. The text of the charter has not been released, but according to the RFE/RL Moscow Bureau, it stipulates that decisions of the Russian-Belarusian Supreme Council must be signed by both presidents. A few hours before the signing, Mr. Lukashenka told Ekho Moskvoy that he and Mr. Yeltsin agreed to remove a Russian-proposed clause under which the ultimate aim of the union of Russia and Belarus would have been to form a single federation. Mr. Lukashenka also said the charter will not move Russian-Belarusian integration further but "will confirm de jure what has existed de facto for quite a while." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moroz sues Lazarenko over mandate

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz has filed suit against Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko for retaining his parliamentary mandate while serving as head of the government, ITAR-TASS reported on May 23. Some 41 national deputies urged Mr. Moroz to take legal action following a ruling last week by the Constitutional Court that allowed Mr. Lazarenko to hold onto his seat in the Verkhovna Rada. The court ruled that national deputies cannot hold government positions but permitted lawmakers who were elected before June 1995 (prior to adoption of the present Constitution) and held state office continuously before that date to keep both. Mr. Moroz alleges Mr. Lazarenko does not qualify, because he was not appointed to a government position until July 1995, one month after the cutoff date. (RFE/RL Newsline)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.

(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

The Weekly and Svoboda:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
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Jersey City, NJ 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, June 1, 1997, No. 22, Vol. LXV

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Ukrainian, Russian...

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part of the negotiations: where the Russian hardware and the troops would be located and how much would be allowed.

"The negotiations were not easy," said Ukraine's Prime Minister Lazarenko after the signing ceremony. "At times it was very tense."

More than 90 percent of the agreement was hammered out prior to the final talks by a committee jointly chaired by First Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets of Ukraine and Vice-Premier Valerii Serov of Russia in the 10 days prior to Prime Minister Chernomyrdin's one day visit to Kyiv.

Everything was based on a willingness to compromise, an unnamed Ukrainian official told Interfax-Ukraine on May 22, when word leaked out that an accord was imminent. "There was no issue on which either side refused to compromise."

Compromise was the one word that failed to come up in the previous attempts at dividing the fleet. Both sides played political games with the Black Sea Fleet issue, alternately showing a willingness to negotiate and then hard-headed intractability, retracting statements and interpreting the documents that were signed in various ways. The BSF issue has been at the center of friction between the two countries since the Soviet Union disintegrated and has included Russian assertions that the city of Sevastopol itself is Russian and should become Russian territory.

The two sides first reached agreement in principle on the fleet's division in Yalta on August 3, 1992. Signed by Presidents Kravchuk and Yeltsin, the document set out the principles for the formation of two fleets, the Black Sea Fleet of the Russian Navy and the Naval Forces of Ukraine. Almost a year later, on June 17, 1993, the two presidents signed a second agreement in Moscow that split the BSF evenly between Russia and Ukraine.

Three months later, on September 3, the Massandra Protocol was signed in Crimea. The controversial agreement, which many said was signed by President Kravchuk under duress because, allegedly, Russia had threatened an oil embargo on Ukraine, stated that "the whole of the BSF, together with its infrastructure in Crimea shall be used by Russia and be given Russian symbols with the understanding that the Russian side will carry out the settlement of accounts for half of the BSF along with infrastructure that

was to be turned over to the Ukrainian side under the preceding agreements."

The Massandra Protocol did little to clear up what was becoming a very complicated and messy state of affairs between Moscow and Kyiv. In fact many were not sure how to understand the convoluted statement released. So on April 15, 1994, the two presidents met again and agreed to a straight forward splitting of the naval hardware. Ukraine would give Russia 32 percent of the 50 percent that it had received in 1993 as repayment to Russia of a serious energy debt. However, negotiations stalled at the point when discussion turned to divvying up the bases because Russia was demanding all of Sevastopol for its fleet.

At Sochi on June 9, 1996, more progress was made toward the division of the fleet when Presidents Yeltsin and Kuchma signed a statement declaring that Sevastopol would be home to "the bulk of the Black Sea Fleet." The document said that "the Russian BSF is entitled to the use of the Black Sea facilities in the city of Sevastopol and other points of stationing and disposition of the ships, air force, coastal troops, and objects of operational, combat, technical and logistic support in Crimea."

In the last year negotiations had steadily proceeded between Ministers Durdynets and Serov, notwithstanding attempts to derail the process by politicians such as Moscow's Mayor Yurii Luzhkov, who traveled to Sevastopol during the winter to proclaim that "Sevastopol was and will be a Russian city." The efforts of Messrs. Durdynets and Serov finally led to the agreement reached with the signing at Mariinsky Palace.

The document set the stage for the first official state visit by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to Kyiv on May 30, at which time he and President Leonid Kuchma were expected to finally put their signatures to a comprehensive treaty on friendship and cooperation between Russia and Ukraine. "Today we prepared the essential foundation for the visit by President Yeltsin and for the final talks that will lead to the big treaty," said Mr. Chernomyrdin at Mariinsky Palace.

That may well be, but given the unstable and heated history of contemporary Ukraine-Russia relations and the many aborted planned visits by President Yeltsin to Kyiv in the past several years, it is best to keep in mind that oft-quoted American adage: "It's not over 'til the fat lady sings."

Historic Ukrainian expedition returns from the Antarctic

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The first Ukrainian expedition to the Antarctic returned to the shores of Ukraine on May 15 after 15 months in an outpost near the South Pole.

The group brought with them no horror tales of blinding blizzards or frozen limbs. In fact the leader of the group, Hennadii Mikhinevskiy, said the weather was rather balmy for Antarctica: the thermostat rarely dipped much past -25 degrees Celsius.

But they did bring back a vast amount of data on the ozone hole over the South Pole and information on oil reserves beneath the vast frozen islands of ice.

The expedition was organized by the Antarctic Center of Ukrainian Ministry of Sciences and Technology and began in February 1996. Twelve Ukrainians manned the Ukrainian-owned outpost, named the Academician Volodymyr Vernadskyi Station after the renowned Ukrainian geochemist, mineralogist and crystallographer.

Mr. Mikhinevskiy said the group confronted only technological problems, such as the breakdown of equipment and that most were easily solved. "You must understand that the station has been working for a long time. But the Brits had left us with the latest technology, which allowed us to work at the highest caliber," he explained.

The Vernadskyi station was built and operated by the British Antarctic Survey as Faraday Base from 1948 until 1996, when Britain turned the facilities over to Ukraine as a gift.

Mr. Mikhinevskiy explained that the largest problem the group faced was the need to replace the boiler used to heat water.

The other problem the 12 members of the expedition had to deal with, the "mild" weather notwithstanding, was huge amounts of snowfall that piled snow almost 4 meters high between the various structures of the compound. To solve that problem they burrowed beneath the snow instead of attempting to continuously move it out.

Petro Hozhyk, director of the

Antarctic Center, which organized the effort, said that at the top of his list of responsibilities was the need to ensure the safety of the group. "Our main priorities were to ensure the survival of the expedition, to maintain the ecological soundness and purity of the environment, and to learn the natural system of the area and its biological peculiarities. But safety was always at the top," he said.

The expedition's main focus was to discover what's above and below the Earth's bottom axis. They undertook major studies on the huge ozone hole located above the South Pole in the Earth's atmosphere, which many researchers have blamed on the large amounts of chlorofluorocarbons that are emitted by such man-made products as refrigerators and aerosol cans.

Mr. Mikhinevskiy said the group measured ultraviolet levels 30 times higher than found at any other place on earth.

He said the group also found evidence that the hole is expanding even during the summer months, which had not previously been noted. "We did not move about outdoors without protective clothing and dark sunglasses," he explained.

Mr. Mikhinevskiy also pointed out that Antarctica can no longer be called desolate. Along with the penguins and birds that inhabit the shores with the scores of researchers from around the world, and the fish and whales that cruise the waters, there are now tourists at the South Pole. He said that an estimated 350,000 people made excursions to the white continent in 1996 onboard ocean cruises.

On May 15 the ice frigate and research vessel Ernst Krenkel docked at the port of Odesa after a two-month return voyage that took them through seven seas. Along with its cargo of 12 exhausted Antarctic expeditioners was much oceanographic, meteorological, hydrobiological, hydrochemical and geophysical data gathered in Antarctica and during the journey home.

That data, according to Mr. Hozhyk, will now be studied at research facilities in Kyiv, Sevastopol and Kerch, and the findings released within four months.

McDonald's opens...

(Continued from page 1)

opened here, people flocked to see what they had been missing.

Olena Kondratiuk, 35, who, with her daughter Natasha, 12, had been standing in line for more than an hour at the restaurant outside the Lukianivska metro station and still had about 75 meters to go to merely get in the restaurant doors, said her friends in Moscow had convinced her it would be worth it. "They told me that McDonald's hamburgers are far better than what we have tasted until now. We will see. I'm doing this for my daughter."

Natasha's reason was straightforward and simple, "I want a Big Mac," she said.

There were other reasons why people waited as well. Dima Povaliov, 26, said he and his wife decided to visit the restaurant as part of their Kyiv Day celebrations. "It's a holiday, and we wanted to do something different. It's about time we got a McDonald's. Miensk has had one for two years."

Managing Director of McDonald's Central Europe Tim Tighe did not have a good answer for why it took so long for

the company to enter the Ukrainian market. (Albania is now the only former communist country that still does not have a McDonald's.) "We've been looking at Ukraine since 1992. It was a matter of establishing a development strategy. Ukraine's a big country. It took us a while," explained Mr. Tighe.

But the newly trained employees had little time to think about that. On the first day of business at the McDonald's at the Lukyanivska metro station 20,000 people were served from 6 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

In keeping with McDonald's policy, they were served food made domestically, to the extent possible. The hamburger patties were produced in Luhansk; some of the vegetables were grown in Crimea.

Managing Director for McDonald's-Ukraine Karl Fritz said that within several years he hopes that all the food will be made in Ukraine. "McDonald's believes in using local suppliers and in cooperating with them to achieve the highest quality. He said the challenge at the present is to establish a system of suppliers and, most importantly, quality control. "We will have food biologists and food technicians stationed here and with our

suppliers [to assure the quality of the food]," said Mr. Tighe. "We will work with Ukrainian laboratories and with our laboratory in Frankfurt."

The restaurants are now being managed by foreigners, mostly Poles, until a Ukrainian management team is developed — which Mr. Tighe said will happen soon. "Mr. Fritz's major responsibility now is to provide and train local replacements for our management," said Mr. Tighe.

But his next immediate task will be to oversee the opening of a restaurant on Ukraine's main thoroughfare, the Khreschatyk, and in the city of Kharkiv, both scheduled to open in June, and three more restaurants that are due by the fall, which will give Ukraine a total of seven by the end of 1997.

Mr. Fritz explained that McDonald's is committed to investing \$100 million in Ukraine by the 21st century in direct investments, which will provide another \$30 million in indirect investments by suppliers. This should ultimately lead to the creation of 6,500 new jobs. Currently the company employs 743 Ukrainians who were trained outside Ukraine in the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland and

Bulgaria. The workers make 240 hrv a month (about \$133), which is four times the minimum wage, explained the managing director of Ukraine.

Plans are also being developed for franchising McDonald's restaurants throughout Ukraine, although Mr. Fritz would not say when this might begin. He said that it would be available to all local entrepreneurs who meet McDonald's minimum financing and training requirements. He also said Ukrainian ownership of franchises would be a company priority.

Those waiting on the street to try their first Big Mac were less concerned with future plans than with immediate prices. To assuage people's fears that the average Ukrainian could not afford the cost of a McDonald's meal, the company prominently displayed menus with prices on boards outside the restaurant and handed out similar pieces of paper. The cost? Much cheaper than in the States. For 4.5 hrv (about \$2.40) you can enjoy a Big Mac, large fries and a Coke.

But then a packet of ketchup, free in most countries, costs about 17 cents.

And, yes, for better or for worse, the food tastes exactly the same.

Florida community sponsors town-hall meetings regarding unity

by Anastasia Volker

NORTH PORT, Fla. — The Ukrainian American community here sponsored two town-hall-type meetings, the principal topic of which was uniting the two existing Ukrainian central organizations in the U.S. into one umbrella organization and bringing unity to divided Ukrainian communities throughout the country.

An ad hoc committee, chaired by Joseph Lesawyer, sponsored the first meeting on February 22, and invited the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Dr. Askold Lozynskyj, to be the keynote speaker. Mr. Lesawyer welcomed the guests assembled at St. Mary Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall and called upon journalist Yaroslav Haywas to introduce the speaker.

Introduced as being of the younger generation, president of the UCCA for a number of years and a frequent traveler to Ukraine, Mr. Lozynskyj delved into the problems with which an independent Ukraine has been coping: a declining economy, crime, the slow pace of privatization, an ineffective Verkhovna Rada, etc. The most positive development, he noted, was the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine.

Mr. Lozynskyj then talked about the great need for unity among Ukrainians in the diaspora, and the negotiations for the past year between the UCCA and the UACC about uniting the two central organizations. Thus far, no resolution has been achieved, but further talks are in the offing. The hope, Mr. Lozynskyj said, is for the creation of one umbrella organization through which Ukrainian Americans can speak with one voice to local, state and national politicians and the president, as well as to Kyiv.

Afterwards Mr. Lozynskyj replied extensively to the audience's questions, which indicated that all present agree that unity is most important and should be achieved as soon as possible.

A second town meeting was held on March 19 at St. Andrew Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center. The ad hoc committee invited UACC President Ulana Diachuk to be the keynote speaker. Her topic also was to discuss the need and work done so far to merge into one representative national organization.

Walter Boryskewich Boyd welcomed the speaker and the audience, and called upon Mr. Lesawyer to speak briefly about the need for unity. He mentioned the beginnings of the Ukrainian National Association and the 103rd anniversary of the UNA, which today is headed by Mrs. Diachuk.

Roman Shramenko, president of St. Andrew's, introduced the speaker as a community leader dedicated to the Ukrainian cause who works with the American Ukrainian communities.

Mrs. Diachuk then delved into the subject of unity and ongoing negotiations between the UCCA and the UACC and the possibility of these two central orga-



Askold Lozynskyj of the UCCA.

nizations uniting. She spoke also about Ukrainian communities in the U.S., noting that small organizations that are united can do more for the Ukrainian cause than larger ones that are not.

She commented on Congress voting on foreign aid to Ukraine, and the need to inform Washington politicians and the president of the importance of aid to Ukraine, one of the most important democracies in Eastern Europe.

Mrs. Diachuk concluded her address

by stating, "My request to you is: unite. The desire for unity is felt in all communities, thus the UACC and the UCCA ultimately will have to unite, then all branches of the UCCA and the UACC, as well as independent organizations, including youth and women's groups, also will join this new organization to speak with one voice to the world.

During the question period that followed, audience members asked what is hindering unity between the UACC and the UCCA and whether it is time "to retire professional troublemakers" from the UACC and the UCCA in order to attain unity. Mrs. Diachuk answered these and other questions.

Mr. Boyd called upon Mr. Lesawyer to read the following resolution, which the audience adopted unanimously.

Community's resolution

Whereas, Ukrainian Americans are vitally interested in America's strenuous efforts to maintain democratic freedom and peace with justice throughout the world:

We hereby pledge our full and unqualified support of our government's program to assist have-not nations, including Ukraine, to develop stronger political democracies and free market reforms;

We further pledge all our efforts to unify all our groups, including the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the



Ulana Diachuk of the UACC.

Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and other regional and national organizations, to speak on behalf of our diaspora in Washington and Kyiv with one voice;

We unanimously warmly thank our guest speakers, Askold Lozynskyj, president of the UCCA, and Ulana M. Diachuk, president of the UACC, for appearing at our first and second sessions, respectively, to inform us about the prevailing conditions in our national and international communities.

Winnipeg Ukrainian Catholic archeparchy joins flood relief effort

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — When the Red River's already devastating floodwaters reached their crest in Winnipeg on May 1, few people in Manitoba's capital city were more relieved that those living on the historic waterway's banks.

No doubt, Winnipeg's Metropolitan-Archbishop Michael Bzdel assumes God was on his side during the last few weeks. The Ukrainian Catholic archeparchy's office, residence and his new home, currently under construction, are all located on Scotia Street, which overlooks the Red River.

"We're on pretty high ground," said Anne Matview, secretary of the Winnipeg Archeparchy. "We didn't even have any water in our basement."

Other people living on Scotia Street weren't as lucky, with some among the 8,000 of 650,000 Winnipeggers who were forced from their homes.

Almost 25,000 Manitobans were evacuated in the southern corner of the province after the Red River began spilling onto Canadian land from North Dakota in late April.

The historic downtown offices of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress also faced a threat. Over the course of two days, 60 volunteers from the general community (including non-Ukrainians) helped sand-bag the UCC headquarters' basement.

According to Lesia Szwaluk, president

of the UCC Manitoba Provincial Council, in townships such as Vita and Dominion City, among the first Ukrainian settlements in Manitoba, many farmers were badly affected.

Ms. Szwaluk said the Pasiczka family's farmland bordered directly on the Brunkild Dike that was constructed to stem the rising water's advance on the province's largest city. This proved to be a mixed blessing — their land was completely flooded, but their home was saved thanks to the efforts of the Canadian Armed Forces and a gang of helpful neighbors.

In Winnipeg's South End, St. Norbert, long-time UCC activist Mychailo Kortchevich and his family were evacuated from their home while entertaining relatives visiting from Ukraine.

The potential for more Winnipeggers to abandon their homes seemed to dissipate on May 2, when the floodwaters reached a 24.4-ft level — just two feet below the city's 124-mile long permanent dike network.

Nevertheless, the wrath of the Red River flood has been awesome.

Manitobans haven't seen so much water overflowing the banks of the Red River in a long time. For two weeks, the southern reaches of the province looked like a lake.

In 1826 — 44 years before Manitoba became a province — a fierce flood forced water onto land at a rate of 340,000 cubic feet a second. This year's highest

rate was measured at only 138,000 cubic feet a second.

And although 100,000 Winnipeggers were forced out of their homes in advance of the 1950 flood, the Red River's 1997 version has covered twice the land mass (about 800 square miles) affected 47 years ago.

However, southern Manitobans aren't likely thinking about numbers or comparisons these days. For several months hence, victims will try to rebuild their homes and their lives.

Fortunately, they're getting help.

The Winnipeg Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy and the Latin-rite Archdiocese of Winnipeg began their own flood relief campaigns. Meanwhile, members of the St. Boniface Archdiocese, east of the Winnipeg Archdiocese across the flood-affected Red River, have been asked to make donations to their local credit unions.

Monies collected from all three fundraising efforts will be handed to the Canadian Red Cross-Manitoba Flood Appeal.

The Toronto branch of the UCC also launched a fund-raising drive to assist compatriots in southern Manitoba, with all of the city's credit unions participating. According to UCC activist Maria Lopata, 14,000 flyers were distributed in local churches and community halls. She

(Continued on page 18)



Recuperating after a chemotherapy treatment.

Getting Healthy...

Incidents of thyroid cancer among children in contaminated regions has risen 80 times since the Chernobyl disaster. And up to 40 percent of the children exposed to radioactive fallout may develop thyroid cancer in their lifetime. But some of these children are getting healthy thanks to your contributions and the leadership of CCRF. For more information or to make a donation that can help save a life in Ukraine, contact us.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Report from the Home Office: organizing activity in 1997

We are happy to report the results of organizing for the first four months of 1997. The following branch secretaries were most successful: Vira Banit, secretary, Branch 473 — eight members for \$46,000; Leon Hardink, secretary, Branch 206 — seven members for \$193,000; Frank Kozemchak, secretary, Branch, 113 — six members for \$57,000; Taras Slevinsky, secretary, Branch 59 — five members for \$17,000; Michael Felenchak, Branch 271, Tetiana Meskiv, secretary, Branch 407, and Yaroslav Zaviysky, secretary, Branch 155 — four members each.

The following persons organized three members each: Ilko Cybriwsky, secretary, Branch 417; George Danyliw, secretary, Branch 153; Stephanie Hawryluk, secretary, Branch 88, and advisor; William Pastuszek, secretary, Branch 231, and auditor; Paul Shewchuk, secretary, Branch 13; and Michael Spontak, secretary, Branch 204.

Another 22 branch secretaries brought in two members each: Wolodymyr Bilyk, Branch 170; Barbara Boyd, Branch 381; Julia Cresina, Branch 382; Nadia Demczur, Branch 86; Dmytro Fedorijczuk, Branch 162; Dmytro Galonzka, Branch 307; Julie Guglik, Branch 259; Joseph Hawryluk, Branch 360; Mary Kapral, Branch 112; Jaroslawa Komichak, Branch 96; Julian Kotlar, Branch 42; Myron Kuzio, Branch 277; Alexandra Lawrin, Branch 175; Oksana Markus, Branch 217; Andrew Maryniuk, Branch 388; Eli Matiash, Branch 120; Fedir Petryk, Branch 362; Myron Pilipiak, Branch 496; Katherine Prowe, Branch 26; Alexander Skibickij, Branch 285; and John Teluk, Branch 414.

One member each was organized by the following 49 secretaries: Janet Bardell, Branch 241; Michael Bilyk, Branch 323; Mary Bolosky, Branch 282; Tymko Butrej, Branch 164; Natalya Cebrij, Branch 226; Michael Danylyk, Branch 28; Alexandra Dolnycky, Branch 434; Theodor Duda, Branch 163; Joseph

Ferenec, Branch 462; Edward Guzylak, Branch 38; Peter Hawryluk, Branch 360; Stefan Hawrysz, Branch 83 (chairman of the Philadelphia District Committee); Marguerite Hentosh, Branch 305; Bohdan Hryshchyn, Branch 264; Wasył Jewtuszenko, Branch 422; Gregory Klymenko, Branch 182; Stephanie Kochy, Branch 472; Stephen Kolodrub, Branch 137; Jaroslav Kryshtalowych, Branch 222; Genevieve Kufta, Branch 171; Iwan Kujdych, Branch 331; Michael Kuropas, Branch 22; Stefko Kuropas, Branch 176 (advisor); Wasył Leshuk, Branch 303; Sophie Lonyszyn, Branch 372; Michael Luciw, Branch 339; Myron Luszczak, Branch 379; Mychajlo Martynenko, Branch 245; Janice Milinichik, Branch 147; Mary Pelechaty, Branch 165; Anna Perun, Branch 39; Roman Prypchan, Branch 399; Mykola Prysylak, Branch 430; Maria Rejnarowycz, Branch 158; Anna Remick, Branch 238 (advisor); Basil Romanyshyn, Branch 254; Maria Savchak, Branch 25; Bohdan Semkiw, Branch 240; Martin Sheska, Branch 44; Stephan Shilkevich, Branch 116; David Stachiv, Branch 204; Michael Turko, Branch 63; Bohdan Wowchuk, Branch 220; George Yurkiw, Branch 130; Wolodymyr Zacerkowny, Branch 439; Jaroslawa Zorych, Branch 432; and Ostap Zynjuk, Branch 15.

The total number of new members organized by the above group was 266, for policies valued at \$8,454,456.

Among professional salespersons/secretaries, the following results were attained: Andrew Worobec, secretary, Branch 76 — 16 members; Joseph Chabon, secretary, Branch 242, and chairman of the Anthracite District Committee — six members; Nicholas Diakiwsky, secretary, Branch 161, and advisor — six members; Barbara Bachynsky, secretary, Branch 184, and chairwoman of the New York District Committee — five members; Eugene Oscislowski, secretary, Branch 234, and chairman of the Northern New Jersey District Committee — four members; Longin Staruch, secretary, Branch 174 — four members; Walter Krywulch, secretary, Branch 266 — three members; Christine Gerbehy, secretary, Branch 269, and Iouri Lazirko, secretary, Branch 134 — two members each; and Zenobia Zarycky, secretary, Branch 327 — one member.

The full-time professional sales staff achieved the following results: Bianka Hrmjak — 16 members; Maria Chomyn — 11 members; John Danilack — seven members; Irine Danilovitch, Mirjana Gargenta and Tetiana Tsarinaia — six members each; Slavica Glisic and Valentyna Korchista — five members each; Bohdan Karisik, Dejan Petrovic and Michael Tkaczyszyn — two members each; Joseph Binczak and Anna Smith — one member each.

We thank all organizers, secretaries and branch officers for their achievements and ask for continued enrollment of new members in the upcoming months.

The Executive Committee reminds all secretaries and branch officers, especially those who have not yet signed up any new members, to actively participate in organizing work, so that our organization is enriched by 1,250 new members, as set out in the 1997 organizing quota.

— *UNA Executive Committee*

OBITUARY: Joseph Sedor, 88, long-time secretary in Pennsylvania

CENTRALIA, Pa. — Joseph Sedor, a member of the UNA since 1926, died on April 21. He was 88.

Born near Turka, Halychyna, on November 10, 1908, Mr. Sedor arrived in United States from Ukraine in 1926 and immediately joined UNA Branch 90, which he served as secretary until 1937.

He later founded Branch 426 and served as the branch secretary. In 1955 Branch 456 merged with Branch 90 and he again assumed the post of branch secretary, serving in that capacity until his retirement in 1985.

An active UNAer all his life, Mr. Sedor will be most remembered for the sculpture he created and presented to the UNA supreme secretary in 1980. Living

in Centralia, Pa., a coal-mining region, Mr. Sedor was a coal miner. To honor all those like himself who came to this country, found work in the coal mines and became builders of the UNA, he sculpted from a lump of coal the figure of a miner wearing a UNA pin and standing atop a pile of coal.

Mr. Sedor was buried in Centralia, Pa., after a liturgy at St. Mary's Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, where he was married almost half a century before. He is survived by his wife, Anna, his three daughters, a sister, two brothers, grandchildren, nephews and nieces.

His coal sculpture, which remains in the UNA Home Office, will remind everyone of the UNA's beginnings.

The UNA District Committee of Northern New Jersey

cordially invites

UNA members, their families and friends
to

CELEBRATE FATHERS' DAY AT SOYUZIVKA

on Sunday, June 15, 1997

Bus departures from:

6:00 a.m. — St. Volodymyr's Church, 520 Rte 520 E, Marlboro, N.J.

7:00 a.m. — Ukrainian Community Center, Oakland and Fleet Sts., Jersey City, N.J.

7:30 a.m. — Ukrainian National Home, 137 Hope Ave., Passaic, N.J.

Return 6:00 p.m.

At Soyuzivka:

10 a.m. — Divine Liturgy

noon — group luncheon

3 p.m. — concert

Round trip cost: \$20.00

optional luncheon: \$13.00 for adults

\$7.00 for children

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Young UNA'ers



Christine Marie DeBruin (left), daughter of Olga and Tomas DeBruin, is a new member of UNA Branch 8 in Yonkers, N.Y. She was enrolled by her parents. Christina's older sister, Stephanie Christine, also is a member of Branch 8.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Simply a matter of interpretation

The last several weeks have been pretty busy as European, American and Russian presidents and ministers traveled to each other's countries, signing a roster of agreements, concords, acts and treaties. Getting their NATO ducks all in a row before July, the presidents of Romania and Poland were in Kyiv recently to sign agreements with Ukraine. NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana traveled to both Kyiv and Moscow to discuss special NATO charters with each country. Russia, for its part, has also been busy, recently signing a peace accord with Chechnya (and immediately afterwards, an oil-transport agreement), as well as a charter with Belarus, and agreements with Ukraine to lease the port of Sevastopol for 20 years.

The big meeting, however, was on May 27, as representatives of all the NATO countries and Russia traveled to Paris to sign the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation. Basically this agreement was hailed as a "win-win" document, with only a few dissenters.

Among the information that was not reported by the U.S. media were President Boris Yeltsin's comments in Moscow prior to his departure for Paris on May 26. In reports from ITAR-TASS, Mr. Yeltsin said that "NATO would fully undermine its relations with Russia" if it expanded to include former Soviet republics. He drew the line for NATO expansion to stop at the borders of the former Warsaw Pact countries.

Also not reported in the U.S. media was a meeting of presidents of the Baltic states, Poland and Ukraine on May 27 in Tallinn, where a joint statement was issued in support of the Founding Act, but nonetheless all five presidents stressed that NATO should remain open to all countries that are ready, willing and able to join, including former Soviet republics, and that each country has the right to choose the best method to ensure its own security.

Western analysts have discounted Moscow's rhetoric about limiting NATO expansion as a necessary hard line to prevent a public backlash in Russia against Mr. Yeltsin. However, Russian polls indicate that 14 percent of Russians favor NATO expansion, and 49 percent don't really care. It appears as though only the vested elite in Moscow really cares that expansion be stopped.

Paul Goble of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty noted recently that Mr. Yeltsin's remarks "reflect a tendency of the Russian government to ignore provisions of agreements that Moscow has signed, or unilaterally revise them for its own benefit."

Mr. Goble's observation was borne out in just the past several weeks. Shortly after Belarus and Russia signed an agreement for closer cooperation in April, Mr. Yeltsin went on record to say that he favors a complete merger of Belarus with Russia, forcing Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka to publicly disagree with Mr. Yeltsin over interpretation of the agreement. And in May, before the ink was dry after Mr. Solana's trip to Moscow, Mr. Yeltsin and U.S. officials were already sparring about the interpretation of the Founding Act, the U.S. claiming it was a political document of intent that did not give Russia any real authority in NATO decisions, and Russia claiming it was a legally binding treaty that gave Russia a veto over NATO decisions.

Lest one be lulled into thinking that Moscow's tendency to unilaterally interpret treaties for its own benefit is only a temporary or recent phenomena, one need only look at one of the most profound "differences in interpretation" of a treaty in Ukrainian and Russian history – the 1654 Treaty of Pereiaslav – which Russia "interpreted" to mean the complete destruction of the Ukrainian Kozak State.

It is also not completely clear why all nations are winners in this "win-win" scenario. There is no debate that the goal – regional stability – is good, and it is good that governments in the region are in agreement. However, though Ukraine's government has consistently supported the Founding Act, in the long run, if the NATO-Russia relationship continues to dominate the geo-political dynamic in the region, Ukraine could easily come out a loser. For all intents and purposes, gone for the near future are possibilities of alternative regional alliances.

For example, the possibility advocated by many of Ukraine's reformers and democrats in 1991-1992 was to establish an alliance that would link countries from the Baltics to the Black Sea and would include western NIS and Eastern European countries. In this scenario, Ukraine would have been a major player. Pro-Moscow forces opposed this idea, as did, oddly enough, many in the diaspora who felt that Ukraine should more aggressively become a part of Europe and not settle for "second best."

However, if the current NATO-Russia scenario continues, Ukraine will once again be stuck in a familiar and uncomfortable and second-best position – in the middle between West and East, relegated to being a buffer, not a player. And if NATO honors Russia's demand to stop membership at the borders of the former Warsaw Pact, then Ukraine once again will be left to fend for itself against the ubiquitous sphere of Russian influence.

June
4
1863

Turning the pages back...

One of Ukraine's most versatile modern architects, Vladyslav Horodetsky, was born on June 4, 1863, in Sholudky, a village near Bratslav, about 40 miles southeast of Vinnytsia

in the Podilia region of western Ukraine. He studied at the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg, graduating in 1890.

He then moved to the Ukrainian capital, where he designed and built many landmarks. His most famous works include the classical National Art Gallery (formerly known as the Kyiv Art and History Museum) on Hrushevsky Street (1897-1900); a Karaite synagogue in a Moorish style (1899-1900) and a residential building now simply known as No. 10 Bankova Street (1902-1903). He also designed the building that houses Ukraine's National Bank (1902), damaged in a fire in April 1996.

Horodetsky's Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, built in a stylized Gothic

(Continued on page 17)

NEWS AND VIEWS: Berchtesgaden, a microcosm of political emigraton

by Ihor Lysyj

The 50th anniversary of the first graduating class (1947) of the Ukrainian Gymnasium [high school] in Berchtesgaden, Germany, will be commemorated with a reunion to be held at Soyuzivka on October 3-5. As part of this celebration a commemorative chronicle of the school will be published. The chronicle will profile the school history, personal recollections, as well as brief biographical profiles of individual students.

The Berchtesgaden chronicle will be based on school archives and input from former students. Working closely with two members of the editorial staff, Myron Radzykewycz of Warm Spring, Fla., and Walter Sharko of Jacksonville, Fla., I had an opportunity to examine school archives and individual biographical profiles of students while contributing to the organization of the bibliographical section of the chronicle. What emerged from this undertaking is a snapshot of the Ukrainian political emigration in the United States and Canada, as reflected by the microcosm of former students of the Berchtesgaden Gymnasium.

To put this story in proper historical perspective, one must go back to the origin of political immigration to the U.S. in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The genesis of this immigration lies in the cataclysmic events of World War II. Towards the end of the war, as the advancing Red Army of the Soviet Union was occupying and savagely brutalizing countries of Eastern Europe, a significant part of the professional, business, intellectual, political, academic and artistic segments of the population fled West to escape Communist oppression. The movement was most pronounced in western Ukraine and the Baltic states, the countries which had previously experienced (as a result of the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939) the barbarism of the Soviet Union. Those who managed to escape (in many instances on foot and after abandoning all worldly possessions), before the Iron Curtain fell across the center of Europe and Berlin Wall was erected, became known as displaced persons (DPs). They came under the care and protection of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in West Germany. DP Camp

Orlyk, located in the Bavarian Alps near Berchtesgaden, was one of such sites under UNRRA care. The refugees who settled there, as well as in other DP camps in West Germany, had the skills necessary to manage their own affairs. Consequently, their camps became largely self-governing, city-states with their own elected administration, police, school system, medical services and various social attributes such as political, youth, student, sport, musical and theater groups and organizations, as well as publishing facilities for books and periodicals. A Ukrainian gymnasium, a school of secondary education, was established in Berchtesgaden in 1946 and operated until 1950 staffed by the political refugees who had fled communism.

Under President Harry Truman administration's, a large segment of the DPs were resettled to the United States. Of the total, approximately 75 percent immigrated to the United States and 25 percent immigrated to Canada. Numerically, this emigration which took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s was rather small (estimated to be less than 200,000 individuals) and lasted only a few years. However, its impact on many aspects of American society has become significant. For example, both the current secretary of state and the chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff are political refugees from Eastern Europe.

The microcosm of former students of the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Berchtesgaden provides a snapshot of this immigrant group. According to partial (but statistically significant) data submitted to the chronicle, 84 percent of our students entered schools of higher education and professional schools shortly after arriving in America. Of those, 32 percent graduated with degrees in engineering (B.S. through Ph.D.), 19 percent in business and commerce, 10 percent in medicine and pharmacy, 10 percent in the performing and fine arts, 7 percent in sciences (B.S. through Ph.D.), 7 percent in education, 3 percent in law, 3 percent in social sciences, and 3 percent in professional fields related to the government, military and national security.

Contributions made by this immigrant group to American society were stellar.

(Continued on page 14)



The Plast troop "Thunderbird" in Berchtesgaden, 1947.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LUV endorses Jersey candidates

Dear Editor:

A low voter turnout in primary elections gives added significance to each individual voter. For years the New Jersey-based League of Ukrainian Voters (LUV) has conducted voter-registration drives and now urges all registered voters, regardless of party affiliation, to exercise their option to vote – especially in the primaries.

Those who have not registered are not eligible to vote. As a consequence, their unheard voices have allowed surrogates to speak for them and that can result in a dearth of beneficial ideas. Non-voters often turn out to be chronic complainers and they develop negative attitudes towards politics and government in an atmosphere where cynicism breeds more cynicism.

LUV endorses candidates who are deemed to be worthy public servants that enhance the interests of the general welfare and are seen to be an asset to the concerns of the Ukrainian American community. Though this is not a presidential year there are, nevertheless, some interesting choices.

In New Jersey the re-election of State Senator Ronald L. Rice (28th District: Newark, Irvington, Maplewood, South Orange) and his team in the Democratic primaries offers Ukrainians a measure of integrity, anti-drug campaigns, citizen safety and a concern for Ukrainian issues. He

was the sponsor of the Rice Amendment, enabling the Ukrainian Famine to be taught in public schools in addition to Holocaust studies. In 1996 he sponsored a resolution in the New Jersey State Senate regarding the 10th anniversary of Chernobyl, the Ukrainian Independence Day resolution and, in 1997, a resolution supporting the extension of residency for Vova Malofienko and his parents who were brought to New Jersey area after the Chernobyl disaster by CCRF.

LUV also endorses the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy of State Senator and Woodbridge Mayor Jim McGreevey, a legislator who has taken an interest in Ukrainian affairs such as Chernobyl and Ukrainian independence resolutions in the New Jersey Senate.

Going to the polls regularly strengthens the voting habit. The fact that an uninformed public gets duped by demagogues is hardly a valid reason for not voting in elections. It's just the opposite. The type of representatives we get ultimately rests with the discerning voter. We don't always get the desired choice, but no-shows at the polls leave the door open to chicanery and authoritarianism.

Points of discussion and inquiries are encouraged by writing to LUV, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106 or by calling (201) 373-9729. Voting in primaries is primarily a good idea.

Walter Bodnar
Newark, N.J.

ACTION ITEM

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives will soon begin their deliberation on the amount of foreign assistance to countries throughout the world. To date, earmarking assistance to Ukraine has not been mentioned in Congress, while the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has spearheaded a concerted effort to rescind Fiscal Year 1997 assistance to Ukraine and condition any future assistance. Specific legislation for Ukraine, however, may be introduced should Ukraine continue on its course of economic reform and resolve Congressional concerns over investor problems.

Immediate action by the Ukrainian American community is needed. Members of the Senate and House subcommittees (list follows) should be urged to support legislation for sustained U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine. A sample letter to members of Congress is provided below. Please immediately send letters to the senators and representatives shown on the attached list.

Sample letter:

As an American of Ukrainian heritage, I am concerned about the current status of U.S. foreign assistance to the new independent states (NIS), particularly Ukraine. Decisions now before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee could shape events in the former Soviet region for decades.

In recent years, Congress provided an earmark of assistance to Ukraine in recognition of its enormous value as a strategic partner of the U.S. This year, I have been advised that several members of Congress are intent on rescinding past assistance to Ukraine and/or conditioning future assistance.

Unconditional assistance to Ukraine is crucial in order to sustain the progress of political and economic reforms. Therefore, I am writing to urge you to support a continuation of the current level of funding (\$225 million) for Ukraine for Fiscal Year 1998.

A strategic partnership between Ukraine and the United States will not come to fruition without continued U.S. foreign assistance for Ukraine's reform efforts. Ill-conceived measures to discontinue or reduce this aid may undermine the positive reforms that have been effected in that country, thereby compounding the problems that members of Congress decry.

I urge you to support continued U.S. foreign assistance for Ukraine for FY 1998.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee: Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), chairman, Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), Robert Bennett (R-Utah), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), ranking member, Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Patty Murray (D-Wash.).

House Foreign Operations Subcommittee: Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman, 1st District, Mobile; John Edward Porter (R-Ill.), 10th District, Deerfield; Frank Wolf (R-Va.), 10th District, Herndon; Ron Packard (R-Calif.), 48th District, Vista; Joseph Knollenberg (R-Mich.), 11th District, Farmington Hills; Michael Forbes (R-N.Y.), 1st District, Shirley; Jack Kingston (R-Ga.), 1st District, Savannah; Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), 11th District, Morristown; Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), ranking member, 8th District, San Francisco; Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), 9th District, Chicago; Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), 18th District, White Plains; Thomas Foglietta (D-Pa.), 1st District, Philadelphia; Esteban Edward Torres (D-Calif.), 34th District, Pico Rivera.

Send letters to: The Honorable (name), United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510; and The Honorable (name), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

– Submitted by Ukrainian National Information Service

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



The suffering historian

Late one night a couple of months ago, I received a phone call. The man at the other end had obtained my telephone number from my mother in Winnipeg.

The caller identified himself as Michael Ewanchuk and he asked whether I had read any of his books. I confessed that I hadn't. He promised to send me one: "William Kurelek: The Suffering Genius."

Mr. Kurelek, who died of cancer 20 years ago at age 50, was one of the Ukrainian community's greatest gifts to Canada. His prairie scenes, filled with rich Ukrainian imagery, have earned Mr. Kurelek legendary status for their unique visual signature.

If I had the financial resources, I would pursue purchasing a Kurelek original. As an art lover, I certainly rank him among the greatest canvas masters of all time.

But, Mr. Kurelek lived a troubled life. Suffering from depression that led to a nervous breakdown, he spent several years in a London psychiatric institution during the 1950s where he underwent shock therapy. When he turned 30, Mr. Kurelek underwent a spiritual awakening and converted to Roman Catholicism (he grew up in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church).

To his enviable credit, Mr. Ewanchuk had snagged a comprehensive interview with Mr. Kurelek in Winnipeg, two years before the artist died. That interview is included in Mr. Ewanchuk's book in a question-answer format.

Discussing his feelings of being ostracized as a young man in Manitoba, Mr. Kurelek said "I got more and more pressure to be sociable, normal ... people were saying that I was sickly and disgraced them socially ... When I went to England finally to get my depression and my art attended to, I found the English very kind to me. A kind of gentlemanly tolerance which they had and which the Canadians didn't have. Whether they were of Ukrainian or English origin they were – life was so rough – still in a type of pioneer stage, they hadn't refined their sensibilities. I think today, if I were growing up as a boy in Canada, life would be easier."

Mr. Ewanchuk also includes a series of love letters Mr. Kurelek, then living in Winnipeg, wrote to Natalie Bilenky-Byrne in 1949, 13 years before Mr. Kurelek married Jean Andrews in 1962 and raised four children.

There's also a wonderful chapter in Mr. Ewanchuk's 124-page book that draws a comparison between Mr. Kurelek and English artist William Blake, who died 100 years before Mr. Kurelek's birth. Both men were angstridden, spiritually driven men.

Mr. Ewanchuk, 89, has a little bit of angst himself.

He has had to publish the Kurelek book, like the other eight he has written, himself. Among the others: a chronicle of the 1897-1910 migration of Ukrainian laborers to Hawaii and "Spruce, Swamp and Stone: A History of the Pioneer Ukrainian Settlements in the Gimli Area." Mr. Ewanchuk is now working on another book, which will look at the Ukrainian settlements east of the recently flood-ravaged Red River.

Though "Spruce, Swamp and Stone" made it through 14 reprints and sold more

than 5,000 copies, the author has had trouble getting people to read his Ukrainian Canadian chronicles. "Ukrainians don't read, dog gone it," said Mr. Ewanchuk recently in a telephone interview from his home in Winnipeg.

"But I think the younger generation is beginning to get anxious about knowing more about their history. But even then, a lot of them want to know whether their father's name is mentioned in one of my books."

Still, he adds that many also write to him asking him questions about some aspect of Ukrainian Canadian history. "If anybody knows anything about settlements, I do," boasts Mr. Ewanchuk.

Few (like me initially) know much about the Winnipeg author.

Born in Gimli, Manitoba, Mr. Ewanchuk spent the late 1920s living in Detroit, where he was active in the community. Had he remained in the United States, he says he might have taken up an offer to become editor of this newspaper.

Instead, Mr. Ewanchuk returned to Canada, and obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in education from the University of Manitoba.

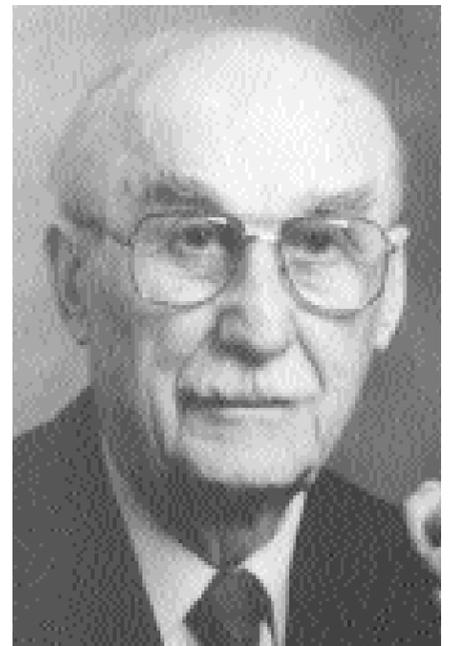
He became a teacher and carried his profession with him into the second world war, when, as a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, he was assigned to organize a training center in New Brunswick. Mr. Ewanchuk also taught math and English to service personnel before returning to civilian life.

He retired from the air force as a flight lieutenant in 1946, and was appointed the first permanent school inspector in Manitoba. Mr. Ewanchuk spent the first seven years of that assignment working in rural areas, before being posted to Winnipeg, where he remained inspector for two decades.

Now, Mr. Ewanchuk is pursuing Ukrainian Canadian history with as much vigor as when he policed the math and science curricula in Manitoba schools. The same frustrations endure; it's tough getting people to study or read.

But even more important, Mr. Ewanchuk wants Ukrainian Canadians to remember their past and the people who shaped it so richly – like William Kurelek.

"I worry that he's going to be fast forgotten," says Mr. Ewanchuk wistfully.



Michael Ewanchuk

“The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition: commentary and interview

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

PART I

NEW YORK — “The Glory of Byzantium” has been referred to by Philippe de Montebello as the most challenging and important exhibition he has ever inaugurated in his 20 years as director of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Whereas other recent exhibitions on the art and culture of Byzantium encompassed the history of the Byzantine Empire (330-1453) and drew on works of art from national and local collections, “The Glory of Byzantium” is an international loan exhibition that focuses on the Middle Byzantine period. This Second Golden Age of Byzantine civilization, which witnessed the greatest expansion of the empire’s cultural influence, begins with the restoration of the use of icons in 843 and ends with the occupation of Constantinople by Latin Crusaders from 1204 to 1261.

The loan of major works of art from 24 countries, including significant works that never before traveled, collectively make this an unprecedented exhibition that contributes to a broader and greater understanding of the nature and quality of Byzantine art.

“The Glory of Byzantium” is of historical significance not only for the Met. The exhibition has special significance for Ukraine, whose medieval treasures are being exhibited for the first time as part of an international loan exhibition in one of the leading museums of the world.

For Ukraine the significance is manifold:

In terms of the recent geopolitical changes brought about by the collapse of the Soviet Union, this is the first time that the country, which gained independence in 1991, has been able to take part in and be represented at an international exhibition, as a country in its own right and not as a Soviet republic frequently referred to as a province of Russia (i.e., “the Ukraine”).

Moreover, not only is Ukraine taking part in the exhibit as an independent country, but given the specific context of its inclusion in the exhibition — the period of Kyivan Rus’ — it is participating as a country whose cultural patrimony has not been subsumed under Russian history.

The very designation “Kievan Rus’” goes a long way to counter the established practice among scholars and journalists in the West to refer to this period misleadingly as “Kievan Russia.”

A separate gallery of the exhibition has been devoted to the religious and secular art of the Kyivan Rus’ state.

There is an over-all forthrightness in presentation of material, perhaps best exemplified by the reference, both in the text of the catalogue and in the audio-guide to the exhibition galleries, to the destruction of the Cathedral of St. Michael of the Golden Domes Monastery — one of the many Kyivan churches from the Princely Era that survived until the mid-1930s when it was demolished by Soviet authorities. After the demolition of St. Michael’s in 1936, the mosaics that survived were transferred to the St. Sophia Museum. Two of these mosaics form part of the current exhibition.

Finally, the exhibition has initiated a new period of collaboration between The Metropolitan and various countries, including Ukraine, which has facilitated much-needed professional contacts.

The curators and organizers of “The Glory of Byzantium” have done an admirable job in making important and fine distinctions in terms of both scholarship and general presentation as regards the art and architecture of Kyivan Rus’. This in itself is of major historic significance.

Many of the directors and curators of Ukrainian museums present at the opening of the exhibition voiced their concern and hope that visitors to the exhibition will become aware of Ukraine and its rich cultural heritage.

The following interview was conducted on May 19 with Helen C. Evans, associate curator for Early Christian and Byzantine Art at The Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Olenka Z. Pevny, research assistant at the Department of Medieval Art at The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A scholar of Early Christian, Byzantine and Armenian art, Dr. Evans is the co-curator of “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition. She has lectured and published widely on the cross-cultural currents on the development of Christian art, its style and iconography. Most recently she was co-curator of the highly acclaimed exhibition “Treasures in Heaven: Armenian Illuminated Manuscripts”



The signing of the loan agreements for objects from Ukrainian collections representing Kyivan Rus’ culture at “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition, on view at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, March 11- July 6. Pictured are (seated, from left): Oleksandr Horbatovskiy, deputy head of the State Committee of Ukraine for Urban Development and Architecture; Philippe de Montebello, director of The Metropolitan Museum; and Leonid Novokhatko, deputy minister of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine. Standing, from left, are: Olenka Pevny, research assistant, Department of Medieval Art; Helen C. Evans, associate curator for Early Christian and Byzantine Art, Department of Medieval Art; William D. Wixom, the Michel David-Weill Chairman of Medieval Art and The Cloisters; and Mahrukh Tarapor, the museum’s associate director for exhibitions. The signing took place on October 15 at The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City (1994) and the Walters Gallery of Art in Baltimore (1994), and the exhibition “Textiles of Late Antiquity” at The Metropolitan Museum of Art (1996). Dr. Evans has been a major contributor to the catalogues published in association with these exhibitions and has written the major essay on neighbors of Byzantium and Armenia for “The Glory of Byzantium” exhibition catalogue.

Dr. Pevny is a graduate of New York University’s Institute of Fine Arts, where she completed her doctoral dissertation in 1995 on the topic “The Kyrilivska Tserkva: The Appropriation of Byzantine Art and Architecture in Kiev.”

Her research, funded by an International Research and Exchange Board (IREX) grant and facilitated by the Ukraina Society (Tovarystvo Ukraina) and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, took her to Kyiv and cities of western and eastern Ukraine as well as St. Petersburg and Moscow, and such medieval Russian cities as Novgorod, Pskov, Vladimir and Suzdal.

Dr. Pevny was engaged in all aspects of the preparatory work for the exhibition, both here and abroad. Since the exhibition’s opening in March, she has lectured extensively at the museum as well as in the Ukrainian community and scholarly institutions. Dr. Pevny is the author of the essay on Kyivan Rus’ in the exhibition catalogue.

How did the idea for this exhibit come about?

Dr. Evans: In 1992 there was a marvelous exhibit in Paris at the Louvre called “Byzance,” which was put together from collections of France, covering the history of Byzantium. I was asked by Philippe de Montebello, director of The Metropolitan Museum, who attended the Louvre exhibition, for a concept of an exhibition for The Metropolitan Museum. What we did was to focus on a sequel to the earlier “Age of Spirituality” exhibition at The Metropolitan Museum in 1977 and cover the Middle Byzantine Empire and its sphere of influence.

I drafted a memo describing the exhibition I wanted. I was encouraged and supported by William D. Wixom, chairman of Medieval Art and The Cloisters and co-curator of the exhibition.

The preparation of the exhibition entailed extensive travel to arrange for loans to the exhibition.

Did you travel to Ukraine prior to the preparation of the exhibition?

Dr. Evans: I was briefly in Ukraine in 1989. Dr.

Pevny was in Kyiv at the time working on her dissertation. In 1991 I attended an international congress of Byzantine studies held in Moscow which Dr. Pevny also attended. (This was right before the Moscow coup).

Subsequently, then Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba was in the U.S. and met with Dr. Mahrukh Tarapor, associate director for exhibitions, Dr. Pevny and me. We had already begun discussing Ukraine’s participation in the exhibition. Mr. Dzyuba was very supportive of the idea and helpful in facilitating the process.

We returned to Ukraine several times, along with museum restorers, and met with museum officials to secure the loans. Dr. Pevny was involved in all of these trips.

What were the greatest challenges in putting the Kyivan Rus’ segment together?

Dr. Evans: The greatest challenge was Ukraine. I don’t think it was ever a question whether or not Ukraine would participate, but whether we would be able to obtain works that were critical to this segment of Ukraine’s history.

Dr. Pevny: Ukraine was always willing to lend small-scale objects but in order for Ukraine to occupy a prominent position in the exhibition, it had to lend large-scale works. Since no one knew how the works — the mosaics that we were asking — were mounted and because they had never been lent, convincing directors to let these works travel abroad to America was a novel idea and took a lot of convincing.

To your knowledge, is this the first time art from this period was on exhibit, either in Europe or in the U.S.?

Dr. Evans: Not the small objects, no. They’ve gone as far as Japan.

Dr. Pevny: The small jewelry objects that are housed in the Historical Treasures of Ukraine Museum in Kyiv travel fairly extensively. We borrowed only one object from that museum (and maybe the bracelet from the Historical Museum), but I can say that most of the other works that we borrowed from Ukraine — icons, reliefs, mosaics — have never traveled before. Also the works of Kyivan Rus’ from Russia have never traveled before. So most of the works in the (Kyivan Rus’) room have not been exhibited before.

Were any scholars from Ukraine, Belarus or Russia involved in the preparation of the exhibit?

Dr. Evans: No, not in the initial phase. That was done

(Continued on page 16)

FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF U.S.-UKRAINE BINATIONAL COMMISSION

Closing statements by Al Gore, Leonid Kuchma

Following are the texts of remarks by Vice-President Al Gore and President Leonid Kuchma (speaking through an interpreter) at their joint press conference on May 16 at the Old Executive Office Building.

VICE-PRESIDENT GORE: Thank you very much. It is a great honor for me to participate in this signing with President Kuchma, and it has been an honor to participate with him all day today in the inaugural meeting of our U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission.

We have just concluded a very substantive, frank, and very friendly meeting with President Clinton about the work of the first session of our Binational Commission, and I would like to briefly review some of the main points that we discussed.

First, we made clear that we have high hopes that our Binational Commission will provide an important and perhaps even historic new means for strengthening and broadening the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine. Also, we made it clear that we have high hopes that this commission will play an important role in nurturing free markets and free minds, democracy, prosperity and peace for all of Ukraine's citizens.

In foreign policy and security, our commission has begun to lay important groundwork in new areas of defense cooperation, so that our military establishments develop as close partners. And we expect the commission to play a key role in helping Ukraine achieve its goal of integrating into Europe.

We also have begun to forge an even deeper cooperation on non-proliferation, so that together we can keep weapons of mass destruction out of the hands of those who would use them against humankind.

The world is very grateful that last year Ukraine took the bold and courageous step of completing the transfer of all its nuclear warheads and fulfilled the promise of making Ukraine a nuclear weapons-free state.

I am pleased that earlier today President Kuchma announced an important new decision on the disposition of Ukraine's remaining SS-24s — the last version of former Soviet ballistic missiles, which once carried these deadly nuclear devices. President Kuchma's decision is yet another affirmation of Ukraine's leadership in global efforts to reduce proliferation threats.

And I thank you, Mr. President, for taking this important and historic step.

I am also extremely pleased to announce that the United States and Ukraine have agreed to begin negotiations on an agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation. Once completed, this agreement will establish the legal basis for cooperation between our two countries in the peaceful and safe uses of nuclear energy, including exports of significant nuclear commodities, such as fuel and reactors, from the U.S. to Ukraine.

Our agreement to proceed with nuclear cooperation is based on the strong non-proliferation commitments and

shared goals of the U.S. and Ukraine. We especially welcome Ukraine's assurances that it will not engage in any nuclear cooperation with rogue states or provide any assistance to unsafeguarded nuclear activities. We are very pleased by these developments, Mr. President. And again, on behalf of the United States, I would like to applaud you for your leadership. And I know that the peoples of many nations around the world join in applauding you for your leadership.

In economic cooperation, the commission also was able to make very substantial progress. First, a significant portion of our discussions focused on the need to reinvigorate the reform process in Ukraine and the absolute imperative that foreign investors be properly protected. There still are several serious problems, which have affected American firms seeking to trade with, and invest in, Ukraine. That is why I welcome the specific steps that President Kuchma agreed to take to resolve outstanding business disputes involving U.S. firms, and I urge that their implementation proceed as soon as possible. Our agenda is a full one and is designed to benefit both of our peoples and both of our countries.

I also reiterated our strong view that all possible efforts must be focused on eliminating corruption from public life, and I commended and encouraged President Kuchma to proceed boldly with the sweeping anti-corruption program that he announced earlier last month. I also reaffirmed our intention to support Ukraine's efforts to improve transparency and predictability in trade and investment procedures, including in the areas of ethics, licensing and the enforcement of judicial rulings. In the key sectors of energy and agriculture, the commission has begun to pursue initiatives that will move Ukraine toward energy security and greater agricultural productivity. President Kuchma informed us of the firm steps that he plans to take to privatize grain elevators and other agricultural facilities, to end state-owned agricultural monopolies and to accelerate land reform. We also have begun to map out a strategy for removing barriers to trade and investment so that our business communities can develop partnerships that provide better goods and better jobs to our citizens.

On the American side, our commission came to the conclusion that we will recommend to President Clinton that he declare that Ukraine is in full compliance with the terms of the Jackson-Vanik law and take the necessary steps to proceed toward full graduation under the terms of that law.

We still have much hard work ahead to lock in these gains for the benefit of both our nations. We must be deliberate in our planning, systematic in work and steadfast in our commitment to pursue our goals. This is the first time President Kuchma and I have brought together the committees of our commission in full ses-

sion, and I'm very pleased to say we're off to an excellent start.

But our challenge now and in the months ahead is to move from words to concrete deeds, and we fully intend to do just that. We have made our plans for monitoring progress, and let me say that I am optimistic about what lies ahead. We've made excellent progress in this meeting, and I look forward to the next meeting of our commission next year in Kyiv and to the many opportunities that our commission offers for our common good. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT KUCHMA: Thank you. Dear Mr. Vice-President, ladies and gentlemen, the working visit of the Ukrainian delegation that is taking place within the Kuchma-Gore Commission is close to its end. In our view, it has been very fruitful and successful. One more step has been taken along the path of the development of Ukrainian-American relations.

And allow me to express to our hosts, and especially and personally to the vice-president of the United States, Albert Gore, for the hospitality and for the job we have done together. The results of the visit have confirmed the interest of both sides in further broadening and deepening mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres, in strengthening the principles of our strategic partnership by concrete actions.

It is necessary to stress that the development of all-sided cooperation with the United States of America is the top priority within the whole system of the foreign policy priorities of Ukraine. And it's not surprising, because to fulfill the strategic goal of our country, to integrate it into European structures, the support of such an influential country as the United States of America is of key importance.

We also consider the experience of the United States in the development of a democratic and economically strong country fruitful and very educative for us.

The key event in the program of our visit to the United States was the meeting with the president, William Clinton. The Ukraine delegation has also conducted meetings with the Vice-President of the United States Albert Gore, President of the World Bank James Wolfensohn, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund Michel Camdessus, with the Speaker of the House of Representatives Newt Gingrich, Sen. Mitchell McConnell and other members of the Congress of the United States.

Useful for us also — and for the development of our trade and economic relations specifically — were the meetings with the presidents of influential American corporations and companies.

I'm convinced that the Ukrainian-American strategic partnership will further develop, based on the principles of friendship and mutual confidence of the nations, and in the interests of the nations of both countries.

Thank you for your attention.



Roman Shpek (left), chairman of Ukraine's National Agency for Reconstruction and Development, and Ihor Mitiukov, minister of finance, answer questions at the National Press Club on May 15.



Vice-President Al Gore and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright take part in the Clinton-Kuchma meeting in the Oval Office on May 16.

Christina Lew

PRESIDENT LEONID KUCHMA'S WORKING VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Kuchma receives...

(Continued from page 1)

Central Election Commission and the Verkhovna Rada, as well as assistance in legal/judicial reform, playing a key role in Ukraine's constitutional process.

As he presented the Democracy Award, Mr. Manatt underscored President Kuchma's role in the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine. By way of background, he also pointed to "at least three historical periods" when "support for the many principles embodied in the new Constitution were first introduced": the first legal code during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise in the 11th century, the Constitution of Pylyk Orlyk in 1710 and the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic of 1917-1920.

Collins delineates administration's goals

Ambassador James Collins, special advisor to the secretary of state for the new independent states, welcomed guests to the Department of State and offered congratulations on behalf of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. He underlined the Clinton administration's support for Ukrainian independence and the bilateral "relationship that has matured over the past five years to reach a point of strategic partnership." Now, he said, the administration's goal is "to harness the force of economic prosperity, integration, the rule of law, free trade, democracy, peaceful resolution of disputes and tolerance as we build a new Europe."

"The strength of our approach is its emphasis on pragmatism, shared responsibility and the search for mutual advantage. By rolling up our sleeves and speaking frankly to our Ukrainian colleagues — rather than avoiding difficulties or making public declarations — we can get more accomplished," he explained. "We can help strengthen Ukraine's performance in critical areas so that reform and integration are mutually reinforcing processes."

William G. Miller, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, underlined that President Kuchma and Ukraine "fully merit the award being presented tonight," citing many milestones marking Ukraine's development as an independent state: the decision to become a non-nuclear state, embarking on economic reform and adoption of the Constitution.

Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims offered a lengthy toast to the Ukrainian president. He noted: "Mr. President, we have observed the strong impact you have had on Ukraine. Your commitment to economic reforms, as well as political and legal reforms, in transforming the command system of the past into a system based on free market principles and the rule of law, has been steady and unwavering."

"Mr. President, one year ago the world watched as you guided Ukraine through the political and legal steps necessary to provide your country with a new Constitution ultimately adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 28. This enactment provided a fitting tribute for the fifth anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Since then we have seen Ukraine, through your leadership, take firm steps to make the new Constitution a living reality and a functioning compact with the citizens of Ukraine. Your efforts to move Ukraine toward a democratic system have not gone unnoticed by the international community."

He continued: "Mr. President, nevertheless, it seems that each time you schedule a trip to the United States, your visit is preceded by concerns expressed

in the media about the future of Ukraine. In the past you successfully addressed these areas of concern and reaffirmed your commitment to reform by taking bold and necessary steps. I am confident that you will assist Ukraine in overcoming this latest challenge."

Gilman provides assurances of support

Rep. Benjamin Gilman, chairman of the Committee on International Relations in the House of Representatives, thanked President Kuchma for his "leadership, both in Ukraine and in the entire region of Eastern Europe and the new independent states," and expressed his belief that "Ukraine is going to assume a major role in Europe in the future" and that "Ukraine will be a force for good in Europe."

"May of us here in the United States want to work closely with you, with your Parliament and with your government to help your nation and to build a strong bilateral relationship that can only serve the interests of both of our countries," said the congressman from New York.

"I am certain that you have received a lot of advice from our American officials during your visit this week," Rep. Gilman said, adding, "I hope that you have received offers of help from the United States as well, to ensure that you and your officials have the resources to accomplish the things that will need to be done in Ukraine this year, next year and for several years to come."

"While we should offer you constructive criticism and advice, I believe we should offer you constructive support and assistance as well," he concluded.

President Kuchma comments on myths

Immediately after the congressman's remarks Mr. Manatt presented the 1997 Democracy Award — an engraved contemporary crystal sculpture — to President Kuchma.

In his acceptance address, the president said: "I regard this award from the International Foundation for Election Systems as a high appraisal of Ukraine's achievements in constructing a democratic state. Since the very beginning of Ukraine's existence as an independent state, we took the course of establishing it worldwide as a



Charles Manatt, chairman of the IFES board of directors, presents 1997 Democracy Award to President Leonid Kuchma.

democratic European state. The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine in June of last year was a logical conclusion to a transitional stage in state-building."

As if in response to Judge Futey's comments on "areas of concern" regarding Ukraine, President Kuchma noted: "... myths and stereotypes have surrounded our state since the very proclamation of Ukraine's sovereignty. Academic and political circles, and, of course, the mass media, had a hand in their creation. One cannot say that these myths and stereotypes are absolutely groundless. But I want to cite an American writer, Mark Twain, who said, 'The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated.'"

"Do you remember the myth of 'suicidal nationalism' which, in the opinion of George Bush, would destroy Ukraine? Or fears of nuclear threats supposedly emanating from Ukraine? Or fantasies on the theme of Ukraine's huge foreign debts? I could go on, but I will not. Life demonstrated who was correct," he stated.

Mr. Kuchma went on to emphasize his "decisive and uncompromising" stand to do battle with corruption and he wel-

comed U.S. assistance on this issue.

At the conclusion of his address he reiterated Ukraine's commitment to remain on course: "Let no one doubt this: We know what we want, we know what to do, and we have the necessary political will to do it. There will be no retreat from the course of economic and political reforms."

Also during the banquet, congratulations were offered by Richard T. Crowder, chairman of the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council, and closing remarks were offered by Kempton B. Jenkins, the council's president. The Ukraine-U.S. Business Council lists as its primary mission "to maximize opportunities for trade and investments between the two countries"; in addition it seeks to serve as the voice of the U.S. business community vis-à-vis Ukraine.

The invocation that evening was delivered by Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

The dinner was attended by 250 invited guests from the foreign policy community, including government, think-tanks, non-governmental organizations and the business sector, as well as Ukrainian American community leaders.



Lynn Keith Photography

Seen prior to the 1997 Democracy Award dinner (from left) are: Charles Manatt of the International Foundation for Election Systems, Judge Bohdan Futey, Foreign Affairs Minister Hennadii Udovenko, Ambassador James Collins, President Leonid Kuchma, and Richard Crowder of the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council.

PRESIDENT LEONID KUCHMA'S WORKING VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Kuchma honors...

(Continued from page 1)

dialogue and, in the end, to change to a strategic partnership."

Dr. Perry, who served as President Bill Clinton's defense secretary in 1994-1997, was instrumental in negotiating the Trilateral Agreement signed by Ukraine, the United States and the Russian Federation in January 1994. Dr. Brzezinski was national security advisor to President Jimmy Carter in 1977-1981 and director of the Trilateral Commission in 1973-1976. He currently serves on the board of directors of various institutions, and is chairman of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee.

In honoring Dr. Perry, President Kuchma said, "When you were appointed defense secretary of the United States in January 1994, in a ceremony at the White House President William Clinton mentioned, among other things, your important role in reaching the Trilateral Agreement. Thus, from the very beginning of your tenure, your activity has been closely related to Ukraine."

President Kuchma pointed to the signing of the Trilateral Agreement as a turning point in U.S.-Ukrainian relations. "It ended the complicated stage of mutual disappointment and certain tensions caused by the nuclear arsenal in Ukraine, and opened new opportunities for deeper political, economic and military cooperation of our country with the international community and the United States in particular," he said.

In accepting his award, Dr. Perry acknowledged that as secretary of defense he had visited Ukraine more than any other country, "more than England, France and Germany combined." He said he has been and continues to be a "good friend of Ukraine."

Dr. Perry recalled witnessing the destruction of missile silos in Mykolayiv in January 1996 and "planting sunflowers with the minister of defense of Ukraine and the minister of defense of the Russian Federation in soil where missiles previously stood." On that day, he said, "we planted not only sunflower seeds, but we planted the rebirth and freedom of Ukraine."

Dr. Perry said that U.S. Ambassador William Green Miller had sent him seeds from the first crop of sunflowers to commemorate the anniversary of the silo destruction. He told the Ukrainian delegation of senior Cabinet ministers and assembled guests that he had given the seeds to his grandson to plant at school, to symbolize that "Ukraine will no longer have to live with a nuclear plow."

In presenting Dr. Brzezinski the State Award of Ukraine, President Kuchma noted that the former national security advisor "was among the first not only in the United States but in the West to stress the strategic importance of an independent Ukraine for the construction of a democratic and peaceful Europe." Mr. Kuchma noted that "at that time, in 1992-1993, a lot of leading politicians in the United States and Europe considered that idea too bold, because they did not believe in the independent future of our country."

Dr. Brzezinski accepted the award "not only on my own behalf, but particularly on behalf of the people in the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, who worked hard for a closer strategic relationship between the United States and Ukraine." He singled out Richard Murphy, executive director of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee; Paula Dobriansky, senior international affairs and trade advisor at the law firm of Hunton and Williams; retired Gen. Nicholas Krawciw; and Paul Terpeluk, project coordinator for the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee.



Christina Lew

Leonid Kuchma (center) honors Zbigniew Brzezinski and William Perry for "dedicating their energies and time to deepening the Ukrainian-American relationship." From left are Vice Prime Minister for Economic Reform Serhii Tyhypko, National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko, Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Mr. Kuchma's interpreter, Affairs

The committee, established by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in 1993 and composed of 17 prominent Americans and Ukrainians, makes recommendations at the highest level to the two governments regarding initiatives to enhance the American-Ukrainian relationship.

Dr. Brzezinski told President Kuchma that Ukraine should be proud of its accomplishments in the past five years. "You do not deal with secessionism by bombing and military suppression. You do not use your diaspora abroad as the basis for political pressure. You have peaceful political change, and you do not shell your

Parliament. You are thereby setting an example of the democratization of the former Soviet space," he said.

The awards ceremony was followed by a reception, after which President Kuchma was honored by the International Foundation for Election Systems at a banquet held at the State Department (see

Kuchma: no retreat from course of economic, political reforms

Following is the full text of President Leonid Kuchma's acceptance speech at the 1997 Democracy Award Dinner sponsored by the International Foundation for Election Systems and the Ukraine-U.S. Business Council at the U.S. Department of State's Benjamin Franklin Room on May 15.

I regard this award from the International Foundation for Election Systems as a high appraisal of Ukraine's achievements in constructing a democratic state.

Since the very beginning of Ukraine's existence as an independent state, we took the course of establishing it worldwide as a democratic European state.

The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine in June of last year was a logical conclusion to a transitional stage in state-building. As an act of national harmony and consolidation of the Ukrainian nation, it confirmed both to us and to many others a range of very important matters.

First of all, our state and its people have a political consensus regarding the future development of Ukraine as an independent democratic state. Secondly, there is a political elite in Ukraine that can govern the state on a democratic basis. And thirdly, the passage of the Constitution was a heavy blow to those forces that count on the return of the old regime and the restoration of the former empire.

The Constitution of Ukraine also has summed up and fixed the experience of state-building of our nation's past generations. I believe its provisions on human rights and freedoms, branches of power, and the supremacy of law reflect the mentality of Ukrainians, who, as long as 500 years ago, elected their leaders and, as far back as the 12th century, composed the first code of legal norms.

Thus, this civilized model of Ukraine's

behavior in state-political life, which gained authority for us in the international arena, historically has characterized the Ukrainian state-building process.

Ukraine's consistent, pragmatic and well-balanced foreign policy is conditioned by old traditions, and the geographical and historical existence of Ukraine as part of Europe.

Throughout its centuries-old history, Ukraine has never staged wars of occupation. Ukraine is not weighed down by stereotypes of imperialistic thinking. We never divided states into small or large. And, a distinctive feature of Ukrainians is tolerance, and, according to some historians, "elemental democracy."

Today, now that the period of state-building is complete, the leadership of Ukraine must resolve three tremendous tasks.

These are, first, the fundamental reconstruction of a political system from a totalitarian system to a democratic law-governed state. Secondly, the transformation of the economy aimed at development of market reforms. Thirdly, a change in the psychology of both individual citizens and society as a whole, whereby the state's ascendancy in all spheres of life is replaced by the self self-realization of a free citizen of a free law-governed state.

It is worthwhile to recall the words of one of the "fathers of the American revolution," Samuel Adams. His statement that the moving force behind a moral state is its prosperity and security is particularly well-known.

I must note - I admit this frankly, without particular satisfaction - that myths and stereotypes have surrounded our state since the very proclamation of Ukraine's sovereignty. Academic and political circles, and, of course, the mass media, had a hand in their creation.

One cannot say that these myths and stereotypes are absolutely groundless.

But I want to cite an American writer, Mark Twain, who said, "The reports of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

Do you remember the myth of "suicidal nationalism" which, in the opinion of George Bush, would destroy Ukraine? Or fears of nuclear threats supposedly emanating from Ukraine? Or fantasies on the theme of Ukraine's huge foreign debts?

I could go on, but I will not. Life demonstrated who was correct.

I believe that much more serious in their consequences are assertions about corruption in Ukraine. By the way, the terms "corruption," "racket" and "blackmail" obviously are not of Ukrainian origin. But that is not the crux of the matter. We realize that corruption has negatively affected the image of Ukraine and potential investors' trust in our country.

My position regarding this issue is decisive and uncompromising. I believe you are familiar with the serious steps that have been taken recently in this direction - first of all, the establishment of the National Bureau of Investigations.

But let us act together. We are interested in utilizing your rich experience. For this we require the assistance of the United States.

In conclusion I would like to underline the following. We attach great significance to the fact that Ukrainian-American relations have acquired the character of a strategic partnership and have become an important factor in strengthening the political and economic independence of Ukraine. We regard them also as one of the important elements in strengthening international and European stability and security.

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Belarus...

(Continued from page 2)

Reasons for the attack appear to have been political. There was nothing so serious happening on this visit. In fact we watched the entire Manchester United-Dortmund game live on Russian television!

April 25

Yesterday was spent with the Irish, Adi Roche and her friend of the same name, Helen Roche. They arrived separately from the largest convoy of aid ever to be sent to Belarus: 40 trucks and ambulances with thousands of tons of goods. Adi is a dynamic lady, about 40 with an infectious and frenetic energy. Helen is a bit older than Adi, a no-nonsense former nurse. We met at the Hotel Planeta, together with their translator, Yulia, a student at the Belarusian State University.

The early part of the day was dominated by a visit to the Miensk psychiatric hospital in Novinky, just outside the city. Adi told me that this used to be a house of horrors. When they visited there last fall, children were all shackled, tied to their cots, locked in rooms. One area was used for electric shock treatment. The children were all soiled and filthy. Adi and Helen had laid into the staff and poured money into the place - not the adult section but most of the children's section. There were still some really disturbing and horrific sights, but the impact of the Irish and Welsh - we met a group from Newport there, too) has been dramatic. The children were mostly up. Some were running around. They seemed pleased to see us. Some had "water on the brain" - great swollen heads, some almost no head at all. Most had been abandoned by their parents. Adi said that hardly any get parental visits, but her role has been to humanize one of the most feared institutions in Miensk. Yulia has very long hair and at one point she was chased and surrounded by kids who just wanted to stroke

it. Helen is wonderful with these children. She marched into the various rooms, took them out of their cots, hugged their poor wretched bodies and you could immediately see the difference in their attitude. The staff are mostly OK, but there are some women there (all the staff are women) who reminded me of something out of a Dickensian poorhouse, scowling at us, slamming doors, etc. Pity the poor kids when they are alone with them.

We went for lunch afterward. Adi simply hired a cab for the afternoon and arranged a fee - ludicrously cheap at \$40. The cab driver was with us for about five hours. The problem for the Irish was their convoy, which had been halted at the border, ostensibly because of a search of the convoy had uncovered some baby food that was not permitted in the country. Adi had a cell phone which kept running out of battery power and the calls were made at a furious pace, interspersed with oaths and various permutations. She phoned Ireland, Bierastie, the Belarusian ambassador in London, the Irish Embassy in Moscow, etc., etc. Nothing, it seems, can get these trucks to move. And they stayed together, blocking the entire border crossing. By the afternoon there was a 50-kilometer backlog of vehicles. The Belarusians won't budge. Imagine: a country that tries to keep aid out. Evidently with the president out of the country, the border police had no idea how to react.

April 25

The convoy has crossed the border and will arrive in Miensk about 6 p.m. en route to Novinky!

Afterword, 6 May 1997

The political situation remains volatile. The Belarusian Popular Front is being accused of terrorism. This is a result of a government provocation: a bomb was exploded in an apartment a week ago and

(Continued on page 13)

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Belarus...

(Continued from page 12)

mysterious letter turned up that threatened to destroy military headquarters of the OMON and other groups if the attacks on the BPF did not end. The implication was clear: the BPF had transformed itself into an armed terrorist group and thus had to be stopped. What nonsense!

What surprised me in April as opposed to earlier visits was the sheer pervasiveness of the forces of the president. No one was safe or sacrosanct. A [former Chairman of Parliament Stanislaw] Shushkevich was as likely to be beaten on the street as a [opposition leader] Khadyka. Former member of Parliament Hennadz Karpenka had become a pariah.

The odd journalist remained defiant. I met with Uladzmir V. Glod, formerly the deputy chairman at Belapan [a news agency], who continues to lambast the government in the pages of Narodnaya Volya, along with a handful of others. Miensk News appears spasmodically. Svaboda has far more articles in Russian than I had ever seen before, but it continues to attack the president and, like Narodnaya Volya, is printed in Lithuania.

The gleaming light amid this darkness is Russian television. Just before I left, Rossiya featured a program on integration between Russia and Belarus. Belarusian TV broadcast simultaneously, a decision it no doubt lived to regret. Two teams of panelists were assembled, one from each country. There were odd dissidents on the Belarusian side (Stanislaw Bahdankevich, a former member of Parliament and the former chairman of the National Bank, sat there like a stone throughout), but most appeared to be handpicked "Luka Mukaites" [Lukashenka supporters]. The interviewer, however, had evidently not been told that the opinions of the Belarusian president were not to be questioned and made fun of the Belarusian participants.

One old man was furious and had to be told to sit down. At the very end, the interviewer strolled over to him and said, "Speak to us kolkhoznik, please." Russian TV has shown the most graphic images of the public clashes in Miensk, which has so infuriated the president that he has declared the photographs and film to be fabricated.

Khadyka had a serious mental lapse recently and went on Belarusian TV to debate the president. The event enabled the government to claim that there is free expression in Belarus, a huge propaganda triumph. And Khadyka was duly arrested after the program, thus demonstrating the reality. But to reiterate: without Russian television Belarus would be much more repressive than it is already. In the absence of CNN, BBC and others, it is a godsend. Whatever Belarusians on the North American side of the water may think about the Russians (in Russia), they should offer a prayer of thanks to those who run the TV stations.

One of the principal victims of the present regime is one of Lukashenka's "own." Tamara Vinnikava, the former head of the National Bank, who was brought in to replace Bahdankevich late in 1994, was arrested earlier this year on the grounds that she had abused her position. But no trial has been held. This proud, attractive woman, one of the elite of the Lukashenka circle, has been in prison for two months without trial, and while I was there, the authorities resolved that she must serve a further three months before her case is heard.

Granted that this woman was not the most humanitarian person in the world, but she will have served five months in a jail for an unproven misdemeanor. Even if the worst suspicions are proved correct, is she somehow a danger to society? Moreover, she is known to be seriously ill. In fact she has been made an example of the vindictiveness of the president.

If it could happen to Ms. Vinnikava, the message runs, it could happen to anyone.



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SPORTSLINE

SOCCKER

Ukraine's national team has made things difficult for itself a few scant weeks after being in a comfortable lead in its qualifying group for the World Cup of Football to be held in France next year.

In mid-April, the blue-and-yellow sat atop Group Nine, thanks in part to unfocused play on the part of powerhouse Portugal and Germany, both of whom had been held to surprising ties with lesser clubs. Of course, the most important consideration was winning, which the Ukrainian side had accomplished on four out of five occasions. The most recent victory, over Northern Ireland, was among the most uplifting.

On April 2, Ukraine's Vitalii Kosovskiy surprised the visitors from Belfast with a goal only three minutes into the contest, and the 75,000 fans in the Ukrainian capital's Olympic stadium went berserk. The Irish equalized at the 15th minute after a Ukrainian defender handled the ball in the penalty area. Ian Dowie powered home the chance.

Nonetheless, Ukraine dominated play in the second half. Vasyl Kardash rang a booming shot off the goal post at 63 minutes. Eight minutes later, Andrii Shevchenko took a pass from Yurii Kalytvintsov and nudged it home past Irish goalie Tommy Wright.

Four days earlier, on March 29 Ukraine had defeated Albania 1-0, on the strength of a goal by Serhii Rebrov. This was not an impressive win, as the men from Kyiv squandered countless scoring opportunities. The poorly attended match (attendance: 250!) was held in Granada, Spain, because of the turmoil in Tirana.

At any rate, Ukraine's four wins, at three points each, were good for 12 points, three ahead of Portugal and four ahead of Germany, as they headed into the crucial match against the Teutons in Bremen on April 30.

The defending World Cup champs were hurting, as scoring spark plug Ulf Kirsten was lost to them due to suspension, while key midfielder Andreas Moeller and wingback Stefan Reuter were out with thigh strains. Ukrainian coach Jozef Sabo decided to field a team loaded with defensive players, seeking to stifle the powerful German attack and lure them into hazardingly open play.

The plan backfired.

Most of the game was a standoff, as occasional Ukrainian flashes toward the German net only marginally relieved the constant pressure exerted by the home team. In the second half Germany had a power surge. Oliver Bierhoff blasted a shot past goaltender Oleksander Kosovskiy at the 63rd minute. For most of the match, the Ukrainians managed to keep the famous ace Jurgen Klinsmann off the scoreboard, but in the 72nd minute, the blond forward engineered an attack that sent in Mario Basler (Moeller's replacement) past the defense, and Basler simply looped the ball over the hapless Ukrainian keeper.

On May 7, it was back to Kyiv to face group pests Armenia who, despite their relative weakness, had four ties in five games to their credit. Things began promisingly enough, with Shevchenko potting the first marker at the sixth minute. But the hosts found themselves frustrated the rest of the way.

Their inability to finish and complacent play turned disastrous as Artur Petrosian burst in and scored at the 75th minute, robbing the Kyivans of two points they sorely needed.

Instead of a comfortable lead in the standings, Ukraine is now only within two points of Germany as they prepare for a rematch in Kyiv on June 7. If they'd beaten

Armenia, they could have fought for a draw with the group favorites. Now, they must win, no easy task.

Ukraine must also bear down in its remaining matches, on August 20 against Albania in Kyiv, and on October 11 in Yerevan, the Armenian capital. First place teams from the nine groups, plus one second-place team with the best record, will qualify automatically for World Cup '98. The eight remaining second-place squads will have to play another elimination round.

Group Nine Standings

| | GP | W | T | L | F | A | Pts |
|----------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| Ukraine | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Germany | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 11 |
| Portugal | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| North. Ireland | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Armenia | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Albania | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 |

GYMNASTICS

As a sub for the star-studded Olympic bronze medal winning Team Ukraine at the Atlanta Games, Kyivan Oleh Kosiak had already made an impression on the world. In January, he came to the University of California at Berkeley to compete at the elite U.S. collegiate level.

Mr. Kosiak quickly established himself as the strongest vaulter on the Berkeley Bears squad, winning the event at five of the eight meets his school was entered in, and set the third best score (9.80) on the apparatus in UCal gymnastics history.

When the regular season ended, Mr. Kosiak registered on the national rankings radar, checking in at sixth on the vault, 12th in the floor exercise, 15th on the pommel horse, tying for 9th over-all with four other competitors.

At the NCAA West Regionals in early April, Mr. Kosiak once again finished first in the vault, took second in the rings, finished third in the floor exercise and parallel bars and was fourth in the high bar event.

Faltering, he did not do as well at the NCAA Championships in Iowa City, Iowa, in late April, but Mr. Kosiak still managed a ninth place in the floor exercise.

The Daily Californian quoted coach Barry Weiner's praise for his new charge: "He's a great person and a great gymnast; he is the Ukraine train."

Berkeley teammate and top-10 NCAA gymnast Trent Wells said: "As a gymnast he is just unbelievably good. Sometimes it doesn't look like he is really working out [at practices], but his gymnastics [are] still at a little bit of a higher level. Having someone of that caliber raises everyone else's standards."

Mr. Kosiak also seemed to enjoy his new surroundings. He told the Daily Californian that being a member of the UCal team has been a completely different experience from competing in Ukraine. "The meets are fun here. It's different in Ukraine where the meets are a lot more intense," the Kyivan said. "Here everyone is screaming for each other. Everyone wants you to do well."

— compiled by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj



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"The Glory..."

(Continued from page 8)

within this museum. We concentrated on scholars working in America. What we have done, however, and not just with Ukraine or Russia, is talk to the curators and directors of the lending institutions. We were receptive not only to their advice on what we could include, but also respected their opinion on works which we had wanted to borrow but which were deemed too delicate to travel. Not often, but at times, this modified our selection.

Fifty-nine scholars and art historians, most of them working in America, were involved in the preparation of this exhibit.

With regard to Kyivan Rus', are there elements incorporated in the scope of this exhibit which, heretofore, perhaps received cursory mention or scant treatment in the West?

Dr. Evans: As Prof. Ihor Ševčenko noted when he was here, the unique contribution of this exhibition was the recognition of the interconnections between Byzantine civilization and its neighbors rather than seeing the latter simply as provincial Byzantines or seeing them only in terms of their own history. It is the linkage that we have done which was not done before.

I think that not just for Kyivan Rus' but for all the works in the exhibition, there is very little in this exhibition that isn't the most important work of its type. We have managed, through the generosity of states like Ukraine, to bring these works together. It's as if you walked across the Byzantine world during this period and you can see, for instance, how Ukraine took from Byzantium but you can also see a very strong sense of it creating its own identity, or of Novgorod creating its own identity.

Again, this is novel in terms of this exhibition and the scholarly work being done. This is a new emphasis, a new approach.

Dr. Evans: Yes, I think that's the rea-

son we're getting so many scholars from Europe and from all over the U.S. Usually scholars tend to focus on their area of expertise. Rarely do Western scholars study Byzantium or Byzantine scholars the West. For that matter, Bulgarian scholars tend to concentrate on Bulgaria, and so on. This exhibition forces one to think how these cultures thought of each other in this time frame.

We have tried to recognize that Kyivan Rus' adopted the religion and culture of Byzantium while remaining politically independent; that Bulgaria accepted Orthodox Christianity and was conquered; that Armenia was conquered but never accepted Orthodoxy. Each has a different response.

How does Kyivan Rus' fit in the over-all scheme of Byzantine art studies today? Are there different schools of interpretation with regard to Kyivan Rus'? For instance, is there a notable difference in the kind of scholarship on Kyivan Rus' being done in the West, in Ukraine and in Russia?

Dr. Evans: One can observe a profound difference in scholarship before and after the fall of the Soviet Union. Prior to its collapse there were certain givens, constructs of history demanded by Marxist and capitalist conceptions that required different interpretations.

In this respect I think that a big difference is that now that there is no Soviet Union, scholars from countries like Ukraine will not be filtered through the administrative culture of Moscow but will stand on their own.

In this exhibition, as Dr. Pevny points out in the lectures she gives, there has been a change from borrowing artifacts of cultural history which have been shorn of their religious association, to borrowing artifacts of cultural history which at their core are seriously religious

Dr. Pevny, could you elaborate?

Dr. Pevny: There are very few Western scholarly works that deal with Kyivan Rus' art at all and it usually gets covered as an aside in the general texts on Byzantine art, with just a few pages or a few images.

There is a great difference between works written in the West because usually works produced here see Kyivan Rus' from Byzantine eyes while usually the works written in Ukraine and Russia focus on Kyivan Rus' and don't really place it in the context of the broader Byzantine culture of the Middle Byzantine period.

As Dr. Evans mentioned because most of the art is religious, Western studies focus more on the iconography and the ecclesiastical context of the works, whereas most of the works produced in the former Soviet Union are descriptive or focus more on the historical-political context.

Have there been new, significant developments on Kyivan Rus'-Byzantine studies in the last two decades?

Dr. Pevny: I think a lot of works published in journals of such institutions as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton have tried to focus on some of the art and history of Kyivan Rus', and have tried to breach the gaps both in

(Continued on page 17)

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"The Glory..."

(Continued from page 16)

Western and in former Soviet scholarship. But there hasn't been a new study or a new interpretation of Kyivan Rus' produced in the last two decades.

Who are the leading scholars on Kyivan Rus' today? Which institutions are leaders in the field?

Dr. Pevny: I would say that universities which have institutes of Ukrainian studies — such as Harvard, the University of Alberta, the University of Toronto as well as figures like Profs. Ihor Ševčenko and Omeljan Pritsak at Harvard.

And in Ukraine?

Dr. Pevny: In Ukraine there are young scholars emerging and also big figures such as Profs. Hryhorii Lohvyn and Yuri Asieiev — these are mostly art historians who have dealt with architecture and monumental paintings. Prof. Ludmila Miliaieva, who will speak at the museum's symposium, specializes in icons; Prof. Yaroslav Isaievych is a general historian.

Are the works of leading scholars known in the West? Have their works been translated?

Dr. Pevny: I think Prof. Lohvyn's book on the St. Sophia Cathedral is available as well as books by Oleksa Povstenko on the architecture of St. Sophia and by the late Viktor Lazarev, the leading Russian scholar of Kyivan Rus', on the mosaics of St. Sophia. And since these are general surveys of monuments, they're really the only available literature in the West.

Would you comment on the representative quality of the works on exhibit? In terms of stylistic comparisons within Byzantine art, what is the significance of the art and architecture of Kyivan Rus'?

Dr. Evans: We have borrowed what I think represents a reasonably comprehensive demonstration of the exceptional quality of the art of Kyivan Rus' — from

the monumental to the small and intricate.

It reflects the wealth, the power and the ambition of Kyivan Rus', as well as the quality of the art which expresses its own sense of its destiny and perhaps, brings really to life the quotation Dr. Pevny uses — of travelers coming and thinking that they've reached Constantinople when they've reached Kyiv.

Dr. Pevny: I think that we borrowed the best works from the period of Kyivan Rus' that have been preserved and are transportable.

Kyivan Rus' is presented in the exhibition as trying to equal if not rival Constantinople.

Dr. Evans: I think there's no question that Kyivan Rus' ambition was to replace Constantinople.

In the early surveys of Byzantine art and architecture in the West the art of Kyivan Rus' was often referred to as provincial.

Dr. Evans: The traditional approach to Byzantine art history was that the good works were in Constantinople and everything else was provincial. And what we hope the exhibition will do is to portray the greatness of Constantinople but also show that it wasn't the only place where there was good work.

Western studies of art history always respected the differences between England, France, Germany and Italy in the Middle Ages, but the same books tended to speak of the Byzantine Empire as a monolith and to see Kyivan Rus' or any other of the people that we have identified as the neighbors of the Byzantine Empire as simply provincial Byzantines.

Not only is that a misunderstanding of history but it provides a very simplistic view, and one that I'm very opposed to, because it implies that people did not have ideas of their own. I believe that when a Rus' imported a Byzantine artist or hired their own artist — that very soon they were demanding that the work respond to their interest which was often to be like Byzantium but it was also often another agenda.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

style (1899-1909), is cited as a leading example of Kyiv's turn-of-the-century European eclecticism. Under the Soviet regime it functioned as the Organ Hall, but has since been reopened as a Roman Catholic shrine.

Horodetsky also built numerous schools, churches and industrial edifices in the Kyiv region, Uman, Cherkasy and Symferopol, leaving his mark on Ukraine's urban landscape.

After the Bolshevik seizure of power in 1920, Horodetsky emigrated to Warsaw, and thence, in 1928, to Iran, which had begun to boom thanks to oil discoveries there. In Tehran, Horodetsky built the palace of the shah and other structures. He died in the Iranian capital on January 3, 1930.

Since 1991, the address of The Ukrainian Weekly's Kyiv Bureau had been 11 Karl Marx St., sharing the quiet avenue (with many examples of the Viennese style) branching off from the Khreschatyk with several buildings the late Podilian architect had designed. In fact, Horodetsky once resided on that street.

In 1996, Kyiv's City Council recognized the contributions of a man who added to the capital's flavor by renaming Karl Marx Street (formerly known as Nikolaievskia or Mykolaivska after Tsar Nikolai II) in his honor. As such, the address of our Kyiv Press Bureau is now 11 Horodetsky St.

Sources: "Horodetsky, Vladyslav," "Architecture," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1988); Marta Kolomayets.

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MEMBERSHIP REPORT

| | JUV. | ADULTS | ADD | TOTALS |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| TOTAL AS OF DECEMBER 1996 | 16,260 | 38,264 | 4,739 | 59,263 |
| GAINS IN JANUARY 1997 | | | | |
| Total new members | 18 | 23 | 0 | 41 |
| New members UL | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Reinstated | 21 | 103 | 2 | 126 |
| Transferred in | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Change class in | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Transferred from Juvenile Dept. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL GAINS: | 46 | 146 | 4 | 196 |
| LOSSES IN JANUARY 1997 | | | | |
| Suspended | 24 | 23 | 12 | 59 |
| Transferred out | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Change of class out | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| Transferred to adults | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Died | 2 | 114 | 0 | 116 |
| Cash surrender | 21 | 34 | 0 | 55 |
| Endowment matured | 8 | 23 | 0 | 31 |
| Fully paid-up | 18 | 29 | 0 | 47 |
| Reduced paid-up | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Certificate terminated | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 83 | 237 | 18 | 338 |
| INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP | | | | |
| GAINS IN JANUARY 1997 | | | | |
| Paid-up | 18 | 29 | 0 | 47 |
| Extended insurance | 9 | 16 | 0 | 25 |
| TOTAL GAINS | 27 | 45 | 0 | 72 |
| LOSSES IN JANUARY 1997 | | | | |
| Died | 1 | 58 | 0 | 59 |
| Cash surrender | 10 | 17 | 0 | 27 |
| Reinstated | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| AIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 11 | 81 | 0 | 92 |
| TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JANUARY 1997 | | | | |
| | 16,239 | 38,137 | 4,725 | 59,101 |

MARTHA LYSKO
Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR JANUARY 1997

| | | |
|--|----|--------------------|
| Dues From Members | \$ | 234,131.78 |
| Annuity Premiums From Members | | 155,914.29 |
| Reinsurance Allowance-Canada | | 6,775.63 |
| Income From "Svoboda" Operation | | 136,645.97 |
| Investment Income: | | |
| Banks | \$ | 320.03 |
| Bonds | | 197,715.89 |
| Certificate Loans | | 2,340.88 |
| Mortgage Loans | | 49,183.22 |
| Real Estate | | 19,824.35 |
| Short Term Investments | | 21,436.67 |
| Stocks | | 7,025.13 |
| Total | \$ | 297,846.17 |
| Refunds: | | |
| Employee Benefit Plan | \$ | 1,285.51 |
| Rent | | 400.00 |
| Refund of Secretary's Expenses | | 1,100.00 |
| Reward To Special Organizer | | 3,272.42 |
| Scholarship | | 500.00 |
| Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages | | 84,124.05 |
| Telephone | | 67.25 |
| Total | \$ | 90,749.2 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Annuity Surrender Fees | \$ | 40.82 |
| Donations To Fraternal Fund | | 525.00 |
| Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine | | 2,095.00 |
| Exchange Account-UNURC | | 316,220.65 |
| Profit On Bonds And Stocks Sold or Bonds Matured | | 8,279.82 |
| Transfer Account | | 360,598.64 |
| Total | \$ | 687,759.9 |
| Investments: | | |
| Bonds Matured Or Sold | \$ | 282,039.66 |
| Certificate Loans Repaid | | 1,306.18 |
| Mortgages Repaid | | 84,513.48 |
| Short Term Investments Sold | | 756,276.95 |
| Stocks Sold | | 275,037.89 |
| Total | \$ | 1,399,174.1 |
| Income For January, 1997 | \$ | 3,008,997.1 |

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY 1997

| | | |
|--|----|------------|
| Paid To Or For Members: | | |
| Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals | \$ | 190,093.89 |

| | | |
|---|----|--------------------|
| Cash Surrenders | | 27,753.30 |
| Death Benefits | | 108,881.50 |
| Dividend Accumulations | | 1,934.55 |
| Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned | | 300.00 |
| Endowments Matured | | 99,513.30 |
| Indigent Benefits Disbursed | | 500.00 |
| Interest On Death Benefits | | 16.58 |
| Reinsurance Premiums Paid | | 9,635.28 |
| Scholarships | | 600.00 |
| Total | \$ | 439,228.4 |
| Operating Expenses: | | |
| Real Estate | \$ | 181,942.75 |
| Svoboda Operation | | 102,885.45 |
| Washington Office | | 40.82 |
| Organizing Expenses: | | |
| Advertising | \$ | 3,741.81 |
| Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life | | 2,021.30 |
| Medical Inspections | | 190.30 |
| Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses | | 59,957.67 |
| Reward To Organizers | | 1,097.00 |
| Reward To Special Organizers | | 13,516.22 |
| Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers | | 5,081.09 |
| Total | \$ | 85,605.39 |
| Payroll, Insurance And Taxes: | | |
| Employee Benefit Plan | \$ | 36,195.77 |
| Insurance-General | | 1,512.65 |
| Salaries Of Executive Officers | | 18,272.30 |
| Salaries Of Office Employees | | 76,364.19 |
| Tax On Canadian Investments and Business | | 1,608.53 |
| Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages | | 86,016.39 |
| Total | \$ | 219,969.8 |
| General Expenses: | | |
| Actuarial And Statistical Expenses | \$ | 2,845.00 |
| Bank Charges | | 739.05 |
| Bank Charges For Custodian Account | | 3,031.70 |
| Books And Periodicals | | 14.00 |
| Dues To Fraternal Congresses | | 140.00 |
| General Office Maintenance | | 1,726.32 |
| Insurance Department Fees | | 6,154.94 |
| Legal Expenses-General | | 2,534.94 |
| Operating Expense of Canadian Office | | 493.00 |
| Postage | | 3,922.78 |
| Printing and Stationery | | 3,525.23 |
| Rental Of Equipment And Services | | 19,579.84 |
| Telephone, Telegraph | | 5,099.08 |
| Traveling Expenses-General | | 80.00 |
| Total | \$ | 49,885.8 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Donations | | 1,100.00 |
| Exchange Account-UNURC | | 316,220.65 |
| Loss On Bonds | | 94.00 |
| Professional Fees | | 5,800.00 |
| Rent | | 4,258.96 |
| Transfer Account | | 360,598.64 |
| Ukrainian Publications | | 1,537.50 |
| Total | \$ | 689,609.7 |
| Investments: | | |
| Bonds | \$ | 300,002.35 |
| Certificate Loans | | 3,890.88 |
| E.D.P. Equipment | | 1,345.00 |
| Mortgages | | 2,000.00 |
| Real Estate | | 947.70 |
| Short Term Investments | | 279,491.92 |
| Stock | | 612,202.48 |
| Total | \$ | 1,199,880.3 |
| Disbursements For January, 1997 | \$ | 2,969,048.6 |

BALANCE

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cash | \$ 1,389,780.44 | Life Insurance | \$ 64,882,803.34 |
| Short Term | | | |
| Investments | 2,371,160.66 | | |
| Bonds | 43,118,485.02 | | |
| Mortgage Loans | 6,970,649.47 | | |
| Certificate Loan | 700,427.17 | | |
| Real Estate | 3,129,675.38 | Accidental D.D. | 2,230,352.78 |
| Printing Plant & E.D.P. | | | |
| Equipment | 466,680.23 | Fraternal | 0.00 |
| Stocks | 2,194,534.17 | Orphans | 442,100.30 |
| Loan to D.H.-U.N.A | | | |
| Housing Corp. | 104,551.04 | Old Age Home | 0.00 |
| Loan To U.N.U.R.C. | 7,163,051.81 | Emergency | 53,738.97 |
| Total | \$ 67,608,995.39 | Total | \$ 67,608,995.39 |

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Treasurer

Winnipeg Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 4)

estimates that about \$10,000 has been raised to date, with funds to be transferred either to the national UCC or directly to the Red Cross.

Several Roman Catholic churches in the Winnipeg Archdiocese are also offering spiritual refuge to people affected by the flood through special prayer vigils. The Ukrainian Catholic archeparchy has not followed in organizing something similar.

"Everyone has been too busy," said Ms. Matview.

Certainly, too busy to think about the forthcoming federal election, said Winnipeg photographer Andrew Sikorsky, who lives around the corner from the Scotia Street archeparchial center.

"People were setting up sandbags [in late April] around the clock," he said. They were doing that when Prime Minister Jean Chrétien visited the neighborhood on April 26, the day before he called the June 2 vote.

Although the federal Liberal government later gave Manitoba a \$25 million check to help the province in its post-flood clean-up, Mr. Chrétien made few friends that day, said Mr. Sikorsky.

"The visit wasn't appreciated," said Mr. Sikorsky, who explained that sandbagging efforts were suspended for several hours by the prime minister's entourage and security detail that enveloped the area.

"All he did was throw one sandbag after saying to someone 'What do I do with this thing?' It was just a photo opportunity."

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•Elk Island National Park: 75 square mile wildlife paradise. Hiking trails & camping. Info: 1-403-992-2950.

•Cooking Lake-Blackfoot Recreation Area: Home to the Canadian Birkebeiner Ski Festival, the largest cross country ski race in western North America. The February festival attracts skiers from across the world. In the summer, it's great for hiking and bird-watching. Info: 1-403-922-3293.

Some Events...

5/24: Vohon Ukrainian Dance Festival

5/29-6/1: Medieval Days

6/1: Agricultural Fair

6/22: Carnival of Cultures

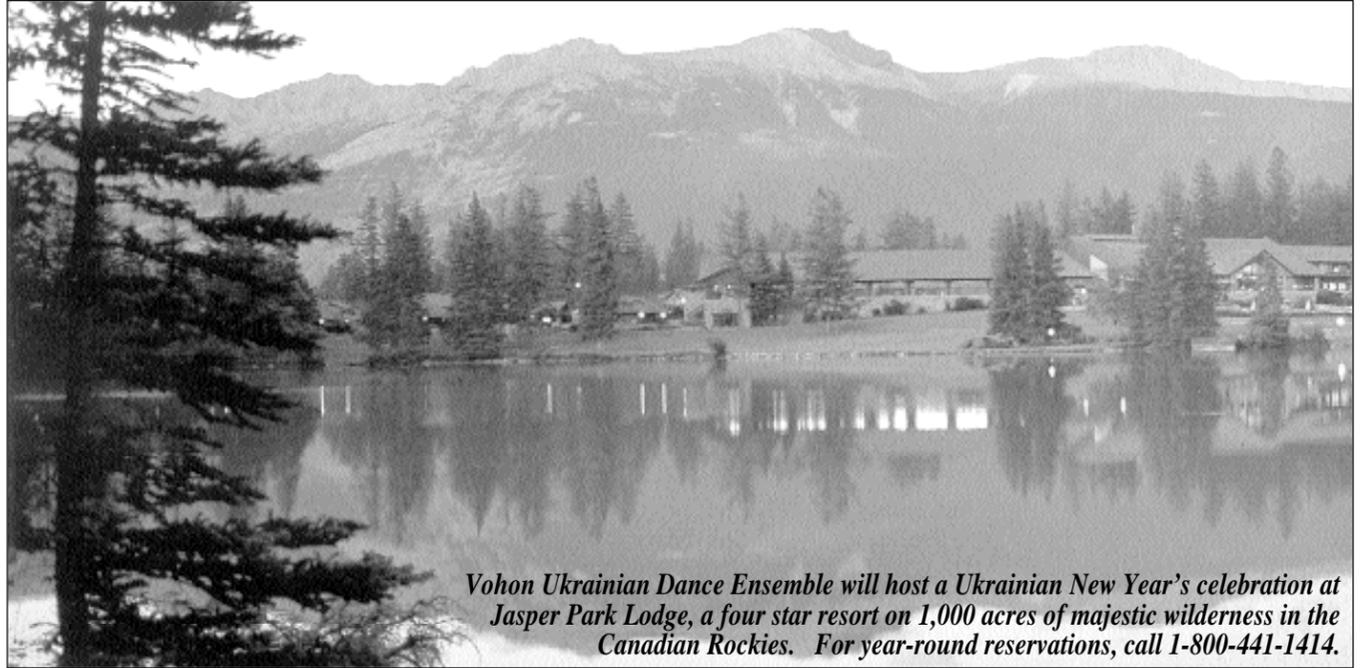
7/1: Canada Day Celebration

7/12-13: Pioneer Days & Kalyna Country Music Festival

8/16: Country Fair

8/31: Friends Ukrainian Music Jamboree & Festival

9/14: Celebration of the Bison



Vohon Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will host a Ukrainian New Year's celebration at Jasper Park Lodge, a four star resort on 1,000 acres of majestic wilderness in the Canadian Rockies. For year-round reservations, call 1-800-441-1414.

Plan ahead for Ukrainian New Year on January 9, 10 and 11, 1998, in Alberta, Canada...and why not? This will be a celebration like you've never seen before!

Hosted by the Vohon Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, this three day event is at Alberta's Jasper Park Lodge. Situated in Canada's oldest and biggest Rocky Mountain Park, Jasper Park Lodge presides over 1,000 acres of majes-



The Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village.

A Room With Didukhy...

tic wilderness in Jasper National Park. There's 4,200 square miles of rushing rivers, sparkling lakes, virgin forest and snow-clad mountains. Add an 18 hole championship golf course, four restaurants, three lounges, a nightclub, a health club, a staff of 500, and this year-round resort ensures enjoyment for all its guests during any season of the year.

As far as the Ukrainian New Year's celebration in January, rooms will be richly decorated with didukhy and rushnyky, carollers will sing koliadky and shchedrivky, there'll be a visit from St. Nicholas, a Feast of Jordan Service and Malanka, and entertainment by Vohon.

For \$189 (Canadian), the package price per person includes two nights accommodation, welcome gift, Saturday Malanka dinner & dance, a Sunday brunch, free entertainment by Vohon and other Ukrainian performers and gifts for children from St. Nicholas.

But don't wait until the Ukrainian New Year to make reservations at Jasper Park Lodge. The lodge has 442 guest rooms, all authentic log cabins or cedar chalets, many of which feature fireplaces and minibars. Some have private Jacuzzis. To make reservations or for more information, call Jasper Park Lodge at 1-403-852-3301.

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rants, comfortable lodgings, plenty of shopping and professional sports action.

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A popular attraction is Elk Island National Park, Canada's first designated sanctuary for large mam-

mals, established in 1906. The park offers birdwatchers a glimpse of some 250 species migrating or nesting. East of Edmonton is the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, a museum that re-creates a pioneer community from the 1890s to the 1930s.

For information, please call 1-800-668-5894 or write to the Strathcona County Office of Economic Development and Tourism, 2001 Sherwood Drive, Sherwood Park, Alberta, Canada, T8A 3W7. Contact Strathcona via e-mail: dillon@strathcona.ab.ca

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Based in Strathcona County, Alberta, Vohon is often praised for its colorful diversity of talent, its amazing ability to transcend the traditional and its power to ignite the stage from the first Pryvit to the final Hopak!

This group of 65 dancers present a skillful blending of Ukrainian folk dance, ballet, modern and jazz dance. The result is a captivating display of experimental Ukrainian Dance that is blazing a remarkable path for the group through western Canada, California and in New York and New Jersey.

Vohon is on its premier tour entitled "Beyond the Boundaries" which takes the dancers to California, Australia and western Canada. Vohon also has been booked to headline the Ukrainian New Years Celebration in Jasper



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(By prior appointment, on selected Fridays, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 7 P.M., Mr. Olesnycky will hold office hours at Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ.

Please call (201) 386-1115 to make such appointments in advance)

Nestor L. Olesnycky

Robert S. Field

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, June 4

WASHINGTON: A concert celebrating the 70th anniversary of composer Ihor Sonnevitsky, with pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, coloratura soprano Lesia Hrabova and baritone Oleh Chmyr performing an all-Sonevitsky program, will be held at The Charles Sumner School Museum, 1201 17th St. NW, at 7:30 p.m.

Sunday, June 8

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association invite their members and the Ukrainian community to a banquet honoring Ukrainian community activist Joseph Lesawyer. The banquet will be held at the Sheraton New York Hotel and Towers, Seventh Avenue at 52nd Street, at 1 p.m. Donation: \$100 per person. RSVP by June 5 to the Ukrainian Institute of America, (212) 288-8660.

PHILADELPHIA: A concert by members of the Lviv rock group Mertvii Piven — Mykhailo Barbarra and Yaryna Yakubiak — featuring selections from the group's five albums, will be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., at 7 p.m. First-place winners at the 1991 Chervona Ruta music festival, Mertvii Piven is one of Ukraine's most popular young bands. In addition to their own texts, the band utilizes the poems of contemporary Ukrainian writers — Andrukhovych, Rymaruk, Neborak, Lysheha — in their songs. The group's performance is the third in the ongoing series titled "An Evening of Sung Poetry" presented by the Yeezhak Cultural Exchange Group in an effort to introduce contemporary Ukrainian culture to North American audiences. For more information call Mark Andryczyk, (610) 539-8946.

Sunday, June 15

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Slavic Music Society of Washington will present a special Fathers' Day program featuring the Slavic Male Chorus of Washington, the Lyman Ukrainian Dancers, and the Slavic Music Society Instrumental Ensemble of Washington. The event will take place at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., at 3-6 p.m. Admission: \$10; children under 12 and great-grandfathers, free. There will be a lunch reception and a cash bar. Tickets will be available at the door or may be reserved by calling (301) 474-8727.

Friday-Sunday, June 20-22

MILWAUKEE: Polish Fest '97, the largest Polish Festival in North America, has recognized Ukrainians as the 1997 Honored Ethnic Group at their 16th annual festival on the occasion of Ukraine's six years of independence. The tribute will include a special booth in the Cultural Village, recognition in the annual parade and gala, and performances by the Dnipro Ukrainian Dance Ensemble at the Miller Stage. The fest is dedicated to the promotion of Polish culture, heritage and customs in North America. It will be emceed by Mike Dombrowski. Apart from ethnic entertainment and Polish cuisine there will be cultural highlights including art exhibits, traditional craft demonstrations, dance and music, a children's stage program, Midwestern extras and a Sunday morning Polish Catholic Mass. Advance tickets are \$5 and may be purchased at the Polish Fest office or select area businesses. Tickets at the gate are \$7; seniors, \$6; physically and mentally challenged guests, free; children 12 and under admitted free when accompanied by an adult. The festival is being held along Lake Michigan at the Henry W. Maier Festival Park. For further information or advance tickets call the festival main office, (414) 529-2140.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

- Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

- To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

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