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Team Ukraine at Nagano Games: biathlete earns first medal, a silver

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Team Ukraine is now competing at this millennium's final Olympiad — the third since Kyiv regained its independence, the second with its own separate contingent. On February 6, the day of opening ceremonies, 56 of Ukraine's athletes and various coaches, trainers and officials filed into Minami Stadium in Nagano, Japan, led by Chernihiv's Andriy Deryzemlia, world champion in the biathlon, junior division, who carried the azure-and-yellow flag.

Stan Haba, president of the Canadian Friends of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine (NOC-U), was invited to march in with the Ukrainian delegation dressed in the official blue overcoat, reflecting Kyiv's gratitude for the diaspora's ongoing financial, logistical and moral support of Ukraine's sporting efforts.

The next day, Ukraine was already dramatically in the medal hunt. In the women's 15-kilometer cross-country event, Iryna Taranenko Terelia surprised the Norwegians with a strong showing. When the 31-year-old veteran crossed the finish line after 48 minutes, 10.2 seconds of strain and toil, it put her into second place behind Russian pacesetter Larissa Lazutina. Russia's Olga Danilova then denied her compatriot the gold with an impressive sprint, dropping Ms. Terelia to the bronze position.

However, in the final moments, Norway's Anita Moen Guidon powered home and knocked the Ukrainian off the podium. Valentyna Shevchenko turned in a creditable performance in a strong field, placing 11th, while Maryna Pestiakova finished 23rd.

The first medal

On Sunday, Team Ukraine struck for

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Rights report says Ukraine continues to make progress

by **Yaro Bihun**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — "Ukraine continued the process of building a law-based civil society" in 1997, according to the U.S. State Department's annual human rights report released here January 30.

The report, which covers countries that receive U.S. foreign assistance and all countries that are members of the United Nations, noted that instances of human rights violations in Ukraine "remained at the same low level as in 1996."

The 1997 report on Ukraine is very similar in its observations to the 1996 report, which praised and cited many of the same human rights achievements and shortcomings. It also noted, again, that in many cases the shortcomings result from holdover practices and personalities from the Soviet era, the absence of constitutionally mandated enabling legislation and enforcement, as well as the worsening economic situation in Ukraine.

The report cites continuing problems with trial delays and beatings in the unreformed legal and prison systems, and in the army.

Noting progress in ensuring the independence of the judiciary under Ukraine's new Constitution, the report adds that "political interference continues to affect the judicial process."

While no longer criticizing Ukraine for working under a Soviet-style constitution, as it did in previous reports, the State Department report points out that "the effi-

cacy of the 1996 Constitution and the safeguards that it provides for human rights depends on enabling legislation, most of which has not yet been passed."

The report also cites other shortcomings:

- Occasionally, government officials attempt to control the press and limit freedom of speech by suing editors for libel, initiating tax audits, and by keeping radio and television under government control.

- The government controls freedom of association through "onerous registration requirements," and non-native religious organizations by "narrowly defining the activities of members of the clergy, preachers, teachers and other foreign citizen representatives of foreign organizations."

- Laws governing political party organizations potentially limit human rights by "imposing limitations on the establishment of political parties that are not sufficiently regionally represented." The new government regulation requires that in order to be registered, political parties must have representatives in at least half the oblasts, which "negatively affects primarily Russian and Crimean Tatar organizations in Crimea."

- While Jews, the second largest religious minority in Ukraine, "have expanded opportunities to pursue their religious and cultural activities," the report says, anti-Semitism continues "on an individual basis, but is virtually non-existent at the official level."

The State Department report notes that there are freely operating Jewish cultural

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Choices galore in Parliament elections as over 3,000 candidates are registered

by **Roman Woronowycz**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — So many candidates and parties have registered for the Verkhovna Rada elections slated for March 29 that observers fear voters will have a difficult time making a smart decision, which may foster disenchantment with the democratic process.

The Central Election Commission (CEC) reported on February 11 that 4,643 people had announced their candidacies to the Verkhovna Rada elections, and with hours to go before the deadline 3,293 candidates had met all the requirements to be registered by the CEC in the 225 single-mandate districts of Ukraine.

Earlier, 30 parties had registered in a new mixed election system in which each voter will make two choices: one for the political party he supports and the other from a list of candidates registered in the district.

The chairman of the CEC, Mykhailo Riabets, said that, as in 1994, the candidates have again packed the ballots. "There is an average of eight candidates registered in each district, and in some districts more than 20 candidates will be on the ballot," said Mr. Riabets. In the

city of Kyiv one electoral district has 49 registered candidates.

Although the large number of candidates on the ballots appears to be a glowing pronouncement of democracy in full bloom, Ilko Kucheriv, director of the sociological survey organization Democratic Initiatives, in part funded by the U.S.-based National Endowment for Democracy, said it could dim a desire for the democratic process.

"The electorate is going to be disoriented," said Mr. Kucheriv. "It is going to be difficult to make a choice. People will be confused and ultimately disenchanted. It is not good for building confidence in democracy."

Mr. Kucheriv said that in the single-mandate voting, independent candidates who have little support, but do have money, could win in many districts simply by advertising extensively, which would give them name recognition among the voters. "They could buy the elections," he said.

The new election law, passed last autumn, stipulates that half the Verkhovna Rada will be chosen according to electoral support for individual political parties, with each party given seats according to

(Continued on page 13)

Appeals court hears arguments in case involving CBS broadcast

by **Yarema A. Bachynsky**
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The courtroom maneuverings surrounding the CBS program "60 Minutes" and its broadcast of "The Ugly Face of Freedom" continued on January 23, with the United States Appeals Court for the Circuit of the District of Columbia hearing oral arguments in the case of Serafyn v. FCC.

And although this most recent lawyerly joust was on a procedural issue, the court's decision, to be announced in several months, may finally require media giant CBS to give a full accounting of what many Ukrainians, within and outside the United States, consider to be a blatantly slanderous attack on themselves and their history.

A three-judge panel, having reviewed legal briefs from attorneys representing appellant Alexander Serafyn of Detroit, appellee the Federal Communications Commission and intervenors (legalese for a non-party interested in the outcome of litigation) CBS, Infinity Broadcasting Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp.

and WPGR Inc., heard arguments from Mr. Serafyn's and the FCC's attorneys. At issue was the propriety of the FCC's decision not to grant Mr. Serafyn a factual hearing on the question of whether or not the controversial "60 Minutes" segment, "The Ugly Face of Freedom," broadcast on October 23, 1994, constituted an intentional distortion of news and a violation of the federal requirement that broadcasters serve the public interest.

According to Mr. Serafyn's attorney, Arthur Belendiuk of the Washington-based firm Smithwick and Belendiuk, the FCC is on shaky ground. In a telephone interview on February 10, Mr. Belendiuk indicated that all three justices subjected FCC attorney Barry Posh to considerable pressure relating to the FCC's position denying that the appellant had "failed to present extrinsic evidence of intentional news distortion so as to raise a substantial and material question of fact sufficient to require the FCC to designate a hearing on the issue."

The judges were especially troubled

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CCAU announces campaign to get out the vote in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (CCAU) has dedicated \$100,000 to a public awareness campaign in Ukraine with the goal of convincing Ukrainian citizens to vote in the upcoming elections to Parliament.

The three-part program will not take any political position, according to the president of the CCAU, Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, to avoid any suggestion that the organization is involved in the internal political affairs of a foreign country. "We can support the political process, we will not take any political sides," he explained.

Ivan Lozowy, director of the Institute for Statehood and Democracy located in Kyiv, will manage the marketing campaign whose aim is to get out the vote.

One part of the campaign will specifically target youth, who tend to be most apolitical in Ukraine today. "The problem with the youth is that they are not involved in politics, they are out to make a buck," said Mr. Lozowy.

It is also common knowledge here that the Communist Party's strongest constituency in Ukraine is its senior citizens and pensioners, while youths tend to support free markets and democracy.

The program to get out the youth vote, which has been dubbed "Molod ne chekaie, a obyriaie!" ("Youth doesn't wait, it elects!") will utilize a television ad campaign to appeal to young adults to vote in which Ukraine's most popular music stars will appear.

Mr. Lozowy also has plans for a leaflet and T-shirt distribution effort that will involve van excursions by young people into regional and district centers to talk with their politically apathetic brethren. Mr. Lozowy said that this second part of the program will be a fairly straightforward affair. Members of the Ukrainian Student Union, the group that organized the Kyiv hunger strikes in 1990, will make van trips into towns and cities to meet with young people to convince them to vote. "They have a decent regional and local network, and they are quite active," said Mr. Lozowy.

The first part of the program, the television ad campaign, however, will take a bit more planning. The hope, as Mr. Lozowy expressed it, is for pop stars such as Iryna Bilyk, Skriabin or Ani Lorak, to appeal to young people through the medium of television. He has recruited the production company Zoloti Vorota to produce the television clip and has asked a professional musician, Dmytro Tsyperdiuk, to develop a jingle to go with the TV ad.

Mr. Lozowy is also hoping that Ukrainian soccer legend and current head coach of the Dynamo soccer club Valerii Lobanovskii will take part in the television ad. "He is widely known in Ukraine and really respected by the youth, especially by those who follow soccer," said Mr. Lozowy.

The get-out-the-youth-vote program sponsored by the CCAU is the second such effort announced in recent weeks. In mid-January the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America announced that it had been awarded a \$175,461 grant by the United States Agency for International Development through the Eurasia Foundation for a civic education project called "Focus Ukraine," whose goal also is to increase the participation of Ukraine's youth in the 1998 parliamentary elections.

Mr. Lozowy said that the two efforts would be coordinated. In addition to targeting the youth, the CCAU effort led by Mr. Lozowy will call on voters of all ages to turn out at the polls on March 29, election day.

CCAU President Wolowodiuk said that part of the \$100,000 funding would go for a series of ads to be placed in local newspapers throughout Ukraine calling on Ukrainians to simply vote. He said the ads will be purchased in 730 papers two weeks before elections and then twice again in the week leading up to the vote.

The third part of the program, which has still not been flushed out, foresees the financing of a team of international election observers for the elections. The team, if accredited by Ukraine's Central Election Commission, would be charged with observing the degree of adherence to Ukraine's election law on the day of elections and in the time leading up to them, and would include participants from the United States, Europe and Ukraine.

Journalists protest paper's shutdown

Following is the full text of a letter sent to President Leonid Kuchma by the Committee to Protect Journalists, based in New York concerning the shutdown of the newspaper Pravda Ukrainy.

Your Excellency:

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) is greatly alarmed by your government's decision to shut down the opposition daily newspaper Pravda Ukrainy on January 28, two months before national parliamentary elections.

Oleksander Horobets, the editor, told CPJ that on January 28 the state publishing house Presa Ukrainy announced it would no longer publish his newspaper upon the orders of the Ministry of Information. Information Minister Zinovii Kulyk had given the order after withdrawing Pravda Ukrainy's registration with the ministry, which is required by law, citing a technical error in its registration and ownership documents. The order claimed that the percentage of shares listed in the documents added up to 110, and not 100, percent. According to Ukraine's press law however, only a court of law or the owner of a periodical have the authority to close a publication.

Horobets attributed what he called the "unprecedented move" against Pravda Ukrainy to his newspaper's critical stance against your administration and its editorial support of a rival political party, Hromada. He said a recent series of articles about corruption in the government, and one piece in particular, published on January 27, detailing how some top government officials improperly or illegally obtained apartments, most likely prompted the ministry's decision. He added that the newspaper's national circulation had grown from 70,000 to over a half million in just six months, and this also contributed to its perception as a threat to your administration's dominant role in the media. Horobets explained that the mathematical error cited by the ministry actually occurred when he applied to re-reg-

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NEWSBRIEFS

U.S. budgets \$925M for NIS

WASHINGTON — International aid and foreign assistance remain "high-profile goals" for the Clinton Administration. Allocations for foreign assistance in the proposed budget for Fiscal Year 1999 totals \$20.15 billion. President Clinton is seeking to increase aid to the independent nations of the former Soviet Union to support the development of democracy and free-market economies. Requested aid for the New Independent States (NIS), under which the Ukrainian account falls, totals \$925 million, which is up from the appropriated \$770 million in FY 98. The proposed budget designates \$223.5 million in funding for Ukraine. Other nations scheduled to receive portions of this assistance include Georgia, Armenia and the Central Asian states. A separate presentation for the international affairs budget is expected to be held in several weeks at the State Department. (UNIS)

Motorola donates \$10,000 to KPI

KYIV — Motorola Vice-President John Polly on January 20 presented a check for \$10,000 (U.S.) to the first prorector of the National Technical University — Kyiv Polytechnic Institute (KPI), Yurii Yakimenko. The money has been donated by the Motorola Foundation, set up as a separate entity by the Galvin family, one of the founders of Motorola, the U.S. electronics giant. The money will go for research and operating expenses for three new laboratories set up in 1997 to train and upgrade specialists in electronics and aerospace. KPI is one of only seven universities in Ukraine with national status. It will celebrate its 100th anniversary in September and has over 30,000 students. (Eastern Economist)

UNESCO pledges to help Ukraine

WASHINGTON — UNESCO Director-General Federico Major has written a letter to President Leonid Kuchma, pledging that UNESCO will do everything within its power to draw international attention to the aftereffects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. He also pledged UNESCO assistance to the populations of the areas contaminated by radiation as a result of the nuclear accident. Assistance will be provided through the Center for Social and Psychological Rehabilitation and the International Chernobyl Radiological-Ecological Laboratory set up in Ukraine in conjunction with the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Major expressed support for President Kuchma's initiative on convening an international conference on "Democratic Management and World Culture" in Kyiv in the second half of this year. The conference will be held under the auspices of UNESCO. The UNESCO director-general

praised the Ukrainian government's efforts to preserve and boost Ukraine's cultural heritage and pledged assistance for the effort. (Embassy of Ukraine)

Kharkiv children explore moon

WASHINGTON — Kharkiv schoolchildren embarked on an exploration of the moon's surface within the framework of the international project called "Moonlink." Kharkiv Polytechnic University put its Internet hook-up at the disposal of pupils from five schools. The young scientists can obtain information from a U.S. satellite that photographs the moon's surface; with aid of computers, the young explorers can also study every sector of the Earth. Within a half year, results of the Kharkiv schoolchildren's research will be sent to NASA. The "Moonlink" project provides for the involvement of students from various countries. (Embassy of Ukraine)

Ukraine adopts convention on minorities

KYIV — Ukrainian Justice Minister Suzanna Stanik presented the ratification instruments of a European convention on the protection of minorities to the Council of Europe on January 28, DPA reported. In joining the convention, Kyiv must promote minority culture and languages in schools, the media and public life. Signatories to the convention also pledge not to forcibly assimilate minorities. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kyiv protests plane's detention in Greece

KYIV — A Boeing-737-200 plane belonging to Ukrainian airline Aerosweet on a regular Kyiv-Odesa-Salonica flight route was impounded at Salonica airport, Greece, on January 28. According to Aerosweet officials, the plane was arrested in line with a court order issued by a Greek court. The order is connected to the payment of insurance compensation to families of the 69 crash victims who died when a Yak-42 plane crashed several miles from Salonica airport. The Ukrainian company said it had received no preliminary information regarding the arrest. The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry sent a protest to the Greek Foreign Affairs Ministry requesting an official explanation. The protest said the detention of the plane is not in line with international norms. An investigation into the cause of the crash has not yet been completed. (Eastern Economist, RFE/RL Newline)

Yuschenko declines party's nod

KYIV — The Reformy i Poriadok (Reform and Order) Party led by Viktor Pynzenyk wants to see current National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor

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Orthodox Bishop Paisiy dies at age 84

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Bishop Paisiy, former bishop of South America and bishop emeritus of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., died on February 3 in Minneapolis, where he had been living in retirement. He was 84.

The bishop was born Vasyl Iwaschuk in the village of Duben, in Volyn, Ukraine, in 1913. He completed his education in 1935, graduating from the Teachers' College in Kremianets and began his career as an educator. He taught in several village schools and went on to become director of the Gymnasium of Symon Petliura in his native village of Duben, where he also taught courses on the history of Ukraine. When the public schools were closed during the Nazi occupation, Mr. Iwaschuk continued to teach with other Ukrainian educators in the Prosvita organization, which the Germans still tolerated. In 1943 he was taken by the Germans to Austria and placed into forced labor.

After the second world war, Mr. Iwaschuk was a student at the Ukrainian Free University in 1945-1949 in the faculty of philosophy; at the same time he studied at the Theological Academy. Both of these educational institutions were located in Munich.

In 1949 he immigrated to the United States where he helped to organize, and was then appointed director of, the Ukrainian School affiliated with St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Chicago.

He felt compelled to satisfy his lifelong desire for knowledge and higher education and in 1953 enrolled at the Northwestern University Library School in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1957 with a master's degree in library science. He became the librarian of the Cook County School of Nursing and served in that capacity for nine years.

Throughout all his years as an educator and librarian, Mr. Iwaschuk never separated himself from his Church and remained active in parish life in the Chicago area. Metropolitan Mstyslav called him to the service of the Church, ordaining him as deacon on April 16, 1977, and then as priest the next day, on April 17.

The Rev. Iwaschuk was then called to the Metropolitan Center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J. in May 1977, and appointed by the metropolitan as librarian of St. Sophia Seminary. At the same time he was assigned as pastor of St. Sophia Ukrainian Orthodox parish in Bayonne, N.J. He served in this capacity for 12 years.

When the Rev. Iwaschuk's wife, Evhenia, died in January 1988, he was chosen by Metropolitan Mstyslav to become bishop of South America, a branch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the omophorion of the metropolitan of the Church in the U.S.A. Metropolitan Mstyslav and Bishop Iziaslav of the Belarussian Orthodox Church consecrated Bishop Paisiy in St. Andrew Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, on February 26, 1989.

The Rev. Iwaschuk requested Paisiy as his monastic name. St. Paisiy (Velychkovskyi) was a Ukrainian monk of Mount Athos in the 18th century and was a model for the Rev. Iwaschuk throughout his life. In 1978 he had the opportunity to visit Mt. Athos.

Bishop Paisiy then traveled to his diocese in South America, but because of poor health, was unable to live in the difficult southern climate for any length of time. Though he returned to the United States, he continued to visit his diocese frequently to care for the spiritual and administrative needs of the clergy and faithful he loved dearly.

He was convinced that there was a need to establish a seminary in South America and chose the administrative center of the diocese in Curitiba, Brazil, as the site for that seminary. He began a fund-raising campaign in the parishes of the U.S.A. and raised enough funds to purchase a building and begin the educational work that was so dear to him.

Bishop Paisiy presented the funds collected to his successor bishop in South America, Bishop Jeremiah, during the latter's episcopal consecration in Curitiba in 1993. Bishop Paisiy never had the opportunity to visit the newly established seminary prior to his death, but he was able to meet with the first seminarians from the school who are now enrolled for further studies at St. Sophia Seminary in South Bound Brook.

Due to ill health, Bishop Paisiy was unable to continue episcopal service on a full-time basis. During the last years of his life, however, he remained active in the life of the Church. He continued to serve in various parishes, most recently as temporary pastor of St.



Bishop Paisiy

Michael Parish in Minneapolis. He traveled to many conferences and continued to build on his knowledge until the last days of his life.

He was particularly interested in the youth of the Church and attended all conventions of the Ukrainian Orthodox League, where he was always a speaker at the junior convention. He touched the lives of the young people in much the same way as a grandfather might and the young people adored him for his patience and constant willingness to teach them more about their faith, their heritage and about the privilege they had living in the United States.

Bishop Paisiy was a lover of books and donated his personal library to the St. Sophia Library at the Consistory in South Bound Brook. He never lost the desire to teach and to the very end of his life was willing and able to enthrall an audience in a discussion on a variety of topics, most especially when it involved the history of Ukraine, its Church and the relationship of the two to the rest of the world.

He was a member of the Council of Bishops and the Metropolitan Council of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. He represented the Church in Ukraine at the funeral services for Patriarch Volodymyr and was attacked along with other worshippers during the burial service at the wall surrounding St. Sophia Cathedral. His mitre was damaged by a billy club wielded by one of the "special security forces" who were ordered to disperse the funeral crowds. The bishop wore that damaged mitre to the end of his life as a mark of courage and to remind himself of how difficult life still is in his native land.

Bishop Paisiy often commented in recent years that the most emotional and spiritually uplifting moment of his life was when he stood in the great Church of Constantinople as the Ukrainian Orthodox Church finally took its rightful place among the Orthodox Churches of the world, and he heard his own faithful sing the "Creed" ("Viruy") and the "Lord's Prayer" in Ukrainian in prayerful unity with the ecumenical patriarch and the hierarchs of the Holy Synod of Constantinople.

Surviving Bishop Paisiy are his daughter, Iryna Stepovy, with whom he lived in Minneapolis; his daughter, Maria Trusevych and her husband and three children in Chicago; three sisters, Olena, Hanna and Paraskevia, and one brother, Teodosij, all in Ukraine.

Funeral services were conducted beginning with a parastas at the church of St. Michael in Minneapolis on Saturday, February 7. Services continued at St. Andrew Memorial Church at the Metropolitan Center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in South Bound Brook. The funeral rite (Odpivannia) was served by the hierarchs of the Church on February 9 and divine liturgy and burial on February 10.

Ukraine's economy minister meets with officials in D.C.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Minister of the Economy Viktor Suslov is convinced that the United States and the West will not ignore Ukraine's economic needs and allow a leftist victory in the March 29 elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

Following six days of private meetings, discussing trade, investment and assistance issues with U.S. government officials, congressional leaders and representatives of U.S. and international financial institutions in Washington, Minister Suslov said that he and the members of his delegation are returning home "with higher hopes, absolutely convinced that financial destabilization will not be allowed to happen (in Ukraine)."

"I'm also convinced that after the elections the course towards market reforms will stay in place," he said during a press briefing on February 5 at the Center for Democracy, a Washington-based organization that promotes the democratic process worldwide, which sponsored his Washington visit.

"The world community cannot leave Ukraine alone to face an economic crisis, especially now when we have an election campaign in full swing," he said through a Russian-language interpreter.

"Any financial destabilization would play into the hands and contribute to the success of radical forces and may change the political situation in the country," he said, explaining that he was talking about leftist radical forces.

The threat of a victory of radical Communists and Socialists in the coming election is real, he said, because they are waging a populist campaign during a period of hard economic times in Ukraine.

"One must understand, however, that victory of those forces would not solve anything, because they would not be able to solve Ukraine's economic problems, and all forms of international assistance, including foreign private investment, would dry up," he said.

Minister Suslov said that, while he is a member of the leftist Peasants' (Selianska) Party, he considers himself part of the forces interested in "real market reforms and promoting political stability" and "against political radicalism." They would, nonetheless, be ready to accept even "the Chinese economic model, which would still get massive inputs of foreign investment."

The February 2-7 visit, which also included Export-Import Bank of Ukraine Chairman Oleksander Sorokin and First Vice Minister for Finance Petro Hermanchuk in the delegation, came within a week after the trade and investment committee of the Ukraine-U.S. Binational Commission held its third meeting on January 29-30 in Kyiv.

Minister Suslov pointed out that American investments in Ukraine, which at \$325 million surpass all other foreign investments, grew by 25 percent in 1997.

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Ambassador hosts independence event

Embassy of Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Yuri Shcherbak hosted a gathering on January 20 to mark the 80th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Republic. He delivered a major speech in which he portrayed the UNR's founders as centrists and national-democrats, rather than radicals and extremists.

In attendance were diplomats and prominent members of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and Embassy staff.

Commenting on the Ukrainian National Republic's failure to establish Ukraine's sovereign and democratic statehood, Ambassador Shcherbak suggested that Ukrainian society could be consolidated via an "all-national idea" and its implementation by balancing social and national elements coupled with sustainable economic growth.

Dr. Shcherbak particularly accentuated the need to safeguard Ukraine's informational security and maintain the readiness of its armed forces. He also stressed the importance of choosing Ukraine's strategic partners, citing the U.S.-Ukrainian strategic partnership as exemplary.

Orthography conference convened in Kyiv

by Larissa Onyshkevych

KYIV – The Conference on Ukrainian Orthography convened in Kyiv on December 12-13, 1997. It was organized by the National Committee on Orthography (Mykola Zhulynskyi, chairman) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Larissa Onyshkevych, executive vice-president) in collaboration with the Ukrainian Language Institute and the Ukrainian Language and Information Fund of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Ukrainian language specialists and other scholars from all over Ukraine were invited to attend; over 60 speakers represented all regions of Ukraine. Also present were two scholars from the U.S. (Assya Humesky and Dr. Onyshkevych) and one from Canada (Andrij Hornjatkevych).

Most of the participants voiced opinions that many rules should be changed in order to let the Ukrainian language be allowed to develop in accordance with the Ukrainian tradition and linguistic system, and that foreign words should be transliterated directly from source languages, rather than through an intermediary (as was required during the Soviet period).

Excessive reliance on the use of many foreign words, which were introduced into Ukrainian during the previous decades (and lately also a deluge of English words), was criticized; it was suggested that Ukrainian words be brought back and be given an opportunity to exist as synonyms.

However, at this time, some advised caution in the way that changes are introduced into Ukrainian orthography, and

many suggested that dual rules be tolerated for a while. Prior to the conference, theses of the papers were published in a special 110-page booklet; the complete texts will be published in the spring.

The conference was convened in order to mark the 70th anniversary of the All-Ukrainian Conference on Orthography, held in Kharkiv in 1927, which resulted in a modern and unified set of rules of orthography and grammar for all Ukrainians. However, the Soviet government intervened with new rules in 1933, 1942, 1946 and 1960 in an attempt to bring the Ukrainian language closer to the Russian. Ukrainians in western Ukraine adhered to the Kharkiv orthography until 1946, and most Ukrainian publications in the Western diaspora still do.

The Kyiv meeting was an attempt to allow the Ukrainian language to develop according to its own traditional norms and provide a contemporary orthography for independent Ukraine and the diaspora.

The Kyiv conference was the second scholarly gathering in 1997 honoring the 70th anniversary of the Kharkiv event; the first one was held in June at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Proceedings of the Urbana conference have now been published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society of the U.S.; the 238-page publication (edited by Dr. Onyshkevych, Andrij Danylenko, Dr. Humesky, Dmytro Shtorhyn and Maria Zubrytska) is now available for \$5 (plus shipping and handling).

Please call the society, (212) 254-5130, for more information.

Rights report...

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centers and educational institutions, including several colleges, but at the same time, there are some "ultranationalist Ukrainian groups" that continue to circulate anti-Semitic tracts, and a few local newspapers that publish anti-Semitic diatribes, singling out as in the previous year's report, the Lviv newspaper *Za Vilnu Ukrayinu* and the Kiev-based *Vechirnyy Kyiv*.

• With some important exceptions, there are "only isolated cases of ethnic discrimination" in Ukraine.

The report notes that some pro-Russian organizations complain about the increased use of Ukrainian in schools and in the media, and that "with the exception of two regions, there is no evidence of serious ethnic tension."

In some parts of western Ukraine, small Russian, Jewish and other minority groups "credibly accuse some local Ukrainian ultranationalists of fostering ethnic hatred and printing anti-Semitic tracts," while in Crimea, Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar minorities "credibly complain of discrimination by the Russian majority and demand that Ukrainian and Tatar languages be given equal treatment to Russian."

• Violence persists against women and children, as well as discrimination against women. The number of reported rapes and attempted rapes has increased by 80 percent

over recent years. A 1995 poll of 600 women conducted by a women's organization in Kharkiv indicated that 10 to 15 percent had been raped and over 25 percent subjected to physical abuse over the course of their lifetime.

The report notes that women hold 19 of the 450 seats in the Verkhovna Rada, two hold ministerial posts, and two are on the 18-member Constitutional Court.

Ukraine is not singled out for its shortcomings in the introduction to the report, as are some of the 194 countries covered in this year's report: China is listed among the nine countries seen as "repressive"; Afghanistan among the seven listed as "in conflict"; and a few East European and a number of former Soviet states listed among countries "in transition" are cited for eliciting "some concern."

Russia, among them, is cited for taking "a step backward with the passage of a law restricting freedom of religion" and for "not adequately address(ing) pervasive sexual and domestic violence against women."

The human rights report also singles out the worsening situation in Belarus, where President Alyaksandr Lukashenka harassed independent political parties, the media, trade unions, human rights groups, and non-governmental organizations, and forced the Soros Foundation out of the country.

The State Department's annual human rights reports are compiled as required by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Trade Act of 1974.

OBITUARIES

Sister Mary Jerome Roman, educator, first president of Manor Junior College

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – Sister Mary Jerome Roman, 88, a Sister of St. Basil the Great, a former educator and the first president of Manor Junior College died on January 27 at Abington Hospital after having been hospitalized a few days earlier.

Born Mary Roman in Peckville, Pa., Sister Jerome was the daughter of Simon and Anna Sopcak Roman. An honored educator, she received a B.S. in education and an M.A. in English from Fordham University and a Ph.D. in higher education from Catholic University. She also studied sacred theology in Rome.

Sister Jerome taught in Ukrainian Catholic parochial schools in Philadelphia, New York City, Chicago and Hamtramck, Mich., and at St. Basil's Academy in Fox Chase Manor, Pa. She was the first president of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa. Both schools were founded, and continue to be operated, by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

For nine years, Sister Jerome served as general councilor of the Basilian Sisters.

She was general secretary in Rome and was provincial superior of the Order of Sisters of St. Basil the Great from 1951 to 1954. She was the director of the office of religious education of the Philadelphia Archdiocese in 1981-1985.

An accomplished writer, she wrote numerous articles for the diocesan press and Ukrainian publications and authored the book "The Flaming Pillar of Cappadocian Caesarea," about the life of St. Basil the Great (in English and Ukrainian).

In 1979, she was elected "Ukrainian Woman of the Year" and honored at a reception at St. Joseph's Church in Chicago; in 1983 she was honored by the organization Very Special People (of northwestern Pennsylvania), for her service to the disabled.

Services for Sister Mary Jerome were held January 28 in the chapel of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great with interment at the cemetery on the grounds of the Basilian Motherhouse in Fox Chase Manor, Pa. Donations in her name may be sent to the Basilian Spirituality Center.

Rosalie Waskul-Kapustij, educator, community activist from Michigan

STERLING HEIGHTS, Mich. – Rosalie Waskul-Kapustij, an educator, community activist, wife and mother, died January 14, at William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Mich.

Born in Detroit, Dr. Kapustij was the daughter of John and Anastasia Waskul. She attended the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and graduated with honors. Later, she attended graduate school, earning a master's degree and a Ph.D. in history. She last lived in Sterling Heights, Mich. but had formerly resided in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area.

She taught at Wayne State University, the University of Michigan at Dearborn, Mercy College and a small New Jersey college. However, much of her life focused upon community activism, a pursuit begun at the University of Michigan as president of the Ukrainian Club. Recently, she was president for over four years of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, an organization of Ukrainian American professionals. Through this organization, she became an instrumental force in organizing the national Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Organizations. She was also a board member of the Ukrainian Village Corporation and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 50 based in Ann Arbor, Mich.

A loving and caring wife and mother, Dr. Kapustij devoted much of her time to her husband, Myron, and daughters,



Rosalie Waskul Kapustij

Carolyn and Cristina. She instilled in her daughters a love and respect for their Ukrainian ancestry and traditions. Especially important to her was the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Dr. Kapustij had a great love and concern for the community. "She had an incredible zest for life and love for others," said Carolyn. "Everyone who knew her will remember her kind and loving soul," added Cristina.

(Continued on page 14)



Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund
272 Old Short Hills Road
Short Hills, New Jersey 07078
TEL: 973-376-5140/ FAX: 973-376-4988

Your donation makes a difference to these children. (please check off):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Please make checks payable to CCRF. Your gift is fully tax-deductible. Thank you!



Team Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

its first medal. In the women's 15-kilometer biathlon, Olena Petrova, 26, of Sumy stormed up from 14th in the early stages to a silver medal finish, only 17.8 seconds behind Bulgarian Ekaterina Dafovska. Lillehammer medalist Valentyna Tserbe-Nesina was fighting the flu and finished 47th, over seven minutes behind the leaders. Tetiana Vodopianova came in 24th, Olena Zubrilova, 28th.

In the women's 5-kilometer cross country, Ms. Terelia was up with the leaders again, finishing 11th. Ms. Shevchenko was 19th, Ms. Pestriakova 40th, with Olena Haiasova right behind at 41st.

In the women's 10K, Ms. Terelia gar-

nered her second fourth-place finish — just 2.9 seconds out of the bronze slot. Her teammates Ms. Shevchenko and Ms. Haiasova came in, respectively, at 20th and 30th.

Things look good for a team medal in the cross-country later in the week.

At least in cross-country skiing, Ukraine is still a matriarchy. In the men's 30-kilometer event, only one competitor from the Black Sea country cracked the top 30: Mykhailo Artiukhov was 29th; Gennadii Nikon was 38th, Oleksander Zarovnyi was 44th.

In the men's 20-kilometer biathlon, Viacheslav Derkach was 50th, Mykola Krupnyk, 63rd.

Far more promising was the outstanding outing of Mykola Skriabin. On February 10, he posted a 16th place after two runs of the slalom in the men's alpine combined. Given that prior to the Games, Sports Minister Valerii Borzov was grouching about the Carpathian facilities available to his nation's competitors, cracking the top 20 of a field with names like Kjetil Aamodt (Norway), Christian Maier (Austria) and Kristian Ghedina (Italy) is just short of miraculous. No doubt Mr. Skriabin's determination, grit and talent had much to do with it.

The men's 90K ski jump was won, not surprisingly, by a Flying Finn — Jani Soinenen. Ukraine's Ivan Kozlov came in 31st; Volodymyr Hlyvka, 47th; Liubym Kohan, 56th.

Games on ice

Ski jumping is very good if you need to face hair-raising challenges to feel alive. Then again, try shooting down an ice-lined tube on a body-length skate. It's the luge! Ukraine's Natalia Yakushenko placed with the elite, in 11th place, in an event that measures changes in hundredths. Lilia Ludan's performance put her in 16th.

In a less hair-raising, but definitely grueling event, the men's 5,000-meter speed skate, Serhii Pryz finished 28th. In the women's 3,000-meters Svitlana Konstantinova was 30th.

In the men's 500-meters speed skating, Oleh Kostromitin's time put him in 35th, far behind the heroics of Japan's Little Giant, Hiroyasu Shimizu, who sent his home-crowd into Beethoven-like flights of joy as he set a new Olympic record of 35.59 seconds.

Figure skating

The figure skating competitions began on February 9 with the pairs event and, as CBC-TV announcer Paul Martini (a former world champion with Barbara Underhill) commented, "inconsistency was the hallmark." Missed jumps were rife, as were falls, two-footed landings, skaters wildly out of sync — even the gold medalists garnered opprobrium from the critics. New York Times's Jere Longman wrote: "[Russians Artur] Dmitriev and his partner, Oksana Kazakova — did an atrocious death spiral that left Kazakova wobbling like a top and unable to lower her head near the ice."

In the most bizarre incident, European Champion and pre-Olympic favorite Anton Sikharulidze tripped up and pulled partner Yelena Berezhnaya down on top of him as they moved into their final pose. They ended up in a heap as the audience gasped. The pair then got up, brushed off some ice shavings and collected the bronze medal.

Ukrainians Yevhenia Filonenko and Ihor Marchenko took advantage of the silliness and disarray at the top. Thirteenth after the short program, they finished with an 11th place performance. This we know from newspaper listings only, because it seems that the U.S. and Canadian TV networks did not consider them worthy of attention.

Kuchma tells conference private business is the key

by Pavel Politiuk

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Private business must become the foundation for the Ukrainian market-oriented economy, and the country's leaders will do everything for its development, President Leonid Kuchma declared at a national meeting of businessmen held in Kyiv on February 10.

"We should understand that business is the foundation of the economy, and we must radically change the stereotype we hold," said Mr. Kuchma. "We must move from the question 'what have I done for the state?' to the question 'what have I done for myself and my family?'"

The president's comments marked the second time in the last week that Ukraine's government authorities have expressed support for its private business sector. The All-Ukrainian Council of Business took place several days after President Kuchma signed a decree aimed at speeding up deregulatory measures widely considered essential for a long-awaited economic revival.

Since obtaining independence in 1991, Ukraine's leaders have declared many times that the development of the business sector is a priority, but in 1997 the non-state sector produced only 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), five times less than in Germany or Italy.

According to Ukraine's government, only 100,500 small and mid-size enterprises and 3,000 cooperatives operated in Ukraine in 1997. They employed only 4.6 percent of Ukraine's work force, including 900,000 businesspeople. This also includes 35,750 private farmers.

The president declared the government's support for the development of the private business sector and admitted that the government could do more to stimulate the country's economic potential. "There is a confrontation between the new tendencies developing in Ukraine's economy and the old bureaucratic apparatus," said President Kuchma, explaining one reason for the slow pace of economic reform.

Burdensome state regulations, according to the president, also inhibit business activity in Ukraine. His decree on deregulation calls for cutting the red tape that has discouraged both foreign investment and domestic businesses.

President Kuchma said the deregulation measures are the first step in a move to a market economy that will lead to the development of a Ukrainian middle class as the foundation of society and a "guarantor of stability."

The decree aims to limit bureaucratic interference in business, easing customs procedures and simplifying the Byzantine licensing and registration requirements that throttle initiative and prompt corruption.

President Kuchma first announced a program of radical economic reform in October 1994, but Ukraine's GDP has continued to drop every year since then. The single achievement of the three-year reform program has been the stabilization of the national currency that occurred in 1997.

Foreign and domestic advisors have repeatedly urged Ukraine to move ahead with structural reforms that have been largely stymied by inertia and conflict among the branches of government.

President Kuchma indicated that to expect economic stabilization without political stability is unrealistic. "We have not achieved success because of an absence of understanding between the branches of power," said the president. "For economic growth we need political consolidation and political stability."

The serious attention that the president and the government are giving private busi-

ness lately has to do with the upcoming parliamentary elections. According to the Central Election Commission about 20 percent of the candidates are businessmen.

President Kuchma said that a more business-oriented composition of the Verkhovna Rada after the elections will lessen serious conflicts between the two branches of power.

"We can expect that the future Parliament will be more pragmatic," Mr. Kuchma told businessmen. "The state and business must hear one another and work together to build our house — Ukraine."

President Kuchma and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, who also addressed the business conference, said that market changes that have occurred in Ukraine are irreversible and that the results of the parliamentary elections in March will not change the direction of market-oriented reforms.

"The market reforms in Ukraine have been set in motion. Today we must talk about improvements, not about initiation," explained President Kuchma.

The Ukrainian government earlier predicted that Ukraine's economy will finally begin to grow in 1998. Prime Minister Pustovoitenko has stated that the GDP will rise by at least 0.5 percent, which would be the first increase since Ukraine gained independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Yuschenko as the next president of Ukraine. The news was announced by party members on January 29. The head of the party's secretariat, Ihor Hryniv, said Mr. Yuschenko is capable of uniting reformist forces into a single political force. However, Mr. Yuschenko said on February 3 that he has no intention of running for president in 1999. He expressed surprise that the Reformy i Porjadok Party had attempted to put him forward as a presidential candidate. Mr. Yuschenko stressed that he will not join any political party, adding that his priorities are to stabilize the hryvnia and bring calm to Ukraine's financial and currency markets. (Eastern Economist)

Rukh parts company with Brodskyi

KYIV — The leaders of Rukh excluded Mykhailo Brodskyi, head of the Dendi concern, and Viktor Chaika, editor-in-chief of newspaper Kievskiy Vedomosti, from their party on January 26. Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil explained that Mr. Brodskyi had violated party discipline by nominating himself for a seat in the Zaliznychi constituency of Kyiv, thus becoming a rival to Yurii Illienko, nominated in the same constituency by a Rukh conference. Mr. Chaika is blamed for creating an electoral group called Kyiany that actively campaigns against official Rukh nominees. Mr. Chornovil claimed the expulsions were not connected with an article published in Kievskiy Vedomosti on January 24 that criticized Chornovil. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine 20th in arms sales

KYIV — Ukraine exported nearly 2 billion hrv (about \$1 million U.S.) worth of weapons in 1997, Reuters reported on January 29. Andriy Kukin, the head of the state arms exporter Ukrspetsexport, said the company signed 170 contracts last year. Ukraine is now the 20th largest arms exporter in the world, having moved up from 30th place in 1996. The newspaper Den (Day) said a huge tank purchase by Pakistan has helped boost sales. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine's standings at Nagano Games

BIATHLON

Women's 15K

2. (Silver) Olena Petrova
24. Tetiana Vodopianova
28. Olena Zubrilova
47. Valentyna Tserbe-Nesina

Men's 20K

50. Viacheslav Derkach
63. Mykola Krupnyk

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

Women's 5K

11. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
19. Valentyna Shevchenko
40. Maryna Pestriakova
41. Olena Haiasova

Women's 10K

4. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
20. Valentyna Shevchenko
30. Olena Haiasova

Women's 15K

4. Iryna Taranenko Terelia
11. Valentyna Shevchenko
23. Maryna Pestriakova

Men's 30K

29. Mykhailo Artiukhov
38. Hennadii Nikon
44. Oleksander Zarovnyi

ALPINE COMBINED

Men's slalom

(results after two runs of the slalom; downhill to be held February 12)

16. Mykola Skriabin

SKI JUMPING

90K Individual

31. Ivan Kozlov
47. Volodymyr Hlyvka
50. Liubym Kogan

SPEED SKATING

Men's 500 meters

35. Oleh Kostromitin

Men's 5,000 meters

28. Serhii Pryz

Women's 3,000 meters

30. Svitlana Konstantinova

FIGURE SKATING

Pairs

11. Yevhenia Filonenko and Ihor Marchenko

LUGE

Women's

11. Nataliia Yakushenko
16. Lilia Ludan

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Self Reliance (N.Y.) funds subscriptions to The Weekly for schools in Ukraine



In December 1997, Stefan Kaczaraj of the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union presented the credit union's donations to two UNA projects aimed at helping Ukraine. A \$5,000 check to the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine was donated to support the Stefanyk Library in Lviv; a \$3,000 donation funded 30 subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly for schools that teach English in Ukraine. Accepting the donations from Mr. Kaczaraj (center) are UNA President Ulana M. Diachuk (left) and Roma Hadzewycz, The Ukrainian Weekly editor-in-chief. That there is a need for such subscriptions in Ukraine was demonstrated recently in a letter received by the Kyiv Press Bureau. Writing from Sloviansk, Donetsk Oblast, Vasyl Horbachuk, dean of philology, notes: "We, the professors and students at the Sloviansk Pedagogical Institute, are very grateful for your paper, The Ukrainian Weekly, which we read regularly during 1997. We hope to continue receiving it in 1998. ... Both our lecturers and our students are very interested in the newspaper, Could we receive three or four issues?" Donations like the one received from Self Reliance may bring about the realization of such requests.

Seniors announce conference date

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The 24th annual conference of the Ukrainian National Association Seniors' Association will take place at Soyuzivka on June 14-19. The executive committee is planning an interesting and enjoyable program.

This is a very well attended event, so it is important that seniors make reservations as soon as possible. Call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641, or write to Ukrainian National Estate, Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446.

THE NEW YORK DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1998 at 1:30 PM

at "Selfreliance" Association

98 Second Avenue, New York, NY

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

5, 6, 8, 16, 19, 86, 130, 158, 184, 194, 200, 204, 205, 256, 267, 293, 325, 327, 361, 450, 489.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary
Iwan Wynnyk, UNA Auditor

Honorary Members of UNA General Assembly:

Joseph Lesawyer John O. Flis
Mary Dushnyck Jaroslaw Padoch

District Committee:

Barbara Bachynsky, Chairman
John Choma, Treasurer

Honorary District Committee Chairmen:

John O. Flis Vasyl Luchkiw Mykola Chomanczuk

Statement and appeal of the UNA Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association – composed of Stefan Hawrysz, William Pastuszek, Stefania Hewryk, Anatole Doroshenko and Iwan Wynnyk – in discharging its duties as stipulated in the UNA By-Laws, conducted a review of UNA operations in the period between Saturday, October 31, and Wednesday, November 5, 1997.

As a result of its review, the Auditing Committee affirms the following:

During the report period, that is, from January 1 to September 30, 1997, important financial operations were conducted in connection with the sale of the UNA headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., and the purchase of a new headquarters in Parsippany, N.J.

1. Financial operations

In September, the 15-story building at 30 Montgomery St. was sold for \$21.2 million. That same month, a new two-story building in Parsippany was purchased for \$4,931,250. To that sum one must add \$1.2 million for renovations and build out for the offices of the UNA and Svoboda Press.

Analyzing the sale of the building in Jersey City, the Auditing Committee is obligated to state that in recent years the building had a serious shortfall, evidence of which is the 1996 deficit totaling \$1,142,923. The deficit was covered by taking funds out of the reserves, which as of January 1, 1997, before the building was sold, stood at \$6,530,660. The new UNA headquarters building in Parsippany has the potential of covering administrative and other costs from rental income.

2. Organizing matters

We know that the Organizing Department is the unit most important to the existence of the UNA because new members are the guarantee of an institution's growth. The more new members, the more income there is from dues, which are the financial basis of the UNA. During the report period from January 1 to September 30, 1997, 643 new members were enrolled, having been insured for a total of \$18,853,737. Who enrolled these members? According to UNA statistics, 12 professional salespersons in the United States enrolled 120 new members insured for \$5,500,000; 17 professional salespersons working in Canada under the direction of Robert Cook enrolled 133 new members insured for \$11,609,000. Combined, these 29 professional salespersons signed up 253 new members insured for \$17,109,000. At the same time, branch secretaries, those tireless builders of the UNA, enrolled 390 new members insured for \$1,744,737. While mentioning the professional sales staff in Canada, it should be noted that they do not sell only UNA insurance products, but also those of Canadian commercial companies.

It also must be mentioned that the director of training salespersons of UNA "products," Robert Cook, received \$87,292 in salary from the UNA during the report period (nine months).

3. Recording Department

Secretary Martha Lysko is responsible for the Recording Department. She conducts broad correspondence with branch secretaries and other officers, and serves them with professional advice regarding UNA insurance, which has become more complicated due to changes in classes. In addition, the duties of the secretary include reviewing applications and issuing insurance certificates. In accordance with the by-laws, the secretary's duties also include safeguarding important UNA documents and convention minutes, and preparing the minutes of meetings of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee.

During the report period, the program of merging small branches was continued where there was a real need to do so. Such mergers took place in 27 branches, while 10 branches underwent a change of secretaries. It is commendable that Martha Lysko has begun to organize seminars during visits to districts; such a seminar was held in Cleveland.

4. UNA publications: Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly

As previously mentioned, the Svoboda daily and The Ukrainian Weekly serve an important informational role that maintains contacts among Ukrainian communities in all countries; even more important is the fact that this is the seventh year our publications are being read in independent Ukraine. Our diaspora is concerned about the fate of Ukraine, and readers find the latest information and news on the pages of our UNA press. Unfortunately, however, a small percentage of the Ukrainians in the United States and Canada values the importance of UNA publications. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that during the first nine months of 1997 Svoboda lost 408 subscribers, while The Ukrainian Weekly lost 246. The deficit for these nine months is \$253,000.

5. Soyuzivka

A review of the bookkeeping and functioning of the Soyuzivka administration affirmed that income during the first nine months of 1997 was \$1,011,000, which is \$64,000 more than in the previous year. The resort's expenses during the same period were \$1,392,000, which is \$94,000 more than in the previous year. And, speaking of expenses, they are increasing each year as a result of repairs of facilities and higher taxes. The deficit for the nine-month period is \$381,000. As in the past, Soyuzivka continues to be popular, serving as a Ukrainian cultural center. The resort has become a popular place to hold weddings, and this is seen in the fact that nearly all the weekends for 1998 are booked for weddings. It is commendable also that with each year the number of our youngest UNA'ers, the preschoolers at "Tabir Ptashat," increases. Analyzing the work of the Soyuzivka administration, it must be underlined that the manager, John A. Flis, with the help of his assistant, Sonia Semanyshyn, is doing everything possible to avoid serious shortfalls.

6. The Auditing Committee unanimously supports concrete steps toward the merger of three associations: the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, the Ukrainian National Aid Association and the Ukrainian National Association, and it will support such moves during the 34th Convention in May 1998.

Almost on a daily basis the American press reports on mergers of large institutions, fac-

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Svoboda Press releases UNA Almanac for 1998

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The Svoboda publishing house has announced that the 1998 Ukrainian National Association Almanac has been published and is being mailed to all subscribers of the Svoboda daily newspaper.

The theme of this year's almanac is the 200th anniversary of the publication of Ivan Kotliarevsky's "Eneida," an event which heralded the use and acceptance of Ukrainian as a literary language. Despite subsequent attempts through political means to destroy the use of Ukrainian as a language of literature, education and political discourse, the publication of "Eneida" had provided a solid basis from which such attempts could be resisted.

The cover of this year's almanac was designed by Bohdan Tytla. The almanac is mostly in Ukrainian, however, a selection on Kotliarevsky, as well as excerpts from "Eneida" have been translated into English.

The 288-page almanac, filled with essays, poems, photographs, calendars and advertisements, contains six sections with several dozen different entries. In addition to the section dedicated to "Eneida," almanac entries cover topics such as the Fourth Universal, Kruty, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the diaspora and



national awakening in Ukraine.

The almanac may be ordered by sending a check or money order for \$12 to: Svoboda, P.O. Box 280, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054. The price includes the cost of postage. Please clearly indicate the address to which the almanac should be sent.

Ambridge hosts children's party

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — UNA Branch 161 here held its annual children's Christmas party on Sunday, December 21, 1997. The 25 children in attendance were treated to movies, refreshments and a visit from St. Nicholas who brought them a bag filled with treats and candy. The children's Christmas party is a longtime tradition for Branch 161; some of the children in attendance were third- and fourth-generation UNA members. The Ukrainian National Association encourages its local branches to host such fraternal activities for its members.



Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

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

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

The Executive Committee
of the Ukrainian National Association announces:

Pre-Convention Membership Drive

Special Awards to Branch Secretaries, Organizers and Members
for applications submitted January through April 1998

Kozak Award: \$100	Requirement: 1 to 5 applications within a minimum of \$300 in total annual premium
Otaman Award: \$250	Requirement: 6 to 10 applications with a minimum of \$700 in total annual premium
Hetman Award: \$500	Requirement: 11 to 15 applications with a minimum of \$1,300 in total annual premium

Special Requirements

1. A check for the full first year premium must accompany each application.
 2. WSP, ESP-65 (single premium) T-23 and flex-life (UL) policies are excluded.
- Awards will be announced and presented at the 34th Convention in Toronto.

THE WILKES-BARRE, Pa. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1998 at 2:00 PM
at 228 Maple Road, Berwick, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

164, 169, 236, 282, 333, 409

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Korchynsky, UNA Advisor

District Committee:

Taras Butrej, Chairman
Tania M. Snively, Secretary
Henry Bolosky, Treasurer

THE ALLENTOWN, Pa. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1998 at 3:00 PM
at the Ukrainian Catholic Church
1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

44, 47, 48, 137, 143, 147, 288, 318, 369, 438

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary
Anna Haras, Honorary Member of UNA General Assembly

District Committee:

Anna Haras, Chairman
Katherine Sargent, Secretary
Maria Kolodrub, Treasurer
Dmitri Mushasty, Honorary Member

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Kuchma and the press

Political combat has reached a fever pitch in and around government circles as the election campaign to the Verkhovna Rada becomes increasingly vitriolic. Most of the mudslinging thus far has come from two combatants for whom the climactic battle will probably not begin until later this year when the race for the presidency heats up.

President Leonid Kuchma and Pavlo Lazarenko, his former ally and prime minister, and now himself a presidential hopeful, are looking for strategic advantages in the parliamentary election season. Both are using tactics that make U.S. politics look like a lovefest. Through proxies they have exchanged charges of financial impropriety and corruption, most of which will probably never be proven.

The two sides have developed strong ties, financial and otherwise, to major media outlets. President Kuchma is commonly known to control several television stations, while Mr. Lazarenko has influence over several newspapers, including Pravda Ukrainy and the widely read Vseukrainskiye Viedomosti. So it is no surprise that much of the vitriol has moved through these media organs, including accusations that Mr. Lazarenko holds an illegal Swiss bank account, that President Kuchma has built himself a palatial country home at government expense and that his current prime minister was involved in a multi-million-dollar swindle involving the renovation of Kyiv's showcase concert hall.

But the political conflict between the two powerful men reached a new and unfortunate level when Minister of Information Zinovii Kulyk suddenly announced the shut-down of Pravda Ukrainy on January 28 because it had improperly re-registered itself last summer as an Antiguan-Ukrainian joint venture. Although Mr. Kulyk said he was merely temporarily halting publication of the newspaper until it had properly registered with government authorities and that the matter was non-political, a question must be asked. Why did the government take months to discover that Pravda Ukrainy was registered improperly? And why now? The timing was perfect. It came just as after the Lazarenko camp accused the Pustovoitenko government, and by association President Kuchma, of financial improprieties in the renovation of the Ukraina Palace of Culture.

This action, aside from ensuring that the Kuchma-Lazarenko wars will continue, again calls into question the president's commitment to freedom of the press and to his role as "guarantor of the Constitution," a role he proudly claims to take very seriously. The guarantor of the Constitution should understand, if he understands democracy at all, that a decision by the government to close an independent mass publication is not taken lightly or impulsively, no matter what the political battle.

In August 1997 The Weekly ran a two-part series written by Ukrainian journalist Serhiy Naboka, in which he documented just how the president was moving to control the Ukrainian media. He called the president's efforts a "soft, yet persistent form of ideological control over editorial direction." We hope that President Kuchma understands that the decision by his Ministry of Information to shut down a news media outlet publication that happens to side with his arch political enemy, comes very close (if it does not yet cross the line from intimidation) to downright censorship.

Political dogfights are vicious affairs, for whatever good or bad reason. The responsibility of the press is to document just those types of political interactions that are occurring today in the heated election season in Ukraine. As probably the most powerful person in Ukraine, President Kuchma has enough political weapons at his disposal not to have to smear the Constitution with political blood.

As Steven Pifer, the new U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, said at an Embassy-sponsored seminar on the media and elections, the Pravda Ukrainy affair "is a complex and complicated issue," but "protecting the rule of law and freedom of the press is vital to democracy."

Whether shutting down Pravda Ukrainy was a political move or simply a very badly timed bureaucratic decision, President Kuchma must allow Pravda Ukrainy to publish again while it brings itself into line with Ukraine's press laws. This is his responsibility as the guarantor of the Constitution.

Feb.
17
1859

Turning the pages back...

Mykola Hamalia, one of Eastern Europe's leading microbiologists and epidemiologists, was born on February 17, 1859, in Odesa and studied at the New Russian University in the port city before

completing a degree at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg in 1883.

In 1886 he traveled to Paris to work with the giant of microbiology, Louis Pasteur, then returned to Odesa to found the first bacteriological station in the Russian Empire and to perform the first rabies vaccination. Hamalia then devoted himself to the study of communicable diseases, such as rabies, tuberculosis, cholera and cattle plague. He founded Odesa's Bacteriological Institute in 1899 and served as its director from its inception until 1908. In 1901-1902 he put his knowledge to practical use as his home town faced an outbreak of plague, then traveled to the Transcaucasus and the Volga region to combat cholera.

In 1910-1913 Hamalia founded and edited the first journal of hygiene and sanitary practice, another first in the empire. In 1912 he assumed the directorship of the Vaccination Institute in the imperial capital, St. Petersburg, staying on in his position following the Communist revolution, right up until 1928. In 1930 he began an eight-year term as director of the Central Institute of Epidemiology and Bacteriology in Leningrad.

In 1938 he was appointed chairman of the Second Moscow Medical Institute's microbiology department, and in the following year founded the All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists. In his final years he headed a laboratory at the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Over his career Hamalia wrote over 300 scientific studies of rabies, the plague, cholera and smallpox, and contributed a number of important discoveries in the field of infectious disease. He died in Moscow on March 29, 1949.

Source: "Hamalia, Mykola," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

CCAU appeal: support the campaign to promote electorate's participation

Further reforms and consolidation of democratic processes in Ukraine, in great measure, will depend on the results of the general elections in Ukraine that will take place on March 29. Leading countries of the world and various international investment circles are paying close attention to the upcoming elections. Ukraine's future depends heavily on the outcome of these elections.

The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine in the U.S.A. (CCAU) and the Institute of Statehood and Democracy, a non-profit, non-governmental organization in Ukraine, which has worked for the past three years to encourage and consolidate the growth of institutions that support Ukraine's independence and democratization processes, will coordinate efforts to monitor the upcoming elections.

Observers from many countries have already been invited, and informational handouts educating the electorate about the upcoming elections are being prepared. At this stage, it is imperative to involve community activists in Ukraine in monitoring the elections, to print electoral fliers and to place appropriate ads in local newspapers. Great effort must also be made to encourage the participation of young adults, who have failed in the past to participate in electoral processes.

The CCAU asks all those who are committed to the future of an independent Ukraine to support these efforts. Your participation can help ensure that the elections will be democratic and fair.

Tax-exempt contributions may be sent to: Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, 16 Manger Road, West Orange, NJ 07052.

NSC official criticizes slow reform in Ukraine

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the Russia, Ukraine and Eurasia Desk for Economic Policy at the National Security Council (NSC), Carlos Pascual, spoke to a lunchtime audience at the Kennan Institute, a part of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, on Monday, January 12. Speaking about the current economic and political reforms in Ukraine, Mr. Pascual stated that at the beginning of 1997 he was optimistic about the continued reform in Ukraine based upon the previous year's breakthroughs, but was sorely disheartened by the slow pace of reform. Adding, "I won't be surprised if 1998 ends up better than it begins," Mr. Pascual supported the notion that the main factor of continued change in Ukraine will be effective political leadership.

However, 1997 was not a year without its successes. A positive year for Ukraine's foreign policy, Mr. Pascual pointed to the signing of the NATO-Ukraine Charter in Madrid in July 1997 and the increasing presence of Ukraine as a central European state. These changes have eliminated Ukraine's previous image as a country in the "gray zone." The globalization of the world's economies has also affected Ukraine and spurred concerns regarding the increasing rate of inflation and lack of the ability to finance economic reforms.

Challenges for Ukraine in 1998 are quite numerous, according to Mr. Pascual. Providing his analysis of the six major areas on which Ukraine needs to focus, Mr. Pascual began with the easiest: opportunities to normalize relations with its neighbors and the rest of Europe. Ukraine's further integration into the European community provides the greatest opportunity for Ukraine to increase security in 1998. Given the U.S. perspective, increased military-to-military exchanges also are an important facet of "real and robust relationships."

Other challenges, however, remain more difficult and will require a tremendous amount of effort by the Ukrainian government. Most notably, Mr. Pascual highlighted the necessity of undertaking macroeconomic stability through tight control on expenditures and money. Cutting expenditures before the March parliamentary elections in Ukraine, may not be a realistic goal according to Mr. Pascual, yet "there is a clear-cut answer. Eventually they [Ukraine] will have to cut expenditures."

For an emerging democracy, one of the greatest challenges is effective leadership. Effective leadership will be needed to

accomplish economic reform, including increasing investor confidence. According to Mr. Pascual, the common wisdom is that it is harder to do business in Ukraine without corruption prompted Congress to respond to lack of investor confidence by requiring the administration to certify by April 30, that business problems are subsiding in Ukraine, and certain investor disputes are being resolved.

A key element in the economic transition of Ukraine is small business development. Mr. Pascual provided a startling statistic: "less than 10 percent of the population [in Ukraine] work in the small/medium business sector." Ukraine must reduce the number of licenses required for business operations and adopt a new tax policy. Much U.S. technical advice is available to this end.

The privatization of the agricultural and energy sectors will lead to a more prosperous and rapidly changing economy in Ukraine, according to Mr. Pascual. Ukraine's potential lies in the vastness of its agricultural sector, which, with increased technology from the Western world, would once again rebuild Ukraine's capacity as the "breadbasket of Europe." In closing, Mr. Pascual accentuated that Ukraine's reform elements are within their grasp and the "U.S. is engaged to help, however, we [the U.S.] can only do more and be more effective if the Ukrainian government leaders follow the economic reform course."

In a question-and-answer session, a participant asked about U.S. government interaction with the Ukrainian American community. Mr. Pascual's response was genuine as he described relations between the U.S. government and the Ukrainian American community as playing "an invaluable role" in enhancing relations between the U.S. and Ukraine. During the past several years since independence, Mr. Pascual said he considers the frank talks and suggestions provided by the community as crucial for increased awareness of Ukrainian issues. He also acknowledged the value of various projects administered by Ukrainian American organizations.

Russian-Ukrainian relations were also discussed during the question-and-answer period. Mr. Pascual said Russia feels that, with the independence of Ukraine, it has lost its empire and territories, while the Ukrainian perception is that Russian dominance thwarted the country's cultural, economic and political life. Much has been done to address these problems, including the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, signed by Presidents Kuchma and Boris Yeltsin at the end of May 1997.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Many faithful have concerns about UOC

Dear Editor:

The Rev. John R. Nakonachny's letter (February 1) accuses Victor Babanskyj (January 11) of "attempts to use scare tactics to frighten the faithful – especially the elderly – who have concerns about our Church's relationship with Constantinople." The truth of the matter is that many faithful, both young and old, have valid concerns which have been reinforced by specific events and actions.

Under the late Patriarch Mstyslav I, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. was affiliated with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in Ukraine. Indeed the hierarchs of both churches issued joint pastoral letters and greetings.

To the best of my knowledge, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in Ukraine did not turn away the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. The hierarchy of the U.S. Church "decided" to seek the jurisdiction of the ecumenical patriarch, who recognizes, and has always recognized only one Orthodox jurisdiction in Ukraine – the Moscow Patriarchate. This recognized jurisdiction has a well-known, lengthy history of helping subjugate the Ukrainian people and trying to eradicate both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches.

The clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. are now allowed to concelebrate only with the clergy in Ukraine that belong to this recognized jurisdiction, that is, the clergy under the Moscow Patriarch. This means that our clergy cannot concelebrate with the same hierarchs and priests from Ukraine who took part in Patriarch Mstyslav's enthronement in Kyiv and funeral in

South Bound Brook, N.J.

Father Nakonachny proudly lists the financial support the U.S. Church provides to Ukraine as proof that we are not abandoning Ukraine. What will be our response if and when the ecumenical patriarch forbids us to support an "unrecognized church" and directs this support to the recognized Church in Ukraine, i.e. to Moscow? Will we submit in order to be "able to sit around the table and discuss our Church's future" with other jurisdictions? Excuse me, but why are we discussing our Church's future with others? Are they discussing their futures with us? Why are we relying on others and not upon ourselves?

Since Patriarch Mstyslav's death there has been an acceleration in the use of English in our Church services. In addition, English has become the primary language in our Consistory and in our seminary. I drive a fair distance, and I know people who drive for hours so that we and our children worship in and hear the language of our forefathers.

Finally, I want to quote from Archbishop Spyridon's (the ecumenical patriarch's representative in America) luncheon address on September 21, 1996, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. "...This morning I also spoke of the realization of one Orthodox Church here in America, and here I echoed the thoughts of His All Holiness Patriarch Bartholomew. We must move forward toward that bright new day when all the Orthodox in this country – Greeks, Russians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Arabs and all the many others – must be united..." I think it is safe to assume that this "united Church" will not be called Ukrainian.

Unfortunately, little is being done to address or alleviate these concerns.

Simon T. Nahnybida
Basking Ridge, N.J.

Thanks for supporting Ukrainian pavilion

Dear Editor:

For the last several weeks I have had the privilege of experiencing a wonderful expression of cultural pride from the Ukrainian community as I have continued to pursue the construction of a temporary pavilion at Walt Disney World's EPCOT Center for a 15-month millennium celebration.

Several years ago, while working with Walt Disney "imagineers" on a proposal for a permanent \$100+million Ukrainian pavilion, I videotaped a series of informal interviews asking tourists, "What is Ukraine?" You can imagine my amusement and frustration when at least 95 percent of the replies included answers like, "Russia" or "a peninsula of Mexico" or "I don't know." These responses prompted the founding of Ukrainian Project Fund, a non-profit corporation whose sole charter is to promote Ukrainian awareness.

Now we have been given the opportunity to have Ukrainian culture on display at Walt Disney World for at least 15 months to as many as 500 million people. Dozens of Ukrainians and friends of Ukrainians from all over the world have lent their support and have offered to do whatever they are able to do within their sphere of influence to make this pavilion a reality.

At this point I would like to thank at least some of these individuals and organizations: members of The Washington Group; Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of

America; Bo Shevchik of Coca-Cola; The Buffalo Group; the Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co.; Orest Deychakiwsky; Paul Bandriwsky; Wolodymyr Dmytrijuk; George Hajduczok; president of The Buffalo Group, Jaroslaw Palylyk; Yurko McKay; Ireneus Harasymiak; Vira Goldman, president of American Friends of Ukraine; Orest Rusynko; Wilton Tift; Gene Kowch; Dick Murphy; Erika Cherko; Adjo Deputat; Myron Deputat; Marty Smith; Bohdan Malaniak, president of the California Association to Aid Ukraine; and Peter Borisow.

Finally, I'd like to express my gratitude to Roma Hadzewycz, editor of this publication, for instantly recognizing the potential impact that a Ukrainian pavilion at EPCOT would have on Ukraine's presence within the world community. As a direct result of the response that I received after Natalia Warren's January 18 article appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly, George Kalogridis, vice-president of EPCOT granted the Ukrainian Initiative a one-month extension for finding sponsorship for this pavilion. We now have until March 1 to find a sponsor.

And what of the future of a the \$100+million permanent pavilion? Depending on the success of the temporary structures, EPCOT will begin construction of the permanent installations in the year 2001. This opportunity to share the celebration of our Ukrainian culture with the entire world should inspire all of us.

I may be reached at (407) 827-4982 or ukraine7@yahoo.com or jason_harper@studio.disney.com.

Taras (Jason) Harper
Lake Buena Vista, Fla.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The best reason for hope

"Ronald Reagan did more than any other single man in the second half of the 20th century to shape our world, yet his presidency and his character remain little understood and often grossly misunderstood."

Thus begins "Ronald Reagan: How an Ordinary Man Became an Extraordinary Leader" by Dinesh D'Souza.

Why is it that Ronald Reagan, who celebrated his 87th birthday February 6, is so mysterious a person and so poorly perceived?

One reason is Mr. Reagan's persona. He remains an enigma. Although he is friendly enough with practically everyone who meets him, he's not given to openness. His official biographer, Edmund Morris, confessed that from a purely human point of view, Mr. Reagan is the most incomprehensible figure he has ever encountered. Even Nancy Reagan found him impenetrable at times. "There's a wall around him," she wrote. "He lets me come closer than anyone else, but there are times when even I feel that barrier."

Another reason he is misunderstood is that he has enemies on both sides of the political spectrum. Liberals despise him because he consistently showed them to be on the wrong side of reality. Some conservatives dislike Mr. Reagan because he was a pragmatist and a compromiser who was more interested in getting the job done than in ideological purity.

What is it exactly that Mr. Reagan accomplished? When he took office the inflation rate and interest rates in the United States were in the double-digits, 12 and 21 percent, respectively. Economic growth and consumer confidence were low. When Mr. Reagan left office, the inflation rate was down around 3 percent and interest rates decreased by 50 percent.

His foreign policy achievements are even more astounding. When he took office, the Soviet Union was on a roll and it appeared that Nikita Khrushchev's boast that the Soviets would "bury America" was a distinct possibility. Much of the Third World seemed enamored of the Soviet model. Between 1974 and 1980, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, South Yemen, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Grenada and Nicaragua fell under Soviet influence, and Afghanistan was ready to fall. During President Reagan's tenure dictatorships disintegrated in Chili, Haiti and Panama, and nine more countries – Bolivia, Honduras, Argentina, Grenada, El Salvador, Uruguay, Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the Philippines moved toward democracy. The USSR agreed to destroy its SS-20 missiles and to pull its troops out of Afghanistan.

Despite all of his monumental accomplishments, including carrying all but one state in the 1984 presidential election, Time magazine named Mikhail Gorbachev their "Man of the Decade" in 1990.

Before, during and after Mr. Reagan's tenure in office, leftist pygmies have contravened his accomplishments. "Reagan seems to be a nostalgic figure whose time has passed," declared Richard Reeves in Esquire in 1979. "Ronald Reagan is an ignoramus," wrote John Osborne in the New Republic in 1990. "He is the most dangerous person ever to come this close to the presidency," warned the Nation on November 1, 1980. "He is a menace to the human race."

In his "evil empire" speech on March 8, 1983, President Reagan called the Cold War a "struggle between right and wrong, good and evil." Calling upon the evangeli-

cal in the audience to pray for the salvation of all who live in totalitarian darkness, so that "they will discover the joy of knowing God," he reminded his listeners that the Soviet Union was "the focus of evil in the modern world."

"The evil is in the White House at the present time," responded House Speaker Tip O'Neill in 1984.

In 1987, Mr. Reagan stood on the border between east and west Berlin and challenged Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear down this wall." House Speaker Jim Wright was shocked. "It just makes me have utter contempt for Reagan," he said. "He spoiled the chance for relations between our two countries." Columnist Anthony Lewis of The New York Times was outraged by such rhetoric calling it "simplistic," "sectarian," "terribly dangerous" and "primitive." The idea that "a diplomacy of abuse will make the Russians cry 'uncle' is fantasy," he wrote. The Soviet Union will not "disappear because we want it to," concluded Mr. Lewis, and for that reason "there is no escape from the hard work of relating to the Soviet Union." Other doves were even more emphatic, urging Mr. Reagan to abandon his "foolish" policy to roll back the Soviets. As late as 1989, economist Lester Thurow wrote that the Soviet Union's "economic achievements bear comparison with those of the United States."

Staggered by President Reagan's undeniable success, the left has recently revised its view of Mr. Reagan as an economy-wrecking, war-mongering monster. They have adopted, instead, what Mr. D'Souza calls the Revised Standard Version (RSV) of the past. Yes, they acknowledge, the Cold War is over and we do enjoy peace and prosperity, but it has little to do with Ronald Reagan; Mr. Reagan was little more than an amiable dunce with incredible luck.

According to Strobe Talbott, Mr. Clinton's Russia "expert," the Soviet system went "into meltdown because of inequities and defects at its core." The Soviet Union "never was" the threat that the right said it was. The doves in the great debate of the past 40 years were right all along. This view has been echoed by such luminaries as diplomat George Kennan, journalist Raymond Garthoff and others of that ilk.

Did Ronald Reagan accomplish all that he promised? Hardly. Although he cut taxes in 1981, and later brought about significant tax reform, there were sizable budget increases. Military spending alone went from \$187 billion in 1980 to \$286 billion in 1989. Nor was President Reagan successful in trimming the federal bureaucracy. He never did abolish the Department of Education and he signed legislation creating a new Cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs. The Iran-Contra debacle during the waning years of his presidency was also a source of national discord.

In the end, however, the Reagan Revolution was a triumph. "As a national and world leader Reagan succeeded where countless self-styled men have failed because he had a vision for America, he was not afraid to act, and he believed in the good sense and decency of the American people," concludes Mr. D'Souza. "In a democratic society, the extraordinary success of this in many ways quite ordinary man gives us the best reason for hope."

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DIRT

(A tragedy)

by Vadym Semenko

The short gray December day created a similarly gray mood for my interlocutors traveling in the compartment of the train traveling from Kyiv to Lviv. The morning had begun with the usual queue to the toilet: the people stood meekly in the aisle, one behind the other, holding towels in their hands.

Across from me sat an old woman in a black kerchief that nearly concealed her gray hair, were it not for several unruly strands. Her pale blue eyes blinked rarely, looking straight out the window; from time to time she would exhale deeply — evidence, I thought, of some spiritual trauma or grief. They hadn't brought the tea yet and I, a young journalist returning from the capital of independent Ukraine, was eager to start a conversation with this silent elderly woman. I wanted to somehow raise her spirits, to share with her my good mood.

"Don't worry, babusia (grandmother), it's only three hours or so before we reach Lviv," I said. She slowly turned her gaze from the window to the table and then looked me straight in the eyes. "Son, do you have a family, a wife, children?"

"Yes," I responded cheerfully, happy that I had succeeded in beginning a conversation. "I am married, but we have no children yet."

"And you don't need them," she answered abruptly. "Raising them, educating them and protecting them was the goal of my life. And what of it? Only grief and trouble," she added hopelessly, gesturing with a sense of dismissal.

"Well, nothing is without its problems. Even in America ..." I began.

"In America, you say? What do you know about America?"

"America is the most powerful and richest country in the world. And our Ukraine will be like America some day. After all, we are free now," I replied confidently.

"What did you say? Free? From whom? Why, the same people who sat in positions of authority 10, 15 years ago, continue to sit in those same chairs. The ones who killed then, are the same ones who kill today!"

I could not believe that this was the same quiet grandmother whom I had been observing earlier as she sat across from me. Her eyes were burning with passion, her voice was strong, as if it were about to erupt. Out of the corner of my eye I could see that our conversation had attracted the attention of other passengers, who were now tilting their heads out of neighboring compartments.

"But in every state there are criminals, and everywhere there are incidents of killings," I answered.

"Incidents? What are you saying? Not incidents, but a system — a system of killings. I have seen this from the time I was a little girl. Now I am 66. All my life I saw death and murder as a result of this system. The best and the most innocent people die, those who work hard and have attained something. Earlier the Communists took everything; now everything is taken by the same people, except that they call themselves 'democrats' now. They have joined 'democratic' parties. But their essence remains the same: as they stole then, they steal now; as they killed then, they kill today; as they plundered then, they plunder today. The only difference is in the methods they use."

During our conversation, our compartment somehow filled up with more and more people who had come to listen. And there were even more people gathered outside in the aisle.

"Can you cite some examples to support your statements?" I interjected carefully.

"Examples? As if it were difficult to find examples," she replied. "Ask anyone — it's just that not everyone will tell you the truth because they are afraid. I am no longer afraid of anything. After all, everybody knows what is happening in the cities and villages, but not everyone has realized that the most terrible has come to pass. During Soviet times Black Marias took people away during the night; people disappeared — some forever, others for decades into Siberian prisons where they were tortured. And have any of these torturers, those who arrested people in the dark of night, whether it was the KGB, or the party henchmen and murderers — have any of them stood trial to answer for their crimes? Have any of you people heard of such a thing?"

"No," came the answer from within our compartment and from the corridor.

"No," she continued, "And this cannot happen. Because who will try them? Who will question them? Those people still are in power; even today they control the militia and the KGB, except that today it is known as the SBU [Sluzhba Bezpeky Ukrainy, i.e., Security Service of Ukraine]. And the Communist leaders have come to be called 'businessmen.' And through their 'businesses' they have brought the nation to economic collapse, to poverty, because they care only about how to steal more, how to sell it abroad and whom to rob.

"And the most horrifying thing is this: Our youth, our children from proper homes, from hard-working families, those 16- to 18-year-old teenagers see that their parents cannot feed their families, although they work from morning to night each God-given day and then do not get paid by their Communist-businessmen bosses. So a businessman calls the young 16-year-old boy and says: Do you want to earn 50 hryvni [approximately \$25 U.S.] per hour? And who wouldn't want to earn that much? Especially when the boy knows his father's salary is 70 hryvni per month, and that he has not been paid for six months anyway, and there isn't a single piece of bread in the house. So, of course, the boy answers: 'Yes, just tell me what to do. And when do I start?' The businessman laughs: 'Oh, not so fast. Here's an advance of 50 hryvni. My assistant will call you about when to come to work.' And so, the next day, that assistant shows up and says: 'A guy has just arrived here from Greece. He made big bucks there, and brought over a car and all kinds of expensive and interesting items. Go and tell him that he has to share with us. Two or three other boys will go along with you. We know he has brought over \$12,000, so that if he wants his beautiful 3-year-old daughter to live, he has to pay us \$10,000. He can keep \$2,000 for himself."

"Well, that's rare. That's robbery," I commented.

"Yes," she replied. "This is robbery, but this robbery is only the new ways and means used by our own much-valued authorities. That is how they approached my son, who worked for five years in America on the most difficult construction jobs and then had to return — even though I wrote to him and told him not to return. There he at least had a means to live, to work and to provide for his family. Here it is very difficult to do that. But his visa to America ran out. He, his wife

and 2-year-old son returned to their small apartment in Kyiv.

"A so-called businessman's messengers came about a month later and they needed all the money they had brought from America. The criminals knew the exact amount of money that my son had to declare upon entering Ukraine. After they returned to Kyiv, my son and his wife did not tell anyone, not even me, that they had money, but the mafia — that is, our authorities — knew everything. And, even though my children no longer had the full amount they had brought back because they had bought some things for their apartment, some furniture, a car, and paid for transporting some items from America, they had \$3,000 left. The messengers took the full amount and told them to find the rest and give it to them within five days — if not, their little boy would not live.

"My children had no choice. They went to the militia and told them everything, even though they suspected that the militia is tied to the mafia. Five days later the businessman's messengers came again to demand the money; the militia 'could not come,' even though they knew the criminals would be there. And these messengers looked my son straight in the eyes and said: 'Don't go anywhere, not to the militia, not to the president himself, because we hold the power and we know everything. We're telling you, give us the money.'

"My son began to beg them to take anything they want, telling them there really was no money left. Then the criminals tied up my son, taped his mouth, and right before his eyes, one by one, tortured his wife — all the while demanding the money that did not exist. And then ..." The woman stopped cold, turned her gaze away toward the window, and then continued. "Now I am returning from the funeral. Our little American — their little boy was born in America — is no longer on this earth. My little grandson is gone. My daughter-in-law is in the hospital. My son is in a psychiatric institution. Someone brought him to the funeral.

"So, son, perhaps you don't need any children. See what is happening in our, as you described it, free Ukraine. Or maybe I'm saying this out of grief because the children are our hope, the continuation of our life, our future and the future of our nation. But where is the solution to today's situation?"

The train slowed down. We were approaching Lviv. The people quietly filed out, like ghosts, getting ready to disembark. Everyone was silent. And I could not find any words to comfort this downtrodden, grief-stricken woman. I was no longer returning from an assignment in Kyiv; I felt as if I were returning from a funeral.

I thought: if only we could walk away from our problems just like I am walking out of this train.

The woman in the black kerchief walked away from the platform slowly, insecurely, without looking back.

Small raindrops covered the dirty gray snow, but they could neither melt the snow, nor wash away the dirt.

The story above is by a writer from Ukraine. Though a fictional account, it is based on numerous true stories about the atmosphere and life in Ukraine today. The original Ukrainian-language version of the story was first published in January in the Lviv newspaper Ukrainskyi Shliakh.

IN MEMORIAM: Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, tireless promoter of Ukrainian music

by Halia Talpash Wawryshyn

TORONTO — Wolodymyr Kolesnyk, artistic director, choirmaster, conductor, musical scholar, pedagogue and tireless promoter of Ukrainian music, died on November 7, 1997, at his home here after a heroic battle with cancer. He was 69 years old.

Maestro Kolesnyk was a man with a worldwide reputation, many friends and colleagues. Single-minded in his pursuit of musical excellence, sometimes controversial, he was, without doubt, a powerful figure on the Ukrainian musical scene both in Ukraine and in North America.

Wolodymyr Kolesnyk was born on September 7, 1928, in Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine. He graduated with distinction from Kyiv's Tchaikovsky State Conservatory in 1952. He had a distinguished career with the Kyiv State Opera and Ballet Theater which began in 1949. While still a student, he was invited to be assistant choirmaster. In 1954 he was appointed chief choirmaster of the theater's chorus, and in 1969 he assumed one of the most prestigious posts in the Ukrainian musical world as the theater's general and artistic director. Nearly 900 people worked under his command, and he performed with many of the world's leading singers and mastered a repertoire of more than 80 operas of both classical and modern composers.

In addition, he edited musical anthologies, produced several musical films, recorded operatic works on the Melodiya label, wrote articles and reviews for periodicals, and taught conducting at the Kyiv Pedagogical Institute and the Kyiv State Conservatory. In recognition of his prolific artistic career, he was given several awards and honorary titles.

Neither the honors nor his esteemed position, however, were enough to compensate for the stifling artistic atmosphere of the Soviet Union during the period of stagnation. With his family, Maestro Kolesnyk left Ukraine in 1973. He first went to Australia, where he conducted at the Sydney Opera House and appeared in radio concerts with the Adelaide and the Perth symphony orchestras.

In 1974 he came to Canada and chose Toronto as his home. He soon gathered around him a core group of singers and music lovers and so began the North American phase of his musical career. Only a year after his arrival he staged Hulak-Artemovsky's opera "Zaporozhian Kozak Beyond the Danube" in Toronto. In 1977 he became the artistic director of the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association, as well as the choirmaster of the Opera Chorus, positions he retained for 20 years, until the year of his death.

Maestro Kolesnyk was responsible for many musical firsts in North America. In 1979 he brought Vachnianyn's four-act opera "Kupalo" to the North American stage for the first time. After seeing a performance of the opera, the Toronto Star music critic William Little wrote, "this was some of the best choral singing heard and this by an amateur choir." Mr. Kolesnyk conducted the first performances outside the Soviet Union (in Toronto, New York, Chicago and Cleveland) of Liudkevych's cantata-symphony "The Caucasus." He presented the North American premieres of Sichynsky's opera "Roksolana" (concert version) and Bortniansky's "Alcides." He was the creative initiator of Montreal composer George Fiala's Fourth Symphony, his Concerto for Piano and Chorus and of Kikta's "Divine Liturgy" and "Sacred Dnipro."

The world premiere, in April 1996, of Kikta's contemporary cantata "Sacred Dnipro" was Maestro Kolesnyk's last grand public performance. Staged to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, the production at Toronto's Roy Thomson Hall featured both the Opera Chorus of Toronto and the Dnipro Choir of Edmonton, with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

In his 23-year career in North America, Mr. Kolesnyk made numerous concert appearances with symphony orchestras in prestigious concert halls in Toronto, Edmonton, Hamilton, Montreal and Ottawa as well as in Carnegie Hall in New York and at the Chicago Lyric Theatre.

From 1978 Mr. Kolesnyk worked with the Dnipro Choir of Edmonton and made frequent trips to that city for rehearsals. In 1991 with the Dnipro Choir, he staged an original work, "Conquerors of the Prairies," by the Edmonton composer C.Yaremen, written to mark the centenary of Ukrainians in Canada. Every summer for 20 years (1976-1997) Maestro Kolesnyk held workshops for future conductors in Edmonton. Over the years, about 200 participants took part in the workshops.

For 10 years Mr. Kolesnyk was also the conductor of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit and traveled there regularly for rehearsals. Twice he led the ensemble on successful and acclaimed tours of Ukraine. For his contributions to Ukrainian culture, Mr. Kolesnyk was awarded a medal by President Leonid Kuchma.

The Bortniansky Project was another undertaking by the maestro. It involved locating the originals of the 18th centu-

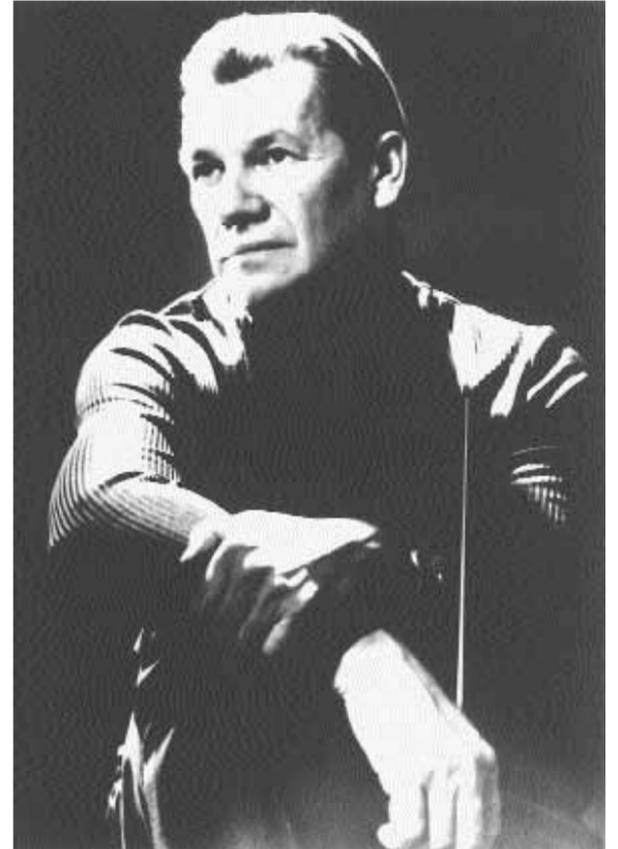
ry composer's works in the British Museum of London, organizing and assembling a choir of appropriate voices and learning and exploring the poetic and musical texts with singers on contract from many parts of Canada and the U.S. A five-volume record set was made, the first time that all 35 of Bortniansky's religious concertos for choir were performed according to the original text and in the order set by the composer himself.

Maestro Kolesnyk did not complete all of his musical projects. Maestro Kolesnyk spent three years researching and editing the original works of Artem Vedel. He recovered and restored Vedel's manuscripts, which had been buried in the vaults of the Central Library of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv. Until unearthed by Maestro Kolesnyk, Vedel's manuscripts, containing his prodigious musical legacy, had remained hidden and inaccessible for performance. Before his death, Maestro Kolesnyk was trying to find financing for the publication of the 400-page volume "Masterpieces of Ukrainian Classical Music: Artem Vedel 1767-1808" containing Vedel's Liturgy and Twelve Sacred Concerti.

Although the maestro did not live to see the publication of Vedel's works, the Ukrainian Music Society of Alberta, the Canadian Ukrainian Opera Association of Toronto and music lovers across Canada have organized the Vedel Project to publish Vedel's works. This wonderful music will then be accessible to artists and choirs around the world so that Vedel can become part of the global repertoire. This will be Wolodymyr Kolesnyk's last gift to the world of music he loved so well.

Along with his colossal talent, drive and steely determination to accomplish his aims often in the face of harsh adversity, Mr. Kolesnyk was a man of quiet humility and infinite warmth. He deeply touched and inspired all who worked with him. There was a strong core of enthusiasts in the choruses and opera associations in Canada who were always ready to follow their maestro into whatever project he undertook. They knew that anything he touched would be successful and significant. He was a man who did not rest on his laurels but constantly strove to attain new goals. Even during his last days, when he was very ill, Mr. Kolesnyk had a keyboard, a computer and a pile of notes near his bed and he would record any new idea that would come to him. Although he was in great pain, he refused to accept morphine as he did not want to dull his mind which was still brimming with ideas.

Wolodymyr Kolesnyk is survived by his wife, the talented opera singer Hanna Kolesnyk, and a son, Maxim Kolesnyk, who resides in Caledon with his wife and daughter. Mrs. Kolesnyk, a former soloist with the Kyiv State



Wolodymyr Kolesnyk

Opera Company, sang in many operatic and concert performances staged by her husband in Australia, Europe, Canada and the U.S. On her recently recorded CD she dedicates a lovely aria to her husband and loving companion of many years.

Wolodymyr Kolesnyk was loved by all who came to know him and who worked with him. He leaves a deep void and he will be sorely missed. It was, ironically, our good fortune that the Soviet authorities hounded him out of his native land for we in Canada had a wonderful friend, conductor and teacher. Hanna Kolesnyk took the maestro's earthly remains to Kyiv for burial. May he forever rest in peace and may music lovers everywhere always remember his contribution to his beloved art. Vichnaia Pamiat, dorohyi Maestro!

Halia Talpash Wawryshyn is a retired teacher in Toronto who sang in Wolodymyr Kolesnyk's Opera Chorus for many years.

Ukrainian film to be shown at Freedom Film Festival

LOS ANGELES — A new film festival — the 1997-1998 Freedom Film Festival — will kick off its Los Angeles run after a weeklong opening run in the nation's capital in December 1997. The festival here will begin on February 26 with a gala and screening at the Paramount Theater on the Paramount studio's lot in Hollywood.

The festival will celebrate the effects of democracy and freedom on Central and Eastern European filmmakers who have labored for years under oppression and whose important works are being seen here now, many for the first time. New and classic films were selected for the festival by The American Cinema Foundation in collaboration with the prestigious Karlovy Vary International Film Festival (KVIFF) from the Czech Republic.

"The Freedom Film Festival honors the kind of integrity and courage inspired by the overthrow of tyranny. We are proud to bring Americans a glimpse of this century's most significant explosion of filmmaking talent," stated Gary McVey, executive director of the American Cinema Foundation.

The 1997-1998 Freedom Film Festival will present such classic films as Polish director Andrzej Wajda's masterful 1976 film, "Man of Marble," which preceded the revolutionary Solidarity movement in Poland.

New films in the festival that have recently grabbed the attention of film industry insiders include "Poznan '56," a bitter remembrance of the depths of the Iron Curtain era from Poland, directed by Philip Bajon; "The Forgotten Light," the controversial story of a Catholic priest who defies the authorities, winner of the Jury Prize at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival, directed by Vladimir Michalek; Russia's "The Thief," directed by Pavel Chukrai and touted as a possible Oscar nominee; and Ukraine's "Assassination: An Autumn Murder in Munich," directed by Oles Yanchuk, a political thriller set in post-war Germany that has been compared to films

like "Z" and "All The President's Men."

The festival played to a sold-out audience at the American Film Institute's (AFI) National Film Theater at the Kennedy Center in Washington on December 2-6, 1997. Robert Duvall opened the festival, with his recollections of filming in Eastern Europe and as numerous diplomats and the foreign press corps listened, Mr. Duvall promoted his idea for a "radical center" that cares about the human rights abuses of post-war Eastern Europe. Eva Zaoralova, the director of the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival, stirred the crowd with her vivid personal remembrances of the Communist era, and Lionel Chetwynd, president of the American Cinema Foundation, talked about the role a thoughtful Hollywood can play in shaping world opinion.

The Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held each year in the Czech Republic has been Central Europe's leading film festival for over 50 years. In recent years the festival has brought a body of important work to the attention of the world. Founded in 1946, the KVIFF was kept under ideological control until the fall of communism. Since 1990, the festival has gained prestige as one of the world's most important sources of filmmaking skill as the works of exiled directors and new talent has been revealed. The Freedom Film Festival will allow Americans to experience the works of the KVIFF.

The American Cinema Foundation (ACF) is a non-profit, non-partisan group headquartered in Los Angeles and dedicated to recognizing films and television programs that exemplify positive social values, such as tolerance, respect for others and freedom of thought.

The Freedom Film Festival is open to the public from Friday, February 27, through Tuesday, March 3. Tickets are available, on the day of the performance, from the box office of the Laemmle Monica Theater at 1332 Second St., Santa Monica, Calif.; (310) 394-9741.

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Appeals court hears...

(Continued from page 1)

by the FCC's rejection of what the appellant argues are "CBS's egregious linguistic mistranslations" (of the western Ukrainian word "zhyd" [Jew] repeatedly mistranslated in the report as the derogatory "kike"); CBS's portrayal of Ukrainian boy scouts as an anti-Semitic organization; and alleged CBS misuse of a German wartime propaganda film to impute Ukrainian, as opposed to German, responsibility for the rounding up and destruction of thousands of Jews in western Ukraine.

FCC officials would not comment on the hearing except to state their belief that, in what they described as an honest disagreement between the Ukrainian community and the FCC, Mr. Serafyn had not met the high extrinsic evidence standard required for a formal hearing and associated discovery of evidence relating to the substantive issues alleged in the appellant's briefs.

CBS did not respond to The Weekly's telephone requests for comments.

Mr. Belendiuk mentioned that CBS had made some settlement overtures following the oral appellate argument, but that his client's suggestions that CBS apologize and admit the alleged misrepresentations in "The Ugly Face of Freedom" were not deemed acceptable to the powerhouse broadcaster which has long been one of the top three U.S. television networks. CBS recently merged with Westinghouse Electric Corp.

According to Mr. Belendiuk, CBS is deeply worried that a full-blown hearing on the merits of the case before the FCC is potentially disastrous, as the network stands to lose its broadcast license nationwide should it be found liable for intentional or reckless misrepresentation by airing news distortion.

When asked to predict the decision of the three-judge appellate panel, FCC officials were not prepared to comment on the situation. Mr. Belendiuk was somewhat more upbeat in his assessment, reiterating that the court was troubled by various points seemingly cast aside by the FCC in its decision to not grant Mr. Serafyn a hearing.

Mr. Belendiuk also noted that, should the court grant his client's request for a full hearing, the FCC would be required to schedule such and allow for discovery of

evidence within CBS's possession, which could be entered at the hearing to show intentional or reckless misrepresentation and news distortion. Should Mr. Serafyn's appeal be denied, appeals to the entire District of Columbia Circuit (known as "en banc") or to the U.S. Supreme Court are a strong possibility.

A decision is expected on the appeal by May.

It should be recalled that a number of actions originally were brought against CBS, its affiliates, and, later, Westinghouse Electric, by various plaintiffs, among them Mr. Serafyn, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Oleg Nikolyszyn of Providence, R.I. All these cases were later combined into one action, insofar as they all stemmed from the same event, broadcasts of ("The Ugly Face of Freedom"), and the relief sought by the various plaintiffs was closely related.

Just the beginning

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — After presenting his 10-minute oral argument on January 23 on behalf of the appellants in the case of Alexander J. Serafyn v. the Federal Communications Commission, Arthur Belendiuk, a communications law attorney based in Washington, observed, "The job is just beginning."

When asked about the next step, Mr. Belendiuk explained, "If the court rules in our favor, we have to go back to the FCC, get depositions and argue our case. This will be a massive undertaking."

He was seconded by Bohdanna Pochoday, president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, who said, "it is only after these appellants' oral arguments, that the FCC and CBS are finally taking the Ukrainian community's allegations of news distortion seriously."

Mr. Belendiuk added, "Literally hundreds of hours of research and writing, and thousands of dollars in out-of-pocket expenses went into just the preparation of this brief today." He cited the work of Andrea Kochan, a law school graduate of George Washington University, who did extensive research for the case during the summer of 1997.

Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 6)

atories and banks. They unite and do not question what they will be called after their merger; instead, they plan how to provide for the economic development of the new entity. We should have vision and look several decades ahead; we should ask ourselves: what fate awaits our fraternal associations? It is not yet too late. We do not need to support three administrations, spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The merger of three associations will save us \$1 million annually — and possibly even more. With the funds saved we can continue to publish Svoboda as a daily.

7. The Auditing Committee is troubled by the deficits of the Canadian insurance operation. According to the reports of Acting Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, the deficit for the past three years (1994-1996) was more than \$1 million (Canadian). That is why the Auditing Committee unanimously recommends that the Executive Committee act immediately to stop this deficit of the Canadian office.

8. Referring to its report about UNA publications, the Auditing Committee appeals not only to members of the UNA, but to the entire patriotic Ukrainian community to become subscribers to Svoboda for \$2 per week. Can we allow our famous 104-year-old Svoboda to stop being a daily newspaper?

9. The Auditing Committee also appeals to the young generation, to young couples and professionals to become subscribers to The Ukrainian Weekly, which is considered to be the best English-language ethnic newspaper in North America.

10. The Auditing Committee gives recognition to UNA President Ulana Diachuk for the professional conduct, along with her "team" of the two-day move of the UNA Home Office from its old headquarters to its new facilities.

11. The Auditing Committee calls on district committee and branch officers to become involved in the organizing campaign so that all branches will have new members during this convention year.

For the Auditing Committee:
Stefan Hawrysz, chairman
William Pastuszek, vice-chairman
Stefania Hewryk, secretary
Anatole Doroshenko and Iwan Wynnyk, members

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Choices galore...

(Continued from page 1)

the proportion of the vote it receives, while the other half will come from 225 electoral single-mandate districts, where both party representatives and independents are allowed to run.

In the vote for political parties the appeal of a well-recognized name on the ballot has not been lost on political organizations. Since the March 29 ballot will list the 30 registered political parties along with the top five names on each party's candidate list, parties have packed the top of their candidate lists with well-known political, sports and entertainment figures in hopes of attracting voters to their ticket. The Social-Democratic Party (United) has included the well-known owner of the Dynamo Soccer Club, Hryhorii Surkis, while Rukh's top five includes the heralded Ukrainian folk singer Nina Matvienko.

But an extensive survey done in January by Democratic Initiatives in conjunction with the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology and the Center for Political Research and Conflict Studies, which questioned 10,000 voters in all of Ukraine's regions, found that the Communist Party, one party that has refrained from pushing celebrity, remains the strongest.

The poll – the largest ever conducted in Ukraine – shows the Communists winning 11.2 percent of the vote. Falling in behind them is the right-of-center Rukh, at 9.5 percent. Then comes the Socialist Party/Agrarian Party coalition at 6.3 percent, followed by the National Democratic Party, considered the party of power and led by Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, at 5.6 percent. Next in line are the Social Democratic Party (United) of Leonid Kravchuk and Yevhen Marchuk at 4.5 percent and Pavlo Lazarenko's Hromada Party at 2.6 percent. (See Table 1)

Mykola Pohrebyskyi, director of the Kyiv Center for Political Research and Conflict Studies, said two parties, Rukh and Hromada, had markedly improved their position in the last two months. "Rukh has gained the most – almost two points," said Prof. Pohrebyskyi. Because a party must attain at least 4 percent of the electoral vote before it can obtain a single seat in the Verkhovna

Rada under current law, the results of the Democratic Initiative poll suggest that only four parties, as of January, are capable of such an achievement.

However, Hromada, which Prof. Pohrebyskyi explained had almost no voter recognition last year, now has a considerable and growing base of support. "In the last month Hromada has climbed dramatically and now also has a chance," he said.

As many as nine political parties could pass the 4 percent barrier on March 29, because 46 percent of the respondents were undecided, predicted Prof. Pohrebyskyi. He explained that the survey was structured so that it only considered people who were at least fairly sure that they would vote.

However, the landscape for the by-party election could change even more drastically if Ukraine's Constitutional Court decides that the 4 percent barrier is unconstitutional. The court is currently reviewing the election law, which Prof. Pohrebyskyi believes may result in a decision that the 4 percent barrier is unconstitutionally exclusive. The court could decide to lower that threshold.

"There is a chance that the 4 percent barrier may be eliminated altogether," Prof. Pohrebyskyi said.

He believes such a decision would considerably lessen the number of seats the Communist Party could take. He suggested that having no barrier would most benefit the center, while a scenario that would include a 4 percent barrier with seven parties making the cut would give leftist political parties the most seats in the new Verkhovna Rada. (See Table 2)

He explained that 9.9 percent of the support for centrist parties is diffused among several lesser parties that would not get seated if they needed to obtain 4 percent of the electoral vote.

"The center has the most strength, about 22.6 percent," pointed out Prof. Pohrebyskyi, "but nearly half is among parties that won't make the mark."

Prof. Pohrebyskyi also said that although his studies suggest the youth vote would considerably aid the political center and right, there is no reason to expect such support. "Unfortunately, the youth do not want to vote," he explained. "Those who do are supporting pro-business forces. But most are not going to vote."

TABLE 1: SUPPORT FOR PARTIES AS OF JANUARY

	Parties (blocs)	Percent	Total %
Left	Communist Party	11.2	20
	Socialist + Peasants Parties	6.3	
	Others (3 parties)	2.5	
Center	National Democratic Party	5.6	22.6
	Social-Democratic Party	4.5	
	Hromada	2.6	
	Others (19 parties)	9.9	
Right	Rukh	9.5	11.4
	Others (5 parties)	1.9	
	Total of all above	54	54
	Undecided		46

TABLE 2: SCENARIOS FOR NUMBER OF PARTY SEATS

Scenario	Left	Center	Right
Without 4% barrier	81	113	31
With 4% barrier, 10 parties	85	110	30
With 4% barrier, 7 parties	103	86	36



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Monday, March 2

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta is holding a lecture by Dr. Vladyslav Verstiuk, Institute of Ukrainian History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, who will speak on the topic "Conceptual Principles for the Study of the History of the Ukrainian Revolution" (in Ukrainian). The lecture will be held in the CIUS library, Athabasca Hall, at 4:30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 3

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College is offering three workshops on Ukrainian culture beginning Tuesday, March 3: Pysanky – Ukrainian Egg Decorating, one lesson, Monday, March 9, 6:30-9:30 p.m., fee: \$25; a Bandura Workshop, which started February 5 and runs through March 12, 7-9 p.m., fee: \$40; and Ukrainian Embroidery, especially the techniques used in "hlad" (satin stitch) and "merzhyky" (cut and drawn work), Tuesdays, March 3-31, 7-9 p.m., fee: \$40. To register call Manor's Professional Development Office, (215) 884-2218.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday-Sunday, March 27-29

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The League of Ukrainian Catholics of America is holding its annual retreat for the faithful of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and surrounding areas. Open to all faithful, this weekend of prayer, reflection and fellowship will be held at St. Mary's Villa Retreat Center. The Lenten Retreat theme is "Growing in Wisdom and Grace," under the direction of Msgr. George Appleyard. The retreat will center on the challenge of growth, even in the face of diminishing expectations. It will focus on the process of forgiveness, so essential to further growth, and on acceptance. An open forum for questions and discussion will be part of each day's work. A fee of \$85 (check payable to League of Ukrainian Catholics) will cover the cost of a room from Friday to Sunday and meals for Saturday and Sunday. A light meal will be offered on Friday for an additional \$5 per person. Make checks payable to Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate. For reservations write to: Marion C. Hrubec, 400 Dewey Ave., Saddlebrook, N.J. 07663-5902. For additional information call Helen Labinsky, (203) 838-6242.

Rosalie Waskul-Kapustij...

(Continued from page 4)

The panakhyda was held on January 16, with the Very Rev. Patrick Paschak OSBM and the Very Rev. Bernard Panczuk OSBM of St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York presiding; along with the Very Rev. Roberto Lucavei OSBM from Immaculate Conception Church in Hamtramck, Mich. The Revs. Panczuk and Paschak, dear friends of Rosalie Waskul-Kapustij, graciously traveled many miles for the panakhyda and to celebrate the requiem liturgy, which was offered on January 17 at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian

Catholic Church by the Revs. Paschak, Panczuk and Lucavei.

In his eloquent eulogy, Father Paschak recalled Dr. Kapustij's many accomplishments and expressed the sense of loss felt by many because of her death. He concluded with a beautiful passage from Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Internment was at Resurrection Cemetery, Clinton in Township, Mich.

The family asks that memorial contributions be made to Immaculate Conception Church/School or the Scholarship Fund of the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor. Contributions may be sent c/o the Kapustij family, 36380 Maas Drive, Sterling Heights, MI 48312.

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

Philatelic issue marks Ukrainians' 225th year in Austria



VIENNA — To mark 225 years of Ukrainians in Austria and its own 30th anniversary, the Ukrainian Stamp Collectors Club of Austria released a festive cover and a special postmark for November 30, 1997 — both the work of Lviv artist Ivan Turetskyi. On the reverse side it is noted in three languages (English, German and Ukrainian) that from the very beginning the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church of St. Barbara in Vienna, which is depicted on the cover, has been the spiritual and cultural center of Austrian Ukrainians.

UNA Branch Meetings

The Ukrainian National Association Branch 180 (formerly branches 115, 295, 180) will hold its annual meeting on Sunday, February 15, in the Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church Social Hall immediately following the 9:30 a.m. Divine Liturgy. A Delegate and alternate to the UNA Convention in Toronto will be chosen. For more information contact Natalie Miahky at (330) 864-9425.

UNA Branch 347 meeting and election of officers will be held on February 15, 1998 at 12 noon at Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church basement, 77 Hogbin Road, Millville, NJ 08332.

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The Council of Bishops and the Consistory
of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.
with sadness announce that
on February 3, 1998, in the 85th year of his life,

His Grace Bishop Paisiy

(Secular – Vasyl Iwaschuk)

fell asleep in the Lord.

Funeral Services will begin at 2:00 p.m. with
a Parastas at St. Michael Parish, Minneapolis, MN

Odpivannia at St. Andrew Memorial Church
Sound Bound Brook, N.J. at 7:00 p.m., Monday, February 9.

Hierarchal Divine Liturgy and Interment
in St. Andrew Cemetery, South Bound Brook, N.J.
at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, February 10.

MAY HIS SOUL REST IN ETERNAL HAPPINESS
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Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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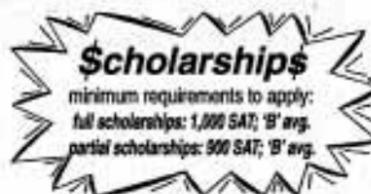
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Oksana Trytjak, Special Projects Coordinator,

UNA, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054; tel.: (973) 292-9800.

Ukraine's economy...

(Continued from page 3)

Nonetheless, he added, it remains far below Ukraine's investment potential, which he estimated to be in the \$40 billion range over the next two to three years.

Increasing foreign investment is a strategic goal of the Kuchma government, he said, and the government has taken a number of concrete steps in that direction — establishing a presidential council on foreign investment which includes both government and private Ukrainian and foreign business representatives, a new department at the Economics Ministry and a website on the Internet.

Minister Suslov said he was certain that Ukraine will be able to resolve the outstanding disputes with American investors and meet the requirement added to this year's U.S. foreign assistance legislation, which stipulates that unless Ukraine resolves these disputes by the end of April, it will lose half of its appropriated \$225 million U.S. aid package.

Among the trade issues discussed, Mr. Suslov said, was Ukraine's need to increase its exports to the United States and the yet-unsigned bilateral agreement to eliminate double taxation and prevent tax evasion.

One of the stumbling blocks to signing the taxation agreement is the Ukrainian law allowing for secret foreign-currency accounts in Ukrainian banks, Mr. Suslov said. There is a draft of a presidential decree ready for signing that would ban such accounts, he added.

As for Ukraine's chances of joining the World Trade Organization anytime soon, Minister Suslov said he doubts that Ukraine

would join the WTO within the next two to three years.

"We need to gradually introduce a number of procedures that would reconcile our system of tariff regulation with the requirement of that organization," he explained.

In response to a question about Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs' recent criticism of Ukraine for slowing down its reform programs prior to elections and not taking serious measures to counter the economic crisis, Minister Suslov said that the recent Asian economic crisis did not affect Ukraine as it did many other countries, and that the hryvnia had remained stable.

He added, however, that, indeed, there was a decrease in foreign investors' interest in Ukrainian treasury bills, which forced Ukraine to raise National Bank interest rates, expand the foreign exchange "corridor" (the range of allowed exchange rates) for the hryvnia and raise the rate on government securities.

Following the press briefing, Minister Suslov told The Weekly (in Ukrainian) that in order to increase American investments in its economy, the Ukrainian government must establish the rule of law and develop a judicial system.

"The investor must be protected by the country, its courts and government," he stressed. "These are the fundamental requirements."

"The government should also accelerate its privatization program and maintain financial stability," he said.

"And yet another prerequisite," he added, "is a government made up of moderates who understand well that Ukraine's future is tied to its integration into the world economy."

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THE MICHAEL AND ORSON SKORR ORCHESTRAS

Singing skier releases recording to benefit Carpathian Ski Club

WINDHAM, N.Y. — Severin "Erko" Palydowycz has a calling card that leaves little doubt as to his interests. It bears the emblem of the Carpathian Ski Club, a symbol of his Plast fraternity and the Ukrainian tryzub; under his name appear the words "skiing, etc."

Perhaps he can best be described, as one colleague put it, as a "ski ambassador." His place of business is the ski slopes of Windham in the Catskill Mountains of upstate New York, where he promotes the sport and skis with VIPs.

Recently Mr. Palydowycz decided to combine his love of skiing with another love, love of the Ukrainian song, to release a cassette recording to benefit the Carpathian Ski Club (or KLC, as it is known by its Ukrainian-language acronym). Called "Erko," the tape was recorded in October 1997 in Ukraine and is now being sold here in the United States to raise funds for a sports club that traces its origins to Ukraine and has been active in North America for decades.

In his first recording, Erko offers listeners a selection of Ukrainians songs familiar and new. The recording includes folk and popular songs, plus songs written by the singing skier's father ("Bili Konvaliyi") and mother ("Bud Zdorova"), as well as a song called "Chornomortsi Khloptsi," written by two members of the "Chornomortsi" fraternity of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, namely Mr. Palydowycz and Nestor Kolcio. The tape is available for \$10 (postage included) from: Erko, P.O. Box 698, Hunter, N.Y., 12442.

Like many other Ukrainian organizations, the KLC has been reborn in Ukraine. Thus, some of the proceeds from Mr. Palydowycz's recording will go toward providing financial support for the Lviv-based KLC's ski races held each year in late February in Slavske, Ukraine.

Meanwhile, here in the U.S., the Carpathian Ski Club will hold its annual ski races at Ski Windham on March 7.



Severin "Erko" Palydowycz in action.

The races, geared for skiers of all ages and open to all comers, will be run on a slalom course. That same evening an awards banquet will be held at 7 p.m. at Windham.

Registration will be held at the ski resort on the morning of the races at 8-10 a.m.; the races begin at 10:30 a.m. For information, call Mr. Palydowycz, (518) 263-4866, or Art Larsen, (518) 734-3737.

Correction

In the article regarding the appointment of Dr. Ireneus Zuk as director of the Queen's University School of Music, which appeared in the February 8 issue of The Weekly, it was stated that Dr. Zuk's research interests lie in the field of Canadian and Ukrainian music. While Dr. Zuk has an abiding interest in Ukrainian music, his specific area of research, dating to the time of his doctoral dissertation at the Peabody Conservatory, has been in the field of Canadian music.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

SUM-A youths present "Yalynka"



WHIPPANY, N.J. – The local branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) held its annual Christmastime "Yalynka" on January 10 here at St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Children of the branch presented a Christmas program; afterwards all enjoyed a traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve dinner.

Dr. Eugene Sliwowski Retires

Dr. Eugene Sliwowski retired from medical practice at the end of November 1997. Medical records for his patients were transferred to Cabrini East Village Family Medical Practice located at 97 East Fourth Street, just two blocks from Dr. Sliwowski's office.

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Manor students receive scholarships



JENKINTOWN, Pa. – Lena Ivashina of Jenkintown and Oleg Dashko of Richmond, Pa., received four scholarships each at Manor Junior College's annual Scholarship Reception. Ms. Ivashina, a business administration major, received the Basilian, Wasyl and Jozefa Soroka, International, and Alexander Wovk Memorial scholarships for academic excellence. Mr. Dashko, a business administration major, received the International, Basilian, John and Helen Malko Family, and Alexander Wovk Memorial scholarships for academic excellence.

Journalists protest...

(Continued from page 2)

ister the paper and to register two new publications, which the ministry refused to do in September. The editor said Pravda Ukrainy's original registration, valid since July 1994, contained no such error.

Horobets said he turned to a private printing house, which publishes the popular independent daily *Kievskiy Viedomosti*, to print his newspaper. Several issues were published until the company received an official warning from the ministry that it would face a similar fate if it continued to publish *Pravda Ukrainy*. The newspaper has also discovered that its bank accounts have been frozen and that it may be evicted from its offices.

As a non-profit, non-partisan organization of journalists dedicated to defend-

ing the universally recognized rights of our colleagues around the world, CPJ condemns the shutdown and silencing of *Pravda Ukrainy* by the Ukrainian Ministry of Information as a violation of all international norms of free expression. Your government's decision to close an alternative source of news and information, in a manner contradictory to Ukrainian law, two months before Ukrainians are scheduled to elect a national legislature, contravenes all of Ukraine's international obligations and guarantees within the Ukrainian Constitution to protect press freedoms. We urge you to reinstate *Pravda Ukrainy*'s registration and halt all official harassment against it.

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to your comments.

Sincerely,
William A. Orme Jr.
Executive Director

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, February 22

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America and the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv present Lina Kostenko's "Marusia Churay" at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 3 p.m. Refreshments will be served after the performance. Tickets: \$20, non-members; \$15, members. For further information call the institute at (212) 288-8660, or e-mail UKRINST@SPRINTMAIL.COM.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College, a selective, career-oriented, coed, two-year college, with associate degrees and transfer programs specializing in allied health, business, early childhood education and liberal arts, will sponsor an Open House/Career Day at 1 p.m. for high school juniors and seniors and adults in the midst of changing careers. This event will also feature seminars on Career planning, financial aid and scholarships (scholarship deadline is April 1). For additional information or directions, call Ihor Czenstuch, (215) 884-2216.

Friday, February 27

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Ladies' Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will sponsor its annual Lenten Kitchen, beginning February 27. The kitchen will be held in the parish hall at 74 Harris Ave. The kitchen will be open every Friday beginning February 27 through April 10, 3-6:30 p.m. The meatless dishes may be eaten in; take out is also available. For further information, contact Sandra Hreczuck, (508) 883-4327, or Anna Chaharyn, (401) 762-4511.

Friday-Saturday, February 27-28

VENICE, Fla.: The Venice Symphony, under the direction of Wesley John Schumacher, will perform Mykola Kolessa's "Symphony No. 1, Mountain Symphony," as part of the final selection of the first concert of the season. Also to be performed are: Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture," Sibelius' "Finlandia" and Tchaikovsky's "March Slave." The concert will be performed February 27 at 8 p.m. and February 28 at 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. Tickets, at \$13, \$15 and \$17, are available for the 4 p.m. performance on February 28 only. To order tickets call the symphony office at (941) 488-1010. Maestro Schumacher will preview the concerts at "Symphony a la Carte" at Venice Library, 300 S. Nokomis Ave., at noon on February 24. There is no charge for the concert preview.

Saturday, February 28

NEW YORK: Violinist Yuri Kharenko, a member of the Leontovych String Quartet, will be the featured performer at a concert at the Liederkanz Foundation, 6 E. 87th St. Mr. Kharenko will appear with the Liederkanz Chamber Symphony, Martin Rutishauser, conductor, in a program of works by Beethoven (Violin Concerto, and Symphony No. 1 in C Major) and Edward Kalendar (Passacaglia and Three Fugues, world premiere). Performance time: 8 p.m. Admission: \$10; senior citizens and students, \$5.

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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.

- Text should be double-spaced.

- 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, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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Brama website announces offerings

RUTHERFORD, N.J. - Brama Gateway Ukraine, located at <http://www.brama.com/>, has announced the completion of its first eight months of operation. Launched on May 4, 1997, as the product of a merger of two other websites, Infomeister-Ukrainian and Ukrainian Law, Brama (which means gate or gateway in Ukrainian), in keeping with its origins, continues to be in the vanguard among Ukraine/Ukrainian-related sites.

Focusing on Ukraine and Ukrainians throughout the world, Brama has thorough and searchable offerings in the realm of arts, culture, business, computing/Cyrillic software, fun/humor, law, news, travel, the government of Ukraine, the Ukrainian diaspora, as well as Ukraine itself.

In addition to providing broad information and software, the site is host to many organizations and individuals, including businesses situated in Ukraine, government agencies of Ukraine, and Ukrainian-oriented artists, professional organizations, museums, institutes, libraries, theater, music and dance companies with select links to other resources.

Finally, as much as possible, the site presents its offerings in two languages - English and Ukrainian, an attribute that no

other website can claim.

Brama's website offerings in these first months of operation include the debut of the complete 19,000-volume library catalogue of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America (located in New York City), a collection devoted to all aspects of Ukrainica. This collection has proven to be more popular than was initially expected with individuals accessing this information from all parts of the world.

There has been solid growth in viewership attributable to the content of the Brama site, increasing interest in Ukraine and Ukrainians, and the growth of the Internet.

Brama also offers timely business news and showcases potential investment opportunities.

Brama's focus continues to be twofold: to foster economic development with and within Ukraine, and to participate in the dissemination and evolution of Ukrainian culture throughout the world in both traditional and non-traditional settings.

For further information, please contact: Hanya Krill, admin@brama.com, (212) 674-1225; Max Pyziur, pyz@panix.com, (212) 674-1225; or Myroslaw Smorodsky, myroslaw@access.digex.net, (201) 507-3970.