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Constitutional Court rules on Ukraine's election law

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Constitutional Court ruled on February 26 that certain provisions of the country's new election law are unconstitutional, but decided that the needed changes could take effect after the upcoming elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

In a unanimous vote, Ukraine's highest constitutional authority declared 21 provisions in the law unconstitutional. Most notably it decreed that candidates cannot run simultaneously in single mandate electoral districts and on national party lists. However, that change will not become effective until the parliamentary elections in 2002.

Candidates will retain "All the rights they had according to the law prior to the Constitutional Court's decision," explained Chief Judge Ivan Tymchenko. "So those registered in both single mandate districts and on party lists are legal, but from this moment and into the next elections it will be illegal."

Many candidates who were included on the registered lists of political parties decided to double up their bet by also registering in local districts, where a winner is declared by a simple majority of votes. Of the 4,259 candidates running for office in single mandate districts, 37 percent are also on party tickets. Final registration for candidates in the March 29 election ended on January 27, so those who registered for both parts of the elections did so legally.

In Ukraine's new mixed electoral system, which was approved by the Verkhovna Rada in September, each voter will choose two candidates for Verkhovna Rada: one from among those running in local electoral districts and a second candidate from one of 30 political parties registered for the elections. The 450 legislative seats in the Verkhovna Rada are divided so that half the representatives will be selected from the 225 electoral districts of Ukraine and the other half chosen from party rosters based on the percentage of the vote that each registered party receives.

The Constitutional Court sidestepped the most controversial aspect of the law that it was asked to review: whether or not a requirement that a party must attain at least 4 percent of the electoral vote to be represented is constitutionally acceptable. The court ruled that the issue is a political matter for the Verkhovna Rada to decide and left the 4 percent threshold in place.

"We considered the issue very carefully and decided that it is a political issue," explained Pavlo Yefrakhov, the lead judge in the case.

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Kuchma defends agreements signed in Moscow

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Two days after his return from Moscow from the first state visit by a Ukrainian president to Russia, President Leonid Kuchma defended a series of agreements that he says will strengthen economic and political ties between the two countries and bring badly needed investment money into Ukraine.

The agreement has been the subject of much criticism in Ukraine from politicians and much of the Ukrainian media, which have painted the trip as an economic sell-out of Ukraine and perhaps even the first step to reunification.

During his February 26-28 summit in Moscow Mr. Kuchma and Russian President Boris Yeltsin formally signed a 10-year economic cooperation agreement, which Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has said would increase by two and a half times the amount of trade between the two countries by the year 2007. The agreement includes increased ties in aircraft manufacturing, and in the fuel, energy, metallurgy, space, missile and chemical industries. It also calls for joint coordination of economic reforms and for cooperation in restructuring the social insurance systems still intact from Soviet times.

After the signing of the accord on February 27 at St. George's Hall in the

Kremlin President Kuchma said, "We have taken a big step towards each other." President Yeltsin said Ukraine and Russia now share a strategic partnership.

The two leaders' discussions during the official three-day visit covered a broad range of topics, including a long-delayed formal demarcation of borders, including rights to the Sea of Azov; naval cooperation in the Black Sea; joint production of a military airplane, the AN-70; the status of the Transdnister region; and relations with NATO.

In a joint statement summing up the meeting, the two sides called for "further perfection of the system of trade and economic relations for coordinating the restructuring of the economy of Ukraine and of Russia and for possible harmonization of the national laws of both countries to that end." The statement cited the need for free access to each other's markets and for "the intensification of investment policies on a mutually beneficial basis and the creation of transnational financial industrial groups."

The statement also called for stepping up negotiations on the delineation of the Russian-Ukrainian border and for developing "a mechanism for cooperation" on the issue of the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait. Both sides have been unbending in their negotiations as to ownership of the two bodies of water and how to demarcate

the border.

Regarding the Black Sea Fleet, the two sides declared the need for developing closer interaction between the Russian navy and the naval forces of Ukraine.

On the cultural front, the two presidents agreed to continue to fund cultural exchanges, including the "Days of Ukrainian Culture," held for the first time this past October, and the upcoming "Days of Russian Culture" set for May of this year in Kyiv.

But, more importantly, they agreed that an official Ukrainian-language newspaper and a television network should be established in Moscow and similar Russian-language media in Kyiv.

Also, they decided that a Russian consulate-general will be established in Symferopol, the capital of Ukraine's Crimean Autonomous Republic.

The two sides also reached agreement on expansion of cooperation in science, education and information.

In international affairs, the joint statement pointed to the need for strengthened cooperation within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, although no specifics were mentioned.

Regarding relations with Europe, the two sides presented a proposal for build-

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Ukrainian pavilion at EPCOT gets first funding

by Natalia Warren

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla. — Upon receiving a \$10,000 deposit, George Kalogridis, vice-president of EPCOT, granted Taras (Jason) Harper, president of the Ukrainian Project Fund and a Walt Disney World employee, a 60-day extension to find sponsorship for the EPCOT Millennium Celebration — Ukraine Initiative.

The \$10,000 was delivered to Mr. Harper from the offices of a prominent Ukrainian American businessman who has been considering partial sponsorship of the Ukrainian pavilion since he was contacted about the project in January.

"I would love to reveal his name because, personally, I think that everyone will consider him a hero," explained Mr. Harper, "but I just have not been able to confirm that he is ready to go public and I need to respect that," he continued.

The \$10,000 deposit, which Mr. Harper forwarded to Mr. Kalogridis on March 2, has in effect purchased an extra 60 days for finding sponsorship for the pavilion and is fully refundable.

Mr. Harper had been working with the understanding that a \$10,000 security deposit and letter of intent would give him 30 days to find full sponsorship for the pavilion, which would include a

\$40,000 non-refundable deposit. "George Kalogridis personally met last week with one of our potential sponsors and knows that the Ukrainian community is very excited about this pavilion, so he gave us a 60-day extension instead," explained Mr. Harper.

"The contract with Disney is currently being signed and that gives us until about the first week of May to line up the sponsors," he continued.

Mr. Harper who is a TV studio manager at the Disney Institute, was appointed by Mr. Kalogridis to represent Disney's Ukraine Initiative.

From October 1999 until January 2001, the EPCOT theme park, part of the 44-square-mile Walt Disney World complex in Florida, will host a Millennium Celebration with the theme "Hope for a Better World." Joining the current display of countries at EPCOT will be dozens of new pavilions that will showcase the many different aspects of each nation in support of the overall theme. The pavilions will average 3,000 square feet in size and cost between \$800,000 and \$2 million each.

With approximately two months to find a sponsor, Mr. Harper is as hopeful as ever that members of the Ukrainian community will step forward. "If the potential sponsors really understood how much support they have from the

Ukrainian diaspora, I am certain they would be even more willing to come up with the funds," he noted.

"All the people I have spoken with over the last few months understand exactly what a Ukrainian pavilion at EPCOT would mean to those of us who are always coming across people who have never even heard of Ukraine," he added.

But Mr. Harper is not counting only on money from the Ukrainian diaspora to find the project. On March 7, Marta Kokolskyj, who since 1990 has worked as a consultant bringing American industry and technology to Ukraine, will be traveling there, devoting the first two weeks of her trip to drumming up support for the pavilion.

Ms. Kokolskyj, who will be meeting with very high ranking government officials and directors of large agricultural and industrial complexes, pointed out that there are certain agricultural and industrial businesses in Ukraine that are doing very well and could possibly be in a position to finance the pavilion.

"Ukraine is the largest producer of sugar beats in Europe and the second largest producer of sunflower oil," she noted, adding that sponsoring the pavilion would give these businesses a "super

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ANALYSIS: Russia's Ukrainian problem, or "outwitting the not-too-bright Moskal"

by Roman Solchanyk

Russians, it turns out, are not the sharpest tools in the shed. That, in any case, seems to be the conclusion reached by the staff of Ukraine experts at Moscow's Institute for the CIS Countries, which recently issued a lengthy report on the state of Ukrainian-Russian relations against the background of what are perceived to be the current political realities in Ukraine and with a view toward the forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections.

According to the report, which was published in the premiere issue of *Sodruzhestvo NG*, a new supplement to the highly respected Moscow daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, one can properly speak about the phenomenon of a specifically Ukrainian political style, the essence of which is "outwitting the not-too-bright Moskal."

What the authors have in mind is that Russia's policies with regard to Ukraine have been a grandiose failure. The basis for this assertion is equally grandiose in its simplicity and straightforwardness: "Ukraine, in all external and internal directions of its policies, has taken consistently anti-Russian [antiruskie – the ethnic dimension] and anti-Russian [antirossiiskie – the state dimension] positions."

To drive their point home, the experts in Moscow marshal the following arguments. Ukraine is conducting a policy of "Ukrainianizing" its Russian speakers that borders on force and cultural assimilation; refuses to pay its debts for Russian energy supplies and brazenly steals any gas and oil that it can siphon off while conducting a trade war with Russia; strangles the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol; flirts with NATO; refuses to fully participate in the CIS; and is busy organizing all manner of anti-Russian blocs and "borders" (sic) like the Baltic-Black Sea Union and GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova).

Pretty serious stuff. It is not my intention to polemicize with experts from Moscow, but in all fairness it seems that the charge of "forced Ukrainianization" is a bit much. According to official statistics for the 1995-1996 school year, 41 percent of all pupils in Ukraine's general education schools were taught in Russian (down from 43 percent in 1994-1995). This is greater than the proportion of ethnic Russians reported in the last census (22.1 percent). Of course, there are also those 12.3 percent of ethnic Ukrainians who in 1989 declared Russian as their native language. Still.

On the other hand, there are those experts on Ukraine in the West who maintain that the census data do not reflect the true state of affairs. A much more reliable indicator, they argue, is the language of "convenience," which, according to survey research, reveals that Ukrainians and Russians in Ukraine who find the Russian language to be more "convenient" constitute as much as 55 percent of the adult population. Could be.

Nonetheless, the bottom line is that for those citizens of Ukraine who find Russian to be "convenient" there is no shortage of opportunities to exercise their convenience. In places like Crimea, Donetsk, Luhansk, and the city of Sevastopol, where one would expect the greatest demand for such convenience, the proportion of schoolchildren taught in Russian in 1995-1996 was 99.5 percent, 94 percent, 90.8 percent and 99.98 percent, respectively. True, things are changing. On September 1, 1997, after six years of Ukrainian independence, a Ukrainian-language educational establishment – a gymnasium in Symferopol for 380 students – finally opened its doors in Crimea, marking the beginning of "forced Ukrainianization" on the autonomous peninsula, which is home to more than half

a million Ukrainians.

The situation is even more "convenient" for students of Ukraine's institutions of higher education, 45 to 49 percent of whom, depending on the category of the institution's accreditation, get their education in Russian (down from 49-53 percent in 1994-1995). In Crimea, the figure is 100 percent; Donetsk, 92-97 percent; Luhansk, 92 percent; and Sevastopol, 100 percent.

A final observation on the language question: I sometimes wonder what it would be like to pick up the *Los Angeles Times* and discover that my congressional representative, Henry Waxman, had introduced a piece of legislation in Spanish. In Ukraine, of course, no one finds its particularly odd that some deputies to the Verkhovna Rada cannot or will not conduct legislative business in Ukrainian. We have what we have, as one Ukrainian president was fond of saying. The current Ukrainian president has found it "convenient" (a presidential election is not far off) to insist that knowledge of Ukrainian be dropped as a requirement for a parliamentary candidate in the forthcoming elections. Well, so be it. The Russian language is, after all, a "human" language, unlike that "Banderite jargon" spoken in Lviv and Staryi Sambir.

What about Ukraine's foreign policy orientation?

A Baltic-Black Sea Union? This is a fine idea, which has been advocated by leaders of the Ukrainian Republican Party (Mykhailo Horyn and Levko Lukianenko) and, in a somewhat different form, by former President Leonid Kravchuk. The problem is that the Baltic part of this equation would prefer to have full membership in NATO, which relegates the idea of a Baltic-Black Sea Union to the status of a non-starter, certainly from the standpoint of a security bloc.

GUAM, on the other hand, is emerging as a reality, and the Russians have only themselves to blame for this work in progress. Most everybody in the Commonwealth of Independent States is sick and tired of Moscow telling them where their national interests lie. It is also true that Ukraine is flirting with NATO. But so is Russia, not to mention Belarus, which is in union with Russia and, according to its president, would like to have a special relationship with Brussels. Conclusion: NATO is in, Russia and the CIS are out.

We can agree or disagree with this or that argument of the Ukraine experts in Moscow. In fact, the study provides many more examples of Ukraine's "anti-Russian" orientation and its apparent success in outsmarting the elder brother. Kyiv is said to be renegeing on all of its deals with Moscow, beginning with the agreements establishing the CIS, which were ratified only in conjunction with a long list of qualifications; the same holds true for the Black Sea Fleet agreements and the deals on gas and oil transit through Ukrainian territory; then there is the recent Sea Breeze '97 peace-keeping exercise in the Black Sea; Ukraine's victory in the sugar war; the declaration of Ukrainian national-cultural autonomy in Russia against the background of the closing down of Russian-language schools in Ukraine and Kyiv's reaction to Crimea's recent law on the status of the Russian language; the Ukrainian-Russian treaty of May 27 [sic], 1997, which, horrible dictu, recognizes the state borders of Ukraine and leaves Crimea, Sevastopol and the Russians of Ukraine at the mercy of Kyiv; and, in the final analysis, the disparity between President Kuchma's promises during the 1994 electoral campaign and his actual policies – i.e., anti-Russian.

As an aside, it might be noted that the

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NEWSBRIEFS

Albright to visit Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright will travel to Ukraine, Italy, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Canada, departing from Washington on Thursday, March 5. The twofold purpose of her trip is to maintain close relationships with strong European allies, especially in light of diplomatic developments in Iraq and to nurture the U.S. relationship with Ukraine. During her visit to Kyiv she will meet with President Kuchma. Secretary Albright told the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on March 4 that she will go to Kyiv with a "strong message of friendship but also of warning." The secretary must certify to the committee that Ukraine is responding satisfactorily to complaints by U.S. businesses in Ukraine. If that progress is not satisfactory, the \$225 million in aid due to Kyiv next year will be halved. Secretary Albright also said she will press Ukrainian officials to halt the sale of turbines needed for an Iranian nuclear reactor being built with Russian help. (U.S. Department of State)

President Kuchma visits Siberia

MOSCOW — President Leonid Kuchma flew from Moscow to Kemerovo Oblast in Siberia on February 27. He spent two days meeting with the oblast's governor, Aman Tuleev, and his administration, signing several trade agreements. Kemerovo will ship coking coal, rail tracks, chemical and electrical engineering goods to Ukraine and will receive cars and buses,

light industry goods and foodstuffs. President Kuchma told business leaders in Kemerovo on March 1 that Ukraine lost \$3 billion in trade with Russia in 1997 but said agreements signed with President Boris Yeltsin on February 27 in Moscow ended the "trade war" between the two countries. President Kuchma also visited relatives and his sister's grave in the village of Berezhovskii. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Chornobyl chief protests EBRD rejection

KYIV — Serhii Parashin, the director of the Chornobyl nuclear plant, on February 27 protested the decision by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development not to help fund the construction of two new reactors that would facilitate the permanent closing of Chornobyl. The EBRD decided last week to not fund eight of 13 projects proposed by Ukraine and approved by the Group of Seven industrial nations in 1995. Mr. Parashin said the decision was a "serious political loss." The EBRD's decision cripples Kyiv's hopes of closing Chornobyl by 2000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Date set for visit of Pope John Paul II

KYIV — Pope John Paul II has agreed to visit Ukraine at the invitation of the Christian-Democratic Party. The news was revealed February 24 by the party head, Vitalii Zhuravskiy, during a visit to the Vatican. The date of the visit has already been agreed upon, but will be announced later. Mr. Zhuravskiy stressed the importance of the pope receiving an invitation from the President. (Eastern Economist)

Constitutional Court...

(Continued from page 1)

The constitutional validity of the law had been questioned by various Verkhovna Rada deputies, including centrist legislators loyal to President Leonid Kuchma and members of the national democratic factions.

National deputies who opposed the mixed system, mostly those in the Kuchma camp, feared the increased influence of political parties, which would decrease the power of local administrative officials, President Kuchma's power base in Ukraine. Those who were against the 4 percent threshold argued that such a limit violates the voting rights of supporters of small parties.

The Constitutional Court's decision will most hurt Ukraine's political center, which is severely fractured among more than a dozen parties. It will aid Ukraine's Communist, and Socialists, who have maintained solid support well above the 4

percent threshold in all sociological polls.

Although they have solid political support in Ukraine with nearly 30 percent acceptance among the population, the centrist parties are divided into so many political parties and blocs that only three or four currently have a chance to make the mark.

In other parts of the decision the court ruled that it is unconstitutional to extend the from criminal prosecution immunity currently held by elected national deputies to those running as candidates. It also said that citizens deprived of their civil rights, such as convicted criminals serving sentences, cannot run for public office.

Foreseeing the possibility that those bent on disrupting the elections might continue to petition the Constitutional Court on other grounds related to the election law, Justice Yefrakhov made it clear that the court would not return to the issue in the near future. "If there are any problems after this with the election law, it should be decided by the general courts based on today's ruling," said the justice.

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CANDIDATE PROFILE: Oleh Sheremet, Rukh Party

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Oleh Sheremet gave himself perhaps the most difficult challenge of the 4,000-plus candidates to the Verkhovna Rada when he decided to run against Chairman Oleksander Moroz, the most powerful person in Ukraine's Parliament, in the March 29 elections.

Not only is he running against the speaker of the legislature, but he is doing it in an electoral district that consists largely of old people and pensioners, who tend to vote for Communists and Socialists.

But the doe-eyed, baby-faced agronomist believes that he understands the problems of the people in the farming region of the southern Kyiv Oblast — after all, he grew up in a farming village — and that with some luck he will be able to slip ahead of Chairman Moroz and other leftists running in the district.

"My basic reason for running in the 92nd District is that I believe I have an alternative to the agricultural program proposed by the Socialist Party," said the Ternopil native.

Mr. Sheremet's strength lies in his agro-industrial experience. He is the director of Ukragroconsult, a consulting firm on agro-technology for businesses and individuals entering Ukraine's agricultural sector and owner of Vian, an agricultural company that specializes in the cultivation of corn, sugar beets and a variety of vegetables. His Vian corporation is located in the district in which he is running.

The businessman-farmer said that today's Verkhovna Rada does not know how to work, and that all of Ukraine's economic prospects lie with the new deputies who will be elected in March. "I fully understand that it will be difficult to change things. But I believe that the new Verkhovna Rada will be a team that can make change happen," said Mr. Sheremet. "It can only be done with a consistent effort expended on a daily basis. It cannot happen with deputies who are more concerned with their personal business."

He says that he has been campaigning daily and that in his travels he sees to what extent agriculture in Ukraine has been destroyed and how villagers are suf-

fering as a result. "I believe that I can help in the revival of the agricultural sector. I travel my district, which is farms. I see what is happening. People haven't received their pensions for six months. But I believe that they are starting to see with whom the problems lie," said Mr. Sheremet.

He is an outspoken critic of the agricultural platform of the Socialist Party and its leader, Mr. Moroz, and believes that their agricultural program would only continue the deterioration of Ukraine's agricultural sector. "The Socialists want no Western investment and want no privatization of land," explained Mr. Sheremet.

He said the most difficult choice that Ukraine must make today is which political path to take. "Today there is the path to the past, which the left is calling for," explained Mr. Sheremet. "It is an impossible path and cannot be taken. Then there is the second path, which is not fully developed: the democratic path."

Mr. Sheremet said that in today's Ukraine, people, politicians included, do not understand fully just what democracy entails. He quoted from his own campaign literature: "Democracy is not uninhibited freedom, but, in the first place, individual responsibility for what you say, how you act and the decisions you make. A true democrat is a responsible person."

The 31-year-old explained that not all the philosophical concepts of socialism need to be discarded, just as not all the excesses of free-markets need to be adopted. "Socialism had some pluses. It had a good education system, medicine and social insurance," said Mr. Sheremet. "So far we have kept the worst features of the old system — no responsibility from above and individual apathy — and have taken the worst of the Western system — drug addiction, prostitution and racketeering."

He said he would like for Ukraine to follow the path of the Baltic countries, the Czech Republic and Poland, which have moved forcefully to a free market system, but have kept elements of the socialist system in place.

But he explained that he fears that Ukraine is taking a third, even worse path, "the Colombian path," as he called it, in which "government echelons are corrupted and the market is neglected."

Mr. Sheremet believes that within the Rukh Party he has a chance to get elected and make positive changes. He said that although he only formally joined Rukh during the summer, he has been a supporter since before independence. It is the strongest of the democratically inclined parties in Ukraine, he believes, and has the cleanest political record, a free-market oriented economic plan and is the most avid advocate for the rejuvenation of Ukrainian culture.

"And one more thing," added Mr. Sheremet, "National Rukh made the greatest contribution to the destruction of the totalitarian system, and so I believe that it is Rukh that has the best ability to build a democratic, free-market system."

So then what are the chances for Mr. Sheremet, who unblinkingly agrees that, at times, he does not feel comfortable in political shoes? He explained that his toughest challenge will be to defeat Chairman Moroz, a political powerhouse with high name recognition.

But he sees a bigger threat in ballot falsifications, which he and his campaign manager, Ivan Lozowy, a former U.S. citizen and political activist in the United States, are working to overcome. "A major problem will be to overcome attempts to falsify the elections," said Mr. Sheremet. "In the last elections there was an unusually high number of falsifications, and that is according to people I have talked with from the region." (In the 1994 elections Mr. Moroz defeated Oles Shevchenko by a close margin in the second round of a controversial election.)

He said that a second obstacle is to overcome the lack of faith that people have in politicians. "I would even put that as the biggest obstacle."

The political novice believes that caring for the constituency he hopes to serve is the key to getting himself elected and being an effective legislator. "I promise my constituents my personal responsibility for my work in the Verkhovna Rada," he said. "I believe that most deputies remember those who elected them only six months before elections. I will remember them, every day that I serve, and I plan to explain to them in the district, the reason for each of my actions in the Verkhovna Rada."

Kuchma defends...

(Continued from page 1)

ing a new security framework with the European Union, a Charter of European Security. With regard to cooperation with NATO, they agreed to consult regularly to develop a common approach to NATO and to their memberships in the Euro-Atlantic Cooperation Council and the Partnership for Peace program.

Russia to help complete nuclear reactors

During the state visit, Presidents Kuchma and Yeltsin also signed a protocol of intent outlining Russian support to complete construction of two Ukrainian nuclear power facilities, one in Rivne and the other in Khmelnytskyi. Russia also agreed to extend aid to develop a proper structure to seal Chernobyl reactor No. 4, which exploded in 1986 and whose hastily-constructed sarcophagus is deteriorating.

Meeting with Russian businessmen in Moscow, Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said the two nuclear plants can be completed for approximately \$240 million — far less than the \$1.2 billion Ukraine has quoted Western leaders. Russia has agreed to provide \$100 million in material assistance.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which had agreed to cover the costs of the project after Ukraine agreed to shut down the Chernobyl nuclear complex in return, has withheld funding while it waits for Ukraine to come into compliance with European safety standards and design requirements.

The Rivne and Khmelnytskyi plants have old VVER-1000 Russian-designed nuclear reactors, and for the most part have been built with Russian parts.

Controversy over Ukraine and NATO

The reference to NATO in the joint statement issued by the two presidents

became a point of controversy after President Yeltsin's press secretary, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, told reporters that President Kuchma had promised Ukraine would not seek membership in NATO.

At a press conference in Kyiv held on March 3, President Kuchma dismissed Mr. Yastrzhembsky's statement as not worthy of comment. He explained that Ukraine is developing a "multi-vector" approach in its foreign affairs. "For all the importance we attach to our relations with Russia, it remains only one of the aspects of our foreign policy, albeit a very important one," said President Kuchma.

He said that Ukraine has not turned away from Europe as has widely been suggested in the press. "Ukraine's policy of integration into the European Union and of close and multi-faceted cooperation with NATO remains unchanged," said the president. "In terms of its geopolitical significance, Ukraine is too large and too important a country to have only one direction for its development."

But Mr. Kuchma could not resist throwing a dart the way of NATO. "Who is inviting us [into NATO]?" he asked. "If there was movement toward an agreement, that would be another thing."

He reaffirmed, however, that Ukraine has no intention of renegeing on any of the provisions in the charter that Ukraine signed with NATO last summer.

Kuchma criticized at home

The president was on the defensive at his press conference as journalists repeatedly questioned accounts of the agreements signed in Moscow. "We did not conceal, nor are we now concealing, what was signed in Moscow," said President Kuchma. "The accusations made by certain members of the press regarding the allegedly 'secret' nature of the documents that were prepared for signing seem somewhat strange."

He said that all documents signed during the state visit will be made public.

The Ukrainian press has been critical of the accord and the various intergovernmental agreements and joint declarations signed by the Ukraine and Russia. The Verkhovna Rada newspaper, Holos Ukrainy, referring to a statement that President Kuchma made days before he left for Moscow that Ukraine and Russia have for too long suffered from a "divorce syndrome," said on February 28: "The 'divorce syndrome' no longer clouds relations between the two Slavic countries. From the commentaries it seems that the 'former marriage' is leaning toward a 'second marriage.'"

The newspaper Den predicted before the Moscow visit that "the president will go to maximum lengths to appease Russian businessmen. In fact, it will be the betrayal of everybody and everything. At the same time an informal agreement will be reached on support for today's president in the presidential elections."

The popular tabloid Vseukrainskie Viedomosti also made light of the irony that Mr. Kuchma spent part of February 28 with Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov; the two had lunch and Mr. Luzhkov was the president's escort to the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Moscow. Only days earlier Mr. Luzhkov had once again illegally slipped into the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol to reiterate that it should belong to Russia. That trip was officially criticized by Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At his Kyiv press conference on March 3 the president said that in the agreements he had signed in Moscow he had done only what is best for Ukraine. "We are not departing from our chosen path of strengthening the statehood and independence of Ukraine. But we will do this pragmatically and prudently while searching for ways to safeguard the interests of the Ukrainian people," he declared.

The president and his administration have tried to portray the economic cooperation agreement as the best way to improve the economic climate in Ukraine and to generate millions of needed jobs. "... I am deeply convinced that this breakthrough in Ukrainian-Russian relations will give us million of jobs. This is in the interest of Ukraine," said President Kuchma at the press conference. "Are we to wait until the West helps us?"

He criticized the West's timidity in investing in Ukraine and said that Ukraine cannot wait for Western businessmen to come around. "They only promise us everything if reforms go through. But reforms cannot be completed until investment develops," said the president. He called the situation a closed circle, or a Catch-22.

In addition to criticizing the press, the president responded to Ukrainian national deputies who questioned the motives behind the long-term economic cooperation pact, including Serhii Teriokhin, who had called the agreement the beginning of the "Belarusification" of Ukraine." President Kuchma said such statements are "cynical" considering that no member of the Verkhovna Rada had yet seen the full texts of the documents.

National Deputy Yevhen Marchuk, who is a prospective presidential candidate, said on February 27 that although he understands that economic cooperation between Ukraine and Russia could be beneficial for both, he is withholding final judgment on the pact until he has read the documents. He said, however, that he supports National Deputy Teriokhin's concern and suggested that there may be secret agreements if only because none of the documents have been submitted for public review. "Neither the Ukrainian people nor the members of Parliament have been allowed to scrutinize the accord," said Mr. Marchuk.

State Department official offers pre-election analysis of Ukraine

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The Kennan Center of the Woodrow Wilson Institute on February 13 sponsored a lecture titled "Elections in Ukraine" which featured a pre-election analysis by Jack Segal, director, Western Slavic and Moldovan Affairs, U.S. Department of State. Mr. Segal, who recently returned from Ukraine where he had participated in the U.S.-Ukrainian Binational Commission meeting on foreign policy, briefed the audience on his impressions of the upcoming elections. In his opinion "few people are interested in the elections or expect the elections to change things."

With less than a month left before the elections, campaigning becomes increasingly important and financing campaigns is crucial. Currently, there are no spending limits, which greatly benefits the larger parties. An important effort to create a more level playing field is the provision for 15 minutes of free regional airtime for all candidates to articulate their platforms. Mr. Segal also noted the presence of hundreds of domestic and foreign election monitors to observe the elections.

Mr. Segal stated that the focus of the elections is on Ukraine's "economic deterioration." Unemployment and a collapse of productivity represent the main concerns. Problems revolve around high foreign debts and the recycling of those debts. Also targeted, as factors hindering economic development, are high levels of corruption, over-regulation, and bureaucratization. These factors according to Mr. Segal have caused many investors to label Ukraine the "hardest place to do business in the former Soviet Union." Mr. Segal did, however, offer optimism for the longterm explaining that "Ukraine is a sleeping giant that is in trouble but has high potential." However, Mr.

Segal doubts that the inadequate economic situation will be affected by the elections.

Another important issue is the political climate not only of Ukraine, but of the region in general. Democracy and transition matter to Ukrainians and Mr. Segal noted that Ukrainians are happy with the success of democratic transition because Ukraine is viewed as a country of geo-strategic importance. While President Kuchma maintains a pro-Western stance, including increased relations with NATO and its members, these foreign policy goals remain mainly the focus of the political leadership, with little, or no, interest expressed by the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Segal also spoke of recent pre-election legislative developments in Ukraine, specifically, the proposed legislation to erase the 4 percent threshold to win seats in Parliament. He expects this measure to be approved for two main reasons: it would dilute the Communists' power and numbers in Parliament, and it would provide President Kuchma with an "undecided" cushion. However, such action could also further limit the Parliament's effectiveness.

Recent public opinion polls were examined as well. The Communist Party remained first in the polls with 11 percent of popular support, followed by Rukh (9 percent), Socialist & Peasant Block (6 percent), National Democratic Party (5.6 percent), Social Democrat Party-United (4.5 percent), and "Hromada" (2.6 percent). The key factor in determining the composition of the new Parliament hinges on the 45 percent of voters who are still undecided.

In conclusion, Mr. Segal stated that the Ukrainian people admit that they have seen worse, and they are positive "the future will only get better." The current situation in Ukraine, argued Mr. Segal, presents a "truly daunting agenda and future for whoever controls the government."

UCCLA welcomes decision on 'Holocaust gallery'

by Borys Sydoruk

TORONTO – Adrienne Clarkson, chairwoman of the Canadian Museum of Civilization Corporation, recently announced that no "Holocaust gallery" will be installed in the Canadian War Museum. Speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and Branch 360 of The Royal Canadian Legion, John B. Gregorovich responded:

"When we testified before the Senate Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs, in Ottawa on February 4, we made it clear that we favor the development of a museum in Ottawa commemorating the Holocaust, provided that such an exhibit is inclusive, recalling the deaths of millions of non-Jews under the Nazis. We also said that the government might be better advised to consider developing a 'Genocide Museum' that would educate the public about the many crimes against humanity that have taken place not only in Europe but also in Africa and Asia during this century. We remain

committed to ensuring that any museum set up in the nation's capital using public funds is developed in consultation with all of the affected communities. We have written to the Honorable Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, to ensure that we are fully involved in any future discussions about the nature of either a 'Holocaust gallery' or a 'Genocide Museum.' Since we represent Holocaust survivors and victims of other genocides, such as the Great Famine, we expect to be asked to contribute to this project, and we will do so."

A Ukrainian nationalist and Holocaust survivor, Steve Petylycky, commented: "I was a witness to the deaths of many friends, murdered by the Nazis for fighting to establish a free Ukraine. To this day I bear a tattoo on my arm from Auschwitz, #154922. As a Holocaust survivor, and a proud Canadian, I want to be sure that my children and grandchildren learn that many millions of Ukrainians perished under both the Nazi and Soviet occupations of Ukraine during the Second World War."

OBITUARIES

William Boytchuk, 75, Toronto city councilman

by Andrij Kudla Wynnykyj

Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — William (Vasyl) Boytchuk, a long-serving Toronto municipal politician and community activist died on January 22 at his winter home in Hallandale, Fla. He was 75.

Mr. Boytchuk was born in the village of Dzhuriv, Sniatyn county in Galicia, on April 27, 1922, later emigrating and settling in Munich, Germany. He studied at the Ludwig Maximilian University in the Bavarian city, graduating with a degree in chemistry.

Soon after his arrival in Canada in 1948, Mr. Boytchuk became a co-founder of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) center in Toronto, and a co-founder of the Ukraina Sports Association.

Employed first as a pharmaceutical chemist, then as a real estate broker, Mr. Boytchuk was first elected in 1969 to Toronto's city council as the alderman for Ward 1, the West End district heavily populated by Ukrainians. Except for a two-year period in 1976-1978, his hold on this office was uninterrupted until his retirement in 1994.

In addition to serving at one time as chairperson of every standing committee in the city council, Mr. Boytchuk also headed Toronto's grants review board for 12 years and served on the recently abolished Metro Council.

A "pro-development" councillor, he played a central role in establishing the Bloor West Village Business Improvement Area in 1970. According to the Toronto Star, this initiative "eventually transformed the sleepy strip of shops into one of Toronto's trendiest shopping and dining districts."

Chris Korwin-Kuczynski, a colleague on the council for 13 years, told Toronto's Globe and Mail, "When you look at the downtown development and everything else and the city getting a name for itself as a strong municipality across the country, Bill Boytchuk made a contribution to that."

Councillor Tom Jakobek, a eulogist at Mr. Boytchuk's funeral, told the Toronto Star: "In many ways he epitomized the city. He immigrated to Canada and he was proud of his Ukrainian heritage, and in [the sense that] this city [was] built on immigrants, he rose to a very senior position on city council."

Mr. Boytchuk's anti-Soviet political views were also frequently in evidence during his tenure. He assisted in the erection of a monument to the victims of the massacres in Katyn Forest that stands in Toronto's Parkdale district.

After a clash between police and protesters upon Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin's arrival at Toronto's International Airport in October 1971, Mr. Boytchuk defended the protesters against assault charges and helped to secure an apology from police for their

brutality during the incident.

Throughout his career, Mr. Boytchuk was a ubiquitous presence at all Ukrainian demonstrations and community functions. He helped locate the monument to writer Lesia Ukrainka in Toronto's High Park. In 1990 he successfully lobbied for the twinning of Toronto and Kyiv as sister cities. Two years later, he was in Ukraine's capital as Toronto's representative to the World Forum of Ukrainians.

Mr. Boytchuk is survived by his second wife, Tania; brother, Stephan; sons, Ihor, Taras and Yarko; daughter, Sylvia Kowal; and 10 grandchildren. Funeral services were held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church on January 28.

Mary Walchonski, Basilian benefactor and businesswoman

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. — Mary Walchonski, of Fox Chase Manor, Pa. (formerly of Hamburg and Centralia, Pa.) died on February 16. She was 88 years old.

Born in Tuhulka, Ukraine, Mrs. Wolchanski was the daughter of Basil and Kalyna Hrabarovich. She came to the U.S. in 1919, to Centralia, Pa., where she married Charles Wolchanski. An accomplished businesswoman, she and her husband opened a cafe-restaurant in Centralia, Pa., in 1948. After her husband's death in 1961, she continued to operate the business alone until 1985, when she relocated to Hamburg, Pa. to be closer to her daughter Anna.

In 1993, after her daughter Anna's death Mrs. Walchonski relocated to Fox Chase manor, Pa., to live with her daughter, Sister Marie Francis OSBM, dean of students at Manor Junior College. Mrs. Wolchanski was an outstanding supporter of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, contributing generously to the Sisters' Basilian Chapel/Spirituality Center.

A deeply spiritual woman she cherished her Ukrainian Catholic Church, heritage, culture and traditions. These rich traditional values are evident in the beautiful Ukrainian embroidery and pysanky for which Mrs. Wolchanski was so well known.

She was a parishioner of the Assumption Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Centralia, Pa., and is survived by her daughter Sister Marie Francis. In lieu of flowers, Sister Marie Francis asks that donations be made in her mother's memory to the Sisters of St. Basil the Great Chapel/Spirituality Center or to the Manor Junior College Mary Wolchanski Scholarship Fund.



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Children at an orphanage for invalids in Bucha, Ukraine

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT MEETING

Northern New Jersey

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its annual elections meeting here at the association's corporate headquarters building on Sunday, February 15, with 36 district and branch officers, as well as members of the UNA General Assembly in attendance.

The meeting was opened by the district chairman, Eugene Oscislowski, who welcomed all present and introduced members of the UNA General Assembly in attendance, including President Ulana Diachuk, Secretary Martha Lysko, Acting Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, Advisors Roma Hadzewycz and Andrew Keybida, and honorary member of the General Assembly Walter Sochan.

The district chairman proclaimed a moment of silence in memory of deceased secretaries of the district, among them Maria Savchak of Branch 25, who was known also for her active involvement in the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The following presidium was elected to conduct the meeting: Mr. Oscislowski, chairman; Marc Datzkiwsky, English-language secretary; and Stephan Welhasch, Ukrainian-language secretary. Selected to serve on the nominating committee were: Andre Worobec, Maria Oscislowski and Dana Jasinsky.

The minutes from the district's previous meeting, its organizing meeting held on November 14, 1997, were read by Mr. Datzkiwsky.

Mr. Oscislowski then delivered a brief report on the activity of the district, which was created last year when the Newark, Jersey City and Passaic districts merged into one Northern New Jersey District of the UNA and now encompasses 21 branches. The highlight of the district's activity was a bus trip to Soyuzivka for the Fathers' Day celebration held at the UNA resort. The district's most active branches were 70, 76, 172 and 234, reported Mr. Oscislowski, adding that the district had succeeded in fulfilling its 1997 quota by 102 percent, enrolling 112 members for \$3,037,408 of life insurance coverage.

The treasurer's report was read by Lon Staruch, who noted that the district has a balance of \$2,523.61.

Speaking on behalf of the district's auditing committee, Mrs. Jasinsky noted that all the district's records were in order and proposed a vote of confidence for the outgoing board. This was unanimously approved by meeting participants.

In her address, UNA President Diachuk added that the district will soon receive an organizing reward of \$570 due to its good results in the 1997 membership campaign. Mrs. Diachuk continued her remarks by acknowledging the district's organizers and appealing to all organizers and members to work toward obtaining licenses, which will enable them to increase their sales of insurance.

The organizers who enrolled five or more members during the past year were: Mr. Worobec, Mr. Staruch, John Danilack, Mr. Oscislowski and Julian Kotlar; 11 other organizers enrolled between one and four members each.

The UNA president then spoke briefly about the upcoming mergers of two other fraternal organizations — the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association — with the UNA. The proposed agreements of merger with each must be published in



Participants of the Northern New Jersey District Committee meeting at the UNA headquarters.

the UNA's official publications 60 days before the UNA convention, which is slated for May 15-19 in Toronto. The UNAAA, Mrs. Diachuk noted, has 5,000 insurance certificates and \$6 million in assets; the UFA has 14,000 certificates and assets of \$11 million.

She then enumerated the stipulations that the UFA has in order for the merger to go through, including a change in the name of the newly merged entity to Ukrainian National Fraternal Association. She concluded her remarks by emphasizing that the UNA Executive Committee supports both mergers as well as the name change.

Secretary Lysko then addressed the meeting, beginning her remarks with a welcome to the new branch secretaries in the district: Oksana Trytjak of Branch 25 and Stephan Kosonocky of Branch 172. She appealed to all branches to submit updated lists of their branch officers, their addresses and their phone numbers (with their new area codes), and asked them to indicate who receives Svoboda and/or The Ukrainian Weekly. She underlined that branch officers should receive at least one of the UNA's official publications in order to keep informed about their organization. In addition, she reminded branches that filled out credentials of delegates to the UNA convention and their alternates must be sent to the UNA Home Office.

Mrs. Lysko also explained the new pre-convention membership campaign, whereby organizers who enroll between 11 and 15 new members with a minimum of \$1,300 in total annual premiums will be honored with the Hetman Award and \$500; those who enroll six to 10 members for \$700 in annual premiums — Otaman Award and \$250; and those who enroll one to five members for \$300 in annual premiums — Kozak Award and \$100.

Finally, the secretary reminded all present of the application deadlines for the 1998-1999 UNA scholarship awards: March 31 for completed application forms; May 1 for all other required documents.

Mr. Kaczaraj reported on the finances of the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. Income in 1997 was \$3,054,000, while expenses were \$2,822,206. The gain on the sale of the UNA's building in Jersey City, N.J., was \$5,027,428. Net income for 1997 (which also includes investment income) was \$5,262,987. The corporation's assets as of December 31, 1997, totaled \$6,655,000.

Advisor Hadzewycz spoke briefly on

the proposal to adopt the name Ukrainian National Fraternal Association, pointing out that the UNA General Assembly meeting in November 1997 had agreed to the name change, but only by a small margin (12-9, with one abstention), because there are concerns that the UNA will lose its name recognition among the public and in government circles. Reacting to a question posed by Mr. Staruch regarding the costs of the name change, she added that this will be a major undertaking as it involves insurance departments of every state and province where the UNA does business, in addition to more mundane items such as stationery. President Diachuk responded to those queries by stating that "we don't know" what the name change will cost the UNA.

Mrs. Hadzewycz continued by asking whether the UNA executives had conveyed to the UFA the General Assembly's concern that the name change may not be approved by the required two-thirds majority at the UNA convention and therefore the merger could fall through. The Assembly had directed UNA executives to ask the UFA to agree to the merger even if the name change is not adopted. Mrs. Diachuk replied that this matter had been raised with the UFA leadership and that she is awaiting a response.

The discussion then turned to the matter

of the UFA's resort, Verkhovyna, with Ms. Hadzewycz asking whether advertisements that had appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda for an entity calling itself "The Highlands" had any connection with Verkhovyna. She also asked who is behind this venture, as the ad listed an unknown address in Morris Plains, N.J., and an 800 number.

Mrs. Diachuk answered that Verkhovyna is a part of the Ukrainian community's assets and that in order to secure the future of the Verkhovyna estate a group of concerned Ukrainian Americans got together to present an alternative for that resort: seniors' housing. The UNA allowed that group to run advertisements in its publications in order to determine whether there is a need and an interest in such a development at Verkhovyna. Mrs. Diachuk noted that more than 60 people had expressed interest in such seniors' housing and that the group is now looking for financing.

"The UFA is supportive of these efforts, as far as I know," she said, adding, "if we merge, this (Verkhovyna) will be our problem." The resort is listed by the UFA as having a value of \$905,000 and, according to Pennsylvania law, is an admitted asset. However, New Jersey, where the UNA is chartered, does not allow this (or Soyuzivka) as an admitted asset, Mrs.

(Continued on page 18)

1997 Champions of the UNA

Sincere thanks and gratitude to the champions of the 1997 organizing drive for their outstanding results. Their determined efforts have added 262 new members to our Branches. The following are the 1997 champions:

Name	Members Organized	Branch	District
Michael Turko	35	63	Pittsburgh
Lon Staruch	29	172	N. New Jersey
William Pastuszek	26	231	Philadelphia
Leon Hardink	19	206	Woonsocket
Nicholas Diakiwsky	17	161	Pittsburgh
Miron Pilipiak	16	496	Various
Stephanie Hawryluk	15	88	Albany
Stefan Hawrysz	15	83	Philadelphia
Eugene Oscislowski	14	234	N. New Jersey
Joseph Chabon	12	242	Shamokin
Stefko Kuropas	12	176	Chicago
Christine Gerbehy	11	269	Perth Amboy
Walter Krywulych	11	266	Albany
Barbara Bachynsky	10	184	New York
Frank Kozemchak	10	113	Pittsburgh
Vira Krywyj	10	174	Detroit

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine's Olympic hopes

For years, the president of Ukraine's National Olympic Committee, Valeriy Borzov, has been warning everyone that the performance of his country's athletes was bound to tail off as the gulf between the Soviet regime's ideologically relentless pursuit of excellence in sport and the newly independent state's hobbled resources and shifting priorities would grow ever deeper and wider.

Some of the athletes themselves seem to share this fatalism. On the Nagano Olympiad's official website, many listed their country of residence as "UKR," but their birthplace, nostalgically, as "URS" (the bearish Olympic abbreviation for the USSR).

But others don't. They simply take what they have and dream. Like figure skater Yuliia Lavrenchuk reveling in her first Olympic appearance at Japan's Big Hat. Like the amazing aerialists in women's freestyle skiing, all four in the top 10 — Tetiana Kozachenko, Alla Tsuper, Yulia Kliukova, Olena Yunchyk — all kids between the ages of 15 and 18.

Unfortunately for Ms. Lavrenchuk, the spotty coverage of these games as provided by CBS-TV and other networks meant that the IBM commercial devoted to her (ironically titled "Watch for me") was the most any of us saw of the young Kyivan's efforts.

The freestylers were more fortunate. It helped that Ms. Tsuper led her group in qualifying, and that the eventual medal winners had to come from behind to best Ukraine's entrants. Since the gold medalist was from the U.S., this guaranteed them coverage.

It's the kind of serendipity they've been blessed with ever since Ukraine's gymnastics and diving coaches decided they could widen their programs' success by adapting it to another sport, ever since Ski Lacroix of Switzerland decided to sponsor Team Ukraine in Lillehammer.

Still others are possessed with the sporting elite's steely determination. At peak age now, they won't let what they've worked for slip from their grasp. Like Olena Petrova, 26, who took home Ukraine's only medal at these games, a silver in the biathlon. In the end, it's only one medal less than Ukraine took at the games in Lillehammer, with Oksana Baiul's gold and Valentyna Tserbe's bronze. At Nagano, Iryna Taranenko Terelia came very close to adding two more bronzes, finishing fourth in two cross-country events.

A columnist recently mused about the irresistible hold of sports on our imaginations, aware as we are that sports should not concern us as much as efforts to stop war, disease, daily injustices. When not obsessed with the stolid, gladiatorial aspects of competition, on occasion we're reminded that these are kids, dreaming. When they merely flirt with success, our hearts are in our throats. We yearn for the dreamers to take our more diluted, more intermittent dreams up on their stronger wings.

Thus, the passion Ukraine's athletes arouse in members of the Ukrainian diaspora. Supporting Ukraine's Olympic effort is the easiest way to see the country succeed on the world stage. It obviously works, and the payoffs are virtually immediate.

And, for all his pragmatic pessimism, Mr. Borzov is no doubt well pleased.

March
14
1910

Turning the pages back...

In the early 1900s, Canada's Ukrainian community was being pulled away from its rural, Church-dominated conservatism in two directions: towards socialism and towards liberal nationalism.

To activists like Taras Ferley, the cultivation of national identity and pride took precedence over fostering international working class solidarity. Early in 1910, his circle, consisting mostly of students from the Ruthenian Training School and members of the Ukrainian Teachers' Association, established the Ukrainian Publishing Company. On March 14, 1910, they launched the weekly *Ukrainskyi Holos*, which became the oldest continuously published Ukrainian newspaper in Canada. Its first editor was Vasyl Kudryk, one of the country's enduring lightning rods for controversy, who held the post until 1921.

The first paper in Canada and one of the first in the world to call itself "Ukrainian" instead of "Ruthenian" or "Rusyn," it was committed to the principles of popular enlightenment, education and economic self-reliance.

The paper's editors were soon attacked as atheists and rebels by the Ukrainian Catholic Church, both by those less inclined to kowtow to the Canadian Latin hierarchy as well as the more accommodationist Basilians. *Ukrainskyi Holos* responded in kind, decrying its opponents for a lack of national consciousness. However, its writers saved the most acidic bile for Archbishop Louis Langevin and the French Canadian Roman Catholic clergy.

When bilingual Ukrainian-English education came under attack from the Anglo-Canadian establishment in the mid 1910s, *Ukrainskyi Holos* came fiercely to its defense. Orest Zerebko, one of the paper's contributors who later served as editor-in-chief, maintained that Canada had never been, and was certainly no longer, an "English" country, contending that Anglo-Canadians might have seized it from the native peoples, but presently Canada belonged to all peoples who labored to make it their homeland. This brought threats of censorship and outright closure of the newspaper.

During the struggle for Ukraine's independence, the paper supported the Central Rada, the Ukrainian National Republic government headed by Symon Petliura, and even mounted a campaign in support of a bond issued by the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

The paper was a major force in the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, becoming its official organ in 1918. Under its second editor, Myroslaw Stechishin (1921-1947), the weekly became closely tied to the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and various other lay Orthodox organizations, which it was instrumental in founding.

In 1973, it included a monthly supplement devoted to literature, scholarship and the arts. In 1981, it merged with a long-time competitor, *Kanadiiskyi Farmer* (Canadian Farmer).

Sources: Orest Martynowych, "Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years, 1891-1924," (Edmonton: CIUS Press, 1991); "Ukrainskyi Holos," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

CELEBRATING SHEVCHENKO

Rethinking Saturday mornings, "Ridna Shkola" and Shevchenko

by Paulette MacQuarrie

I'm a born-again Ukrainian, and Taras Shevchenko came into my life when I was already an adult, studying Ukrainian history and language in university.

It would be an extreme understatement to simply say that I was amazed and inspired reading about this remarkable man who loved his native Ukraine and her people so much that he was willing to risk his own life and liberty, his health and his personal happiness.

The first words of his that came across intrigued me with their wisdom and insight, stated so simply, yet so eloquently:

"Uchitesia, braty moyi, dumaite, chy-taite ..."

Educate yourselves, he said, think about what you've studied, and read some more — what better advice to an impoverished and enslaved people?

Dumaite. Let's think for a minute about the man who wrote those words. This gentle soul with the insight of the divine was born into captivity as a serf, and managed to get his freedom, to study, to write and to paint. Yet he lived his life in a manner designed to lose that hard-won freedom. And why? Because he had a message for an enslaved people whose spirit had been almost completely crushed by centuries of foreign oppression. I say almost crushed. Shevchenko saw that glimmer of life, that innate intelligence that could not be entirely repressed. And so he did what he had to do, wrote what he had to write, even though there were times he had to hide it in his prison-issue boots.

"I chuzhoho nauchaites', svoho ne tsuraites' ..."

Study and read, yes, and study other cultures, too. Learn the ways of the world, but never, ever forget your roots.

I think he would be particularly delighted to see the youngsters here, reciting his words, and their parents silently reciting along with them.

I think he would be very gratified to see our wonderful "Ridna Shkola" [School of Ukrainian Studies] here in Vancouver, where adults and children alike can study and enjoy their Ukrainian heritage, half a world away — "mizh chuzhymy."

But human nature is a funny thing. I've heard grumbings from some who have envied their friends who spent Saturdays playing hockey or watching TV, while they were at *Ridna Shkola*, memorizing Shevchenko's poetry.

If that's you, then I have a message for you. And I hope the young people in the audience will take note. Because I was once as young as you, and some day you will be as old as I, with children of your own. And I hope my message will save you — and them — a future of regret.

You see, I was one of those much-envied kids. I didn't have to go to *Ridna Shkola* — didn't even know such a thing existed. Because in those days, things were different. Growing up in on a farm in Saskatchewan, both my parents saw friends and family go to the city looking for a better life and being denied a job because they had a Ukrainian accent or a Ukrainian name. And they didn't want that for themselves, or their kids. They took care of the basics — they took us kids to a Ukrainian church and stuffed pyrohy and holubtsi down us. But they didn't want us to be easily identified as Ukrainian, so we didn't get the culture, or the language. They did not send us to *Ridna Shkola*, and after my Baba left our house when I was 5, I stopped speaking Ukrainian and began speaking English.

So, having no idea at all that someone else might be envying me, I spent my childhood Saturdays playing ball or ice skating or watching cartoons. I honestly can't remember.

And that's my point. I have no meaningful memories of my childhood Saturdays, except that they were more or less carefree.

But those of you who went to *Ridna Shkola* — how I envy you! You have memories of your childhood Saturdays to share with your children — even if it's only to justify why they have to go!

Those of you who graduated from *Ridna Shkola* are well-versed in the Ukrainian culture, in all respects. How I envy you that. You grew up with it, living it, whereas I learned about it from university textbooks. Needless to say, it wan't Kozak cartoons I watched on Saturdays, and I didn't learn how to make pysanky until I was grown up.

Your beautiful command of the Ukrainian language, which I am still struggling with, and probably always will, is a part of you as natural as breathing. I envy you that.

"Bo khto matir zabuvaie toho Boh karaie."

Perhaps that feeling of envy and of personal loss is my punishment — and my parents' punishment — for when I discovered the Ukrainian community and began to realize all that I had missed out on, I certainly expressed my resentment to them for depriving me. Oh, I was bitter, and I sure let them know. Because it began to dawn on me why as a child there had been times I felt uncertain, unsure of myself, when some bully would call me a "bohunk" or laugh at the food we ate or the way we did certain things. You see, I didn't have Shevchenko's words to fall back on. I

(Continued on page 19)

Ukrainian pavilion...

(Continued from page 1)

opportunity" for displaying their nation and their industries.

Mr. Harper pointed out that in the last few weeks even more individuals and organizations have begun working very hard to find sponsors. "Julie and Markian Silecky, who have law offices in New Jersey and Kyiv, are making contacts with members of the World Bank, and Kalyna Hrushetsky, director of Leo Burnett in Kyiv, is contacting the ad agency's clients in Ukraine," he noted.

"I will be meeting here with Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, later this week, and we recently contacted Jack Palance," continued Mr. Harper.

Mr. Harper is speaking with supporters and potential sponsors on both sides of the Atlantic because for him it is "not a question of who sponsors the pavilion, it is a question of whether or not there will be a Ukrainian pavilion at all," he stated.

He stands firm in his opinion that if Ukraine wants to become recognized as a country that has entered the world community, then presence at the EPCOT Millennium Celebration is a must. "You have to remember that 400 million to 500 million people from all over the world will be exposed to what is going on at EPCOT during those 15 months," he explained.

Mr. Harper may be reached at (407) 827-4982; via e-mail at his home, ukraine7@yahoo.com; or at the office, jason_harper@wda.disney.com

COMMENTARY

About "recognition" and union with the Patriarchate of Constantinople

by Victor Rud

The Rev. John Nakonachny's letter (February 1) concerning the Orthodox Church is inviting. To be sure, he dodges the detail that it was the very Patriarchate of Constantinople (Istanbul) that in 1686 very literally sold our Church to Moscow. The price was 200 gold coins and 120 sable furs. The cost was three centuries of slavery. This tends to take some of the blush off the "recognition" that the Rev. Nakonachny so energetically embraces.

But nevertheless, inconvenient history aside, why should anyone object to that same Patriarchate "recognizing" our Church after a felonious hiatus of 300 years? If Patriarch Bartholomew has finally seen fit to plead *mea culpa*, why any objection? Furthermore, if all this gives Ukrainians the kind of "access" to world Orthodoxy for the purposes that the Rev. Nakonachny asserts, where's the problem?

Were all this the way the Rev. Nakonachny writes, and as some in all good faith believe, I and the faithful of our Church would hardly object but would fervently applaud. Indeed, the heartfelt belief that all is as the Rev. Nakonachny writes no doubt fuels those among our clergy and faithful who are inclined to go with the flow.

But there is one thing wrong. The facts. They jab the eye, and are as acute and inescapable as the proverbial "shylo v mishku" [i.e., the truth will come out]. They have not been disputed by anyone—whether the hierarchy in Bound Brook, the Rev. Nakonachny or anyone else of the clergy.

The Rev. Nakonachny writes that recognition by Constantinople "was a tremendous blow to Moscow. The writing is on the wall for Moscow, and they are afraid that this will be the end of their domination in Ukraine. Moscow's fear is justified."

Patriarch Bartholomew, if he is to be believed (and most certainly the Rev. Nakonachny does believe him, does he not?), intends the very opposite. Well before our hierarchs secretly entered into the so-called Points of Agreement with him on December 6, 1994 (more on this, below), Patriarch Bartholomew had established an unequivocal record of his position regarding an autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The frequency of his restatements on the issue is eclipsed only by his antipathy for "Ukrainian schismatics."

In 1993, the worldwide news media reported that Patriarch Bartholomew publicly condemned our Church as "the church of the devil." In April 1994, in a major press interview he publicly declared that he "categorically rejects" the independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and that Moscow's control in Ukraine is to remain inviolate.

Is it credible that our hierarchs didn't know this when they embraced Patriarch Bartholomew with the Points of Agreement in December 1994? If they did not, why not? How is it possible not to know? Or perhaps they did know, but simply couldn't bring themselves to believe Patriarch Bartholomew? Or perhaps they thought that the ecumenical patriarch really didn't mean what he said? A bad joke, perhaps? Alas, the explanation is elsewhere.

Victor Rud of Ridgefield Park, N.J., is an international attorney, and one of the founders and past chairman of the Board of Governors of the Ukrainian American Bar Association. He is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

On July 11, 1995 – fully seven months after the Points of Agreement with our hierarchs – Patriarch Bartholomew wrote his Protocol No. 937 to Patriarch Aleksei of Moscow and all Russia, assuring him that he (Bartholomew) "has taken proper care" in "the settlement of the Ukrainian question in the diaspora" so as to allow Moscow a free hand in Ukraine.

Patriarch Bartholomew further wrote: "In this regard we would like to assure you that the induction of the Ukrainian communities into the canonical order of the Orthodox Church by receiving them under the omophorion of the Ecumenical Patriarch will, we believe, finally prove to be beneficial for the relationship between the Most Holy Church of Russia and the faithful in the [sic] Ukraine. This is so because on the one hand those received were obligated to declare that they will not seek the autocephaly of the Ukrainian Church, or even a part of it, through known methods employed by the 'autocephalists' who operate in every way possible. On the other hand, it is no longer possible for them to cooperate or to commune with schismatic Ukrainian groups which are out of communion with the Orthodox Church without bearing harm to themselves..."

Is this what the Rev. Nakonachny means when he exhorts: "Support for the hierarchs and clergy, especially at this time, is very important for the stability of the Church, both in the U.S.A. and Ukraine. Let us not continue to divide ourselves, but to give them our full support?"

Well, perhaps Protocol No. 937 is a forgery. Perhaps it simply is not a bonafide document, is not authentic, is merely disinformation released by Moscow. In writing about the "diaspora Ukrainian group," Synodos, The World Fellowship of Orthodox Youth, authoritatively quoted Protocol No. 937 and our hierarchs' abandonment of our Church. (Synodos is also a source for the English text of the protocol.) But the definitive answer, truly, is that neither our hierarchs nor Patriarch Bartholomew have ever denied that protocol's authenticity, although the faithful have repeatedly begged them to do so.

But even if Protocol No. 937 is not a forgery, even if it was in fact sent by Patriarch Bartholomew to Moscow and accurately represents what the patriarch wrote about our hierarchs, perhaps he was simply lying about what he wrote. In other words, perhaps our hierarchs simply never made the commitment to abandon our Church that Protocol No. 937 describes even though the document itself is not a "fake". Again, the faithful have begged for a denial of the substance. And again, neither Patriarch Bartholomew nor our hierarchs deny that either.

The aftermath of Protocol No. 937 demonstrates its implementation, confirms its authenticity and verifies its reality. In published transcripts of tape recorded public comments, one of our hierarchs repeatedly stated that, "We are summoned there [Ukraine] by the devil." The mind reels in disbelief. In a letter to a wayward parish, the same hierarch condemned the parish's "spiritual" union with our Church in Kyiv. (The use of quotation marks around the term "spiritual," as used in that letter, is the hierarch's, not mine.)

In point of fact, we are no longer permitted to pray for our own Church or with our brothers from Ukraine. But it's perfectly fine for the Rev. Nakonachny to serve with Russian priests in Moscow, or for them to serve in Bound Brook. And what happens if

(Continued on page 14)

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Assimilated but not melted

The Ukrainian Museum-Archives has dozens of photographs from the 1910s, '20s and '30s of various choral, musical, political, religious, theatrical and other groups that kept Ukrainian culture vibrant in Cleveland during the years preceding World War II. Most major American cities and many small towns had similar communities. Inevitably, the homogenizing influences of American culture began to prevail, the Ukrainian language took a back seat to English, and by the time I came to America as an infant soon after World War II, the older, established Ukrainian community was beginning to fade away, its members blending into the fabric of American life.

Now, as I look at the pictures of the young singers in their embroidered shirts, the performers gathered round the dance-master Vasile Avramenko or the sober-faced members of the Ukrainian National Association standing frozen in rows at a picnic long ago, I wonder what ever happened to the descendants of these people who had once defined themselves by their membership in a Ukrainian church, dance group or choir.

Some like the Szmagalas of Cleveland or the Kuropases of Chicago never left the community. The grandchild continues to serve with as much dedication and sacrifice as the immigrant once did. But what about the others? Is it inevitable that having become Americans and severed their ties with organized Ukrainian life they are forever lost to the identity that animated their grandparents? Does the same fate await my own grandchildren?

Our son is a second grader at Goldwood Primary School in Rocky River, a suburb of Cleveland on the other side of town from Parma where the bulk of the Ukrainian community is located. In January I was asked to be part of the school's Heritage Days, where parents and others tell the children about their ethnic heritage. About 20 cultures were represented. I was pleasantly surprised when the principal, Mrs. Rounds, greeted my wife and me and mentioned that she was half-Ukrainian. "One of us..." I thought.

We were assigned to a classroom where we set up the props – pysanky, embroidery, an inlaid wooden dish, a small sheaf of wheat and a magnet board with animals from the Ukrainian folk tale "The Mitten." The room mother assigned to help had an Italian surname. "I'm Ukrainian, too," she said; I found out we had gone to the same high school just a few years apart and had grown up a block away from each other.

"To tell you the truth," she confided, "I didn't like to say I was Ukrainian. Now with independence, I don't mind at all."

The day went well. The children identified Ukraine on the globe, examined the pysanky and other items, listened raptly as more and more animals piled into the mitten the little boy had lost in the forest, and later in their classrooms took out their blue and yellow crayons to draw pictures of the Ukrainian flag. My son got to be a star when he read from a Ukrainian book of folktales so his classmates could hear the sound of the Ukrainian language.

A few days later, unrelated to anything I was doing at my son's school, I got a letter from Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur of Toledo. I first met her in 1982, her first year in the House. As a Ukrainian American working on Capitol Hill, I was heavily involved that year in efforts to win approval for a congressional commission on the famine in Ukraine. The Reagan administra-

tion was fighting the Ukrainian community on this issue, and we desperately needed congressional support. That's when Rep. Kaptur came forward, identified herself as a Ukrainian American, and stood up to the State Department officials who said the private sector could study the issue a whole lot better and besides, they whispered, accounts of the famine might be somewhat exaggerated. The U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, of course, was established and now no one questions the historical legitimacy of the Great Famine anymore. Rep. Kaptur deserves a lot of the credit for helping to get the commission approved.

So now it's 16 years later, Rep. Kaptur is a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee, and she's writing to tell me that she reads *The Ukrainian Weekly* and is asking me to help, if I can, with her Rural Integrated Community Development Project, which she launched as a tribute to her mother, Anastasia, and father, Stephen, and dedicated to the people of western Ukraine, where she and her brother Stephen trace their roots.

With the help of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Ohio State University and dozens of friends in the U.S. and Ukraine, Rep. Kaptur is using her organizational skills and her political clout to assist two villages in the Khmelnytskyi Oblast in Ukraine, which the congresswoman had quietly visited for several days last August. They could be any of thousands of similar villages in Ukraine: isolated and desperately poor, cut off from markets, from communications links, from any chance of prosperity. The idea is to prime the pump for Ukraine's rural economy by creating a demonstration development project that could then be duplicated in other villages, raions and oblasts. In her quiet way, Marcy Kaptur is doing what she can to help the country her parents taught her to respect and, yes, to love.

So whatever happened to the descendants of all those Ukrainian Americans in the photographs from three-quarters of a century ago? Don't worry. They're everywhere. They're principals, primary school room mothers and members of Congress, and more and more will be showing up on behalf of Ukrainian projects. Why? For the same reason the room mother at Goldwood Primary no longer denies her Ukrainian heritage: independence.

That doesn't mean Rep. Kaptur or others were ashamed to admit their origin — far from it. Rep. Kaptur joined the fight to establish the Famine Commission in 1982 when that seemed kind of quirky to a lot of people in the State Department and in the media. Now, with independence, Ukraine is relevant and that makes everything Ukrainian a whole lot more interesting to a lot of people, from first graders at a suburban primary school to officials at the U.S. Department of Agriculture who are lending their expertise to help lift the "Breadbasket of Europe" into the 20th century.

As my wife and children were leaving Goldwood Primary School at the end of the Heritage Day, Mrs. Rounds thanked us and told us that she does pysanky herself. "It's so relaxing," she said. After my presentation to five classes of primary school kids, I understood why she needed to relax.

As for the room mother, she told me it might be fun to make some pyrohy for her Italian-Ukrainian-American children.

Me? I'll be saying a prayer for Congresswoman Kaptur and the Anastasia project. I hope it works.

Memorial fund for Ukrainian soccer coach continues to grow

by Lisa Popyk

CINCINNATI – It began three years ago, as a humble effort to preserve the spirit and dream of a Ukrainian-born soccer coach whose life was the game he loved.

Today, the Walt Chyzowych Memorial Award is quickly becoming one of the most coveted and respected awards in American soccer. And the Walt Chyzowych Memorial Fund, created simultaneously, is now a national endowment that offers free soccer training to those who can't afford formal coaching and has grown to include volunteer athletes and coaches from across the country.

"We never expected this kind of national response and support. Both programs have taken off faster and grown beyond what any of us ever expected," said Ihor Chyzowych of Philadelphia, who helped found the programs in honor of his late brother and serves as president of the Tryzub sports association in Philadelphia. "I guess none of us really understood what Walter meant to the game until now."

Walter Chyzowych, who died of a heart attack in 1994, was and still is considered by his peers to be a "legend in his own time." Born in western Ukraine to a soccer club owner, Mr. Chyzowych emigrated with his family in 1944. He went on to forever change the game of soccer in the United States. Last year, he was inducted posthumously into the National Soccer Hall of Fame and the year before, into the National Soccer Coaches Association of America Hall of Fame.

A player and coach for several U.S. and international teams, Mr. Chyzowych led the U.S. National Team for seven seasons and served as head coach for the U.S. Olympic Team. He also was instrumental in defining the system of coaching and coach licensing in the United States. He served for 10 years as the director of coaching for the United States Soccer Federation.

His sudden death jolted the soccer community, nationally and internationally.

Almost immediately, friends and family established the award and memorial. The goal was to continue the work to which Walt Chyzowych had dedicated his life – advancing the game, improving the level of coaching, and helping the popularity of soccer grow in this country. His older brothers, Ihor and Gene, of South Orange, N.J., founded the effort. Within months, the award and memorial had been adopted by some of the country's top soccer players and coaches.

The fund was designed in hopes of organizing Walter Chyzowych's fellow coaches into a network of volun-



The 1998 recipient of the Walt Chyzowych Memorial Award, Bill Killen (second from right), is seen with (from left) Gene Chyzowych, Ihor Chyzowych and Ihor Walter Chyzowych.

teers who would help run soccer clinics across the country, said Gene Chyzowych, who is ranked as the nation's third most winning high school soccer coach. He coaches Columbia High School in Maplewood, N.J.

All proceeds from the clinics would go to the fund, which would then provide scholarships to disadvantaged players and coaches seeking advanced training.

"We really didn't know how well it would work because we were asking for, and depending on, a lot of commitment and time from some very busy people," said Dr. Joseph A. Machnik, executive director of the fund and assistant to the commissioner of Major League Soccer.

The first year began with an advertisement for one small clinic to be held at the College of Charleston under

the leadership and guidance of head soccer coach, Ralf Lundy. When word spread through the soccer community about the fund, coaches from some of the top professional, collegiate and national teams all over the country began calling to volunteer their time. A total of 40 coaches volunteered that year to instruct 150 players and coaches.

This year the program will hold eight clinics in the East the Midwest, with more than 1,500 youth and coaches expected to participate. More than 50 percent of the participants are underprivileged and will receive their training for free.

"We're all amazed by the support the program has been getting. But what's even more amazing is the number of youth players the program is helping," said Ihor Walter Chyzowych, a state and select-team soccer coach in Cincinnati, who is a nephew of Walter Chyzowych. "Some of the kids may only see it as a chance to learn a new sport. But others might use soccer to win college scholarships. And maybe some will go on to change the sport forever, like Walt did."

The Walt Chyzowych Memorial Award, given for life time achievement and dedication to advancing the game, has grown just as quickly. The National Soccer Coaches Association of America considers it one of the top soccer awards. And previous winners, all highly decorated, say it is their most cherished honor. When this year's recipient was honored at the NSCAA's 51st annual convention in Cincinnati, some of the top soccer names in the nation left no standing room when they gathered to watch and to listen.

"To me, to all of us really, this is the best of honors," said the 1998 recipient, Bill Killen, head coach of men's soccer at MacMurray College. "Even those who didn't know Walter knew of his legacy and his dedication to soccer, coaching and to his players — no other person or group of people have made more of an impact on the development of soccer in the United States."

Mr. Killen, who has been instrumental in sculpting the future of U.S. soccer, has served as head coach for nine collegiate programs, helping many complete their best seasons ever. He also has served on and directed several national programs for coaching and youth development.

In 1996, the award's first year, it was presented to Jerry Yeagley, head coach of the Indiana University men's soccer program. Under Mr. Yeagley, Indiana has won more games than any other school.

Last year's winner was Anson Dorrance, head coach of the University of North Carolina women's soccer team and former head coach of the 1991 World Cup Champions, the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team. Under Mr. Dorrance, the Carolina team has won 14 of the 17 national women's championships; nine of the 10 Atlantic Coast Conferences; and 13 NCAA crowns.

The Memorial Award has been reserved for the nation's best. And the best say they couldn't be more honored.

"No other award will ever mean as much," Mr. Killen said. "To be honored in Walt's name is something I'll cherish forever."

Team Ukraine earns four medals at swimming championships in Australia



The eighth Fina World Swimming Championships were held in Perth, Western Australia, on January 8 - 18. One of this newspaper's readers, Christine Martynowych of Philadelphia, happened to be visiting the land down under at the time of the championships, which gave her an opportunity to attend that sports event, at which Ukraine earned three gold medals and one silver. She has forwarded these photos from Australia to share with fellow readers. In the photo on the left, Ms. Martynowych (left) is seen with Ukraine's two gold medalists, Olena Zhunina (center) and Svitlana Serbina, who are holding a "joey," or baby kangaroo, whose mother was killed. In the photo above, Ms. Martynowych, holding a Team Ukraine jacket, is seen with two of Ukraine's diving coaches, Tetiana Turova (left), coach for the synchronized diving team, which won the gold medals; and Oleksander Barsukov (right), men's diving coach.

Ukraine welcomes back its winter Olympic athletes

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine greeted its 1998 Winter Olympians just back from Nagano, Japan, with a ceremony at the Institute of Physical Culture in Kyiv on February 24.

The 56 athletes who took part in the XVIII Winter Olympics were congratulated by government leaders and Ukrainian athletes in a brief ceremony that keyed on Ukraine's single medalist, Olena Petrova, and on the need to improve training conditions for its winter athletes so that Ukraine's Olympic future in winter sports would be brighter.

"We must analyze our shortcomings and prepare accordingly for the next Olympics," said Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, who is an avid sports fan.

He said that at the World Economic Forum recently held in Davos, Switzerland, he had held discussions on foreign investment to develop a world-class winter sports complex and training center for Olympic preparations in the Carpathian Mountains in western Ukraine.

The president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, Valeriy Borzov, who also greeted the returning athletes, told them and the 750 others in attendance that the Olympic Games had moved to a new level and that Ukraine has to meet the new challenges that lie ahead. "You can say that in the third millennium not only will people compete, but technologies, finances and equipment, as well," said Mr. Borzov.

Ukraine took 18th place at the Nagano Olympics — its poorest showing in the three Olympics in which it has competed since gaining independence in 1991.

Ukraine's star at the Games was Olena Petrova, a 25-year-old from Sumy who took the silver in the 15-kilometer biathlon. She was awarded a presidential medal and a financial stipend for her accomplishment.

Her fellow athlete in the biathlon, Iryna Taranenko Terelia, who finished in fourth place in two events, once coming a mere 2.7 seconds shy of a bronze medal, also was recognized at the return ceremony.

Although Team Ukraine's accomplishment's at the Nagano Games were not all that was expected, there is hope for the future in the young women's freestyle skiing team. Four of the women freestylers finished in the final top 10, taking fourth, fifth, eighth and 10th place. No team member is older than 18.

The youngest Ukrainian freestyler, 15-year-old Olena Yunchyk, was presented to the audience as an example of Ukraine's future Olympic prospects.

But what happened to Miss Yunchyk and the rest of the Olympians on their return to Kyiv from Nagano on a chartered Lufthansa flight was undoubtedly a more frustrating experience than anything they encountered at the Olympics.

They were supposed to fly from Osaka, Japan, through South Korea, China and Russia into the Baltic region and on to Germany. But as they approached Chinese air space they were denied permission to enter and had to return to Japan where their flight was re-routed through the Sakhalin Islands and Siberia. Near Moscow, they were forced to land because they were low on fuel. After a two-hour delay, they finally left for Germany.

In Frankfurt they transferred to an Air Ukraine International aircraft for the flight to Kyiv. But a door on the plane would not close, and they waited another hour and a half as German and Ukrainian flight crews worked to fix the problem. After 13 hours in the air, they finally arrived home.



Biathlete Olena Petrova, Ukraine's lone medalist at the Nagano Games.



Olena Petrova is congratulated by Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko.



Freestyle skier Olena Yunchyk, 15, the youngest member of the Ukrainian Olympic Team for the Nagano Games, at the podium.



Seen during the ceremonies are: (from left) Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, head of the presidential administration Yevhen Kushnariov, Minister of Culture Ivan Smolii and Hryhorii Surkis, president of the Dynamo Soccer Club.

NEWS AND VIEWS: United States and Ukraine conduct Peace Shield '97

by Walter Chyterbok

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. – Ukrainian and United States military forces conducted a joint, bilateral peacekeeping exercise at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., on November 14-23, 1997, to expand and enhance Ukrainian-U.S. relations in a peacekeeping role and promote military to military cooperation between forces.

A total of 49 Ukrainian army personnel from the 6th Army Corps, Odessa Military district arrived November 12 in California. The California National Guard was represented by 65 soldiers from the 3rd Brigade 40th Infantry Division Mechanized plus 170 other guard soldiers in supporting roles. The exercise director was U.S. Brig. Gen. Portante who was assisted by Ukrainian Maj. Gen. Sakovsky and U.S. Brig. Gen. Hudlet.

Peace Shield '97, as the exercise is known, is part of the Partnership for Peace program assembled by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1994. The partnership's goal is to increase and intensify political and military cooperation throughout Europe. The peacekeeping exercises were sponsored by the U.S. Atlantic Command and hosted by the California National Guard. Peace Shield '97 provided opportunities for Ukrainian and U.S. personnel to share information on peacekeeping operations. It also allowed Ukrainian and U.S. commanders and staffs to plan for organizing, controlling and supporting bilateral peace operations.

One of the critical elements in this kind of exercise is language interpretation. The U.S. Armed Forces provided 11 interpreters, while the State Department provided an additional six interpreters. The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense sent six Ukrainian officers to assist in interpretation efforts. While there were 23 interpreters, the task seemed to be, in many instances, very challenging. While language can be a barrier, both Ukrainian and U.S. personnel did an excellent job of cooperating and understanding each other.

The exercise kicked off with opening ceremonies on November 15, with performances by the Ukrainian Tropak Dance troupe from Vancouver and the Righetti High School Ballet Folklorico. One of the speakers was Lt. Gen. Edward D. Baca, chief of the National Guard Bureau in Washington. "Who would have ever thought 10 years ago that we would be participating together in an exercise of peace?" Lt. Gen. Baca asked the audience. "Let this exercise be a model for all partnerships to follow. Let it be that we maintain this peace forever," he continued.

The Peace Shield '97 exercise started on November

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Peaceshield 97



15 November 1997

Perlee Theater
Camp San Luis Obispo,
California

BOOK REVIEW: A memoir recalling the Cold War years

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

"Memoirs," by Michael Terpak, 1996, 215 pages.

The perception and understanding of beauty in art and life are inseparable from the truth. In answering the question "Why does this book of memoirs appeal to you?" readers, in most cases, point to the truth in the book. Others answer that they liked the book because it is interesting and it is interesting because it depicts life. No matter how difficult life was, life was good.

Events in "Memoirs" writes the author, Michael Terpak, "are not historical facts, chronologically organized with authenticated data. They are, rather, living examples of what I lived through."

In addition to the chapter titled "General Remarks," there are 49 brief chapters in this book and two supplements: one that deals with the Voice of America and the other containing Mr. Terpak's verses.

The author introduces the reader to Zakarpattia, his native village, Gaidosh, and to the splendid peak Makovytsia, a part of the Carpathian Mountain chain that stretches from Bratislava, Slovakia, almost to the Black Sea. The Carpathians were volcanic and one may point to a hump, called the "rib," of cooled lava that sticks out, like a rib, from the Mount Makovytsia.

In 1935, during a summer evening, writes the author, "we sang, listened to fables, when something shook us to and fro and, after a few seconds, chimney bricks fell onto the roof and we realized that it was an earthquake."

No less interesting was wintertime when "stories about dragon-serpents, robbers, wolves, sorcerers, etc., forced the children and teenagers to hold their breath as they pulled their legs underneath them on a chair or a bench so that no one could grab them by the legs and carry them into that enchanted world."

The villagers were very religious. They went on pilgrimages to Chernoche Hora (Monk's Hill) on the banks of Latorytsia River near the Transcarpathian city of Mukachiv. For the author pilgrimages were "an extraordinary religious affair. This was the grandeur of the human spirit, this was dedication to one's faith, the sacrifice of time, body and soul."

Life in the Carpathians was difficult. The climate was moderate, but the land was not very productive. This caused living conditions that forced youth to wander from town to town in search of work. They also searched for a better life in the distant unknown of America, which is where the author's father decided to go. Since he had no money, he borrowed money, giving his house as collateral. He began his journey to far off America by walking to Gdynia on the Baltic Sea, from where he sailed to the U.S. However, when he arrived he was told he was actually Canada. A helpful farmer, who charged him \$2, took him across the border to America. Traveling on foot, he reached Pennsylvania and settled near Pittsburgh. In 1911 the author's father brought his wife and little daughter to Pittsburgh.

While in America, the author's mother was never happy. When World War I ended, she became homesick for her small house and her village. So the family of Michael Fedorovich Terpak, returned in 1921 to Zakarpattia, to their native Gaidosh, where life was more difficult.

The author's father had a hard time accepting these difficulties and returned to America a second time. However, the Depression had begun and he could not find work. So he informed the police that he had come to the U.S. in 1910 illegally, and American immigration authorities immediately deported him to a European port and from there to Prague. From Prague to Gaidosh, he had to pay his own way. Disappointed with his lot, he considered himself to be a great failure because he had returned not only without money, but also with debts.

The author writes with respect about his father, whom he loved, and he highly treasures his mother, who gave birth to 10 children, taught her daughters how to cook, bake, embroider, dance and sing, and supported the family with her sewing while her husband was in the U.S. "She could do everything and she did everything," he underlines.

The author writes about his studies at the gymnasium (secondary school) and his desire to go to university. He worked for a short while as a teacher and a principal. However, life under the Hungarian occupation was very difficult, and he began to think about the country where he was born: America.

He decided to return, though this was not easy. On April 1, 1940, he left Gaidosh and, traveling through Budapest and other European cities, he came to the land of his birth. In New York he was met by his sister, from



whom he had been separated when both were very young.

Working for some time at various jobs, he then volunteered for the U.S. Army. After the war, he worked for a steel factory until the G.I. Bill was approved. He then immediately enrolled at New York University, where he received a B.A., and later received his M.A. from Columbia University. His studies opened opportunities for him to work in international radio.

With the advent of the Cold War, the Voice of America (VOA) began to develop short-wave programming in 1947 in the Russian language and two years later in Ukrainian. VOA programs broadcast the official position of the U.S. on various problems around the world, among them problems facing the peoples of the USSR. In addition, the U.S. began to broadcast programs on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberation.

A serious attempt was made to study all aspects of political activities in the Soviet Union. The Harvard University Project, then the East European Fund, Radio Free Europe and later the American Committee for Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, the Institute for the Study of the USSR and Radio Liberation were created.

The U.S. also created the Committee "Free Europe" that included members of the satellite countries of the Soviet Union which declared that the sovereign borders of their countries were based on the principles adopted September 3, 1938, at the time of the Munich Arbitration.

Because Mr. Terpak succeeded in collecting the best information about the scholars and intellectuals as well as the intelligentsia among the émigrés, he became an advisor at the American Committee. During the early Cold War period, work with émigré groups and U.S. representatives was challenging and frustrating, and the author provides a detailed portrait of the activities of this time, including the splintering of the Ukrainian emigration into "easterners" and "westerners."

It might be useful to mention that the most important and most numerous Ukrainian émigré organization was the Ukrainian nationalists led by Stepan Bandera. The committee had contacts with members of the Ukrainian National Council; Mykola Livytsky was the council's liaison with Radio Liberation" at that time.

"Almost a whole year had passed," writes Mr. Terpak, "but the Ukrainian staff was not complete. Those whom Mr. Livytsky recommended and who were hired for work were not capable of preparing programs."

In connection with this, Mr. Terpak was dispatched to Munich with a mandate to organize the Ukrainian desk of Radio Liberation. The author expressed his convictions in his talk with Mr. Livytsky.

"Since radio programs in the psychological war are an all-Ukrainian matter, my intention is to search for talented candidates and not for people who belong to those factions that are members of the Ukrainian National Council.

"As long as a person is of democratic conviction, is talented in journalism with experience or has the proper

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Volyn initiative shows potential for health care advances

LUTSK – The oblast of Volyn, in the northwestern corner of Ukraine has long been known as a center of progressive thought and resistance to oppression. It was the home of the revolutionary poetess Lesia Ukrainka and the reputed birthplace of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) during the second world war.

With the restoration of Ukrainian independence in the 1990s, Volyn oblast and its capital city of Lutsk, were often overlooked in the distribution of Western aid. Volyn has suffered much of the same severe economic decline as other regions of Ukraine. In many cases, its condition is even more worrisome. With an absence of heavy industry or marketable cash crops, the regional government has found it even more difficult to attract Western investment.

Despite all these hardships, the people of Volyn (known as "Volyniaky") have maintained a strong sense of determination and a bold vision for their future. Even to the casual observer, they seem more upbeat in the face of adversity than their counterparts in other oblasts. Nowhere is this independent, bullish spirit more evident than at the Volyn Unified Regional Pediatric Center in Lutsk. Under the leadership of Dr. Hryhoriy Vashchyn, a transplanted native of the Donbas and Dr. Volodymyr Seliouk, a young surgeon and native Volyniak, the hospital staff has developed an innovative approach to the region's health care crisis. Rather than wait for foreign aid or increased support from the Ministry of Health, the hospital administrators appealed to the neighboring business community to help modernize the children's hospital. The modernization project was billed as a matter of civic pride and as a long-term investment in the future of the oblast. The appeal worked.

During the early months of 1997, forward-thinking business leaders pooled their resources and surveyed the potential for inkind or bartered services. On weekends, brigades of volunteers, including prosperous entrepreneurs, worked together with hospital staff donating free overtime hours to refurbish several wards with improved lighting, bright-colored paint, remodeled floors, artistic murals and paneling. The goal was to create a more vibrant therapeutic climate so that both children coming for treatment and their parents could be imbued with a sense of hope and confidence that the child's disease can be cured. As one doctor described it, "It's important that children feel good about entering the hospital. This should be a place of healing and care, not of doom and gloom."

An aggressive fundraising drive enabled the hospital to replace its rickety emergency vehicle with a modern ambulance, which was funded in part by a local association of the disabled, "Hromada Invalidiv." The new van is equipped with excellent suspension and essential supplies that enable doctors to treat infants and young children while en route from remote villages, even across poor road surfaces.

The Lutsk medical center unified health care services with other children's hospitals across the oblast, to avoid duplication of efforts and to develop a regional strategic plan for improving children's health. Instead of competing for scarce resources, the center sought more efficient techniques of pooling and streamlining services to save the greatest number of children's lives. In sharp contrast



Dr. Volodymyr Pashchuk and nurse Alla Melnychuk stand by an infant recovering under a therapeutic lamp.

to other Soviet-built centers, where children are segregated in separate buildings, the Lutsk hospital built tunnels and corridors under the facility so that children would not be exposed to the elements as they were being transported for diagnostic screenings, surgery or emergency care.

Over the past year, the self-help spirit of the Volynian pediatric center has attracted the attention of patrons. Dr. Tatiana Stasiuk-Vyhovska, the hospital's leading young neonatologist was one of 60 Ukrainian physicians invited to travel to Edmonton, Alberta, for an intensive training program under the auspices of the "Osvita Foundation" established by Canadians Dr. Ihor and Orest Hayuk. Dr. Vyhovska has since returned and shared her skills with her colleagues, especially in the area of infant respiratory distress and resuscitation, a key factor in curbing high infant mortality in Ukraine.

This 400-bed facility serves as the primary outreach site and diagnostic center for thousands of children from rural areas of eastern Volyn that were contaminated by fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. To bolster the hospital's technical capabilities, the New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund delivered incubators, a neonatal respirator and other critical supplies valued at more than \$100,000, to improve the chances of survival for preemies and newborns with various life-threatening conditions. This technology was delivered in November as part of CCRF's 19th airlift coordinated with the visit to Western Ukraine of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. The Lutsk hospital was specifically targeted as a center that shows great promise in its ability to achieve rapid and dramatic

improvements in the quality of care provided. CCRF's initiative in Lutsk was facilitated by Volodymyr and Oksana Bakum of Highland, N.Y. who first introduced the fund to the hospital administration.

During a tour of the hospital's children's wards, CCRF observers and a television news team from Connecticut were introduced to numerous children who had undergone successful surgeries for complex birth defects, immune deficiencies and blood disorders, some of which were attributed to latent radiation exposure. The hospital is the only one in the entire province that provides regular screenings for children to measure their internal radiation dose.

Beyond the recent aid from North America, the Volyn hospital has also obtained a Siemens ultrasound machine from Germany and a used incubator from Sweden. According to hospital director Dr. Vashchyn and based on an independent inventory by U.S. monitors, the hospital is still in dire need of such basic supplies as butterfly catheters, injectable antibiotics, sutures and syringes appropriate for small children.

According to one visiting American, "This is living proof of how much good can come from a strategic infusion of medical aid when the recipient institution is staffed by an energetic, young, talented staff that has developed a real vision for its institution's future."

To support the Volyn Unified Regional Pediatric Center, readers are urged to write to CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. Inquiries may also be e-mailed to info@ccrf-iccf.org. Gifts may be earmarked for the "CCRF - Lutsk Project." All donations are fully tax-deductible.



Neonatologist Dr. Tatiana Stasiuk-Vyhovska, who trained in Edmonton last summer, holds one of her prized patients, an infant recovering in a Vickers Airshield incubator.



Natalia Kolodiy, a 20-year-old mother from Kovel (Volyn Oblast), quietly rejoices over the recovery of her daughter Yanna. The baby was afflicted by a very rare and life-threatening blood disorder.

United States...

(Continued from page 10)

18, using computers and software called Spectrum. The scenarios that were simulated by both Ukrainian and U.S. armed forces involved a situation similar to that of Bosnia with a regional threat comparable to that of Desert Storm. In the fictitious scenario, NATO sent troops into Govinia, which has suffered years of civil war. There are several factions that are vying for control.

The computer exercise allows U.S. Army units to simulate actions that would be comparable to reality. The staffs are trained in coordinating with other staff members in operations, logistics, intelligence and civil military affairs. Ukrainian officers were trained on the computers days before the exercise started and caught on extremely quickly. They were amazed that such good training can come from computers. Ukrainian Exercise Liaison Officer Col. Serhiy Poliakov commented that computer simulation will dramatically enhance Ukrainian staff training and coordination in peacekeeping missions.

A group of senior retired U.S. Army generals assisted in the exercises as mentors and senior facilitators to the exercise participants and Maj. Gen. Nicholas Krawciw, who is of Ukrainian descent, is the key liaison individual between the U.S. Armed Services and the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense.

After a day of simulated military challenges, Ukrainian and U.S. personnel gathered in the evening for a taste of American culture. A visit was made to a dude ranch, where Ukrainians rode horses and were treated to a real Western-style barbecue.

Many questions were asked of the Ukrainian American interpreters, including our upbringing in the U.S. and how we were able to maintain the language. Ukrainian military personnel are intrigued by the Ukrainian diaspora that managed to maintain its culture, language and heritage. This writer, who was also an interpreter, developed a special kinship with the Ukrainians and forged some



Maj. Gen. Sakovsky of the Ukrainian army with all Ukrainian interpreters.

genuine friendships with many Ukrainian officers.

Closing ceremonies were held on November 22 and Ukraine's Deputy Minister of Defense Gen. Col. Ivan Bizhan attended. His assistant, Gen. Maj. Vladislav Bogoulsky, deputy commander, 8th Army Corps, Lviv, also attended the ceremonies as his corps will be hosting the 1998 Peace Shield exercises.

As I sat at the ceremonies watching the Ukrainian and American flags stand together, a vibrant electrical feeling hit me. I was so proud to see my U.S. flag and that of Ukraine standing side by side. Yes indeed, who would have thought that this would happen in our generation! We the Ukrainian American sons and daughters of the diaspora, are indeed proud to have made a contribution to fostering a better U.S.-Ukrainian

relationship through our language interpretations. Our mission in interpreting only was possible because of our parents' determination to teach us about our Ukrainian heritage, send us to Saturday language schools, encourage membership in SUM-A and Plast, work hard to keep our religious holidays sacred and most of all – believe that someday there will be a free Ukraine. God bless the United States of America and Ukraine.

The U.S. military interpreters were: Master Sgt. Leo. Iwaskiw, USAR, Philadelphia; Spc. Mark Iwankiw, USAR, Teaneck, N.J.; Staff Sgt. Andy Midzak, USAF, Rapid City, S.D.; 1st Lt. Constantine Voyevodka USA, Fort Riley, Kansas; 2nd Lt. Ihor Kobryn, NYNG, Staten Island, N.Y.; 2nd Lt. Mark Brykowskych, USAF, Rome, N.Y.; 1st Lt.

Malanka Turczeniuk, USAR, Catawissa, Pa.; 1st Lt. Ihor Balaban, UNG, West Jordan, Utah; 1st Lt. Gregory Christensen USA, Barksdale Air Force Base, Calif.; Lt. Comdr. Bohdan Nakoneczny, USAR, Philadelphia; and Lt. Comdr. Walter Chyterbok, USAR, Schaumburg, Ill.

State Department interpreters: Oles Berezhny, Arlington, Va.; Ludmila Davis, Mahopac, N.Y.; Zoya Hayuk, San Francisco; Vyacheslav Ponomarenko, St. Paul, Minn.; George Sajewych, Silver Spring, Md.; and Dr. Alex Tsiovkh, Lawrence, Kan.

Ukrainian army officer interpreters: Lt. Col. Olexander Balabaiy, Lt. Col. Vasil Krasovskiy, Maj. Yevgen Grinchenko, Lt. Col. Mikhailo Dodoka, Maj. Rafael Musoyan, and Cadet Olexander Ponomarchuk.



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An afternoon of events celebrating our Ukrainian roots.

Sunday, March 22, 1998 • 700 Fox Chase Road
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Noon to 5 pm • Gymnasium EASTER EXPO

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50th Anniversary Exhibit:
THE SISTERS OF SAINT BASIL IN EDUCATION
Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center • Noon
In honor of Manor's 50th Anniversary, we will emphasize the educational outreach of our founders, the Ukrainian Sisters of Saint Basil the Great, to the Ukrainian immigrants through photo, costume and artifact displays. (free of charge)

EASTERN SPIRITUALITY CONFERENCE

2 pm • Seminar Rooms, Besieled Library Bldg.

The Sisters of Saint Basil, via their Chapel/Spirituality Center Capital Campaign Committee presents a seminar: "Eastern Spirituality on the Threshold of the New Millennium." Speakers include Professor Thomas E. Bird, Queens College, NY and Dr. Leonid Radnytsky, LaSalle University. (\$10 donation)

POSITION OFFERED
Distributor Sales Representative, Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co.
Reporting to UABC Marketing Coordinator

Summary: This position is responsible for implementing national strategies, tactics and campaigns on the regional level for the marketing of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network to Ukrainian North American consumers. This person is accountable for sales results in consumer subscriptions as well as customer service and public relations in the distributorship. Develop contacts with local satellite system dealers/installers. The position is locally based in Chicago and Philadelphia.

Qualification requirements

To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

1. **EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE**
Bachelor's degree in marketing, communications or related field.
2. **LANGUAGE SKILLS**
Ability to read, write and understand the English language. Ability to comprehend complex instructions, short and long correspondence, and memos. Ability to speak in English effectively. Ability to compose short and long memos, correspondence and reports.
Candidate must also have the ability to read, write and understand the Ukrainian language.
3. **MATHEMATICAL SKILLS**
Ability to add, subtract, multiply and divide in all units of measure, using whole numbers, common fractions, and decimals. Ability to calculate percentages, return on investment, payback periods.
4. **REASONING ABILITY**
Ability to apply common sense understanding to carry out instructions furnished in written, oral or diagram form. Ability to deal with problems by prioritizing for maximum efficiency. Ability to develop reasonable solutions to complex issues and provide options.
5. **CIVIC ACTIVITY**
Candidate must have a proven track record of Ukrainian community activity and must have a demonstrable knowledge of who are the key leaders and organizations in the Ukrainian community and the nuances that effect it.

Send resume and cover letter to:
Ihor Dliaboha, Director
Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co.
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New York state offers exam testing knowledge of Ukrainian

HIGHLAND, N.Y. – The Committee for Preparation of the New York State Ukrainian Language Examination reminds all interested high school students and their parents that the annual test in the Ukrainian language will take place in June. Students usually apply for all the foreign language testing early in the school year. Therefore, it is important for these who have not yet done so to file their request immediately. School principals place their test orders with the State Education Department by March 10, at the latest.

This examination corresponds fully in its format to the Regents exams; upon passing, students will receive three credits toward their high school foreign language requirement. Since Ukrainian is among the languages not taught regularly at high schools in this country (others being Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Polish, Hebrew and Russian), the test is placed under the heading Sample Comprehensive Examination in Ukrainian. Such tests are prepared by special committees of teachers and submitted yearly to the State Education Department, which makes them available upon request to students of these ethnic groups.

This exam will be given at the following schools: Guilderland Central H.S., Albany; Shaker H.S., Latham; Troy H.S., Troy; Frontier S.H.S., Hamburg; Chittenango H.S., Chittenango; George Hewlett H.S., Hewlett; St. George Academy, New York; Benjamin Cardozo H.S., Bayside; Great Neck South H.S., Great Neck; Sacred Heart H.S., Yonkers; New Rochelle S.H.S., New Rochelle; Ossining S.H.S., Ossining; Ward Melville S.H.S., East Setauket; Rondout Valley H.S., Accord; Monroe Woodbury H.S., Monroe; Penfield S.H.S., Penfield; Christian Brothers Academy, Syracuse; and Riverside H.S., Buffalo.

Students should register their request with their principal's office, whereupon that office should contact Karen Kolanowski, Curriculum and Assessment – 1, R.760 EBA, State Education Department, Albany, N.Y. 12234; telephone, (518) 474-3799.

Students who do not attend a school on the above list must apply to the principal of their school, who will make arrangements for the student at one of the nearest schools.

The exam evaluates Ukrainian language proficiency on an intermediate level. Students who attended or completed their community Saturday school and attained an intermediate or advanced level, or those whose knowledge of basic Ukrainian is quite satisfactory, should pass this test. It reflects the contemporary approach to language learning, i.e. speaking and comprehension ability in a realistic context, vocabulary skill, understanding and application of grammar structures in the oral and written form.

Part 1 of the exam, the oral test (24 points), is conducted separately, several weeks prior to the rest of the exam. The written parts, 2, 3 and 4, are given in June. Part 2 tests listening (aural) comprehension (30 points); part 3 tests reading comprehension (30 points); part 4 tests writing (16 points). Teachers who have conducted this test at their high school may use copies of the previous Ukrainian exams to help prepare interested students. A video cassette of a sample oral language test is available for teachers at every high school.

The present Ukrainian exam committee is composed of Maria Olynech, Stefania Hawryluk and Oksana Bakum, coordinator. Mrs. Bakum expressed her gratitude and appreciation to former committee members Daria Jakubowycz and Aurelia Slusarczuk for their devoted efforts.

A memoir recalling...

(Continued from page 10)

education and has a firm anti-Communist spirit, I would recommend such a person for work regardless to which party he belonged or whether or not he was from eastern Ukraine."

When Mr. Terpak reached the age of 47, he moved from New York to Washington and became supervisor of the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America. After many attempts and tenacious work, the program became "free from indefinite broadcasts to unidentifiable listeners." The Ukrainian Service became the seventh out of 38 as to daily air time at VOA and the service became one of the best of the daily programs and "the pride of their superiors and staff." This truly was a great achievement.

It would seem that the chief should continue his work, but this was not Mr. Terpak's style, who believed that the older generation should vacate its positions for the benefit of the younger generation. So, on his 65th birthday, Mr. Terpak retired with a feeling of great satisfaction due to his achievements in New York and Washington.

Mr. Terpak says he has written his memoirs for his children and grandchildren, and also for "those who might be interested." The book is written candidly and sincerely throughout without any artificiality or fantasy. It is written from the point of view of a person around whom interesting events happen.

The narrative is saturated with a wealth of detail, that is both clear and profoundly significant. In addition, it is

filled with a light, pleasant and gentle humor.

The author feels deeply that "not many in this world were able to join the ranks of those who won and observed how the seed of freedom, honor and respect sown years ago became rooted and sprouted in the way a person deserved it."

"I feel very fortunate, and I remain forever grateful to my guardian angel who gave me the opportunity to live long enough to see the victory of good over evil," writes Mr. Terpak.

"Memoirs" will be precious for anyone who wishes to see the world through the eyes of the author and experience a feeling of participation in his emotions during such an interesting period of history.

Mr. Terpak's "Memoirs" are valuable because they are distinguished by keen observations and a new approach to the issue of psychological warfare – a new discipline in the struggle against Bolshevism – conducted on the air waves, not with a sword, but with a sharp word. Democracy won the struggle without firing one shot.

According to the author, "The greatest satisfaction remains the fact that Ukraine, almost united, became free. Her future is in her hands. She stands as an equal among equals, in peace as well as in her readiness to defend the world's and her own peace."

The book is available by writing to the author: Michael Terpak, 3605 Country Hill Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030.

The above is translated and abridged version of the review originally published in Svoboda on October 15-17, 1997.

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About "recognition" ...

(Continued from page 7)

we pray for or with the "wrong" people? According to the same hierarch, this would expose us to "severe spiritual peril" and would be "a breach of canon law." And what if you complain about any of this? You are then "doing the work of Satan," that hierarch notes in a recent letter.

But what about the Rev. Nakonachny assuring the reader that "it is an absolute fact that our Consistory ... gives 100 percent support for an autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine"? Odd, given the antipathy that his hierarchs have directed at our Church. But, then, the Rev. Nakonachny does give concrete examples of the "100 percent support," does he not? Here again the "shylo" embarrassingly pokes through the "mishok."

Funds for these projects were gathered from parishioners by the Society of St. Andrew, an independent organization, separately incorporated and with its own board. The society's legitimate access to parish-

ioners for fund-raising purposes, however, was denied by the Consistory unless the society first channeled its collected funds through the Consistory. Bound Brook then could publicly advertise "its" good deeds, as the Rev. Nakonachny now does. The most recent effort, to raise funds for the purchase of the bells for St. Michael's Cathedral in Kyiv, is headed by the Society of St. Andrew - not by Bound Brook, as the Rev. Nakonachny writes.

It appears that Bound Brook has put in place a mechanism for capitalizing on parishioners' donations, then advertising Bound Brook's seeming concern for our autocephalous Church in Ukraine, which (unbeknownst to many) our hierarchs abandoned according to Protocol No. 937. The resulting marketing effort is then used to confront those very same parishioners who decry Bound Brook's own apostasy. These are the very "Ukrainian people" that the Rev. Nakonachny condemns. Suddenly, the old adage, "chuzhym rukamy hrebty vuhillia," takes on an entirely new mean-

ing. The "raby" (serfs) wind up financing their own suppression.

But what about the "recognition" that the Rev. Nakonachny markets with so much prayerful urgency? That is rooted in the Points of Agreement mentioned earlier that were secretly entered into by our hierarchs on December 6, 1994.

Firstly, one does not have to be a lawyer or theologian to understand that if it the agreement indeed was meant to assist and promote the establishment of a Ukrainian Orthodox Church free of Moscow's control, one would have expected the proud and vocal trumpeting of the Points of Agreement. Immediately. Indeed, were the agreement truly such a blessed event for our Church, the groundswell of joyous emotion among our hierarchs could scarcely have been contained, no matter the degree of regimented discipline. Instead, we heard a roaring silence.

To this day, to my knowledge, the original or duplicate original of that agreement has never been produced by our hierarchs. A questionable English translation was made public only on May 17, 1995, fully a half a year after it came into force. And a Ukrainian translation didn't see the light of day until even later - June 8, 1995. Both versions were disseminated by the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory to parishes.

In fact, since Bound Brook has refused to make available any original documents of its bargain with Istanbul, it is not even possible to objectively determine if the Points of Agreement, in the form eventually made available, in fact are what Bound Brook says it is. Our hierarchs can't even reach a consensus on whether the Points of Agreement were signed, contradicting each other on such a rudimentary and material question. When asked if anyone from the Ukrainian side signed any document with Patriarch Bartholomew, Points of Agreement or otherwise, Archbishop Antony said "no," while Metropolitan Constantine said "yes." We already know, as a minimum, that pursuant to the above Protocol No. 937 there appears to be far more to the story.

There was a damning silence also about the surreptitious overnight change in our hierarchs' respective jurisdictions of authority and responsibility - U.S.A., France, etc. No more. In his March 13, 1995, Protocol No. 337 to his then North American exarch, Iakovos, Patriarch Bartholomew set forth the new affiliations of our hierarchs. Metropolitan Constantine now is "of Eirinoupolis"; Archbishop Antony now is "of Ierapolis"; and so on. All in keeping with the Points of Agreement, which requires that "Each bishop will bear the title of the city over which he presides..." None of this was disclosed to our faithful.

Among other matters, under the Points of Agreement Bound Brook is required "to commemorate the venerable Name of His All Holiness, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople." Commemorating the "venerable name" of the patriarch of our Church in Kyiv is prohibited. Bound Brook must henceforth adhere "strictly" and "especially" to the order and tradition of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, must be "detached from any secular or political influence" and has come under Constantinople's "jurisdiction." Jurisdiction, in whatever context, means that someone has the right to require you to do or not do something, and that you are required to so comply.

Patriarch Bartholomew drove that point home. During the pomp and ceremony in Istanbul, in his March 11, 1995, Address to Metropolitan Constantine, Patriarch Bartholomew was unequivocal that Istanbul, not Kyiv, is now our "home" and our "Mother Church," into "whose fabric you are now woven." To clarify the point, in his March 12, 1995, Address (published in the Ukrainian Orthodox Word), at the time of the ceremonies in Istanbul, Patriarch Bartholomew said that we have now come under his "singular spiritual and canonical

jurisdiction." And in his above March 13, 1995, Protocol No. 337 to Iakovos, Patriarch Bartholomew repeats that our hierarchs have "addressed themselves, to the Constantinople Church," "not only as the eldest Church ... but primarily as their Mother Church."

The purpose and consequence of all this is that our Church no longer exists in the United States. "Bound Brook" has been absorbed into the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church of Constantinople. Bound Brook's revised letterhead now declares that. And, in the process, our own hierarchs agreed to forswear our Church.

Little wonder that, when on February 3, 1995 (two months after the Points of Agreement), the Metropolitan Council was called upon to "interpret" and then approve the agreement, the council did so without ever setting eyes on the document. The agreement was simply withheld from the council. And its approval was "unanimous," no less. Was this a feat of remarkable sagacity on its part, or a dereliction of its responsibility in the face of hydraulic pressure and/or conflicting interests bearing on the council? Is it any surprise that the council's resolutions were as divorced from the Points of Agreement as heaven is removed from earth? What conceivable credibility can any of the Metropolitan Council's subsequent recent resolutions possibly have, including the recent one "supporting" our Church that the Rev. Nakonachny recites in his letter?

Therefore, to weave his argument, as the Rev. Nakonachny does, around the siren song of "recognition" is manifestly and unpardonably disingenuous. There is no need for an "agreement," thereby committing us to obligations in favor of Istanbul, if we truly are speaking only of Istanbul's long overdue "recognition" of us. But Bound Brook is not the passive recipient of Patriarch Bartholomew's spiritual largesse, "recognition," as the Rev. Nakonachny wants us to believe. Bound Brook affirmatively committed itself to obligations, among them severing us from our own Church.

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. provides that "it is Autocephalous (independent) in all matters of its life and government, and its rights are equal with those of the other Autocephalous Orthodox Churches." In violation of their own constitution, our hierarchs simply surrendered autocephaly and buried sobornopravnist, standing on its head the founding precepts of our Church's representation here in the U.S. during the last three-quarters of a century - and the reason for Bound Brook's very existence. Have you ever seen a country or an institution commit to an "agreement" where it agrees to accept another country's or third party's "recognition," and in the process self-liquidates? The very suggestion is preposterous.

But the preposterous - and unthinkable - has happened, and another "first" has thus been achieved. Only we, Orthodox Ukrainians (and the "Carpatho-Rusyns") are subservient to Patriarch Bartholomew and without our own autocephalous Church. Other nations, smaller than us by far - Georgians, Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians - do not report to the ecumenical patriarch. They continue to exist independently in the diaspora as masters of their own fate, and as the overseas yet integral representations of autocephalous Churches in their respective countries of origin. And do you think for a nanosecond that the Russians kowtow to Bartholomew? Write to St. Nicholas Cathedral, 15 E. 97th St., New York, NY 10029 and ask. Or perhaps the Rev. Nakonachny can simply pose the question himself now that, as he writes, he is finally "able to sit around the table and discuss our Church's future."

During the six months that Bound Brook kept buried the Points of Agreement, a con-

(Continued on page 15)

POSITION OFFERED Marketing Coordinator, Ukrainian American Broadcasting Co. Reporting to UABC Director

This position is responsible for the creation and implementation of national strategies, tactics and campaigns and their coordination on the regional levels for the marketing of the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network to Ukrainian North American consumers. This person is accountable for sales results in consumer subscriptions and is responsible for coordinating the sales efforts of the Home Office and distributors. The position is based in Fort Lee, N.J.

Qualification requirements

- 1. EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE**
Bachelor's degree in marketing, communications or related field. Three years of related marketing and sales experience is required.
- 2. LANGUAGE SKILLS**
Ability to read, write and understand the English language. Ability to comprehend complex instructions, short and long correspondence, and memos. Ability to speak in English effectively. Ability to compose short and long memos, correspondence and reports.
Candidate must also have the ability to read, write and understand the Ukrainian language.
- 3. MATHEMATICAL SKILLS**
Ability to add, subtract, multiply and divide in all units of measure, using whole numbers, common fractions, and decimals. Ability to calculate percentages, return on investment, payback periods.
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Ability to apply common sense understanding to carry out instructions furnished in written, oral or diagram form. Ability to deal with problems by prioritizing for maximum efficiency. Ability to develop reasonable solutions to complex issues and provide options.
- 5. CIVIC ACTIVITY**
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About "recognition" ...

(Continued from page 14)

veyor belt of resolutions, press releases and assurances to the faithful in lockstep stood the facts on their head. Our faithful faced a litany as shrill as it was misleading, insisting that the purpose of that agreement was precisely the opposite of those very same facts: that it enshrines our independence, promotes our unity, secures our identity, and is for the benefit and good of our Church in Ukraine as well as in the U.S.

Truly a new dialectic was born. Without a blush of embarrassment, the April 2, 1995, Statement of the Council of Bishops solemnly assured the faithful that the Points of Agreement "will serve to ... secure and strengthen the position of the Kyivan throne as spiritual center and the Mother Church of all Ukrainian Orthodox Christians in Ukraine and beyond its now recognized borders ... [The Points of Agreement] do not infringe upon the unique identity, constitutional integrity or administrative independence of our ecclesiastical bodies ... Nothing will change in the structure and administration of our Church."

Now and again, however, the "shylo" embarrassingly poked through, as in the September 5, 1995, Special Circular of the Presidium of the Metropolitan Council, which unwittingly spoke, not in terms of recognition, but in terms of "unity" with Istanbul.

The lament over the ever elusive unity among Ukrainians with which the Rev. Nakonachny begins and ends his letter is thus precisely what his pact with Istanbul has interred. Our hierarchs and he have themselves created a schism in our Church, yet he can write, "Let us not continue to divide ourselves, but to give them [the hierarchs and clergy] our full support."

One of the more bizarre arguments in the Rev. Nakonachny's letter is that the "best example" flowing ultimately from our servility before a citizen of Turkey is that he (the Rev. Nakonachny) and Archbishop Antony talked to Patriarch Bartholomew about his trip to Odesa. Does the Rev. Nakonachny grasp what he is saying? What does Bound Brook's agreement with Patriarch Bartholomew have to do with the Rev. Nakonachny speaking with the patriarch about the latter's statements in Odesa? How does the latter establish the good that is to be coming out of the former? It's incomprehensible.

Patriarch Bartholomew arrived in Odesa on September 24, 1997, to meet with Moscow's Patriarch Aleksei and Russia's quisling in Ukraine, Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Moscow Patriarchate (in fact, simply the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine). Patriarch Bartholomew refused to meet with representatives from the two independent Ukrainian Orthodox Churches. True to form, Patriarch Bartholomew repeated yet again that he recognizes "only the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate." "All possible efforts must be applied to liquidate all splits and schisms which bring about significant damages." "Unity" is paramount. "Unity" becomes the clarion call.

But who is to "unite" with whom? Who absorbs, or in Patriarch Bartholomew's words, "liquidates" whom? On whose side does the ecumenical patriarch stand? "We all are on your side," he tells Metropolitan Volodymyr, Moscow's proxy in Ukraine. And who is to liquidate the "schismatics," i.e., the Ukrainians? Patriarch Bartholomew clarifies that the "problem" of Ukrainian Orthodoxy is to be resolved by Moscow's Patriarch Aleksei - "this is within his control and capacity to do." Moscow's Patriarch Aleksei was satisfied. "With such meetings we should continue to strengthen Orthodox unity," he said.

News of Patriarch Bartholomew's Odesa visit and the aforementioned statements were independently reported by a multitude of news services, among them the Associated Press, Reuters, the State Information Agency of Ukraine, and Patriarch Bartholomew's own office in Istanbul, as well as his Greek Archdiocese in America. On October 14, 1997, Bound Brook tried to quell the ensuing uproar, asserting that this is all sourced from Moscow, and is not trustworthy. This is an astonishing posture to put forth, given that our hierarchs are themselves in "communion" with the Moscow Patriarchate, that they have reinforced Patriarch Bartholomew's own position regarding the subjugation of our Church, that Moscow's continued subjugation of our Church was the very issue on the table in Odesa, that Patriarch Bartholomew has himself, for years prior to the Odesa visit, as emphatically embraced Moscow's position, and that none of this differs in its essence from the press reports that Bound Brook wishes to dismiss.

Perhaps the ironic and unintended truth of Bound Brook's accusation - that all this is just Moscow talking - is that it was the ecumenical patriarch's own press service that reported so extensively on Odesa.

Similar to our hierarchs' silence in the face of Protocol No. 937, the credibility of the multiple press reports is confirmed by what the Rev. Nakonachny and Archbishop Antony brought back after rushing feverishly to Istanbul: nothing.

They most certainly would have wished for a denial or something, anything, from Patriarch Bartholomew to placate the "raby." Did Patriarch Bartholomew plead mea culpa? Did he apologize? Did he deny his statements? Did he, by some Herculean stretch of the imagination, somehow explain them? No. They came back with nothing of the sort. To the contrary. According to a subsequent undated press release from Bound Brook, Patriarch Bartholomew not only did not deny any of the press reports that our hierarchs so anxiously dismissed, but he reaffirmed Moscow's exclusive control in Ukraine. The press release further quoted Patriarch Bartholomew: "[B]ut we believe that this is not enough ... To all the Ukrainians without exception, we make this appeal at this moment to think about their responsibility to history and to Orthodoxy and to seek together the means and way of unity." Once again, the victim is placed on the bench of the accused. And our hierarchs publish the condemnation as something that is good. Four weeks later, on October 27, 1998, they rewarded Patriarch Bartholomew, giving him a hero's welcome in Bound Brook.

The Rev. Nakonachny takes astonishing satisfaction that in Bound Brook Patriarch Bartholomew simply listened "to speaker after speaker call for a canonically recognized Autocephalous Church in Ukraine. Each of these speakers was interrupted by applause and standing ovations. This in itself is cause for great concern in the Russian Orthodox Church."

Is this the "best example" that the Rev. Nakonachny can fashion? How can "speaker after speaker calling for a canonically recognized Autocephalous Church in Ukraine," even by the most crusading imagination, be the "best example" of the beneficence that the deal with Patriarch Bartholomew has brought to our Church and the Ukrainian nation? Has the ecumenical patriarch never heard any of this before? Why wasn't Patriarch Bartholomew the speaker who was calling for - declaring - a "canonically recognized" Ukrainian Church? That would have caused "great concern" for Russia.

But Patriarch Bartholomew did nothing of the sort. He dutifully recited the catalogue of horrors that Ukrainians have suffered. (One wonders if our Church leaders' trip to Istanbul after Patriarch

Bartholomew's faux pas in Odesa was to coach him on what to say in Bound Brook so as to placate the "raby." Then, without breaking stride, Patriarch Bartholomew again energetically pushed "unity."

If all that is the more bizarre part of the Rev. Nakonachny's letter, the most unpardonable part of the letter is his charge that his critics are "assisting" Moscow.

Who exactly are these nameless "Ukrainian people" that he objects to? They are people who scarcely survived a life's inferno that even Dante could not have imagined. They are "raby," in reverence for whom and on whose bones Bound Brook was built - hallowed ground not only for Orthodox Ukrainians, but for all Ukrainian Christians.

Pious, deferential to authority, unassertive in the extreme, these poor people were bludgeoned into psychological passivity by Moscow and now, in their final days on this earth, are cowed into silence by threats from our hierarchs. "Those who, by innuendo and outright falsification, would dare to continue the promotion of DISunity, will be dealt with in the proper ecclesiastical manner," says the April 2, 1995, Statement of the Council of Bishops. For what? For wanting to keep what's theirs? For what millions died for? "Where," these "raby" ask themselves, "will we be buried if we protest?" Cresthill Cemetery? Perhaps Brooklawn Cemetery? They are emotionally spent.

Why such open disdain for these "raby"? Are they "inveterate liars who do

the work of Satan himself," as one of our hierarchs wrote to a wayward parish? "Ego, zarozumilist and antipathy" motivates them," he writes. Truly?

Excommunication of these "Ukrainian people," threats of lawsuits against these people, people who desperately call for unity in the face of the very disunity caused by Bound Brook itself would be a grave mistake. Passive, unassertive as they are, sooner or later if pushed to that point by Bound Brook one of the "raby" would break the mold and, very simply, counterclaim. Then what?

Against the vast sweep of our history, where we were the very origin of it all, an incredible two-thirds of the parishes of the Moscow Patriarchate are in Ukraine. Little wonder that, in the hierarchy of the Moscow Patriarchate, Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) is next on the totem pole, immediately below Moscow's Patriarch Aleksei. An independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, shorn of Russia's leeches, would be the largest, most extensive Orthodox jurisdiction on this earth. Bound Brook could then represent that Church worldwide outside of Kyiv. Prestige and status enough for everyone in Bound Brook. You would think.

But Bound Brook's motivation evidently is elsewhere. How grandiose must raw ambition be to outweigh an anathema on our Church? In that light, what our hierarchs and the Rev. Nakonachny have done appears byzantine no more.

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Russia's Ukrainian problem...

(Continued from page 2)

experts in Moscow are thoroughly puzzled by the fact that any Ukrainian politician, even one who is pro-Russian, once he becomes president begins to mobilize "all of his forces" against union with Russia. Why is that, one wonders?

From the standpoint of the Ukraine analysts in Moscow, this is not the way things were supposed to turn out after the collapse of the Soviet Union. And in order to estimate the chances for a reversal of this apparently sad state of affairs, the report takes a hard look at the programs of Ukraine's political parties and blocs as they prepare for the March elections and sizes up the main contenders in next year's presidential race — all with a view toward their "pro- or anti-Russian" positions.

The stakes are high: "Taking everything into consideration, history confronts our countries with a choice: either, in the event of a real drawing together with Russia, there will be the inevitable resolution of the question of a genuine union of the two countries, or Ukraine will become the center of political, military and civilizational confrontation with Russia not only in the post-Soviet but in the entire East European space. Unfortunately, for now events are developing along the lines of the latter variant," the report notes.

The authors place their greatest hopes on the new Verkhovna Rada, noting that, unlike Russia's Federal Assembly, the Ukrainian Parliament actually has political power. The outlook, however, according to the Ukraine experts, does not inspire a great deal of confidence. A large part of the problem is self-induced. Although the report divides Ukraine's political forces into four camps — nationalist and anti-Russian, centrist, left and pro-Russian — the Ukraine experts in Moscow are actually interested in only one thing: whether a given political party or bloc is pro- or anti-Russian, concepts which, by the way, are never clearly defined. The result is that, with the exception of the Donetsk-based Civic Congress of Ukraine, the authors hope will win 20

seats in the Parliament, the remainder of the political spectrum is to one degree or another viewed as "anti-Russian."

Rukh is described as the "main generator" of the "Ukrainian idea" as well as anti-Russian theories of both the ethnic and state varieties. The party wants Ukraine to leave the CIS, join NATO and implement economic reform on the recommendations of the IMF. This, presumably, defines its "anti-Russianism." It is also said to be in the business of establishing "separatist structures" in Russia's Kursk, Rostov and Voronezh oblasts and in the Krasnodar and Stavropol kraia (regions) with the idea of "tearing them away from Russia." Then there are UNA-UNSO, which is characterized as differing from Rukh and other "respectable" nationalist parties primarily by the more radical tone of its political slogans; the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists; and the Ukrainian Republican Party. Included in this group of nationalist anti-Russians are the Liberal Party of Ukraine, which is based primarily in Donetsk and headed by Volodymyr Scherban, and the National Democratic Party headed by Anatolii Matviienko, commonly referred to as the "party of power" because many of its prominent members hold high positions in the upper echelons of government.

The political center is represented by former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko's Hromada Party and the Labor Party. The report says that Hromada "objectively holds nationalist positions" because it defends "national capitalism" and, like the nationalist anti-Russian camp, supports the idea of a Ukrainian political nation.

The principal exponents of the left are the Communists and Socialists. But there are problems here as well. Although the rank and file of the Communist Party supports integration with Russia, "many members of the Central Committee are national communists." Their leader is the well-known poet Borys Oliinyk, who chairs the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Foreign Affairs and CIS Relations. Indeed, there is an "alarming" possibility that socialism and

(Continued on page 17)



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Russia's Ukrainian problem...

(Continued from page 16)

communism in Ukraine will abandon traditional internationalism in favor of "Ukrainian national-socialism," the report notes.

This leaves the aforementioned Civic Congress of Ukraine, which is apparently planning to hold a "Nuremberg Trial" of Ukrainian nationalism, as the only real hope. Described as the unifying force of Ukraine's pro-Russian organizations that "firmly holds the idea of all-Russian national-cultural unity," unfortunately it lacks an authoritative national leader and is low on finances. Another serious problem for the Russian movement is the conflict between the Communist Party and the Civic Congress over who owns the "Russian idea" in Ukraine. In the best of circumstances, says the report, and assuming that the communists and socialists join forces with the Civic Congress, the "supporters of various forms of integration with Russia" could total 270 to 278 deputies.

If the prospects in the parliamentary elections are less than ideal, the presidential election looks hopeless. The front runners - President Kuchma, Yevhen Marchuk, Mr. Lazarenko and Oleksander Moroz - are all "anti-Russian" to one degree or another. The problem with President Kuchma is clear: he is not President Alyaksandr Lukashenka (of Belarus). Mr. Marchuk was responsible for "strangling" Crimea and Sevastopol, and it was during his tenure that the program "The Ukrainian Diaspora to the Year 2000" was adopted. Mr. Lazarenko's "anti-Russianism" consists of advocating alternative energy sources and supporting Ukrainian business. As for parliamentary speaker Mr. Moroz, he says the right things, but then acts against Russia's interests.

None of these candidates fully suits Russia, and "today one cannot see and there is no reason to expect the appearance of such a candidate in the near future." The parliamentary elections are "almost the last chance for us to resolve the task of the optimal political safeguarding of Russian inter-

ests in Ukraine," the report concludes.

And if this doesn't work?

"...Ukraine, which is run according to the scenario of the 'Galician lobby,' may definitively be transformed into an anti-Russian state and force Russia to concentrate on other tasks: weakening the central authority in Kyiv, federalization of Ukraine with the consequent sovereignization of some of its territories, support for the autonomist movement in Crimea, and the like."

The course of action proposed by the Moscow experts is virtually identical to the plan outlined by Konstantin Zatulin and Andranik Migranyan in early 1997 in a programmatic article titled "The CIS: The Beginning or the End of History," also published in Nezavisimaya Gazeta. This should come as no surprise. Mr. Zatulin, the former chairman of the State Duma's Committee on CIS Affairs and Ties with Compatriots, is the director of the Institute of the CIS Countries. The main thesis of both documents is that the salvation of Russia lies in the destabilization of Ukraine.

Should any of this be taken seriously? After all, Ukrainian-Russian relations are said to be moving forward on all fronts after the signing of the bilateral treaty last May. Moreover, the analysts in Moscow do not appear to be very competent. They did not even get the date of the Ukraine-Russia treaty right and the report is full of other factual errors and inconsistencies. Still, from their particular standpoint, they are quite right in asserting that Moscow's Ukrainian policy has been a failure.

Maybe President Yeltsin was right back in the fall of 1991 when several Moscow newspapers reported that he and his military advisers were discussing the possibility of a preventive nuclear attack on Ukraine. At that time, when Ukraine's First Vice Prime Minister Kostiantyn Masyk asked President Yeltsin about this, the Russian president told him: "You know, Kostia, if you read fewer newspapers you'll feel better."

Roman Solchanyk is an analyst in Santa Monica, where, it is generally recognized, he reads too many newspapers.

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WOONSOCKET, R.I., DISTRICT COMMITTEE

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UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1998 at 1:00 PM

at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Parish Hall,
74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members
are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates
and two delegates from the following Branches:

177, 206, 241

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Chudolij, UNA Advisor

District Committee:

Leon Hardink, Chairman

Teodor Klowan, Secretary (English)

Yuriy Kalita, Secretary (Ukrainian)

Janet Bardell, Treasurer

Alexander Chudolij, District Committee Honorary Chairman

Kyiv Boys Choir to tour U.S.

KYIV – The Kyiv Boys Choir will return to the United States on March 12 for a series of concerts featuring the music of Ukrainian and European classical composers.

The choir is conducted by Aida Zaitseva and consists of 43 boys age 9 to 27.

This is the second United States tour for the young choirists. In March-April 1997, they appeared in Dallas at benefits for the Ukrainian American Multi-Cultural Connection.

In 1996 the group toured Germany and France, and took part in the 50th Llangollen Choir Festival in England. It has toured Poland, Italy and Bulgaria as well.

Formed in 1988, the choir is part of Kyiv's Revutsky Specialized School of Music and performs under the auspices of the Revutsky Men's Kapelle.

The choir's current repertoire consists of

folk music, cantatas, choir miniatures and modern compositions, and includes works by Bach, Handel, Lysenko, Leontovych, Tchaikovsky and Bortniansky.

Ms. Zaitseva, the boys choir director, studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, where she completed her Ph.D in choral conducting. The 49-year-old conductor has been with the group since its inception. In 1994 she was awarded the honor of "best conductor" at the International Children's Festival in Hungary.

The Kyiv Boys Choir has already scheduled appearances in 16 major U.S. cities, beginning in Miami on March 13 and including Dallas and Phoenix, Ariz.

For more information on the tour of the Kyiv Boys Choir, call the Ukrainian American Multi-Cultural Connection, (214) 526-2979.

Northern New Jersey

(Continued from page 5)

Diachuk explained.

Other topics of discussion at the meeting included the availability of rooms at Soyuzivka, inaccessibility of UNA personnel due to the Home Office's new automated phone system, the design of the UNA's Christmas cards, the UNA scholarship program's notification system, and the UNA's relations with Ukrainian credit unions, or more precisely, how it came to pass that the UNA will soon be renting space in its new headquarters building in Parsippany to the Newark, N.J., Self Reliance, when there already is one Ukrainian credit union, Self Reliance New Jersey, in the immediate area, some three miles away on Route 10 in Whippany.

Following the discussion period, Mr. Worobec, speaking on behalf of the nominating committee, proposed the following slate of district officers for 1998: Mr. Oscislawski, chairman; Mr. Kotlar, first vice-chairman; Mr. Worobec, second vice-chairman; Mr. Datzkiwsky, secretary; Mr. Staruch, treasurer; Mr. Kosonocky, Ukrainian-language press; Ms. Hadzewycz, English-language press; Ms. Trytjak, events; Mmes. Oscislawski

and Jasinsky, organizing; Daria Semegen, Halyna Bilyk and Maria Haluszczak, members at large; Gregory Klymenko, Mr. Welhasch and Ivan Pelech (chairman), auditing committee. The entire slate was unanimously elected.

The last item on the agenda was a plan of activity for the coming year. Among the proposed activities were: a bus trip to Soyuzivka for Fathers' Day; an author's evening for Dr. Myron B. Kuropas spotlighting his centennial history of the UNA; an evening for newly arrived immigrants from Ukraine to offer them advice on immigration matters, employment and insurance; and a meeting of professional organizers and branch secretaries of the district for the purpose of exchanging ideas and advice.

Correction

Wolodymyr Kornaha, who was responsible for having the Ukrainian-language Christmas greeting posted at the main post office in Flushing, N.Y., has informed us that Helen Smindak's February 22 "Dateline" erroneously listed that greeting as "Khrystos Voskres." In fact, the sign said "Khrystos Rodyvsia."

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 25

As of February 20, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 25 were assumed by Mrs. Oksana Trytjak.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Heritage Day, on the college campus, 700 Fox Chase Road, at 2 p.m. The two-hour seminar with its theme "Eastern Spirituality on the Threshold of the New Millennium," will feature presentations by Prof. Thomas E. Bird, director, Byzantine Studies Program, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, N.Y., who will speak on the topic: "Reflections of the Holy Father on Eastern Spirituality in the Orientale Lumen"; and Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, professor, Slavic and Germanic literatures, LaSalle University, Philadelphia, "Perceptions of Eastern Spirituality Through the Writings of Josyf Cardinal Slipyj"; with the Rev. Msgr. George Appleyard, Pittsburgh, serving as commentator. Tickets to benefit the Basilian Spirituality Center Capital Campaign, are \$10.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents the exhibit "2D by 3D" by Canadian sculptors Don Proch, Peter Kolisnyk and Ed Zelenak. The opening reception is on Sunday, March 22 at noon-4 p.m. The exhibit will be on view through May 3. Exhibit hours: Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, noon-4 p.m. The institute is located at 2320 W. Chicago Avenue, for additional information call (773) 227-5522.

COOPER CITY, Fla.: Julian Kytasty will present the concert program "Kobzar of His Generation," dedicated to the songs and solo bandura music of Hryhoriy Kytasty. The concert will be held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 5031 SW 100th Ave., at 1 p.m. For additional information call Kateryna Hodiwska, (954) 989-3420.

Monday, March 23

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is holding a lecture by Dr. Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, titled "The Development of a Ukrainian National Historiography in Imperial Russia." The lecture will be held in the CIUS Library, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 25

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute, as part of its lecture series, is holding a lecture by Prof. Wsewolod Isajiw, department of sociology and R.F. Harney Professor, University of Toronto and director, Graduate Collaborative Program and Ethnic and Pluralism Studies, on the topic "The

Meaning of Being Ukrainian Canadian: Ukrainian Ethnicity in Canada." Prof. Isajiw is the co-author of "Ethnic Identity and Equality," author of "Causation and Functionalism in Sociology," editor of a number of books including "Ukrainians in American and Canadian Society." The lecture will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30-9 p.m. Admission: \$5. For additional information call the institute at (416) 923-3318.

Thursday, March 26

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center is holding a lecture by Orest T. Martynovych, professor, department of history, University of Toronto and author of "Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years, 1891-1924," who will speak on the topic "1917 in Kyiv: Preliminary Observations on the Revolution in Ukraine." The lecture will incorporate insights from archival research conducted in Kyiv. It will be held at the center (Oseredok), 184 Alexander Ave., at 7 p.m.

**ADVANCE NOTICE
Tuesday, March 31**

TORONTO: The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations is celebrating the 35th anniversary of its Ukrainian quarterly publication *Ukrainka v Sviti* (Yaroslava Zorych, editor) and the 25th anniversary of its English yearly publication "Ukrainian Woman in the World" (Hanna Mazurenko, editor). The publications focus on world issues, report on the work of WFUWO's U.N. representatives, review new publications and authors, sponsor literary contests, and feature distinguished Ukrainian women. A substantial number of complimentary issues of both publications are sent to Ukraine. To mark the occasion, an evening celebration will be held at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 2118a Bloor St. W., at 7:15 p.m.

Sunday, March 29

WASHINGTON: The 14th annual pysanka workshop will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road NE, at 1:30-4:30 p.m. Fee: \$10 (includes materials). Format: slide-lecture, exhibit, and hands-on workshop. Pysanka kits, books of designs and instructions, posters, puzzles and genuine pysanky will be available for purchase. Seating is limited. For reservations call Pat Pylypec, (202) 526-3737, or contact Jurij Dobczansky by e-mail: jdob.loc.gov.

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Rethinking Saturday...

(Continued from page 6)

didn't know that I came from a culture every bit as good. Of course, my parents made the best choice they knew at the time. I knew that. They just wanted the best for me, just like all parents want for their children. And today, my whole family is born-again Ukrainian, even the non-Ukrainian in-laws are making pyrohy and pysanky, and sending their kids to Ukrainian school and dance classes.

So yes, I've reclaimed my heritage, and I'm so grateful I had the opportunity to do that. But there will always be a part missing, that part of my childhood when I didn't quite know who I was, or where I belonged.

Don't do that to your kids. Please. For your sake, and for theirs. Don't let them envy the kids who get to goof off on Saturdays, and for heaven's sake don't envy them yourself. Vague memories of childhood Saturdays are not nearly compensation enough for missing out on Ridna Shkola. Believe me, you'll be an adult living with regret much longer than you'll be a child living without hockey or football or cartoons.

So to the young people, I say - treasure your Saturdays at Ridna Shkola, not just so

that you will have fond memories the rest of your life, but to save yourself or your children an agonizing journey of self-discovery later in life. And make no mistake, even if it doesn't matter to you, chances are very good it will matter to your children. Roots like ours can never die, but they must be nourished and nurtured to reach their fullest potential.

Shevchenko knew what he was talking about.

So let's remember Shevchenko's words, and do his bidding. Not just the rest of the day today, but tomorrow, and next week, and next month. Until next March.

When we come together once again to reflect on his message - and the words that remind us that today we have the freedom he sacrificed his life for, advantages he could have hardly imagined, and that irrepressible spirit that allows us to follow him down the path of greatness that he saw for his land and his people.

"Uchitesia, braty moyi, dumayte, chytayte ... i chuzhoho nauchaytes', svoho ne tsuraytes' ... Bo khto matir zabuvaye toho Boh karaye."

The text above is an edited version of a speech given at the Shevchenko anniversary celebration in Vancouver last year on March 9.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, March 8

KINGSTON, Ont.: The renowned Ukrainian American concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will be the leading artist in a piano festival at the School of Music at Queen's University. Mr. Rudnytsky, who has been a winner of awards in some ten international competitions including the prestigious Leventritt, will present a program of virtuoso works in Dunning Hall Auditorium on the university campus at 2:30 p.m. The festival, which features prize winners of international competitions in recitals and master classes, was organized by pianist Ireneus Zuk, who was recently named director of the school. For further information, contact the School of Music, (613) 645-2066.

Tuesday-Wednesday, March 10-11

PARMA, Ohio: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will present Lina Kostenko's verse novel "Marusia Churai" at The Patronage of the Blessed Mother Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 6812 Broadview Rd., on March 10 at 8 p.m. On March 11, the group will present a program titled "Molytva do Zir," featuring the poetry of Bohdan Ihor Antonych. Admission: \$15, in advance; \$20, at the door; youth, \$10.

Friday, March 13

ANN ARBOR, Mich.: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv will be at the University of Michigan where a meeting between actors and interested students will be held at the Modern Languages Building at 4-6 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Hobart Earle, will appear in concert in Davies Symphony Hall, 201 Van Ness Ave., at 8 p.m. Tickets, at \$12 to \$60, are available at the box office or by calling (415) 964-6000. Proceeds to benefit the Rotary International 3-H Medical Project in Ukraine.

Saturday, March 14

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Dr. Vladyslav Verstiuk, Institute of History, Kyiv, who will speak on the topic: "A Conceptual Approach to the Study of the Ukrainian Revolution: 1917-1921." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

WARREN, Mich.: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv will present "Marusia Churai" at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium, 29500 W. Brook, at 5 p.m.

STOCKTON, Calif.: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Hobart Earle, and Ola Herasymenko Oliynyk, bandura soloist, will appear in concert in a program of works by Glière, "Taras Bulba Suite"; Oliynyk, Concerto No. 4 for Bandura and Orchestra; and Rachmaninoff, "Symphony No. 2" (world premiere). The concert will be held at the Atherton Auditorium, Delta College, 5151 Pacific Ave., at 8 p.m. Tickets, at \$12 to \$28, are available at the auditorium box office or by calling (209) 954-5110.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, under the direction of Lidia Krushelnysky, presents a program titled "Slozyna i Usmishka" (A Teardrop and a Smile), based on a selection of works by western Ukrainian prose writer and master of the short story Vasyl Stefanyk (1871-1936) and the late Ukrainian émigré feuilletonist Edward Kozak (EKO) (1902-1992). The program is dedicated to the memory of the late émigré choreographer Olha Kovalchuk-Ivasivka. The staging will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Admission: \$15; \$10, senior citizens and students.

Sunday, March 15

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, under the direction of Lidia Krushelnysky, presents a program titled "Slozyna i Usmishka," based on a selection of works by Vasyl Stefanyk and the late

Edward Kozak (EKO). The presentation will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave., at 2 p.m. Tickets: \$15; \$10, senior citizens and students.

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Association of Washington presents a concert honoring the national bard of Ukraine - Taras Shevchenko, which will feature the Dumka Chorus of New York City. The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road NE, at 2:30 p.m. Admission: \$12 (in advance); \$15 at the door; school age children, free. For information and advance ticket orders contact Stephen Rapawy, (301) 770-6911.

Monday, March 16

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Margarita Balmaceda, assistant professor of political science, University of Toledo, and HURI associate, titled "Belarus, Ukraine and the Future of the CIS." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, March 17 and 19

CHICAGO: The Les Kurbas Theater, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will present "Marusia Churai" at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 739 Oakley Ave., at 7:30 p.m. On March 19 there will be an opportunity to meet with the actors at the parish hall at 7 p.m.

Wednesday, March 18

NEW YORK: "Music at the Institute" presents Juliana Osinchuk, pianist, with Lee Wilkins, violinist, in the program "Anthologies - Works of Viktor Kosenko" (1896-1938). The concert program will include: "Four Children's Pieces" (1929-1930); Eleven Etudes, Op. 8 (1922-1923), (North American premiere); Sonata in A Minor for Violin and Piano, Op. 18 (1927); Allegro and Two Pieces for Violin and Piano, Op. 4 (1919). The concert will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Dr. Osinchuk, winner of numerous international competitions and awards, has been hailed as one of today's most versatile artists. She currently resides in Anchorage, Alaska, where she concertizes and teaches privately. Ms. Osinchuk's recording of Kosenko's piano music will soon be released on the Chaconne Records label. Mr. Wilkins, a native of Anchorage, Alaska, is concertmaster of the Erie Philharmonic. Mr. Wilkins has made numerous national and international appearances, both as soloist and ensemble player. He has premiered hundreds of new works for violin and quartet, including a large number of pieces from China.

Saturday, March 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America presents "New Horizons: An Exhibit of Contemporary Art," featuring works by Anya Farion, Nelli Fedchun, Roman Hrab, and Marko Shuhan. An opening reception will be on Saturday, March 21 at 5 p.m. The exhibit runs through March 29. Exhibit hours: March 21, 5-8 p.m.; March 22, 28 and 29, 1-5 p.m.; March 23-27, by appointment. For more information contact UIA, (212) 288-8660.

NORTHPORT, Fla.: Bandurist Julian Kytasty will present a concert program titled "Kobzar of His Generation," featuring the life and times of legendary bandurist Hryhoriy Kytasty through his songs and solo instrumental compositions. The concert will be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center, 4100 S. Biscayne Rd., at 7 p.m. For additional information call Lesia Tatarko, (941) 497-4232.

Sunday, March 22

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Sisters of St. Basil the Great Spirituality Center Capital Campaign Committee, in collaboration with Manor Junior College, will present a seminar on Eastern spirituality. The seminar, will be held in conjunction with Manor's Ukrainian

(Continued on page 19)

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PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UNAAA

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

PLEASE, TAKE NOTICE that the **Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc.**, a fraternal benefit association organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania with a principal office in Chicago, Ill., wishes to merge into the **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc. (UNA)**.

At the Annual Session of the Ukrainian National Association General Assembly held in November 1997, a proposed Merger Agreement was approved which must be ratified by a 2/3 vote of the delegates to the Regular 34th Convention to be held in Toronto, Canada, on May 15-19, 1998.

In accordance with New Jersey Statute No. 17:44 A-8 (d) the full proposed Agreement of Merger is being published as well as a Synopsis of the Agreement in plain language for the purpose of informing the Ukrainian National Association membership. Any comments or inquiries should be directed **in writing only** to UNA President Ulana M. Diachuk to the following address: 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, N.J. 07054. **Please note, telephonic requests will not be answered.**

Ulana M. Diachuk, President
for the Executive Committee

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER between the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION and the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this 30th day of January, 1998, by and between the **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.**, a Fraternal Benefit Association organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with principal offices located at 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054 or its successor organization which will or may be created as a result of a proposed merger with the **UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA** (all references to UNA shall mean the existing society or the merged society with the Ukrainian Fraternal Association) and the **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Inc.**, a Fraternal Benefit Association organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with its principal offices located at 925 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60622, (hereinafter sometimes UNAAA).

WHEREAS, the UNA and the UNAAA are both fraternal benefit organizations with compatible objectives and derive its membership from the same ethnic and cultural base, and

WHEREAS, these objectives can be accomplished more readily if the members of both societies make a common effort through a single society,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed between these parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE ONE

1. The Ukrainian National Association, Inc. (or its successor Association) and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. shall merge into a single Fraternal Association to be known as the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., as of the effective date of this Agreement, i.e. the latter of the dates of receipt and filing of the Certificates of Approval from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey Commissioners of Insurance.

2. On the effective date of this Agreement, the separate existence of each society shall cease, and the two Associations shall be merged in one Fraternal Benefit Association and the lodges of both the UNA and the UNAAA shall become chartered lodges of the merged society. Such lodges and its members are to be governed thenceforth by the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the successor society, as amended.

3. On the effective date of this Agreement, all members of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. shall cease to be members of the individual society and shall become members of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and its lodges, with all rights, privileges and obligations pertaining thereto. The officers elected for the lodges of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. shall become officers of lodges of the suc-

cessor society in corresponding capacities without formality or necessity of election and shall serve until their successors have been elected and installed in compliance with the by-laws of the successor society. However, the Supreme or Executive Assembly of the UNAAA, meaning the members of its Supreme Executive Committee, its Supreme Auditors and its Supreme Advisors and Honorary Members thereof shall cease holding office on that date.

ARTICLE TWO

1. On the effective date of this Agreement, all obligations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. relating to certificates and contracts of insurance issued by both Associations and in force or subject to reinstatement on that date shall be assumed by and become obligations of the successor society, subject to all defenses and set-offs which would have been available to either of said Associations had this Agreement not been made.

2. The Ukrainian National Association, Inc. will administer certificates and contracts to which such obligations relate according to their terms, which, to the extent applicable, are intended to include: the terms of the current Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules and Regulations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and the Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, and By-Laws of said Ukrainian National Association, Inc. as same shall be amended, if at all, for the purpose of this merger.

3. Certificates and contracts shall participate in future distribution of surplus by the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. as permitted by law and to the extent determined by its actuary and approved by the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., if such certificates and contracts are in force at the time of such distribution.

4. On and after the effective date of this Agreement, premiums and other payments required by such certificates and contracts of both Associations, shall be due only to the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and paid to it through its established systems, or such systems as may hereafter be established.

5. Upon the effective date of the merger, all the rights, franchises, and interests of the merged societies in and to every type of property real, personal or mixed and things in action thereunto belonging, shall be vested in the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., without any other instrument needing to be executed, except as may be required law or by regulation promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner or his/her equivalent of any State or Province having jurisdiction thereover. Conveyances of real property may be evidenced by proper deeds as set forth in N.J.S.A.17:44A-8.

6. On the effective date of this Agreement, all contractual and other obligations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc., of whatever nature, shall be assumed by and become the obligation of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. subject, however, to all defenses and set-offs that would have been available to either Association had this Agreement not been made. On the effective date of this Agreement, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. shall deliver to the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., assembled in such form as shall be required, all information in its possession or control relating to its (i) certificates and contracts of insurance then in force or subject to reinstatement, (ii) members, (iii) local assemblies or lodges, and (iv) contractual and other obligations other than those relating to certificates and contracts of insurance then in force or subject to reinstatement.

7. On the effective date of this Agreement, the UNA and the UNAAA shall, by proper acts and instruments, unless exempted by N.J.S.A.17:44A-8, transfer and convey to the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. all property, of whatever nature, then belonging to both Associations, such property to be co-mingled with and to become part of the general assets of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

8. Nothing contained herein shall affect the property of lodges of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and local assemblies of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc., which property shall become the property of the Ukrainian National Association lodges as these will now become. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude any local assembly of the UNAAA to expend funds in accordance with Article XXI of UNAAA's bylaws from the date this Agreement is signed and until the effective date of the Merger.

9. After the execution of this Agreement, neither the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. nor the Ukrainian

National Aid Association of America, Inc. will incur any liability or expend or exchange any assets except in the regular and customary course of business.

10. UNA agrees that it will not impose a lien upon any UNAAA policy or certificate in-force on the effective date of the Merger due to any deficiency or impairment that exists on the effective date with UNAAA's reserves as to all or any class of its certificates.

ARTICLE THREE

1. Upon execution of this Agreement, UNAAA shall continue efforts to sell or otherwise dispose of real property it owns at 925 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60622 and shall assign its rights under the contract of purchase and sale to the successor society if the merger shall have been consummated prior to the date of closing, which is presently scheduled for January 30, 1998.

2. Upon execution of this Agreement, each society shall commence appropriate due diligence, shall freely exchange all relevant financial and other information, and shall execute such resolutions and documents as may be required to effectuate such merger.

3. As a condition of, and in consideration of, the furnishing of such information, UNAAA and UNA mutually agree to treat such information in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and agree to take or refrain from taking other actions as set forth in this Agreement.

4. As a condition to the furnishing such information to the other and permitting each to conduct Due Diligence, each society will hold in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the other all confidential and proprietary information obtained during the term of this Agreement. Each agrees that for a period of two years from the date of this Agreement, unless a merger occurs, the authorized Representatives, who are the Executive Committee of each society and the counsel for each who shall come into possession of such confidential and proprietary information, shall not, directly or indirectly, disclose, or communicate to any of its sales personnel or any other person, firm, or corporation, other than to the other party to this Agreement, or persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, designated by the other party to this Agreement, or to the Pennsylvania and/or New Jersey Insurance Department or other Insurance Department personnel when required by law or regulation to do so, any information relating to the business or affairs of the parties to this Agreement which is confidential, proprietary, or not in the public domain. Such nondisclosure shall include applications, rate schedules, rate quotations, underwriting procedures, claim information, lists of policyholders, list of agents and non-public financial analysis or compilations.

5. If the Merger is not consummated pursuant to this Agreement, neither party shall, for a period of two years after the date of this Agreement, directly or indirectly, disclose or use any confidential non-public information, as set forth above, to actively solicit members of the other party, who are not already members of the soliciting party. During the pendency of this transaction, and thereafter only in the event of a non-successful merger, and except as modified by the previous two paragraphs above, each party may continue to compete for members among the Ukrainian American and Slavic American communities, which communities fall within the potential field of membership of each party.

6. If, prior to the time of Merger, any required consent or approval is denied by or is not obtained from the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any other Country, State, Province or other jurisdiction, either party either party hereto may terminate this Agreement by giving the other party written notice of the intent to terminate this Agreement. All copies of all confidential material, equipment and data that was or will have been furnished to by UNAAA to UNA, or by UNA to UNAAA together with literature, rate schedules, customer lists, policy forms, filing systems and any other property furnished to the other party to assist it in conducting its due diligence review and analysis of the other party's operations and financial condition shall be and remain the property of the original party and shall be returned by the other party to the original party after the termination of this Agreement unless the Merger is consummated.

7. Each party shall complete its Due Diligence by the 61st day after the date of this Agreement of Merger. On or before such 61st day, either party shall give notice to the other, in writing, of its satisfaction with its Due Diligence and the waiver of the contingency, or of its dissatisfaction with its Due Diligence and its decision to terminate this Agreement of Merger. If either party fails to give such notice on or prior to such 61st day, such party shall be conclusively deemed to be satisfied with its Due Diligence and

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UNAAA

to have waived this contingency. If both parties' Due Diligence is or is deemed to be satisfied, this Agreement of Merger shall promptly be published or otherwise furnished to all members of each society as required by the laws of the State of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and thereafter submitted to a vote of their respective membership at a regular or special Convention of each society to be held no later than May 29, 1998, in accordance with their bylaws and law, and as more specifically set forth hereafter, with a recommendation of the General Assembly to approve the merger. The deadlines established under this Agreement may be extended by the mutual written consent of the parties.

8. Each party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement if at the time of the Merger there is a material adverse change in the other party's financial condition from the date of the last financial statements delivered to the party seeking to terminate this Agreement. A material adverse change in a party's financial condition shall mean (i) a reduction of its surplus or (ii) an increase in the deficit in its surplus, as the case may be, of more than \$20,000.00. In determining any change in the financial condition of UNAAA at the time of the Merger, any transfer of funds from its surplus to its Foreign Exchange Rate Reserve (the "FER Reserve") shall be disregarded and shall not be included in the determination of its financial condition.

9. UNAAA has disclosed to UNA that its FER Reserve as of December 31, 1995 was understated by \$659,816. This was based upon a foreign exchange rate for a Canadian dollar to U.S. dollar of \$.7319 to \$1.00. UNAAA shall provide to UNA on or before April 1, 1998 an opinion of its actuary as to the amount that should be reserved in the FER Reserve of UNAAA as of December 31, 1997. If the foreign exchange currency rate of the Canadian dollar is equal to or less than \$.6800 per U.S. dollar, based upon the foreign exchange rate as reported in the Wall Street Journal, at any time subsequent to the date that this Agreement is signed until the effective date of the Merger, then UNA shall have the right to terminate this Agreement. Failure to receive written notice of UNA's termination of this Agreement under this provision within five business days that said foreign exchange rate was published shall constitute a waiver of UNA's right to terminate under this provision unless the foreign currency exchange rate remains below said level after the fifth business day, at which time UNA will have another five business days to exercise its right to terminate.

10. It is understood and agreed that no failure or delay by either party in exercising any right, power or privilege under this Agreement shall operate as a waiver, nor shall any single or partial exercise preclude any other or further exercise or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege.

11. Both parties acknowledge and agree that neither party would have an adequate remedy at law and would be irreparably harmed in the event that any of the provisions of this Agreement were not performed in accordance with their specific terms or were otherwise breached. It is accordingly agreed that each shall be entitled to injunctive relief to prevent breaches of this Agreement and to specifically enforce the terms and provisions hereof, in addition to any other remedy to which either may be entitled at law or in equity.

12. Each party shall direct, and cause its Representatives to direct, any and all correspondence and other communications relating to this Merger Agreement with each other only through its officers whose signatures appear below and/or to its respective attorneys.

13. The fees and expenses of each party will be paid by that party in connection with the implementation of this Agreement.

14. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, without conflicting in any material way with the requirements of Pennsylvania law for the consummation of a merger between Associations. Venue shall be in the State of New Jersey, in the County of Morris.

ARTICLE FOUR

Each of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. ("UNA") and Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc., for itself and on its own behalf, separately represents and warrants to the other the following, the truth and accuracy of each of which shall constitute a condition precedent to the obligations of the other hereunder. All representations and warranties shall be true and correct as of the date of this Agreement and as of the Effective Date of the Merger.

Section 4.1 Organization and Standing. It is a Fraternal Benefit Society, duly organized and incorporated, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of New Jersey and of Pennsylvania respectively. It has all requisite corporate power and authority and is duly

qualified and licensed to own, lease and operate its properties and to carry on its business as now being conducted.

Section 4.2 Authority for Agreement. It has full and requisite corporate power and authority to execute and deliver this Plan of Merger and, subject to the approval of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Insurance Departments (the "Departments") and the requisite approval of delegates of a Regular or Special Convention of this Plan of Merger, to consummate the Plan of Merger and to carry out its obligations hereunder. The execution and delivery of this Plan of Merger and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereunder, has been duly authorized by its General Assembly and/or its Executive Committee as required by its bylaws and this Plan of Merger constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation enforceable in accordance with the terms thereof. The execution and delivery of this Plan of Merger and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereunder will not conflict with, result in any violation of, or constitute a default under, (i) any provisions of its Charter, Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws, or, (ii) except as previously disclosed in writing, any mortgage, indenture, lease, agreement (including, but not limited to, any agreement with any government agency or instrumentality having jurisdiction over its business or properties) or other instrument, permit, concession, grant, franchise, license, judgment, order, decree, statute, law, ordinance, rule or regulation by which it is or may be bound, or which is applicable to it or any of its properties.

Section 4.3 Pecuniary Interests. None of its directors, officers, delegates, agents or employees or any member of the family of such director, officer, delegate, agent or employee, has or shall receive any fee, commission, compensation or other valuable consideration whatsoever for aiding, promoting or assisting in the fulfillment of this Plan of Merger in any manner, except such as has been disclosed to the other party, or may be disclosed in any submission of documents to be filed with the Departments of Insurance, or, if permitted by law, in separate certificates or affidavits filed with the Departments in conjunction therewith. This provision does not prohibit payment to a director, officer, delegate, agent or employee of UNA or UNAAA for services performed in connection with the negotiation, due diligence or any other component of the Merger, provided such service is disclosed to the other party.

Section 4.4 Financial Statements

(A) It has previously delivered to the other party true and complete copies of (i) annual statements for the years ended December 31, 1996, and December 31, 1995 to UNA and (ii) its unaudited financial statements for the six (6) months ended June 30, 1997, (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Financial Statements"). It shall also submit to the other party the unaudited 1997 annual statement by March 15, 1998, and all available quarterly statements thereafter, and all representations made as to any financial or annual statements shall apply to these as well.

(B) Each of the Financial Statements is correct and complete in all material respects and was and will be prepared in accordance with statutory accounting principles ("SAP") and presents fairly in all material respects its financial condition, results of operations and changes in its financial position covered thereby as of the dates or for the periods covered thereby, in conformity with SAP. It has previously made available to the other party true and complete financial documents filed with the New Jersey Insurance Department, Pennsylvania Insurance Department or in any jurisdiction where it is required to make such filings. As of their respective dates, the filings did not and will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Section 4.5 Reserves. The aggregate actuarial reserves and other actuarial amounts held in connection with its liabilities as established or reflected in its December 31, 1996 Annual Statement and in all other statements to be supplied:

(A) (i) were determined in accordance with generally accepted actuarial standards consistently applied; (ii) were fairly stated in accordance with sound actuarial principles; and (iii) were based on actuarial assumptions;

(B) met the requirements of the applicable insurance laws of the State of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, or any other state or governmental entity having such jurisdiction in all material respects; and

(C) were adequate (under generally accepted actuarial standards consistently applied) to cover the total amount of all reasonably anticipated matured and unmatured liabilities under all outstanding benefit contracts pursuant to which it has any liability.

For purposes of clause [c] above, (i) the adequacy

of reserves shall be determined only on the basis of facts and circumstances known or which reasonably should have been known (based on procedures consistently applied by each society in connection with assessing the adequacy of reserves from time to time) by it, as at the date hereof, and (ii) the fact that reserves covered by any such representation may be subsequently adjusted at times and under circumstances consistent with each society's ordinary practice of periodically reassessing the adequacy of its reserves, shall not be used to support any claim regarding the accuracy of such representation.

Section 4.6 No Undisclosed Liabilities. Except as disclosed in the December 31, 1996, or the December 31, 1997 Annual Statement, or any of its most recent unaudited Financial Statements, it had no liabilities (other than liabilities in respect of benefit contracts, payroll, employee benefits and other employee compensation, and with respect to the period from the date of this Plan of Merger through the Effective Date of the Merger, liabilities incurred in each such case during the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice) that individually exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) or in the aggregate exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), except as disclosed in Exhibit 4:6-A, hereto attached.

Section 4.7 Absence of Certain Changes. Since the date of the most recent Financial Statements delivered or to be delivered pursuant to Sections 4.4 and 4.5, and except as set forth in Exhibit 4.7 hereto, it has not:

(A) undergone any material adverse change in its condition (financial or otherwise), properties, assets, liabilities, business or operations, other than changes in the ordinary course of business which have not been materially adverse to it; provided that changes in the economy of the United States of America or its State of Domicile generally or the insurance industry in its State of Domicile (or changes in the financial condition, results of operations or assets of each respective society, taken as a whole, that are caused directly or indirectly, substantially and primarily by such general changes or changes in the State of Domicile economy or in the insurance industry in the said State) shall not be deemed to be material adverse changes for purposes of this Section 4.7(A); and

(B) except as heretofore disclosed to the other in writing, incurred any indebtedness for borrowed money or issued or sold any debt securities or other obligations, or made any commitments with respect to the foregoing, other than in the ordinary course of business and not exceeding \$10,000.

Section 4.8 Absence of Undisclosed Liabilities. Except as set forth in Exhibit 4.8 hereto, it has no material liabilities of any nature except: (A) liabilities reflected or reserved against in its Financial Statement; and (B) liabilities incurred by it subsequent to the date of the latest statement of financial condition submitted as a part of the Financial Statements in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice. As used in this paragraph, "material" is defined as set forth in Article THREE, paragraph 8, on page 11, above.

Section 4.9 Title to Assets; Leases; Contracts; Environmental; Certain Properties.

(A) Except for (i) liens and encumbrances specifically disclosed in any of its Financial Statements or other schedules hereto; (ii) landlords' or statutory liens or other liens incurred in the ordinary course of business and not securing indebtedness for borrowed money and not yet delinquent, defects and irregularities of title, easements, restrictions; (iii) liens and encumbrances, which are not substantial in amount and do not materially impair the value of any property subject thereto or the use of such property for the purposes of which it is presently used or intended to be used; and (iv) except as provided in Exhibit 4.9-A, it has good and marketable title, free and clear of all security interests, encumbrances, trust agreements, liens, or other adverse claims to all its assets and property, real and personal, reflected in its Financial Statements or acquired thereafter, which includes all property and assets used by it that is material to the conduct of its business, except for assets and property disposed of in the ordinary course of business up to the effective date of the merger.

(B) All material real and personal property owned by it or presently used by it is in an adequate condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted) and is sufficient to carry on its business in the manner conducted currently and in the foreseeable future. None of the properties, buildings, fixtures or equipment owned, leased, occupied or used by it violate or fail to comply in any material respect with any applicable health, fire, safety, zoning, or building laws or ordinances or any restrictive covenant pertaining thereto, provided that such warranty shall not apply to violations or failures in compliance that are cured or corrected as soon as practicable after the day when such violations or failures come to the attention of its management, or are in

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UNAAA

the process of being so cured and corrected.

(C) Except as disclosed in Exhibit 4.9-C, it has not given, nor has it received, any notice, letter, citation, order, warning, complaint, inquiry, claim or demand that: (i) it has violated, or is about to violate any environmental, health, or safety statute, law, rule, regulation, ordinance, judgment or order, other than a health related statute, law, rule, regulation, ordinance, judgment or order relating to any property owned or operated by it, the violation of which will not have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform its obligations hereunder; (ii) there has been a release, or there is a threat of release, of any hazardous substances (including, without limitation, petroleum, its by-products or derivatives or other hydrocarbons) from its property; (iii) it may be or is liable, in whole or in part, for the costs of cleaning up, remediating or responding to a release of hazardous substances (including, without limitation, petroleum, its by-products or derivatives, or other hydrocarbons); (iv) its property or assets are subject to a lien in favor of any governmental entity for any liability, costs or damages under any environmental law, rule or regulation arising from or costs incurred by such governmental entity in response to the release or storage of a hazardous substance (including, without limitation, petroleum, its by-products or derivatives, or other hydrocarbons). It has not received notice to the effect that its operations are not in compliance with any of the requirements of applicable environmental, health and safety laws (other than health or safety laws and regulations relating to the licensing of its property, the violation of which will not have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform its obligations hereunder) or are the subject of any governmental investigation evaluating whether any remedial action is needed to respond to the storage or release of any toxic or hazardous waste or substance, which non-compliance or remedial action would have a material adverse effect on its business, operations, properties, assets or condition (financial or otherwise) taken as a whole.

Section 4.10 Insurance. Exhibit 4.10 contains an accurate and complete list and brief description of all policies of insurance, including fidelity and bond insurance. It is not in default with respect to the provisions of any such policy and has not failed to give any notice or present any claim thereunder in a due and timely fashion. All such policies (A) are sufficient for compliance with all requirements of law and all agreements to which it is a party; (B) are valid, outstanding and enforceable; (C) provide adequate insurance coverage for its assets and operations; (D) will not in any significant respect be affected by, and will not terminate or lapse prior to the Effective Date of the Merger; and (E) are presently in full force and effect, and there are no unpaid premiums due thereon.

Section 4.11 Employee Benefit Plans:

(A) It does not maintain, sponsor, contribute to or have any liability under any plan, arrangement or contract providing for any health care benefits, disability benefits, child or dependent care benefits, cafeteria plan benefits, death benefits, accidental death and dismemberment benefits, deferred compensation benefits, incentive compensation payments, pension or other retirement benefits, or severance or termination pay or benefits, except as set forth in Exhibit 4.11-A. The plans set forth in Exhibit 4.11-A are individually referred to as an "Employee Benefit Plan" and collectively referred to as "Employee Benefit Plans";

(B) Its plan administrators have complied in all material respects with the group health plan continuation coverage requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA") and the Internal Revenue Code;

(C) All Employee Benefit Plans have been administered in accordance with their respective terms, and no actions, suits or claims (other than routine claims for benefits) are pending or threatened with respect thereto;

(D) Each employee that is or has within the last five (5) years been a member of a controlled group of employers that includes the said society has: (i) made all contributions to pension plans that it is required to make under Section 302 of ERISA for plan years that have ended, and for the current plan years; (ii) never sought a waiver of minimum funding requirements under Section 303 of ERISA; (iii) paid any excise taxes imposed on it under Section 4971 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (iv) never become obligated to pay any withdrawal liability to a multi-employer pension plan under Title IV of ERISA. For purposes of this subsection (D), controlled group means any group treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m) or (o) of Section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(E) Each Employee Benefit Plan that is intended to be qualified under Section 401 or 403 of the Internal Revenue Code meets all the requirements for qualification;

(F) The assets of each Employee Benefit Plan that is subject to Title IV of ERISA equal or exceed the accumulated benefit obligation with respect thereto; and

(G) Except as described on Exhibit 4.11-A, it has not made any promises or representations concerning continuation of group insurance coverage, partly or wholly at its expense after an employee's employment terminates.

Section 4.12 Tax Matters. It is exempt from United States taxation as a qualified organization under Section 501(c)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code and from Canadian federal and provincial taxation as an equivalent qualified exempt organization. To the best of its knowledge, it has done nothing that could adversely affect its status as a tax-exempt entity and is in full compliance with the Internal Revenue Code and the rules and regulations thereunder and equivalent Canadian federal and provincial rules, regulations and statutes with respect to tax exempt entities.

Section 4.13 Litigation. Except as otherwise disclosed in Exhibit 4.13 hereto, there are no judicial or administrative actions, suits, proceedings or investigations pending or, to its knowledge, threatened, which might result in any materially adverse change in its condition (financial or otherwise), properties, assets, business or operations, or which seek to invalidate or enjoin this Plan of Merger or any action taken or to be taken in connection herewith or therewith.

Section 4.14 Compliance with Laws; Government Authorizations. Except as otherwise described in Exhibit 4.14 hereto, or where non-compliance with the provisions of this Section would not have a materially adverse effect on its business or financial condition it is in compliance, in all material respects, with all applicable Canadian federal and provincial, and United States federal and state, statutes, laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, judgments, orders and decrees which apply to its business or properties. All permits, concessions, grants, franchises, licenses and other governmental authorizations and approvals necessary for the conduct of its business, have been duly obtained and are in full force and effect, and there are no proceedings and investigations pending or, to its knowledge, threatened which may result in the revocation, cancellation or suspension, or any materially adverse modification thereof. The consummation of the transactions contemplated hereunder will not result in any such revocation, cancellation, suspension or modification.

Section 4.15 Full Disclosure. Neither this Plan of Merger and the Exhibits hereto, nor any letter, certificate or other document furnished or to be furnished by it, insofar as it relates to its operations, properties, financial condition or prospects or in any proxy statement, information memorandum, or other document to be used in connection with the transactions contemplated hereunder, or in any of the applications or documents to be filed with governmental agencies in connection with the transactions contemplated hereunder, contains or will contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omits or will omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statement contained herein and therein in light of the circumstances under which they are or have been made, not misleading. There is no fact relating specifically to it or any of its operations, properties, financial condition or prospects known to it which materially adversely affects or, to its knowledge, in the future may materially adversely affect, its condition, properties, assets, liabilities, business or operations, which have not previously been disclosed in writing to the other.

Section 4.16 Public Statements. At all times from the date of this Agreement of Merger up to and including the Effective Date of the Merger, its public statements to its members, with respect to all information set forth therein relating to it and this Agreement of Merger and the contemplated transactions herein and therein will not knowingly contain any statement which, at the time and in light of the circumstances under which it is made, is false or misleading with respect to any material fact or omit to state any material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein not false or misleading, or necessary to correct any statement in an earlier communication with respect to the same meeting, convention, or subject matter which has become false or misleading.

ARTICLE FIVE

Section 5.1 Delegate/Member Meetings/Conventions. UNA and UNAAA shall each take all actions necessary, under their respective Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation, to convene a meeting of their respective delegate/members as promptly as may be practicable to vote on the Plan of Merger, but no later than May 29th of 1998, and subject to their fiduciary duties to their respective fraternal benefit societies, the governing bodies of the parties will recommend a vote in favor of the Merger to the delegate/members of their respective fraternal benefit societies and will use their best efforts to solicit such delegate/members to vote in favor of the Merger by no less than a **66.67%** vote in favor, and to take all other

actions reasonably necessary or advisable to secure the votes of the delegate/members of each fraternal benefit society which may be required in order to approve the respective Merger, including a ballot without a Convention, if permitted by law or by-laws.

Section 5.2 Vote. This Plan of Merger shall be submitted to a vote of the delegate/members of record of each of the parties hereto who are entitled to vote in respect thereof in a manner so as to comply with the requirements of applicable laws.

Section 5.3 Action Following Delegate/Member Approval. If the required votes of each of the parties delegate/members shall be in favor of the Merger, then the proper officers of the fraternal benefit societies shall execute, acknowledge, deliver, file and record all such instruments and certificates as may be required, and shall take any and all other action deemed by them required or proper to obtain the required regulatory approvals to effectuate the Merger and to make the Merger effective according to this plan of Merger and pursuant to the applicable laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE SIX

The obligations of the parties to complete the transactions contemplated hereunder are subject to the satisfaction, on or before the effective Date of the Merger, of each of the following conditions:

Section 6.1 Approval of the Plan of Merger. All of the following actions shall have been completed in all respects and all in accordance with the applicable provisions of the respective New Jersey and Pennsylvania Fraternal Benefit Societies Codes, and insurance company and business corporation laws (the "Statutes"): (A) this Plan of Merger has been adopted by the applicable governing bodies of the parties and the Merger shall have been approved by the respective parties delegate/members in accordance with the requirements of the Statutes and Bylaws of the parties; and (B) the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioners shall have given their written approval to the Merger.

Section 6.2 No Adverse Order. No order entered or law promulgated or enacted by any governmental entity shall be in effect which would prevent the consummation of the Merger or other transactions contemplated hereby, and no proceeding brought by a governmental entity shall have been commenced and be pending which seeks to restrain, prevent, or materially delay or restructure the transactions contemplated hereby or which otherwise questions the validity or legality of any such transactions.

Section 6.3 Approvals. All filings and approvals required to be obtained or made prior to the Effective Date of the Merger shall have been or be obtained or made and no required approval shall have been rescinded, adversely modified or limited (as set forth in the proviso below) and, if merely required to be filed, all filings shall have been made and accepted, and all waiting periods prescribed by applicable law shall have expired or have been terminated in accordance with applicable law; provided, however, that such approvals shall not contain any conditions or limitations that compel or seek to compel UNA to dispose of or to hold separately all or any portion of the business or assets of the constituent fraternal benefit societies or impose or seek to impose any limitation on the ability of UNA to conduct its business or own its assets after the Effective Date of the Merger in substantially the same manner as the constituent fraternal benefit societies may presently conduct their business or own their assets.

Section 6.4 No Violation. Consummation of the Merger will not constitute or result in a breach or default under any provision of any charter, bylaw, indenture, mortgage, lease or agreement or any order, judgment, decree, law or regulation to which any property of the parties is subject or by which the parties are bound, except for breaches or defaults which in the aggregate would not have materially adverse effect on properties, business, operations or consolidated financial condition of UNA or UNAAA taken as a whole.

Section 6.5 Compliance with Law. To the best of their knowledge, the parties shall not be in violation in any material respect (or, with notice or lapse of time or both, would be in violation in any material respect) of any term or provision of any applicable law in a manner which would materially and adversely affect or would be reasonably likely to materially and adversely affect the business or consolidated financial condition of UNA or UNAAA taken as a whole.

ARTICLE SEVEN

In addition to the conditions precedent contained in Article Four of this Plan of Merger, each society's obligation to consummate the Plan of Merger shall be fur-

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UNAAA

ther subject to fulfillment on or before the Effective Date of the Merger of each of the following conditions, unless waived in writing by the other.

Section 7.1 Representations and Warranties. The representations and warranties of each society set forth hereinabove, respectively, shall be true and correct in all material respects at the Effective Date of the Merger as though made at and as of that time, except as affected by transactions contemplated or permitted hereby.

Section 7.2 Covenants. UNA and UNAAA shall have performed and complied in all material respects with its obligations and agreements required by this Agreement to be performed by it on or before the Effective Date of the Merger.

Section 7.3 Consents. UNA and UNAAA shall obtain all consents of and make all filings with any persons as is or may be required with respect to it in connection with the execution and delivery of this Plan of Merger and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, except for any consent or filing for which the failure to obtain or to make would not (A) cause to be in violation of any term or provision of material law applicable to it or any of its assets, or (B) individually, in the aggregate, have a materially adverse effect.

Section 7.4 Litigation. There shall be no proceedings pending or any proceedings or investigations (other than claims in the ordinary course of the insurance or other business of UNA or of the UNAAA), threatened against, relating to, involving or otherwise affecting it which, individually or in the aggregate, may reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or consolidated financial condition of UNA or of UNAAA, taken as a whole.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective presidents, attested to by their respective secretaries, and their respective corporate seals to be affixed thereto on the day and year first above written.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Attested to:

By: ULANA M. DIACHUK, President
MARTHA LYSKO, Secretary

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION
of AMERICA, INC.

Attested to:

By: WOLODYMYR OKIPNIUK, Acting President
ODARKA ROBERTS, Secretary

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT OF MERGER
between
the Ukrainian National Association
and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America.

EXHIBIT 4.6

There are no undisclosed liabilities.

EXHIBIT 4.7

There are no material adverse changes in the condition of Ukrainian National Association.

EXHIBIT 4.9

(C) Ukrainian National Association received no notices or letters, citations, orders, warnings, complaints, inquiry, claim or demands in regard to violation of any environmental, health or safety statute, law, rule, regulation, ordinance judgement or order.

EXHIBIT 4.10

Ukrainian National Association is covered under a Package Policy issued by the Royal Insurance Company and The Travelers for Real and Business Personal Property, Business Income & Accounts Receivable in the sum of \$5,715,000; for loss of Rents, Commercial General Liability Coverage in the sum of \$1,000,000 in general aggregate limit and for Commercial Crime Coverage. UNA carries Commercial Automobile Coverage. Our Umbrella Liability Policy covers UNA in the sum of \$5,000,000 for each occurrence and the like amount in general aggregate. UNA employees are covered by a Workers Compensation Policy. UNA carries an Officers and Directors insurance policy issued by Federal Insurance Company covering each loss up to the sum of \$1,000,000.

EXHIBIT 4.11-A

1) Ukrainian National Association is the sponsor of a defined benefit Pension Plan for its employees administered by the Prudential Insurance Company of America. The Plan is fully funded by UNA. The plan's current liability funded percentage is 106.7% as of 1/1/96.

2) Ukrainian National Association established a self-funded medical benefit plan for its employees with a stop-loss insurance coverage. Eastern Benefit Systems, Inc. is the plan administrator and claim manager.

3) Employees of Ukrainian National Association are covered by a group life insurance policy with Security Mutual Insurance Company.

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL AID ASSOCIATION
of AMERICA, Inc.**
ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT OF MERGER
between
the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc.
and the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

EXHIBIT 4.6

The Annual Statement of Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. as of Dec. 31, 1996, showed an amount of \$100,000 set aside as foreign exchange rate reserve on Canadian investments. The deficit of the foreign reserve was in the sum of \$659,816 at the end of Dec. 31, 1996.

EXHIBIT 4.7

Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. has signed a contract to sell its home office building at 925 N. Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for the sum of \$435,000. The closing date is scheduled for February 26, 1998. All furniture and equipment of the association was sold in the meantime.

EXHIBIT 4.9

c) **Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc.** received no notices or letters, citations, orders, warnings, inquiry, claim or demands in regard to violation of any environmental, health or safety statute, law, rule, regulation, ordinance, judgment or order.

EXHIBIT 4.10

Ukrainian National Association, Inc. is insured under a policy issued by Emcarco Insurance Company for business owner's liability, workers compensation, fidelity and employee dishonesty blanket coverage.

EXHIBIT 4.11-A

Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc. fully funds a dental plan of its only employee, the secretary-treasurer. No medical benefit is being provided.

EXHIBIT 4.13

There are no known lawsuits pending against the **Ukrainian National Aid Association of America, Inc.**

SYNOPSIS OF UNA/UNAAA MERGER AGREEMENT

In accordance with the New Jersey Statutes, a fraternal benefit association domiciled in New Jersey, such as the UNA, may merge with another fraternal association upon the performance of certain statutory duties. One of them is that at least sixty (60) days prior to the action of the Convention, the body authorized to vote on the merger, the full text of the contract between the two merging societies is to be furnished to all members of each society either by mail or by publication in full in the press of each society. Due to the legal language used in this and any other contracts of this nature and in order that our membership understand each Article of the Agreement of Merger, the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association is issuing this synopsis for purposes of explanation of the contract.

Article One sets forth that the two associations shall merge into one and shall be known as the Ukrainian National Association. All branches and property shall become Ukrainian National Association branches and property and all officers of branches of the UNAAA shall become officers of branches of the Ukrainian National Association. The Supreme Executive Assembly consisting of the Supreme Executive Committee, the Supreme Auditors and the Supreme Advisers of the UNAAA shall no longer be in office after the merger is completed.

Article Two sets forth that all certificates and

contracts of insurance of either pre-existing society become certificates and contracts of the merged society, which shall administer them in accordance with current and future Ukrainian National Association laws and by-laws. All future premiums shall be payable to the Ukrainian National Association, all property shall become the property of the Ukrainian National Association, and all obligations under all policies and contracts shall become those of the Ukrainian National Association. Pending the final merger, however, the UNAAA may operate in the usual course of business and may spend such money as is customary and reasonable in its normal business. The same applies to UNAAA branches. **Finally, there will be no liens imposed on any UNAAA policy or certificate in force due to any insufficiency of UNAAA's reserves.**

Article Three. The UNAAA has sold its headquarters in Chicago as of January 30, 1998. The language in the contract assumed that such would be the case. Each society will investigate thoroughly all assets, obligations and liabilities of the other society, review financial information and all policies, inspect properties so that each society will be satisfied that this merger is in the best financial interest of its members. This is called due diligence. In the event the merger does not take place, all information learned about the other society shall be kept confidential and all records will be returned to the property party. Neither society will utilize any of this information to the detriment of the other or to its own advantage. Both New Jersey and Pennsylvania law require consent of each state's insurance commissioner before the merger is final. The contract is specifically made dependent on that consent. The contract is also made dependent upon satisfaction by each party with its investigation of the existence and liabilities of the other party within a period of sixty-one (61) days of the signing of the contract. The contract may also be voided by either party if the financial condition of either party deteriorates to the extent of \$20,000 or more from the latest financial statement exchanged between the parties. The contract further sets forth an acknowledgment by the Ukrainian National Association that it recognizes that UNAAA reserves our insufficiency in excess of \$659,000 due to the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar. The contract contains a window for the UNA to terminate the merger if the Canadian dollar is traded for less than 68 cents for every U.S. dollar. The contracts further provide for an injunction by a court in favor of either party in the event of a breach of the contract by the other. The contract is governed by the laws of the State of New Jersey but must not conflict with Pennsylvania law.

Article Four is a standard representation article wherein each society makes representations to the other of the accuracy of all financial statements of its ability to enter into this agreement, of the absence of any liabilities or obligations except those which are or have been disclosed. The article further contains a list and description of all policies being sold by each society, all insurance policies bought by each society for its own use and protection, all employee benefit plans and all employee contracts. Each society represents to the other that it is a tax exempt organization free from the requirement to pay income tax. Any and all law suits are also disclosed in the contract. Each society also agreed to make no untrue statements about the merger or the contract in public.

Article Five requires the formal vote by each society to be taken no later than May 29, 1998, at its convention and indicates, as required by law, that there must be a 2 to 1 margin in favor of the merger and acceptance of the merger contract. Afterwards, the insurance commissioners of each state will receive the contracts, proof of publication of the contracts for the benefit of the members, proof of a 2/3 majority vote at a convention, a certified true copy of the accepted contract, the latest financial statement of each society and thereafter, if each commissioner feels the merger is in the best interest of each society, the commissioner will approve the contract and the merger shall become final.

Further in **Article Six**, each party states to the other that it knows of no reason why the merger cannot be completed and that the merger will not violate any existing contracts of that society.

Article Seven further sets forth the obligations of each society to continue to proceed to the merger and obtain all necessary consents of any other governmental entity to allow the merger.

The UNAAA has not required any statutory changes to the by-laws of the Ukrainian National Association nor did it reserve any position in the General Assembly of the merged society for itself or any of its officers or members, any of whom, however, is free to run for office at the first convention after the merger, which is the convention of 2002.