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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine tells Albright it will not sell turbines for nuclear project in Iran

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A week after signing a long-term economic trade agreement with Russia, Ukraine continued to successfully play its multi-vector foreign policy game by heeding U.S. demands that it not sell Russia turbines for a nuclear reactor project in Iran.

"Ukraine has decided to refrain from nuclear cooperation with Iran, including the supply of turbines to the Bushehr Project," said Foreign Minister Hennadii Udovenko on March 6.

Mr. Udovenko made the statement after he and U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright had signed a series of agreements on nuclear and satellite technology cooperation. Ms. Albright was in Kyiv for a seven-hour visit on the first leg of a tour of European capitals.

Last year Kyiv had said it would sell Moscow a \$45 million turbine needed for the completion of the Bushehr nuclear reactor project in Iran, which Russia has contracted to finish at a cost of \$800 million.

Then Ukraine became entangled in a controversy between Russia, on which it depends for most of its nuclear fuel as well as gas and oil, and the U.S., whose Senate is currently considering whether Ukraine should receive the second half of a \$225 million foreign aid package that was appropriated for this year.

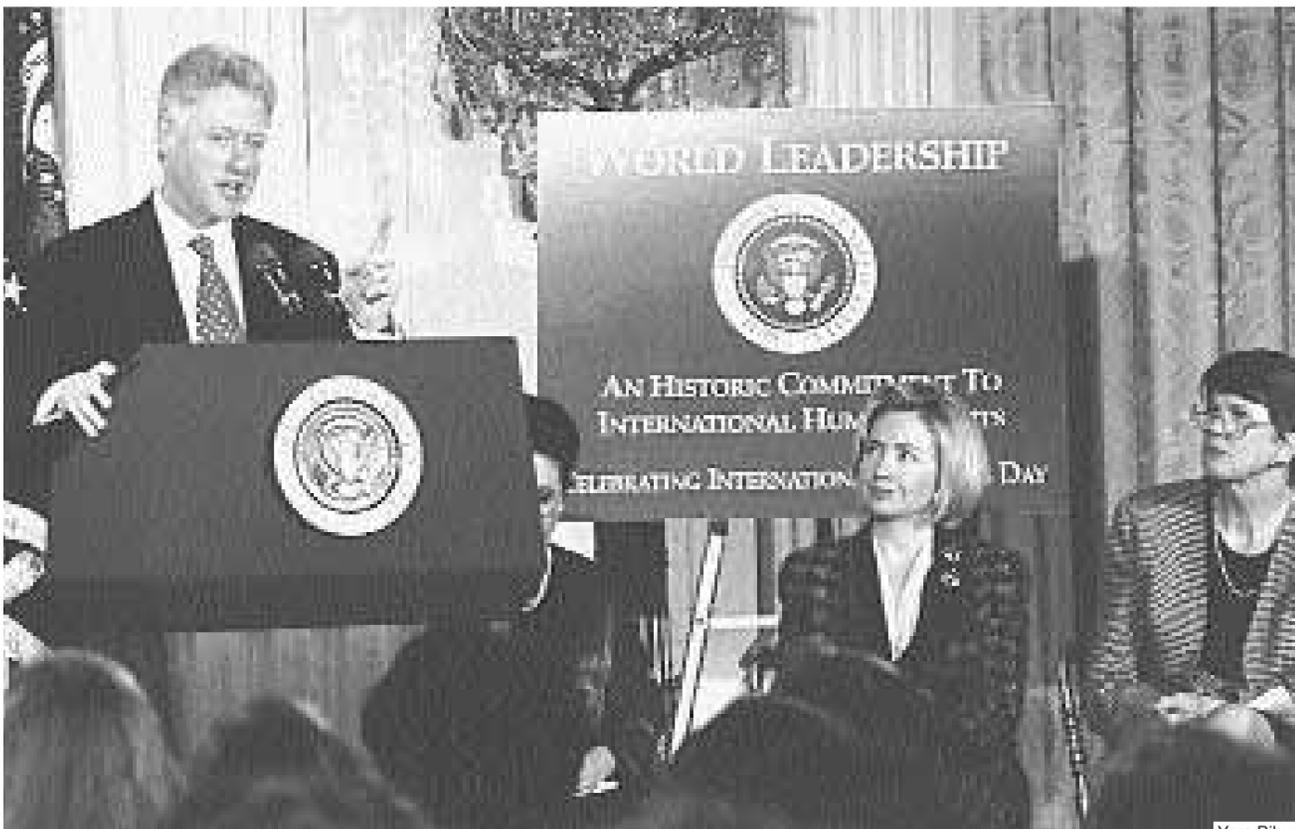
The U.S. does not want Russia to finish the Bushehr nuclear reactor, which has been in development since the late 1970s, because it believes Iran will use the plant to develop nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, Russia has refused to cancel the deal, stating that it is not a dangerous project because Iran is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and subject to international inspections.

The U.S. had exerted increasingly more intense pressure on Ukraine not to sell the turbine, after the U.S. had failed to convince Russia to discontinue the project. Washington had offered Kyiv a series of financial and technological aid packages, and the prospect of access to U.S. nuclear fuel supplies as an incentive, but had also warned that if Ukraine did sell the turbines, the U.S. would not sign an accord on peaceful nuclear cooperation.

Russia had offered its own carrots for Ukraine to go through with the deal, most recently in the form of a memorandum of intent to supply a \$200 million technology loan to help Ukraine complete two nuclear reactor complexes, one in the city of Rivne and the other in

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Clinton pledges to fight international trafficking of women



Yaro Bihun

President Clinton announces his administration's measures against the abuse and trafficking of women as First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno look on.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has announced a series of measures his administration will take to curb the abuse of women worldwide and especially the international trafficking of women, a problem that has plagued Ukraine and some of the other states of that region.

Addressing a special White House ceremony

on March 11, marking International Women's Day (March 8), the president outlined his plan of action, which includes an expansion of U.S. efforts on behalf of women at home and overseas, and the convening of an international conference to develop new strategies to combat the international trafficking of women.

Adding their voices on behalf of women's rights at the ceremony were:

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, Attorney General Janet Reno, U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and Advisor to the Prime Minister of Thailand Saisuree Chutikul.

Secretary Albright, who had just returned from an international trip that began in Kyiv, said the government of Ukraine asked, and the United States

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Duma Committee hears calls for Ukraine's reunion with Russia

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Pro-nationalists and Communists turned a Russian Duma legislative committee hearing on ratification of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and Russia into a political circus on March 3 when they transformed it into a spectacle calling for the reunion of Ukraine with Russia.

The hearing was disrupted numerous times by hooting and foot-stomping by guests in response to demands by committee members for the return of the Ukrainian city of Sevastopol to Russia and for the enforcement of Russian minority rights in Ukraine.

The committee hearing was all the more a show because it was attended by an official delegation of the Ukrainian

Verkhovna Rada on the invitation of the Russian Duma.

Since February, the Russian legislature has been reviewing the "big treaty" between Ukraine and Russia, which was signed in May 1997. It has been unable to approve it chiefly because pro-nationalist and Communist forces have continuously disrupted debate over the emotional issue of the status of Sevastopol, which many in Russia feel should be handed over to Russia.

National Deputy Bohdan Horyn, a member of the Ukrainian delegation to Moscow, said the circus atmosphere of the committee hearing was a premeditated "provocation" against the Ukrainian delegation orchestrated by Georgi Tikhonov, chairman of the Russian State Duma Committee on CIS Affairs and a member of the special committee

reviewing the Ukraine-Russia treaty. Mr. Tikhonov is a member of the Narodovladia (Popular Power) faction of the Russian State Duma headed by the former chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolai Ryzhkov.

The hearing was attended by some 100 people, including members of the ultra-nationalist Liberal Democratic Party headed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the Communist Party of Russia and former members of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, many of whom were invited by Mr. Tikhonov, according to Mr. Horyn.

Besides the official Ukrainian delegation, CIS Committee Chairman Tikhonov also invited members of the Parliament of Ukraine's Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Ivan

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COMPARATIVE STUDY

Ukraine and Belarus in the post-Soviet era

by David R. Marples

The post-Soviet period has been one of dramatic change in the three Slavic republics that were part of the USSR until December 1991. Comparisons between Ukraine and Russia have been frequent, but such analogies are not comparing like with like. Russia was by far the most powerful republic within the Soviet Union, and remains a giant country, well endowed with natural resources.

It seems pertinent to compare instead Ukraine and Belarus, two middle-ranking powers, both involved in the process of nation-building since their independence in 1991. Despite the fact that Ukraine's population is five times larger than that of its northern neighbor, there are many points for comparison, of which this paper will select a handful: nation-building; economic reform; demographic indices (including such factors as population, health, ethnic make-up and the impact of the Chernobyl disaster); and progress toward democracy.

Nation-building

Neither country was prepared for independence in 1991. Independence was in fact thrust on them. Nevertheless, both had made significant progress in the late Gorbachev period toward greater autonomy and state sovereignty. Ukraine's national aspirations have a longer history, and a larger portion of its population can be said to have been nationally conscious throughout most of the Soviet period. Though the territories of both republics were divided, principally between Poland and the Soviet Union, national consciousness in western Ukraine was greater than that in western Belarus. In September 1939, a defining moment in the history of both countries, the reunion of Belarusian territories was marred — at least in the eyes of Belarusian nationalists — by the cession of Vilna (Vilnius) and its adjacent territory to Lithuania. Insofar as Belarus has a spiritual heart of its national development, it lay in the city of Vilna. If one imagines the progress of Ukraine toward national identity without the city of Lviv, one has a comparable situation.

I will divide the contemporary era into two clearly defined periods: that of 1989-1994, which can be termed the period of perestroika (taken out of its Soviet context); and 1994 to the present, defined as the current period.

Ukraine's independence was achieved through its Parliament and a working alliance between the reformist Communists and the National Council (or, according to simplistic current terminology, the political right). In addition, the presidency of Leonid Kravchuk saw nation-building as its top priority — to the detriment of all other issues, and particularly economic reform. The crucial problem proved to be relations with Russia and, related to this question, international isolation as the West, and particularly the United States, regarded relations with Boris Yeltsin's Russia as the first priority. Though the Kravchuk presidency enjoyed mixed success, it provided a breakthrough for Ukrainian self-assertion and the beginnings of the process of nation-building. By 1994, few doubted the future survival of a Ukrainian state; and the United States had amended its foreign policy to assign priority to relations with Ukraine, following Ukraine's signing of the START I Treaty.

For Belarus, the perestroika period was one of dissension and conflict, largely because of a lack of cooperation between

the dynamic elements in political life: the Communist and then proto-Communist political leadership symbolized by Prime Minister Vyachaslau Kebich; and the democrats, symbolized by the Belarusian Popular Front and the increasingly isolated Parliament chairman, Stanislau Shushkevich. Simply put: no middle ground could be found in Belarusian political life. The BPF under the leadership of Zyanon Paznyak was widely seen as extremist and Russophobic. Whereas Ukraine neglected economic reform and consolidated independence, Belarus was unable to accomplish either task. By the summer of 1994, the former leaders and Mr. Paznyak were swept aside in the presidential election by Parliament Deputy Alyaksandr Lukashenka, a man in his late 30s, whose mediocre career to that point had been highlighted only by his chairmanship of a parliamentary commission on corruption.

In the present period, Ukraine has made impressive progress in nation-building and in taking its place as a member of the international community. A former member of the eastern Ukrainian management elite, President Leonid Kuchma, defeated his western Ukrainian rival, Mr. Kravchuk narrowly in 1994, largely on the strength of the urban vote in the major eastern Ukrainian cities, and an electoral promise to move Ukraine closer to Russia. Since his election, however, he has carefully occupied the middle ground, and a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with Russia was delayed for over two years because of continuing disputes over the division of the Black Sea Fleet. Though the treaty was signed in the summer of 1997, and ratified in January of this year by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, few would have argued at that point that Ukrainian statehood had suffered in the process (President Kuchma's more recent quest for virtual economic union is another matter entirely). Moreover, the president's electoral support, according to opinion polls, now lies in the west and the capital, Kyiv, and he has made it known that he would prefer to work with moderates and centrists in the new Parliament, which is to be elected later this month.

In Belarus, Mr. Lukashenka was initially snubbed by Russian President Yeltsin upon taking office in the summer of 1994, but subsequently made known his wish to form a union with Russia. Whereas President Kuchma has a businesslike and quiet demeanor, the Belarusian president is a populist who constantly uses television to appeal to the public on various issues. The question of nation-building has never been an issue in Belarus. Nationalists have been maligned and the BPF virtually outlawed. The president's rhetoric often evokes a "glorious Soviet past," and his energy in moving toward the union with Russia — signed on April 2, 1997 — was relentless. He has exploited particularly what has been termed the "national nihilism" of Belarusians. Within a year of his inauguration, he had promoted Russian to a state language alongside Belarusian, restored a version of the old Communist flag (erected menacingly on his own residence before the result of the referendum was known), and gained popular approval of his wish to unite with Russia.

Paradoxically, progress toward the destruction of the independent state has been impeded by the actions of Russia itself. A friendly Belarus is surely necessary to the Russian leadership, but Russia has no wish to saddle itself with the sort of economic problems faced by West Germany after German unification, consequently, the union at present is more symbolic than actual. Presidents Yeltsin and Lukashenka are

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NEWSBRIEFS

Duma in no hurry on treaty with Ukraine

MOSCOW — At the Russia State Duma's hearings on March 3, most deputies spoke out against rapid ratification of the Russia-Ukraine friendship treaty, which was signed in May 1997, Interfax reported. A group of deputies proposed delaying ratification until after the new Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada ratifies agreements on dividing the Black Sea Fleet. President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine recently said he hopes Russia will ratify the treaty before the Ukrainian parliamentary elections scheduled for March 29. Russia's First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Boris Pastukhov urged Duma deputies to ratify the treaty as soon as possible, as did Vladimir Yatsenko, the head of the Ukrainian parliamentary delegation at the hearings. Mr. Yatsenko promised that the Verkhovna Rada "will never make a choice in favor of NATO." Russian opponents of the treaty have charged that it opens the door to NATO membership for Ukraine by renouncing any Russian claim to Ukrainian territory. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Duma members disagree on treaty

MOSCOW — Russian State Duma Deputy Chairman Svetlana Goriacheva on March 5 criticized the behavior of Duma CIS Affairs Committee Chairman Georgii Tikhonov and suggested that he be replaced, RFE/RL's Moscow bureau reported. During March 3 hearings on ratification of the Russia-Ukraine friendship treaty, Mr. Tikhonov handed a Ukrainian parliamentary delegation a proposal on holding a referendum to reunite the two countries. When a Ukrainian deputy denounced that proposal as a "provocation," Mr. Tikhonov tried to force him to leave the Duma chamber. Mr. Tikhonov predicted on March 5 that no more than 50 to 60 Duma deputies are likely to support ratification of the treaty (226 votes are needed for a majority). Supervision within the Duma of CIS issues was recently transferred from Sergei Baburin — like Mr. Tikhonov, a member of the Popular Power faction — to Ms. Goriacheva, a Communist who supports the treaty with Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine agrees to repay Gazprom debt

MOSCOW — Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said on March 6 in Moscow that he has reached agreement with Gazprom and Russian officials to pay \$750 million of Ukraine's debt to the Russian gas giant, ITAR-TASS reported. The agreement, which followed two days of talks between Mr. Pustovoitenko and Gazprom head Rem Vyakhirev, calls for that sum to be paid by October 1. Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin also

participated in the talks. Ukraine owes about \$1.2 billion to Gazprom. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poland wants to keep visa-free regime

WARSAW — Polish Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek said Warsaw will tighten security on its eastern border but wants to continue visa-free travel for Ukrainian citizens, Reuters reported on February 25. Speaking after a meeting in London with British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, Mr. Geremek said Kyiv is willing to take back illegal immigrants who are refused passage into Poland. Both Russia and Belarus have refused to take that step, which Poland requires before allowing a visa-free regime with a neighboring country. Mr. Geremek also said Poland will lose up to \$3 billion in "gray zone" trade because of increased restrictions on Belarusians and Russians traveling to Poland. But, he said, it is a "worthy sacrifice" for integration into the European Union. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Hudyma appointed ambassador to EU

KYIV — Borys Hudyma was appointed Ukraine's ambassador to the European Union on February 24. He said 17 working groups, including groups on the coal and steel sector, trade, development of trans-European networks and domestic transport are planned to be created for "efficient work" with the EU. He said consultations between Ukraine and EU will take place in March in Kyiv. Issues to be discussed include the ban placed by Ukraine on the import of cars older than five years and privileges given to the AvtoZAZ-Daewoo JV. The latter issue threatens to damage Ukraine's relations with the EU. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Hudyma was vice minister for foreign affairs. (Eastern Economist)

Holovaty ready to run for mayor

KYIV — An open public meeting at the Druzhba theater on February 20 nominated former Justice Minister Serhii Holovaty to run as a candidate for the post of Kyiv mayor. Mr. Holovaty agreed to stand as a candidate. Although scheduled to speak, he made no further official statements. (Eastern Economist)

Black Sea states to hold talks

ANKARA — Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine have drafted guidelines for talks on confidence-building measures related to the activities of their naval forces in the Black Sea, the Turkish Daily News reported on February 27, citing a Turkish Foreign Affairs

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Clinton pledges...

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agreed, to collaborate on a joint strategy to combat trafficking of women and girls to and from Ukraine.

"Our goal is to make this a model of international cooperation and to mobilize people everywhere to respond to this pernicious trafficking in human beings — with a stoplight visible around the equator and from pole to pole," she added.

President Clinton said he has instructed Secretary Albright and U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Brian Atwood to expand U.S. international efforts to combat violence against women and earmarked \$10 million to strengthen partnerships in this endeavor with governments and private organizations.

In combating the "inhumane practice of trafficking of women," the president said he also has asked Attorney General Reno "to make sure that our own laws are adequate to the task we face here at home; that trafficking is prevented, victims are protected, traffickers are punished."

President Clinton said the United States also will use its consular and law enforcement presence overseas to help combat trafficking worldwide, by assisting victims, helping improve legislation, training judges and law enforcement officials, and by establishing public education campaigns abroad.

In addition to using the U.S.-Ukraine partnership on this issue as a model for other nations to follow, President Clinton said he has asked his Interagency Council on Women to convene an international conference "to cast a spotlight on this human rights atrocity and develop new strategies to combat it."

The first lady, who has spearheaded the drive to combat the trafficking of women, especially since her visit to Lviv last November, appealed again on their behalf.

"We must give voice to the more than 1 million women who are trafficked every year in the former Soviet Union and all around the world," she said.

"These women and girls are desperate for economic opportunity. They think they're applying for jobs as baby-sitters, waitresses and sales clerks. Many think they are following their dreams and, instead, they find themselves in a nightmare, sold as part of an international trade in human beings and forced into modern-day slavery. Imprisoned by employers, they are often not seen, let alone heard.

"Lured by organized crime operations, they represent an international problem that, like drug trafficking, requires an international solution," Mrs. Clinton told the guests in the East Room of the White House.

Sitting in the front row among the guests were Ukraine's Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak and his wife, Maria. The Ukrainian ambassador had conveyed his government's request for U.S. assistance in organizing an international conference during a meeting with the first lady in January.

According to official Ukrainian estimates provided by the Embassy of Ukraine, over the past 10 years some 400,000 young women left Ukraine in search of employment abroad, mostly in Europe and the Middle East.

The Ukrainian government does not know what has become of many of these women. According to recent press reports — including those in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (August 3, 1997) and *The New York Times* (January 11) — many end up in virtual slavery as servants or prostitutes.

CANDIDATE PROFILE: Roman Sliusarchuk, Social Democratic Party

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Roman Sliusarchuk chose to become a member of the Social Democratic Party (United) for two reasons: personalities and ideology.

He believes the party represents the best political ideas of Western Europe and has the right mix of established political leadership to lift Ukraine out of its political and economic morass. Mr. Sliusarchuk pointed out that the social democratic ideology is the "leading political ideology of Western Europe." He added, "It is, in my opinion, the most realistic option for Ukraine today. It is the movement that has the best prospects for political and economic development."

He noted that the party has drawn into its fold such noted politicians as former President Leonid Kravchuk, National Deputy Yevhen Marchuk, who formerly headed the Security Service of Ukraine, as well as businessman Hryhorii Surkis, the owner of the popular Dynamo Soccer Club, and Viktor Medvechuk, the president of the Union of Lawyers of Ukraine.

Mr. Sliusarchuk explained that in today's political world in Ukraine, where so many parties, ideologies and personalities have emerged, the electorate needs to see established, known politicians in a political party on which they can depend. "In Ukraine, personality politics oriented on the individual play a big role," said Mr. Sliusarchuk.

Today, at the tender of age of 25 and a political unknown, Mr. Sliusarchuk is the Social Democratic Party candidate in the 221st electoral district of the city of Kyiv, and will try to win a seat on the coattails of his better known colleagues in the March 29 Verkhovna Rada elections.

Once a Rukh supporter and an aide to

Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Heorhii Manchulenko he joined the Socialist Democratic Party only recently.

Mr. Sliusarchuk appears to be a team player through and through, as he repeatedly explained that his main priority, if elected, would be to implement the platform that his party has established.

That platform, however, is barely discernible from the programs of the other dozen or so centrist parties of Ukraine. They all call for upholding the Constitution, entrenching Western-style rule of law, moving ahead with privatization and structural reforms in the economy, stimulating economic development and investment, and bringing the gray economy out of the shadows, as well as maintaining a strong social safety net for the old, the unemployed, the sick and the disadvantaged.

Mr. Sliusarchuk said that social democracy, battle-tested in Western Europe for the last half century, also offers "a compromise between the worker, labor and capital," a defining ingredient for political success in Ukraine with its past Communist experience.

But Mr. Sliusarchuk also believes that the Social Democrats are sufficiently broad-based and inclusive in their appeal and programs to unite the country, which has fragmented geographically as regional interests have taken sway over central policies. "Here, where there are such differences between eastern Ukraine, western Ukraine, the central part and the south, the Social Democrats are the only ones who could unite these regions into one fist, a single, united Ukraine," said Mr. Sliusarchuk.

He added that he thinks the upcoming elections are a critical juncture for the country and that the people must finally decide Ukraine's political direction. But that choice, according to Mr. Sliusarchuk, is not between East and West, as has been



Roman Sliusarchuk

portrayed in the domestic and international press, but an internal choice. He said that the political tools that politicians use to reach the same ends vary, and in the upcoming elections the Ukrainian voter must decide which instruments he wants his representatives to use.

He cited the problem with Ukraine's shadow economy, which has been estimated to involve almost half of Ukraine's GDP. "If you look at the economy, many politicians, including Yevhen Marchuk, say that money must be squeezed out of the shadow economy," said Mr. Sliusarchuk. "There is a small internal choice that must be made here; how will

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Duma Committee...

(Continued from page 1)

Symonenko, another member of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, who brought with them petitions calling for Ukraine's reunion with Russia.

"It is no wonder that there was an atmosphere of nostalgia for the Soviet Union, to rebuild it and to destroy the Ukrainian nation," said Mr. Horyn.

During the hearing Mr. Tikhonov presented the Ukrainian delegation a resolution that he asked it to carry back to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada. The resolution calls for Ukraine's legislature to organize a referendum on the reunion of Ukraine with Russia and Belarus.

Mr. Horyn, a national deputy from the Ternopil region in western Ukraine who is a member of the Republican Christian Party, said he was presented the documents, but refused to take them. Afterwards the Russian parliamentarian handed the papers over to the head of the Ukrainian delegation, Volodymyr Yatsenko, a member of Ukraine's Communist Party.

After repeatedly accusing Mr. Tikhonov of intentionally and provocatively stirring up the hearings and the issues, Mr. Horyn said he was threatened with removal.

Mr. Horyn said he was not pleased that Mr. Yatsenko, while accepting the documents, told Mr. Tikhonov that the Ukrainian Parliament would look at the resolution after the Russian and Belarus Parliaments had passed it. Nor was he happy that Mr. Yatsenko, while making the last presentation of the hearing, said the Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada would

reconsider membership in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States and a new treaty with the organization after the March 29 parliamentary elections. According to Mr. Horyn, Mr. Yatsenko said he thought a more left-leaning legislature would be more amenable to such moves.

One speaker after another spoke during the hearing on why the State Duma cannot ratify the "big treaty" between Ukraine and Russia: because Ukraine has not resolved problems of Russian minorities in Ukraine and the status of the Crimean city of Sevastopol, the home of the Russian and Ukrainian naval fleets on the Black Sea.

Mr. Horyn said the information that was presented was largely twisted and inaccurate.

"I do not know a more democratic law on national minorities in the world than the one that the Ukrainian Parliament passed," said Mr. Horyn. "It is a model used by other countries; that is what we were told by the Council of Europe." He said that although 22 percent of the population of Ukraine is ethnically Russian, some 50 percent of the schools teach in the Russian language. "We will not heed calls by some to teach children in the Russian language in two-thirds of the schools or all of the schools. That will not happen."

But it was difficult for the official Ukrainian position to be heard at the legislative hearing because when members of the official Ukrainian delegation rose to speak they were shouted down by guests in the gallery. "If something was said that did not please them, [visitors] either hooted or stomped their feet," said Mr. Horyn.

He said that when the head of the committee, Svetlana Goriacheva, tried to bring the proceedings under control, she also was shouted down. The Ukrainian parliamentarian explained that many present expressed dissatisfaction with Ms. Goriacheva's support for the Ukraine-Russia treaty. Ms. Goriacheva's mother is an ethnic Ukrainian.

Mr. Horyn said that two members of the committee, Yuri Kuznetsov and Oleksii Mitrofonov, who belong to Mr. Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party, made statements calling for the reunion of Russia and Ukraine, using what Mr. Horyn called "absurd" rationalizations.

"They expressed an absolutely absurd thesis that contemporary Russia resembles Germany of the recent past, which was divided into east and west, and just as Germany united so should Ukraine unite with Russia," said Mr. Horyn. "But they forgot that in Germany, in the east and west, there was one language, that it was a single nation that was divided up politically, whereas Ukraine and Russia are two separate nations with separate languages, separate histories, cultures and traditions."

"This absurd logic was the logic used in many of the presentations," he added.

What happened at the hearing, which occurred three days after the first state visit to Russia by a president of Ukraine, did not go unnoticed by Ukraine's presidential administration. Volodymyr Ohrysko, foreign affairs aide to President Leonid Kuchma, said on March 4 that Ukraine would not make an issue of the proceedings because they did not reflect the official policy of Russia. "These people are living in the days of the past, and more probably in the days before that," said Mr. Ohrysko.

Focus: Ukraine program targets youth vote via town hall meetings

by **Khristina Lew**

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

LUHANSK, Ukraine – Two thousand young people packed an athletic hall in the eastern Ukrainian city of Luhansk on March 7 to meet with five representatives of political parties and blocs at a town hall meeting organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America's Focus: Ukraine program. The Luhansk gathering was the third in a series of town hall meetings scheduled for central, eastern and southern Ukraine.

The one-hour meeting was held in the Lehkoatletyka Manezh gym prior to a rock-the-vote-type music festival organized by the Chervona Ruta Music Festival production company. The music festival featured 17 bands and solo artists who were laureates of the 1997 Chervona Ruta Festival in the rock, pop, rap, hip-hop and folk categories, such as Avtentychne Zhyttia (Authentic Life), Katya Chili and So.

Political parties and blocs participating in the Luhansk meeting included the National Front, the Social-Liberal Union bloc, Rukh, the Reform and Order Party, and the Spiritual, Economic and Social Progress of Ukraine Party.

The public meetings are choreographed to appeal to Ukraine's youngest voters and do not follow a traditional town hall format. While representatives of political parties and blocs are given an opportunity to discuss their political platforms and answer the audience's questions, the actual meetings evoke a game show atmosphere. At the beginning of each meeting, members of the audience receive colorful "Voter's Rights" brochures and cards, which they fill out during the course of the meeting giving their names, seat numbers and a question to the party or bloc representative.

The masters of ceremonies for both the meetings and the music festivals, Sashko Polozhynskii and Serhii Kharynovych, then invite the party representatives on stage. The representatives arrive disguised, wearing identical pairs of sunglasses, in order to encourage the audience to figure out who they are and what party they represent as they introduce themselves to the audience by describing their party in three words.

As the cards with questions make their way up onto the stage, the masters of ceremonies give each party representative a concert poster and ask them to quickly sketch their vision for the future of Ukraine. Typically, representatives draw flowers, the sun, their party logos, etc. These drawings are then autographed and presented to the young people who ask the best questions.

During the 30-minute question-and-answer component of the town hall meeting, each party representative takes his or her turn at responding to questions, which range from the light-hearted – "How many states are in America?" and "Do you like to dance?" – to the serious – "Will there be order in our country, and what is needed to achieve this?" and "Is it more important to be popular or to have people trust you?" In the spirit of the meeting, on two occasions, party representatives danced on stage.

The young people who ask the best questions are invited on stage and presented with the concert posters. One young person with the best question, as determined by audience applause, is presented with a grand prize, a Philips audio cassette player. Following the presentation of the grand prize, the party representatives remove their sunglasses and introduce themselves to the audience.

"We are amazed at how readily Ukraine's youth is willing to participate in a political discourse, given that

they come primarily to listen to contemporary music," said Tamara Gallo, Focus: Ukraine project manager. "Not only are their questions insightful, but they literally run down the aisles to deliver them to the masters of ceremonies. We can only hope that our town hall meetings will encourage them to participate this actively in the March 29 parliamentary elections."

Of Ukraine's youth, only 38 percent stated that they will "absolutely vote," according to a poll conducted by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation in mid-February.

The first town hall meeting, which was held in Sumy on February 25 at the Shepkin Theater, attracted 1,000 young people and representatives of seven political parties and blocs: the Party of Regional Rebirth in Ukraine, the European Choice of Ukraine bloc, the Social-Liberal Union bloc, Rukh, the National Democratic Party, the For Truth, For the People, For Ukraine bloc, and the Reform and Order Party.

The second town hall meeting, held in the smaller Ltava Hall in Poltava on February 27, attracted 700 young people and eight representatives of political parties and blocs: the Labor Party and Liberal Party Together bloc, the Ukrainian National Assembly, the Forward Ukraine bloc, the National Front, the Social-Liberal Union bloc, Rukh, the Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine, and the Reform and Order Party.

The remaining four town hall meetings were scheduled to take place in Kherson on March 12, Mykolaiv on March 15, Odesa on March 17 and Kyiv on March 27. Focus: Ukraine personnel have invited all 30 registered political parties and blocs to participate. Only the Communist Party of Ukraine and the Green Party of Ukraine have declined outright, citing their own programs aimed at attracting the youth vote.

Ukraine tells Albright...

(Continued from page 1)

Khmelnyskyi. Ukraine has said it will not be able to shut down the Chernobyl nuclear facility by the year 2000, as it has promised, if these complexes are not completed.

Vasili Titushkin, press spokesman for the Russian Embassy in Kyiv, said Russian President Boris Yeltsin had discussed the problem with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, during his state visit to Russia. "It is Ukraine's private matter," said Mr. Titushkin. "Russia understands that Ukraine was under intense pressure from the United States."

Ukraine's deal with the U.S. allows it to continue a multi-faceted foreign policy approach aimed at developing two strategic axes of cooperation, one with Moscow, the other with Washington, which Ukraine's government is more frequently calling its "multi-vector policy." At a press briefing several days after the Albright visit Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, said, "Ukraine can point to another success in its multi-vectored foreign policy."

That foreign policy success cannot be said to have extended to Iran, however, which blasted Ukraine for reneging on the turbine deal and buckling in to U.S. pressure.

As a result of the decision not to sell the turbine, the Kharkiv plant that was to build it, AOA Turboatom, is now out of \$45 million in future business, which was the value of the contract with Russia. At a news conference in Kyiv after the signing ceremony with Secretary of State Albright, Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko said a U.S.-Ukraine team of experts would visit AOA Turboatom to decide how to retool it to redirect its manufacturing capability towards other industrial sectors. President Kuchma said the manufacturing of turbines for hydroelectric generating plants may be one option.

President Kuchma said Ukraine's opportunity to join the missile technology control regime, which will allow

Ukraine to take part in future U.S.-directed international space projects, including Sea Launch and Global Star, was the deciding factor in Ukraine's decision and will more than compensate for the loss of \$45 million in business for this investment-starved country.

Bilateral agreements signed

The U.S. and Ukraine formally signed two agreements during the Albright visit. One is the satellite technology safeguards agreement, which paves the way for Ukraine to join the two large-scale satellite launch projects and for it to share satellite technology with the U.S.

Ukraine also received guarantees that the U.S. will support its request to join the Missile Technology Control Regime. The MTCR bans the exports of missiles or missile technology that can deliver payloads of 500 kilograms or more a distance of 300 kilometers.

"Ukraine's accession to the MTCR removes all limitations on Ukraine entering the space market," said President Kuchma.

Secretary Albright and Foreign Affairs Minister Udovenko also signed an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear technologies, which will allow U.S. companies to bid on Ukrainian nuclear reactor projects. The Westinghouse Corp. has expressed an interest in making a bid on completing construction of the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi nuclear facilities, said to be worth about \$1.2 billion. In addition, the agreement will allow the U.S. to sell Ukraine nuclear fuel. Today more than 90 percent of Ukraine's nuclear fuel supply comes from Russia.

The U.S. further agreed to give Ukraine a line of credit for small business loans and provide up to \$6 million for science and technology research, some of which will go to AOA Turboatom.

Besides meeting with government officials while in Kyiv, Secretary of State Albright visited with students at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and met with Ukrainian political party leaders. She also met with U.S. businessmen, where the subject of discussion was the problems they face doing business in Ukraine.

Roman Sliusarchuk...

(Continued from page 3)

that money be squeezed out?"

He explained that there are two choices: the "intellectual, legal method and the method of force." Although most agree today that it must be done above board and legally, he said, for the most part little beyond rhetoric is occurring and what little is done is achieved through forceful measures. He cited the procedures of tax inspectors who pay daily visits to businesses demanding either bribes or the immediate payment of usurious taxes.

The young politician, who was a member of the Student Union of Ukraine and took part in the hunger strikes of 1990, believes that Ukraine's youth must take the lead in forming a new Ukraine, which he said was a primary reason he decided to run for the Verkhovna Rada at his young age. "I believe that the youth must become more active in the democratic process in Ukraine. The situation is such that it needs grass-roots changes in politics and the economy, as well as on the legal landscape," explained Mr. Sliusarchuk.

He said that a second equally serious problem is the fragmentation among democratic forces. In his opinion the centrist and center right parties have forgotten the source of the political threat. He said that while in-fighting occurs in the ranks of the political center and right, the Socialists and Communists, with a more united front, could easily achieve a landslide.

But Mr. Sliusarchuk said he believes the Social-Democratic Party will make its mark in the elections. "We fear no one. We are sure that our ideology is the strongest."

For him, the Social Democratic Party is the guiding light. "My basic position, more exactly the power behind my positions, lies in the fact that I am not alone in my attempt to be elected," explained Mr. Sliusarchuk. "Behind me stands a party that, with victory, will take upon itself collective responsibility for the situation in the country."



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



Children at an orphanage bring gifts in Bucha, Ukraine

Ukrainian community welcomes new ambassador to the U.N.

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – Ukraine's new permanent representative to the United Nations, Volodymyr Yurievych Yelchenko, believes Ukraine has accomplished major objectives in its recent foreign policy, and he deems the election of Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Hennadii Udovenko as president of the U.N. General Assembly's 52nd session to be extremely significant – not only for Mr. Udovenko and the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N., (which Mr. Udovenko headed for seven years) – but for Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the country's international prestige as well.

Mr. Yelchenko also agrees with President Leonid Kuchma that, despite many complexities, there are "sufficiently perceptible reasons" to affirm that 1998 will bring a stabilization of production in Ukraine and a stronger straightforward approach to the country's economic growth.

Mr. Yelchenko made these statements at the Ukrainian National Home on February 22, during an informal dinner given by the Ukrainian community to greet and honor him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Ukraine.

With Mr. Yelchenko at the dinner were his wife, Iryna, and four other Ukrainian officials and their spouses: Yuriy Bohaievsky, deputy permanent representative of Ukraine to the U.N., and Olha Bohaievsky; Col. Vasyl Sydorenko, first secretary and military adviser of the Mission, and Mariya Sydorenko; Iliia Oliinyk, consul of the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York, and Olena Oliinyk; and Bohdan Yaremenko, vice-consul of the Consulate General, and Victoria Yaremenko.

Although the major portion of Mr. Yelchenko's address was devoted to the work of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N., he touched on events back home and Ukraine's foreign affairs.

Commenting on the upcoming parliamentary elections, he said that he expected that the Ukrainian people will vote for "the continued growth and strengthening of democracy" and noted that if people such as Mr. Udovenko, a candidate of the Rukh Party, enter Parliament, "I expect that we will have every reason for optimism concerning the future of our nation."

On the topic of Ukraine's foreign relations, Mr. Yelchenko said that Ukraine has achieved lasting success regarding recognition of its territorial integrity and inviolability of its state borders. Several key events were necessary for this to come about: the signing of proper agreements with neighboring countries, the signing of the Charter for a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO, advancement toward membership in the European Union, participation in peacekeeping operations on the territory of the former Yugoslavia under the aegis of the U.N. and NATO, and the initiation of new forms of multilateral cooperation (Ukraine-Romania-Moldova; Ukraine-Poland-Romania; Ukraine-Poland-Latvia; Georgia-Ukraine-Azerbaijan-Moldova).

Ambassador Yelchenko said Mr. Udovenko's presidency of the General Assembly comes at a time when the United Nations seeks to increase the effectiveness of its activity in the world, and Ukraine's national interests have been furthered by Mr. Udovenko's position at the helm of the General Assembly.

From mid-September to the end of December, Mr. Udovenko held over 300 meetings with representatives of member-states, specifically, all nations of the Group of Seven, the European Union, NATO, influential countries of Asia,

Africa and Latin America, and heads of leading international organizations.

Ambassador Yelchenko noted that the election of a Ukrainian to such a high position at the U.N. has favored the development of regional cooperation and discussion of Ukraine's integration into European structures. In accordance with U.N. tradition, Mr. Udovenko has met with all participants of high-level general debates; within that framework presentations were made by 18 state heads, 14 government leaders, 16 vice-prime ministers and 111 ministers of foreign affairs.

Members of the world community approved the selection of a Ukrainian to the presidency of the General Assembly, which Ambassador Yelchenko pointed to as testimony to "the important role that our state will play in the United Nations and in international relations in general."

Mr. Yelchenko said that much work still needs to be done by the Ukrainian representation at the U.N. during the General Assembly's present session, including the creation of favorable conditions for Ukraine's election to the Security Council as a non-permanent member for the years 2000-2001, which will be voted on during the General Assembly's 54th session. Ukraine has been a non-permanent member of the Security Council twice before – in 1948-1949 and 1984-1985 – years when the possibilities for independent activity on the part of Ukrainian diplomats were restricted, Ambassador Yelchenko stated.

"Despite the specifics of Ukraine's international activity in that period, her diplomatic corps gained useful experience, that is being used today to develop an independent foreign policy with great success," he declared.

Mr. Yelchenko lauded the United Nations as "the sole rostrum from which the world received information about the Ukrainian people, its history and rich culture" from the beginning of Ukraine's membership in the U.N. on March 24, 1958, until the rebirth of its independence in 1991.

At the time of Ukraine's independence, the rapid recognition of Ukraine and the establishment of diplomatic relations with dozens of states, were made possible because of the country's permanent representation at the U.N., he said.

Mr. Yelchenko referred with respect to "those who had the honor to head the Ukrainian Mission for 40 years, and also "bowed with deep gratitude" to the representatives of the Ukrainian community in the U.S., his audience.

"Your support gives us an additional impetus in our difficult but extraordinarily important activity," Ambassador Yelchenko told his listeners. "I would like to recognize your activity in non-governmental organizations and your assistance to visiting delegations from Ukraine. Although we sometimes hear criticism from you with which we cannot fully agree, we understand they are motivated by your concern and your heartfelt consideration of Ukraine's further destiny. For us, this is most important."

He concluded: "Let's continue to understand each other well, to work together as a team and to get together simply to unite in the good company of friends."

The community's welcome to the new ambassador included addresses by Askold Lozynskyj, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Andrew Lastowecky, director, Ukrainian National Home. Mr. Lastowecky also extended greetings from the president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ulana Diachuk, who could not be present.

A brief biography: Volodymyr Yelchenko, Ukraine's envoy to the U.N.



Yaroslav Kulynych

Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko

At age 38, Volodymyr Y. Yelchenko is serving his second tour of duty with the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations. He served as second secretary of the Ukrainian Mission from 1986 to 1992.

Mr. Yelchenko became the permanent representative of Ukraine to the U.N. last October, succeeding Anatolii Zlenko, who was named Ukraine's ambassador to France.

Except for a tour of duty in Croatia in 1993 as a civil affairs officer for Sector West of UNPROFOR, the U.N. peacekeeping force, Mr. Yelchenko has spent his 17-year professional career in the employ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kyiv.

Upon graduation from Kyiv State University in 1981 with an M.A. in international relations and international law, Mr. Yelchenko entered the ministry's Department of State Protocol as third secretary, then advanced to second secretary.

Since then, he has been serving in the ministry's Department of International Organizations in various posts, advancing from second secretary in 1984 to director in 1995.

As a delegate or representative of Ukraine, he has taken part in various sessions, meetings and conferences of the U.N. and other international organizations. His work has taken him to many countries, including Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In May 1994 Mr. Yelchenko served as electoral observer for the U.N. Observer Mission in South Africa. He was a member of Ukraine's delegations at the ministerial consultations between Ukraine and the European Union "troika," held in Rome, New York and The Hague in 1996 and 1997. In April 1997, he traveled to New Delhi as deputy of Ukraine's delegation at the 12th Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Mr. Yelchenko, who holds the diplomatic rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, was born in Kyiv in June 1959. He is fluent in English, Ukrainian and Russian. He and his wife, Iryna, have one daughter.

— Helen Smindak



Yaroslav Kulynych

Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko (center) with (from left): Roksolana Stojko Lozynskyj, Michael Sawkiw Jr., Iryna Yelchenko, Eugene Stakhiv, Askold Lozynskyj and Wolodymyr Procyk.

Manor Junior College celebrates its 50th anniversary

by Mark Andryczyk

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – Between September 1997 and May of this year Manor Junior College is celebrating its 50th anniversary as a Philadelphia-area Catholic college with a very strong Ukrainian connection.

Several events have been scheduled to commemorate this milestone, including film festivals, socials and a picnic. On September 28, 1997, Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, celebrated a special 50th anniversary divine liturgy.

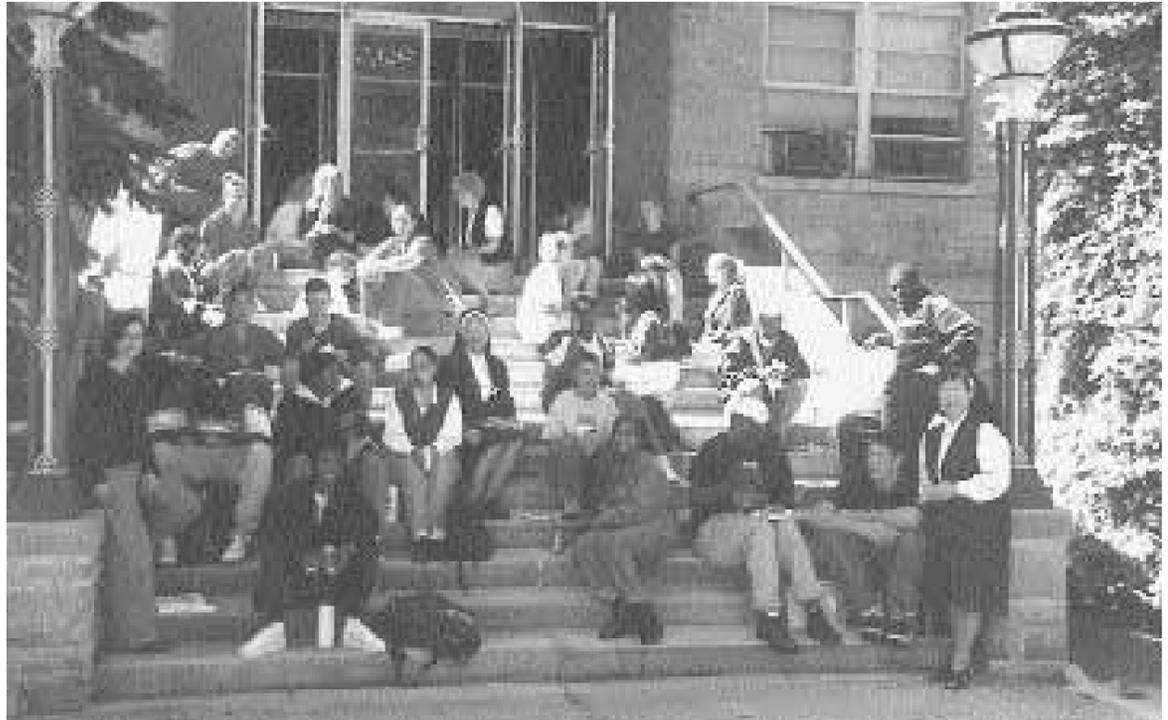
These events propel one to admire the school's continuance in its educational goal of developing the whole of an individual and to appreciate its continual commitment to its Ukrainian heritage.

The Ukrainian sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great founded the college in 1947 as St. Macrina College. Their goal was to establish an institution of higher education that would reflect Basilian educational teachings and offer a place where young Ukrainian women could obtain an education while preserving their Ukrainian culture.

In 1959 Manor became a two-year junior college offering associate degrees in arts and science. In response to growing enrollment, the campus of the college expanded to include a library, a dormitory and an auditorium/gymnasium. In 1989 it became a co-educational college.

Today, Manor concentrates on educating its students with skills that are especially needed in the job market. The associate in arts degree is offered in several fields, including early childhood education and Ukrainian-Slavic studies. The associate in science degree can be obtained in, among other fields, dental hygiene, medical laboratory technology and veterinary technology.

The business division offers paralegal studies, business administration/computer science and several other fields. The incorporation of externships into the academic studies



Manor Junior College students gathered on the front steps of the Academic Building at the beginning of the 1997-1998 academic year. Seated in the center is Sister Mary Cecilia Jurasinski, president; Sister Marie Francis Walchonsky, dean of students, is standing on the far right.

program demonstrates the school's commitment to placing its graduates into jobs.

Fifty years after its establishment, Manor Junior College remains an important part of the Philadelphia-area Ukrainian community. It maintains a Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center that promotes Ukrainian heritage and arts through its

academic programs, museum collection and archives. Manor's autumn Ukrainian Festival is legendary in this region, and its springtime Pysanky Expo grows every year.

Although Manor's curriculum, student body and campus have changed through the years, its importance to the Ukrainian community has not.

Manor Junior College: in the beginning there was...

by Steve Greenbaum

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – In a small farmhouse on Fox Chase Road that once served as the home for American flag-maker Betsy Ross, St. Macrina College opened its doors to 11 female students of Ukrainian ancestry. Now, 50 years later, St. Macrina College is known as Manor Junior College, and there are some 650 male and female students of diversified background who attend the Catholic college seeking a liberal arts and career-oriented education.

Although the campus has dramatically changed over the years – Manor now has three main buildings on over 35 acres of grounds – the traditions that were established in 1947 by its founder, Mother M. Josaphat Theodorowych OSBM, are still observed today.

Mother Josaphat, the superior of the Ukrainian sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, was determined to establish a school of higher education that would embody the Basilian educational teachings. These teachings stressed the importance of seeking the fullness and meaning of life through the truths and wisdom of classical and Christian traditions.

Originally a four-year liberal arts college, Manor College served as a learning center for young Ukrainian women to pursue higher education while preserving the culture and ancestry of their forefathers. It was in 1959, after serious consideration, a decision was made to change the nature of the college from a four-year liberal arts college to a two-year junior college that conferred upon its graduates associate degrees in arts and in science. At this time, Manor College became Manor Junior College and was incorporated by the state of Pennsylvania.

As enrollment increased, the college expanded its facilities by adding the academic building, Mother of Perpetual Help

Hall, in 1961. Today, this building also houses the auditorium/gymnasium, cafeteria, offices of continuing education, learning center, student services, a counseling and computer center and chapel. In 1964, due to the increased enrollment of out-of-area students, a dormitory was constructed. Then in 1968, the Basileiad Library-Administrative Building was dedicated.

The high point for the college came in 1967 when it became fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In the fall of 1989, Manor became co-educational.

The college, a member of the Eastern Pennsylvania Collegiate Conference (EPCC), offers a variety of intercollegiate sports for men and women, including men's soccer and basketball, and women's volleyball, basketball and soccer.

Today, Manor Junior College has some 650 full and part-time students. The college offers career-oriented, two-year associate degrees, as well as transfer programs for the purpose of obtaining a baccalaureate degree through its three divisions: Liberal Arts; Allied Health, Science and Math; and Business. In all, there are 14 programs with 13 majors leading to associate degrees, six certificate programs, one diploma program and a transfer program.

The Professional Development Department supports the non-traditional student by offering part-time day, evening and summer classes as well as non-credit and professional development workshops and seminars geared to the community needs. Upon graduation 40 percent of Manor's students are enrolled in their chosen fields. The other 60 percent transfer to four-year institutions.

Other on-campus facilities include an athletic field for Manor's intercollegiate soccer program, the Dental Health Center and the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

Manor receives \$50,000 Ameritech grant

JENKINTOWN, Pa. – Manor Junior College has received a \$50,000 Ameritech Distance Collaboration grant, awarded by the Foundation for Independent Higher Education (FIHE).

The grant, which is awarded by Ameritech, is one of five collaboration grants – totaling more than \$248,000 – awarded to 17 of FIHE member colleges and universities. The grants are funded to encourage the use of communications technologies in ways that stimulate collaboration and innovation among FIHE member colleges.

The project, called Diversity Link, is a multi-institutional, team-taught college composition course with a cultural diversity theme, linking students from an urban campus, Manor Junior College; a rural campus, Holy Cross College (Notre Dame, Ind.); and a campus based on an Indian reservation, Presentation College (Aberdeen, S.D.). Students from each of the three colleges will be able to take Composition I and Composition II with students from all three institutions linked via compressed video or televideo.

"All course work for the composition courses will be based on cultural diversity and will focus on the ethnic backgrounds of the students," said Dr. Madeline Seltzer, the project director at Manor Junior College, the lead applicant for the Ameritech grant.

"Diversity Link will join students who are separated by great distances, using technology to give a face and a voice to unfamiliar people from unfamiliar cultures," said Dr. Seltzer.

Manor Junior College is a member of the Foundation for Independent Colleges Inc. of Pennsylvania, the local affiliate of the Foundation for Independent Higher Education. The Foundation for Independent Higher Education awarded the Ameritech grants as part of its Partnership for Private Colleges campaign, a four-year initiative to raise \$16 million for the development of innovative, collaborative technology programs that benefit higher education.

"Productive, long-term collaborative efforts like these will help private colleges continue to thrive," said Ron Blake, president of Ameritech Small Business Services and a FIHE board member. "We commend Manor Junior College and its partner colleges for their enthusiasm, teamwork and commitment to the work that's being funded. This project is a wonderful example of how colleges can work together and use technology to solve tough problems."

To qualify for the Ameritech Distance Collaboration Grants Program, colleges were required to create a consortium that included at least three FIHE-affiliated institutions, one of which had to be a college within Ameritech's Midwest service area. Eligible collaborations comprised colleges in two or more states for which physical exchanges of student, faculty and administrators is not feasible.

The Ameritech Distance Collaboration Grants Program is funded by the Ameritech Foundation and represents continued and increased support for private higher education – particularly in the Midwest, where Ameritech has contributed more than \$2.4 million in the last three years to the state independent college associations in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Ameritech, which serves millions of customers in 50 states and 40 countries, provides a full range of communications services, including local and long distance telephone, cellular, paging, security monitoring, cable TV, Internet services and more.

Founded in 1958, the Foundation for Independent Higher Education is a national organization that works on behalf of 38 state and regional independent college funds and their affiliated 635 private colleges and universities. More than \$1 billion has been secured through the collaborative efforts of the independent college funds for scholarship programs, the education of public school teachers, the enhancement of science and mathematics education, student voluntary service and minority education achievement.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Branch 264 holds annual meeting

by Bohdan Hryshchshyn

CARNEGIE, Pa. – The Ukrainian Trident Society, UNA Branch 264 in Carnegie, Pa., held its annual meeting on Saturday, February 21, at Ss. Peter and Paul Church hall.

After a lengthy discussion, meeting participants resolved to support the proposed merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian National Aid Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, adopting the name Ukrainian National

Fraternal Association.

To facilitate relations between branches of the three organizations, it was resolved to urge the Pittsburgh District Committee to sponsor a Ukrainian Fraternal Merger Day where everyone could acquaint themselves with members of the new organization.

Elections of officers resulted in the re-election of President Nicholas Kotow and Secretary Bohdan Hryshchshyn. Paul Haluszczak was elected treasurer, and Mary Hryshchshyn was elected assistant secretary.

Fraternal congress sponsors essay contest

LUTHERVILLE, Md. – The Chesapeake Fraternal Congress is holding an essay contest open to students of grades 6-12 who are residents of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The topic is "What does paternalism mean to me?" First prize is a \$100 bond; second prize, a \$75 bond.

Essays (in English) are limited to 300-400 words, must be typed or legibly written and double spaced. Deadline to

receive essays: May 11.

Please include student's name, address, school and grade. Essay will be judged on content and grammar.

Winners will be notified within three weeks of the deadline and will be invited to attend the annual banquet of the Chesapeake Fraternal Congress in the fall to receive additional recognition.

Mail all essays to: Paul Fenchak, Chesapeake State Fraternal Congress, 407 Towson Ave., Lutherville, MD 21093.

1997 UNA organizers

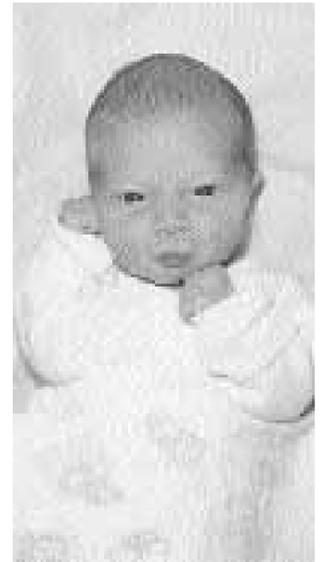
Sincere thanks to the following UNA branch organizers who signed up five to eight members in 1997. As a result of their determined efforts, 177 new members joined their branches and our association. If all other branch secretaries had followed their example, the UNA would have completed its annual organizing quota to the extent of at least 150 percent. It is our expectation that 1998, being a convention year, will be even more productive for these exceptional organizers and many more will join their

| Name | Members Organized | Branch Number | District |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Vira Banit | 8 | 473 | Montreal |
| Paul Shewchuk | 8 | 13 | Albany |
| Alex Skibickyj | 8 | 285 | Rochester |
| Alexandra Dolnycky | 7 | 434 | Montreal |
| Dmytro Galonzka | 7 | 307 | Boston |
| Julian Kotlar | 7 | 42 | N. New Jersey |
| Myron Kuzio | 7 | 277 | New Haven |
| Anna Perun | 7 | 39 | Syracuse |
| Michael Spontak | 7 | 204 | New York |
| Ostap Zynjuk | 7 | 15 | Baltimore |
| Mary Bolosky | 6 | 282 | Wilkes-Barre |
| Julia Cresina | 6 | 382 | Shamokin |
| Jurij Danyliw | 6 | 153 | Philadelphia |
| Mychajlo Danylyk | 6 | 28 | Various |
| Eliash Matiash | 6 | 120 | Pittsburgh |
| Tatiana Miskiv | 6 | 407 | Toronto |
| Fedir Petryk | 6 | 362 | Philadelphia |
| Peter Serba | 6 | 173 | Philadelphia |
| Andrew Szul | 6 | 47 | Allentown |
| Genet Boland | 5 | 409 | Wilkes-Barre |
| William Drabek | 5 | 368 | Various |
| Dmytro Fedorijczuk | 5 | 162 | Philadelphia |
| Jaroslawa Komichak | 5 | 96 | Pittsburgh |
| Alexandra Lawrin | 5 | 175 | Detroit |
| Iouri Lazirko | 5 | 134 | N. New Jersey |
| Tekla Moroz | 5 | 465 | Montreal |
| Taras Slevinsky | 5 | 59 | New Haven |
| John Teluk | 5 | 414 | New Haven |
| Yaroslav Zaviysky | 5 | 155 | Perth Amboy |

Need a back issue?

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

Young UNA'ers



Michael and Justin Fogg, twins born to Pamela and John Fogg on May 31, 1997, are seen above at the age of 12 weeks. They were enrolled by their great-grandfather William Mihovan into UNA Branch 238 in Boston.

Matthew Binns, born on September 2, 1997, to Nadine and Mark Binns, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his great-grandfather William Mihovan.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

announces that the

Vesnivka Choir

(winner of international competitions in Europe)

will hold a

SPRING CONCERT

to commemorate the 104th anniversary

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

and on the occasion of the

UNA's 34th Convention

(the first UNA convention to be held in Canada)

ALEXIS KOCHAN, soloist from Winnipeg, will perform as a soloist, as well as in concert, with the Vesnivka Choir.

KVITKA ZORYCH-KONDRATSKA will conduct the Vesnivka Choir

The concert will be held on **SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1998, AT 7 P.M.** at St. Patrick Church, 141 McCall St., Toronto (next to Art Gallery)



The Convention Banquet

to be held on

Saturday, May 16, 1998, at 7 p.m.

at the Toronto Hilton Hotel

Convention delegates and guests, as well as the Ukrainian community of Toronto, are invited to take part in these events



Kvitka Zorych-Kondratska



Alexis Kochan

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

High-stakes elections

If politics can be likened to a game of chance, the game being played in Ukraine today is poker. It is not a penny ante, neighborhood game among friends. The stakes are high: Ukraine's future political direction.

There are 30 political parties at the table. The one holding the best cards is the Communist Party, generally believed to have assured itself of anywhere from 11 to 17 percent of the vote, depending on what poll one believes. It is by far the largest electoral support for any single political party.

Rukh, which had been a strong player early on — at one time with double digit support among voters in some polls — has seen its percentages dwindle to about five.

The Green Party of Ukraine, on the other hand, has come on surprisingly strong, thanks to a steady and effective stream of television advertising.

The political center has a good broad-based foundation of support among the electorate, but it is divided among almost a score of parties, most of which will be able to garner at most a percentage point or two of voter support on March 29.

However, what will probably mark this election season in history (if it's not the landslide victory of the political left, which is still a real possibility) will be the scale of political mudslinging, fighting and backstabbing.

Pavlo Lazarenko, leader of the Hromada Party, and his ex-friend and political partner President Leonid Kuchma, who is now his fiercest political opponent, are locked in a verbal duel over who is most corrupt.

Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Green Miller, speaking in Washington recently, said the election season has produced "an enormous amount of recriminations, threats of exposures of corruption ... a messy campaign." But Mr. Miller also said that "it is a very healthy, democratic campaign."

Can the election season in Ukraine really be considered healthy and democratic when, in Odesa, Mayor Eduard Hurvits says that several killings of political and press figures are related to his political feud with the Odesa Oblast leader, Ruslan Bodelan, or, in Crimea, a member of the Central Election Committee is gunned down and whispers are heard that he had made deals with unnamed politicians?

In the latest incident, which casts another shadow over these elections, on March 9 Mykhailo Brodsky, chairman of the bankrupt Dendi Bank, owner of the Kyiv tabloid *Kievskie Vedomosti* and political candidate for mayor of Kyiv, has been arrested for allegedly stealing \$2 million from depositors. His supporters say this is a political recrimination over corruption allegations his newspaper made last year against Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Kravchenko.

So, is this a healthy campaign? Hardly. And only time will tell whether the elections will turn out to be truly democratic. International election observers who are now arriving in Ukraine will tell us more about that after March 29.

We do hope, however, that Ambassador Miller is correct in his prediction that these next elections will be the last in which the old power elite of the Soviet system will continue to hold influence over Ukraine. We would actually like to think that these will be the elections that remove the old guard from power. But even a diehard gambler wouldn't take that bet.

We also hope that Ukraine's electorate will understand that it alone is responsible for making the political changes needed to set Ukraine firmly on the track toward becoming a law-abiding democratic state. Sadly, polls show that one-third of Ukrainians have not decided whether they will vote or have decided it is not worth the effort.

With two weeks to go before election day, the cards are down and they are dirty. Only one question remains: Does anybody have an ace up their sleeve, or has the political left pulled another winning hand?

March
22
1894

Turning the pages back...

Vasyl Yermilov, one of the few members of the Soviet Ukrainian avant-garde of the 1920s to survive into old age, was born in Kharkiv on March 22, 1894. He studied at the Kharkiv Art

School and then at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture.

In the early days of Soviet rule he designed posters, "agit-trains," street decorations, billboards, the interiors of public buildings (such as the murals in the Kharkiv Circus foyer), theatrical sets, displays, and journal and book covers. He received several international prizes for his graphic designs, including a gold medal at the Leipzig International Graphics Exhibition and an award at the 1928 Köln International Press Exhibition.

He taught at the Kharkiv Art Tekhnikum (1921-1922) and the Kharkiv Art Institute (1922-1935). In 1926 he joined the Avanhard group of artists and in 1927 the Association of Revolutionary Art of Ukraine — the organizations that butted heads with those who touted the Stalinist socialist-realist line.

He worked as a graphic designer for the newspaper *Doba Konstruktivnyy*, the journal *Mystetski Materialy Avanhardu* and, together with the writer and literary critic Valerian Polischuk, three issues of the *Biuletyn Avanhardu*.

Yermilov synthesized formalist esthetics and folk designs in his constructivist collages and typographic designs, joining the program of "constructive dynamism" or "spiralism," which developed distinctly and in parallel with Russian constructivism.

As the screws tightened on those with formalist styles in the late 1930s, Yermilov was forced out of the Soviet art scene. He survived, however, and in the latter years of his life, beginning in 1963, he returned to the Kharkiv Art Institute to teach.

Yermilov died in Kharkiv on December 4, 1967.

Source: "Yermilov, Vasyl," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Federation appeals to U.N. regarding trafficking of women

The statement below has been submitted by the World Federation of the Ukrainian Women's Organizations and World Movement of Mothers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to the 42nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

As organizations that have been involved for many years in the promotion of basic human rights for humankind and especially women and children, we are concerned with the recent increase in trafficking and enslavement of women throughout the world and particularly at this time the growing number from Eastern Europe. The United Nations estimates that there are 4 million people throughout the world who are trafficked yearly. They are deceived and coerced to work against their will in different types of servitude. The International Organization for Migration reports that about 500,000 are trafficked into Western Europe annually.

Young Asian women have been the basic commodity for decades. The newcomers to the slave market are young, naive Ukrainian, Russian and other Slavic women, who because of their economic hopelessness and lack of employment are entrapped, enslaved, stripped of their basic human rights and forced to work in houses of prostitution in various parts of the world. This trade of the human flesh has become so lucrative that international organized crime is taking full advantage of the easy money and the lack of laws and stiff punishment. Many of these women are imprisoned in over-crowded living conditions

and are threatened and beaten and not fed if they protest and do not perform sex with the "clients." All traces of these women are lost and they disappear forever. They have no legal status in the countries and no recourse from law enforcement.

Governments seem to be indifferent to this growing trafficking of women and girls and are not implementing the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of

(Continued on page 19)

Documentary to be broadcast

NEW YORK — On Wednesday, March 18, the ABC news program "Primetime Live" will broadcast "Bought and Sold," an investigative documentary about the international sex trade in women. The documentary includes material from a two-year undercover investigation into international prostitution conducted by Global Survival Network, the organization that also provided Michael Specter with information for the New York Times article "Trafficker's New Cargo: Naive Slavic Women."

For times of the ABC Primetime Live broadcast, check local ABC listings. (The program was to be broadcast on March 14 on Ukrainian television). To view the New York Times article in either Ukrainian or English, go to website <http://www.brama.com/issues/>. For further information about Global Survival Network, or to purchase copies of the video, contact Gillian Caldwell at the organization's website, <http://www.globalsurvival.net>

Times article on trafficking of women is being disseminated among Ukrainians

by Hanya Krill

NEW YORK — A recent article in The New York Times explicitly exposed to the world another critical issue facing Ukraine: the brutal exploitation of innocent young Ukrainian women as the latest recruits into the business of global prostitution.

The article, written by Michael Specter, has been translated into Ukrainian. It's being published in Ukrainian in *Svoboda* as a multi-part series beginning Tuesday, March 3, Issue No. 41. Permission for the translation and reprint were granted by The New York Times and the author as part of an effort to inform the Ukrainian-reading public in Ukraine and abroad about the widespread recruitment of young women into criminal servitude.

Awareness of a problem is but the first step towards solving it, and while there are agencies and organizations in Ukraine equipped to deal with this issue, we fear that current efforts, inhibited by low funding levels, are concentrated only in the larger metropolitan areas of Ukraine, thus bypassing the many young women in the provinces who tend to be the most vulnerable to this threat.

We appeal to the readers of *Svoboda* and the Ukrainian Weekly to cut out the article, make copies and mail them to your family and friends in Ukraine. Help us reach your daughters, your neices, your cousins, your friends in order to present the further loss of

young woman to this horrible fate.

This public information initiative is being coordinated by: Hanya Krill of BRAMA — Gateway Ukraine; Olya Stawnychy of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations; and Bohdan Vitvitsky of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey.

Permission has been also granted to BRAMA — Gateway Ukraine to publish the article on the Internet. For those who have access to the WWW, the article can be found at <http://www.brama.com/>.

Global Survival Network (GSN), a Washington-based NGO, recently completed a 2-year undercover investigation into the trafficking of women for prostitution from the former republics of the Soviet Union. Gillian Caldwell, co-director of GSN, worked closely with Michael Specter on The New York Times' article. During the course of the investigation, it was discovered that many Ukrainian "marriage" agencies and travel agencies are merely fronts for trafficking operations.

The organizers appeal to all Ukrainian-oriented websites to examine the links listed on their respective sites and consider the removal of any known links to such agencies. Unwittingly you may be contributing to criminal activities and to the harm inflicted upon innocent Ukrainian women. Hanya Krill can be reached via e-mail at akrill@shiva.hunter.cuny.edu

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Another comment on UNFA name

Dear Editor:

I hope you will grant this octogenarian one more chance to comment, this time on the UNA auditors' report, as published in The Weekly on February 15.

The auditors are to be commended for their forthright report: telling it like it is, giving credit where it was deserved and spelling out the negative aspects where they exist. The \$1 million loss in Canada is a concern. Other fraternal are experiencing losses on their investments in Canada as well. The losses at Soyuzivka, despite the obvious good management at the UNA resort, show how costly is this type of service to members.

My letter to the editor, however, was prompted by point No. 7 in the report, which concerns the merger of three fraternal, the UNA, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association of America. In that paragraph, the auditors refer to unprecedented corporate mergers and suggest that there is no need for concern about the "future name of the merged fraternal" since corporate mergers do not use that as a criterion. I suggest that the authors are not good cooks, otherwise they would know you do not mix "horokh z kapustoiu" (peas and cabbage).

The mergers of our fraternal encompass hundreds of branches and thousands of members, not our executive boards and supreme councils, or Svoboda and Narodna Volia (the newspapers of the UNA and UFA, respectively).

There was a reason for organizing each of these fraternal in the early part of this century. There also were reasons that members joined one or the other "soyuz." Many of the differences have since disappeared. However, there is pride in the accomplishments of each fraternal: decades of good deeds during the Depression and two world wars, thousands of scholarships, etc. Consequently, no member should feel his fraternal is being taken over and that the past history of his "soyuz" is lost. If that happens, many of the benefits of the merger will be lost.

My past stand on this matter is well known; that the previously approved name for our merged "soyuzes" should be adopted: Ukrainian National Fraternal Association. This takes into consideration the feelings of all members. It is hoped that delegates to the UNA convention will follow the lead of the UNA's Executive Committee, General Assembly and Auditing Committee, and vote for a merger in that form. If that happens, the UFA convention will follow suit, and all our members and the Ukrainian community will benefit.

Joseph Charyna
Coconut Creek, Fla.

Account in "Dirt" reflects reality

Dear Editor:

In reading The Ukrainian Weekly (February 15), I came upon a very interesting story titled, "Dirt (A Tragedy)" by Vadym Semenko. The story is written from Ukraine as a fictional account based on numerous stories about the atmosphere and life in Ukraine today. It certainly connects for me with a lot of things my cousin shared with me concerning his experiences in visiting Ukraine in recent years.

Recently, Steve Forbes wrote on "The Moral Basis of a Free Society" in the

Heritage Foundation's magazine, Policy Review, The Journal of American Citizenship. I note this article as an antidote to the tragedy portrayed in "Dirt," to present the continuous struggle that must take place in the free society of the U.S.A. and now in Ukraine in order to preserve them through moral order. Ukrainians need to understand that in order to establish, preserve, endure and persevere in a democratic society there is a price to be paid: sacrifice and dedicated leadership in a moral order that is based on God's commandments.

George Washington said in his farewell speech that for a country to be strong it must be a moral one: for it to be moral, he said essentially, it must not hamper religious practice.

God bless you in your journalistic efforts for Ukraine.

Joseph Jackson
Murray Hill, N.J.

Ukrainian names and transliteration

Dear Editor:

Recently The Weekly published a list of Nagano-bound Olympic competitors from Ukraine correctly transliterating their names from Ukrainian into English. Among the figure skaters listed properly were "Viacheslav Zahorodniuk" and "Dmytro Dmytrenko."

During the figure skating events broadcast on TV, Ukrainians were listed as "Vyacheslav Zagorodniuk" and "Dmitri Dmitrenko," a transliteration from Russian and not from Ukrainian. Transliterations of names from Russian were used during the Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta as well.

In independent Ukraine there is no directive from Moscow on how to correctly transliterate. Nowadays that decision is made in Kyiv by the Ukrainian Olympic Committee. These people apparently consider the Ukrainian language unworthy of transliteration into English and consider the Russian language to be superior to Ukrainian. Such views were held by Vissarion Bielinsky, a Russian literary figure who criticized Taras Shevchenko for writing in Ukrainian instead of Russian and considered the Ukrainian language suitable for peasants only and not for literary writings.

It is amazing that the Ukrainian letter "r" – which sounds like the English letter "g" – is avoided in Ukraine as much as possible, yet nonetheless appears so often in English transliterations of the Ukrainian letter "r" as "g" because it was transliterated through Russian.

It could be concluded that members of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee have no self-respect, only an inferiority complex. How long will it take for the Ukrainian government to accept the Ukrainian language as equal to other languages and worthy of transliteration into English? How long will their inferiority complex last? How can a nation that does not have self-respect demand respect from others?

Some Ukrainians might think that correctly transliterating Ukrainian names into English is of no importance or that yet another criticism of Ukraine is unfair. But what is the difficulty that impedes the proper transliteration from Ukrainian into English of the names of Olympic participants? Probably unwillingness, ignorance, lack of self-respect and an inferiority complex. These factors might also destroy the nation.

Andrij D. Solczanyk
Media, Pa.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Good intentions are not enough!

In his letter of March 1, Victor Chudowsky accuses me of writing an article that "contains errors and inaccuracies, is based on faulty assumptions, and wrongly criticizes U.S. and foundation-funded programs to support 'civil society' in Ukraine."

Mr. Chudowsky is entitled to his opinion, but I stand by my views. The statistics I cited that suggest that Ukrainians do not believe they live in a democracy were published in Infolink, a publication of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, a highly reputable source.

Mr. Chudowsky is most critical of my belief that before one can have a vibrant civil society, there must be a moral consensus and a collective national self-consciousness.

Mr. Chudowsky suggests that Ukraine doesn't need a moral consensus because the United States has never had one. He points to the Civil War, disenfranchised women and blacks, riots, ethnic strife and numerous anti-democratic social movements as evidence. A spurious argument. It is precisely because there was a moral consensus in America regarding slavery, the rights of all of our citizens, and other social abominations that these wrongs were condemned as immoral and eventually righted.

Another brick-bat flung in my direction by Mr. Chudowsky is the accusation that I have misread de Tocqueville. "America's individualistic 'can-do' attitude, common sense, and pragmatism was what most amazed de Tocqueville," writes Mr. Chudowsky. If that's true, how does one explain the following observation by de Tocqueville: "The religious atmosphere of the country was the first thing that struck me on arrival in the United States ... In the United States the sovereign authority is religious ... America is still the place where the Christian religion has kept the greatest real power over men's souls."

Mr. Chudowsky continues: "Dr. Kuropas then tears into U.S. government and foundation support for pro-democracy programs in Ukraine because they do not support nationalism in general, and religion in particular." What I wrote was "There seems to be little appreciation [among American agencies] for the fact that every country is different with its own unique culture, traditions and history." That is a far cry from what Mr. Chudowsky believes I wrote.

I stand by my belief regarding American, one-size-fits-all hubris. I have seen how some government-funded "trainers" operate in Ukraine. During one such civil society seminar, trainers flew in from Russia, Mongolia, Poland and Lithuania. None spoke Ukrainian. All followed the same prescribed training outline.

I have also seen how civil society programs function in the United States. Cadres of Ukrainian officials, usually older bureaucrats, are flown in for two or three weeks of intensive workshopping in a kind of "lookee, what we have" approach to nation-building. The more honest among them have admitted that given present circumstances in Ukraine, much of what they learned is nice but irrelevant.

Mr. Chudowsky points out that people form associations out of self-interest. True enough in the United States, that is. Volunteerism is an American tradition and remains the bedrock of our society. Voluntary organizations, mostly co-ops, blossomed in western Ukraine during the 1930s, but were snuffed out by the Soviets. Volunteerism was coerced during Soviet

times – the Soviets were always looking for "volunteers" for various projects – and was viewed as a form of exploitation. Can Ukrainians, whose initiative was destroyed by 40-70 years of Soviet rule, be expected to form a Kiwanis chapter when they haven't been paid for months? On the hierarchy of needs, volunteerism is not basic.

Although the federal government has promised to involve the Ukrainian American community in their decision-making in Ukraine, this has not happened in any significant way. With one or two exceptions, many of the large grants have gone to those who are part of an incestuous network that has "done work" for the feds for years, the so-called "beltway bandits." They rarely know the local language or the customs, and it makes little difference to them if they work in Uruguay, Uganda or Ukraine. They often hire indigenous people to translate and to "administer" their programs and only occasionally allow them meaningful input.

Among the deconstructionist and post-modernist American elite, nationalism and religion are "frightening" notions as indeed Mr. Chudowsky admits they are for him. In a pre-modern Ukraine constructing a new society based on mutual trust and the rule of law, these concepts are less intimidating.

At a symposium titled "The Rise of Nationalism in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union," held in Kyiv late in 1996, Viacheslav Chornovil declared: "Unfortunately, in the West, nationalism today is portrayed as something opposed to liberalism, democracy and human rights. The term is applied equally to the Ku Klux Klan in America, extreme nationalists in France and Austria, and to the national democrats represented here ... Here, we consistently link the concept of nationalism to one of patriotism. This means identifying people as part of a nation, an ethnic group, and it means having a national awareness about the importance of statehood."

Addressing the issue of Western hubris, Mr. Chornovil also stated: "At a discussion organized in 1992 in Potsdam, the Western organizers tried to impose on us, the representatives of the former Communist countries, the idea that we had to adopt the path of Western Europe and the higher form for unifying European countries along the lines of the recently adopted Maastricht Treaty. They did not suggest that we unite with Europe. Instead we were supposed to put together our own union, either within the borders of the former Communist empire or within the narrower confines of the former Soviet Union ... the organizer's misunderstanding, common in the West, is based on our passing through different historical stages. What would have come of the idea of Maastricht unification if it were proposed in the 19th century just after Italy had freed itself from Austrian occupation or when Bismarck was unifying Germany under one national state? Nothing obviously. Why is it then that we, over a century behind in our development of national states, must be subjected to equally unsuitable proposals discordant with our historical development?"

Do I believe American efforts to help Ukraine build a civil society are ill-intentioned? Of course not. But as we learned during our attempt to overcome poverty in America during the 1960s and 1970s, good intentions are not enough.

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

Crimea's Tatar minority supports Ukrainian statehood despite difficult living conditions

by Nathan Hodge

BAKHCHESARAI, Ukraine – In Crimea, which has been embroiled in political turmoil since the advent of Ukrainian independence, international attention remains focused on the autonomous republic's Russian population and its resistance to Ukrainian rule. For the peninsula's minority Tatar population, however, the experience of exile has created vocal support for Ukrainian statehood.

On a tour of the Crimean Tatar capital of Bakhchesarai, Lutfi Osman, director of the Rebirth of Crimea Foundation, showed one of the few architectural remnants of the Crimean Khanate. "The irony," he says, "is that, if a Russian national poet had not written about the fountains of Bakhchesarai, the Soviets would have demolished the khan's palace as well." Then referring to the deportation of the Crimean Tatars in the wake of World War II, he noted that "it was rumored to be a rehearsal for Stalin's wish to deport the entire Ukrainian populace."

Regardless of the motive, the Soviets succeeded in eradicating most monuments to Tatar culture in Crimea: they changed place names, abolished the Tatar language and occupied traditional settlements. In a single draconian act, Soviet security forces nearly eradicated an entire

people from memory. The operation was ruthlessly efficient: between May 18 and 20, 1944, they succeeded in deporting the Tatars en masse to Central Asia. Exact figures are not available, but an estimated 50,000-100,000 perished during the ordeal.

Following long-delayed "rehabilitation" by the state, the Tatars energetically took to resettling their native lands: to date, at least 250,000 Tatars have returned to Crimea, mostly from Uzbekistan. And, although the Tatars have a reputation as the most insistent supporters of Ukrainian sovereignty in Crimea, more bitter irony lies in the fact that the majority of returnees do not enjoy Ukrainian citizenship. Of a population of at least 250,000, less than 100,000 will be able to participate in the forthcoming elections.

"Tatar participation is even more urgent," noted Mr. Osman, "when the mayor of Moscow is grandstanding in Sevastopol, calling for reunion with Russia."

The obstacles to Tatar voting rights are clear: the prohibitive cost of relinquishing Uzbek citizenship (\$100 U.S.), the persistence of the "propyska" (official registration and designation of place of residence) system, and official inertia in the Crimea. However, inaction on the part of the Verkhovna Rada to provide timely measures for granting citizenship also is greatly to blame.

In addition to downgrading the

Ministry for Nationalities and Migration to the status of a state committee, the central government also has been slow to provide material assistance to resettled Tatars. Furthermore, when the Tatars began their homeward migration in earnest, they encountered strong resistance from local elites in Crimea and the population at large. Local administrations denied land for new houses and bulldozed squatter communities.

The Tatar Mejlis (Assembly), however, remained committed to peaceful resettlement. "As opposed to the Chechens, no one showed up in the middle of the night to evict the Russians," said Aider Seitosman, the director of the Tatar youth organization Yashlik. He added, "We always avoided the path of confrontation." Most here credit Mustafa Jemilev, one-time political prisoner and head of the Mejlis for persisting in the cause of peaceful resettlement.

Many of the new arrivals initially built their homes from the foundation up. With the 1992 inflation crisis, savings became worthless overnight and construction ground to a halt. To this day, most of the resettled population lives in appalling circumstances, in settlements that can be best described as Third-World shanties. A typical settlement lacks electricity and running water and the ramshackle, poorly heated houses are accessible only by mud-mired roads.

In the habitable corner of one house, a group of Tatars greets guests with a simple meal of green tea and small pastries stuffed with spiced lamb. The host explained: "We never called it resettlement, we simply call it return. Life in Uzbekistan always seemed temporary – our parents never let us forget that we had a home in Crimea." He surveyed his house: "I had grand designs to build a good home. We sold everything to come here, and now I am the only one under this roof who can vote."

This hospitality does little to mask the grave decline in the health of the population that life in the settlements brings. The lack of adequate sanitation brings the usual rise in infectious diseases, but, as health care workers in the region note, the lack of adequate building materials may have had an even more insidious effect on their children's health. Refat Memetov, the chairman of Evlyad, a support group for parents of children with leukemia, says that once the supply of affordable building materials dwindled, families bought cheap stone, brick and mortar from soldiers – some of which may have been transported from irradiated zones.

"At the time," said Mr. Memetov, "people didn't stop to question the origin of construction materials – if it was cheap and available, we bought it." Shortly thereafter, Crimea witnessed a sharp rise in infant leukemia, from 2.5 cases per 10,000 children to 4.5 per 10,000 by 1995. According to Dr. Valentyn Usachenko, a leading hematologist in Crimea, this statistical rise is reflected in geographic "spikes" that some believe reflects a correspondence between contamination and the new settlements. In Symferopol, for instance, the number of children with acute leukemia doubled between 1991 and 1995.

With slim resources, groups such as Evlyad have managed to provide treatment for sick children as well as physician training in critical areas such as hematology. Much of the aid is cobbled together from private sponsors in Turkey and Poland. On many occasions, groups have relied on medication hand-carried by Mr. Jemilev into Ukraine. These parents' initiatives are not exclusionary: of the 80 children sponsored by Evlyad only 36 have been Tatar. As Mr.

Memetov observed, "there were cases when Russian parents had opposed our settlement – until their children fell ill."

With world attention focused on potential conflict in the Crimean region, international bodies such as the United Nations, the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration have opened representative offices in Symferopol. Privately, many local organizers complain that they see little evidence of real material aid. "They have remodeled offices, a full complement of staff, and cruise around in Land Rovers," observed one activist, "but in reality their work seems to extend little beyond official contacts."

The usual conditions prevail in hospitals: unpaid salaries, primitive equipment and non-existent budgets. In an area that was once the playground of the Soviet elite, sanatoria are shutting down. As Dr. Mujaba Kasich, a resident at the oncological dispensary, pointed out, "this is especially perplexing when we see how ideal the conditions here are for children in remission. We have fresh air, the Black Sea, but hospitals are emptying for lack of funds."

The empty beds are mirrored by a critical shortage in clinical equipment. Children with treatable onco-hematological illnesses die for lack of crucial hematological equipment such as blood cell separators and simple equipment like automatic dosage regulators. Likewise, the cost of a single protocol of leukemia medicine is prohibitively expensive for almost all families. To date, said Mr. Memetov, "we rely on donations from countries which, not so long ago, were as poorly off as we are now."

A visit to the peninsula concludes with a visit to one of the national schools. Despite the difficult conditions, the Tatars are insistent that their children receive native-language instruction. "Many parents in Crimea are anxious that their children's culture would be cut off without Russian," said the school's director, "but we teach our children Ukrainian and English; we want them to have avenues of mobility in this society."

Nathan Hodge, based in Kyiv, is the in-country director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

Washington salutes Shevchenko



Yaro Bihun

Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak speaks about the significance of Taras Shevchenko in Ukraine's struggle for independence as the Ukrainian American community of Greater Washington joined with the staff of the Embassy of Ukraine in marking the poet's birthday on March 9 in front of the monument honoring him in Washington. The ceremony, which began with the laying of wreaths and included prayers by Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox clergy and an analysis of Shevchenko's views on individual freedom by Mykola Francuzenko, concluded with the singing of his "Zapovit" (Testament).

U. of Alberta offers contemporary history

EDMONTON — Beginning on May 4, the University of Alberta will offer a six-week intensive course, "Twentieth Century Ukraine" (History 317), taught on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6-9 p.m., by Prof. David R. Marples of the department of history and classics.

Offered during the university's spring session, the course is geared toward members of the Ukrainian community and will pay special attention to the contemporary period (1985-1997). The deadline for registration is April 9.

The course will cover the following material: years of revolution, 1900-1921; the interwar years (including the "Ukrainian Cultural Renaissance," the Great Famine of 1932-1933, the purges, western Ukraine under Polish rule); Ukraine during World War II; Ukraine 1945-1985 (including the demise of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Ukrainian dissent); Ukraine under perestroika (including the Chernobyl disaster, literary and cultural revival, formation of public groups, movement for sovereignty and independence); and independent Ukraine, 1991-1997.

For further information, call the Special Sessions Office of the University of Alberta, (403) 492-3752.

"Soul of Shestydesiatnyky" Ivan Svitlychnyi remembered in D.C.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The Embassy of Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community honored the memory of Ivan Svitlychnyi, the literary historian, critic and poet who was at the center of 1960s "Shestydesiatnyky" national revival movement in Ukraine.

Leading the remembrance on February 24 at the Embassy was Ukrainian Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, Ivan Svitlychnyi's sister, Nadia Svitlychna, and five actors from the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv currently on tour in the United States.

In his remarks, Ambassador Shcherbak focused on the meaning and importance of the movement of the young writers and artists of that period who came to be known as the Shestydesiatnyky and of Mr. Svitlychnyi's role in it. Ms. Svitlychna recalled the human, personal side of her brother and his circle of friends. And the Les Kurbas Theater actors — Tetiana Kaspruk, Yuri Mysak, Mariana Podoliak, Natalia Polovynka and Oleh Stefan — recited some 25 poems written by Ivan Svitlychnyi and his close friend, poet Vasyl Stus, singing a few that had been set to music.

The evening was unique in that it did not coincide with any anniversary or particular date relating to the poet, who died in 1992.

"And it is fitting that we need not frame our love and respect for Ivan Svitlychnyi in the context of an anniversary," Ambassador Shcherbak said. "In today's murky, politicized atmosphere, without faith and direction, we have a spiritual need to connect with the source of our rebirth and yearn for a symbol of faith, morality and selflessness."

Ivan Svitlychnyi is that "shining example" of the Shestydesiatnyky, a movement that, the ambassador said, has yet to be adequately researched and fully understood.

In addition to Mr. Svitlychnyi, Ambassador Shcherbak noted the role in the movement of Vasyl Stus, Ivan Dzyuba, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Ivan Drach, Yevhen Hutsal, Yuri Badzio, Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska and Mykola Vinhranovskyi.

"It was the Shestydesiatnyky who laid the groundwork for the rebirth of Ukraine that came in the 1980s and 1990s," he said. "Without them, the historic break that followed would have been impossible."

At first glance, Dr. Shcherbak said, their efforts — mostly through writings and protests — seem naive when compared to the then-mighty Soviet empire. But truth was on their side, he said, and they shook the empire by undermining its propagandist "Socialist Realism" cultural foundation.

Ivan Svitlychnyi was born in 1929 in the Russianized, southern Luhansk Oblast of Ukraine. He received a degree in Ukrainian philology from the University of Kharkiv in 1952 and worked on the editorial boards of various literary magazines and in the Academy of Sciences until his arrest in 1965, in the KGB's first wave of arrests of the Shestydesiatnyky. Although released in the following year, he was never again allowed to work in his profession.

He was arrested again in January 1972, during the massive crackdown against the Ukrainian intelligentsia, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment (in Perm labor camps) and five



Nadia Svitlychna speaks; on the left is a photo of her brother Ivan Svitlychnyi.

years of exile.

Ambassador Shcherbak said that, even by Soviet standards, Mr. Svitlychnyi's trial and conviction was dubious. He was punished not for anything he did, but simply for being a leading Ukrainian intellectual, the "soul" and hub of the Shestydesiatnyky in Kyiv. He was targeted for destruction — both morally and physically — by the KGB, said Dr. Shcherbak.

And they succeeded, Ambassador Shcherbak underlined. In 1981, while in exile, Mr. Svitlychnyi underwent brain surgery at a regional hospital. Although his life was spared, he remained partially paralyzed, partially blind and never recovered enough to function normally as before. He was allowed to return to Kyiv in 1983, and was politically "rehabilitated" after Ukraine gained its independence in 1991. He died less than a year later, on October 25, 1992.

But his death was not in vain, Ambassador Shcherbak said. "I am convinced that Ivan Svitlychnyi, as the embodiment of the undying Ukrainian ideal, awakened a generation of young Ukrainians to a life of dedication to their country. And that is

(Continued on page 15)



Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (right) thanks participants of the Ukrainian Embassy evening honoring Shestydesiatnyk Ivan Svitlychnyi: (from left) actors of the Lviv Les Kurbas Theater, Yuri Mysak, Natalia Polovynka, Mariana Podoliak, Tetiana Kaspruk and Oleh Stefan; and the poet's sister, Nadia Svitlychna (with flowers).

UIA to host "New Horizons"

NEW YORK — As part of an ongoing celebration of its 50th anniversary, the Ukrainian Institute of America will be featuring the works of four artists in a show titled "New Horizons: An Exhibit of Contemporary Art." The show will include the paintings of Marko Shuhan, sculptures of Anya Farion and Nelli Fedchyn, and the mixed-media installation pieces of Roman Hrab. The exhibit will be on display Saturday, March 21, to Sunday, March 29, with the opening reception to be held on Saturday, March 21, at 5 p.m. The artists chosen encompass the breadth of modern art, providing for a succinct display of expression through the use of different types of media.

Born in Ukraine and trained in Lviv, Ms. Fedchyn has displayed her works extensively throughout Europe, and has won awards in numerous salon exhibits. In the style of Moore and Arp, Ms. Fedchyn's sculptures combine the simplicity of form utilizing biomorphic abstraction while retaining a classical motif. Her pieces are on display as part of museum collections in Lviv, Kyiv, Italy and Russia.

Originally from the New York metro area, Mr. Shuhan currently resides in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Mr. Shuhan was educated at the School of Visual Arts in New York and has displayed his works in various galleries in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Woodstock, N.Y. His action paintings exhibit a dynamic balance of form and shape which are accentuated by vivid colors. On occasion, Mr. Shuhan will use recurring themes and imagery in a series of paintings.

In her works with marble, Ms. Farion explores the anatomical elements of the human figure using both hand-carving techniques and the pneumatic hammer to produce sculptures with largely unbroken surfaces, some more abstract than others, but all reflecting the dignity of the human form. Ms. Farion received her bachelor of fine arts from Manhattanville College and went on to study marble carving at the Istituto Statale dell'Arte in Italy. She has received various awards, including a Fulbright grant, and has displayed her works internationally in Italy, Ukraine, Canada and throughout the United States.

Unlike the stone sculptures of Ms. Fedchyn and Ms. Farion, or the painted pieces of Mr. Shuhan, Mr. Hrab has chosen to utilize non-traditional media for his works. His pieces are composed of a variety of materials such as smoked steel, wood, copper and, on some occasions, soil mixed onto a canvas to help reflect and communicate, as well as raise questions, about the information they contain. Mr. Hrab received a master of fine arts from Janus Pannonius University in Pecs, Hungary, and has exhibited in Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Chicago and Philadelphia.

The art show being held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., is part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the institute's founding in 1948 by William Dzus, acclaimed engineer, innovator and philanthropist. As part of this jubilee and in the spirit of its founders, various events will be held to promote and attract people from the Ukrainian community as well from outside to visit and become acquainted with Ukraine, its people and its cultural heritage.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Smith's hardball tactics needless

Judging by the way he handled the Oleg Tverdovsky affair, Phoenix Coyotes' General Manager Bobby Smith wouldn't be a candidate for the award named after him. The Bobby Smith Award is presented annually to the Ontario Hockey League player who best combines high standards of play and academic excellence. GM Smith displayed neither in contract negotiations with the Ukrainian Tverdovsky, a 21-year-old defenseman who played in last season's All-Star Game and in the World Cup.

Smith's stubbornness hurt the Coyotes' chances of coming together early in the season as a contender and did nothing to further develop one of the game's rising stars on the blueline. After a long stalemate, Tverdovsky finally reached an agreement with Phoenix last December 19, signing a two-year contract that pays him \$1.4 million this year and \$1.7 million in 1998-1999.

This so-called negotiation should have been a no-brainer, especially since the gifted Tverdovsky, who was fourth among NHL defensemen in scoring last season with 10 goals and 55 points in 82 games, wasn't exactly asking for the moon. He started out asking for \$1.75 million a year (and \$1.9 million per year for a two-year deal or \$2.1 million per year for three years). That's not that big a raise from the \$1.4 million he averaged in his first three-year NHL contract that expired last season.

In that contract Tverdovsky received a signing bonus paid out over the first two years and a salary of \$600,000 last year. Smith argued he didn't want Tverdovsky's base pay to rise from \$600,000 to \$1.75 million in a year, which is preposterous. In such matters, the average pay over the life of the contract is what counts.

And that's the logic (or lack thereof) Smith employed when another Ukrainian Coyote, captain Keith Tkachuk mentioned re-negotiation on a front-end loaded deal that paid him \$6 million the first year, but only \$2.8 million this year.

"I'm glad the deal was consummated and Oleg is back in the NHL where he belongs," said Tverdovsky's Toronto-based agent Don Meehan. "It proved to be a very lengthy, frustrating process. From my point of view, much longer than it should have been."

Smith said he had one thing in mind. "It's strictly a money matter," said Smith a day before the deal was consum-

mated. "Oleg is an outstanding player, but he has only had one good year and he didn't play well for us in the playoffs. He's a guy who had 55 points, but who hasn't proven himself over the long haul or in the playoffs."

This was not Paul Kariya and the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim who were millions of dollars apart on a deal. It's hard to imagine \$1.7 million throwing a team's entire payroll out of whack.

Smith also claims there was no hidden agenda, even though many have suggested he was drawing a metaphorical line in the sand for Tkachuk to observe — that Smith wants to establish early in his tenure he's the boss and not someone to mess around with.

General managers play a very dangerous game when they get into a tug of war with their team's superstars. Mike Keenan went nose-to-nose with superstar Brett Hull in St. Louis and lost. Fans pay to see players, not executives, and Tkachuk would win in a showdown with his GM. After all, he is really Captain Coyote.

Or it simply could be Smith doesn't like Tverdovsky. That's a hard one to swallow, though, because if that were the case, he could have simply signed him earlier and then traded him away. There certainly are enough teams out there that would jump at Tverdovsky for \$1.75 million per year.

Nobody is suggesting Tverdovsky, who played with the Hamilton Bulldogs of the American Hockey League to stay in game shape, is the second coming of Bobby Orr. He has defensive shortcomings that drive Smith crazy. And twice in his career he has gone long stretches without scoring a goal.

But it should be pointed out that the team's power play efficiency was 18.1 percent last year, fifth best in the league. Without Tverdovsky, it was 11.2 percent, 22nd in the league.

And for the sake of a few hundred thousand dollars — a pittance in today's NHL, Smith proved absolutely nothing and ultimately gave the player what he wanted. Not exactly a good solid start to his front office career.

But certainly good for a certain young 21-year-old Ukrainian.

UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: Capitals' right winger Peter Bondra had a points streak snapped at 11 games when he sat out

(Continued on page 13)



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Dr. Taras J. Odulak announces the opening of his new office at 33 East 7th Street, New York, N.Y.



Over the past eight years Dr. Odulak has been serving the Ukrainian community in New York City. Due to an increase in the number of patients seeking his care the practice has recently relocated to a larger, more efficient and more effective facility. The office is located on 7th Street between Second and Third Avenues, a few doors over from his first office.

On March 21, Dr. Odulak will be presenting his lecture for senior citizens, in Ukrainian, titled "Neck pain, mid back pain, low back pain, stiffness and arthritis, effects on quality of life of seniors — options and solutions for care."

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The lecture will begin at 12:30 p.m. • Refreshments will be served.

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

one match with a bruised ankle. He scored in his first game back, a 3-3 tie with the toothless Sharks from San Jose ... The Carolina Hurricanes drew their largest crowd of the season, 19,358, for Wayne Gretzky and the Rangers in late November 1997, and then their smallest, 5,516, for an encounter with Calgary only two days later ... Penguin Eddie Olczyk played in his 900th NHL game on November 22, 1997, against Wayne's Rangers at Pittsburgh's Civic Arena ... Edmonton signed defenseman Drake Berehowsky as a free agent with a slim to none chance of even making the team after spending most of the past two years in the minors. Berehowsky turned his physical style into an almost regular shift on the blueline ... Goalie Kelly Hrudey, who went 4-0-0 with a 1.00 goals-against average against Dallas last season, blanked the Stars 1-0 on December 12, 1997, in Dallas. Hrudey stopped 24 shots for his 17th career shutout, his first since March 15, 1994, when he was a member of the L.A. Kings. He sure has their number ... Coyote Keith Tkachuk, scored his fifth career hat trick on December 1 ... Speaking of Coyotes, Phoenix signed Oleg Tverdovsky to a two-year, \$3.1 million contract, giving the disgruntled defenseman almost what he demanded when his holdout began in August. The Coyotes' weak power play and eight-game winless streak going into a game against Anaheim in mid-December were considerations in raising the ante, general manager Bobby Smith said at a hastily called news conference. He said the agreement was reached after a series of telephone calls during the afternoon. Tverdovsky practiced with the Coyotes on December 19, 1997, and played against Toronto that very same night. His net pay for the current 1997-1998 season will be about \$820,000 because he missed the first 34 games ... Gretzky went four games without a point for the first time as a Ranger. In an 18-game span, Gretzky had only three even-strength goals and two even-strength assists ... More Bondra: the right-winger broke out of a scoring drought (2 goals in 11 games) when he got a hat trick in a 5-3 win over the Rangers on January 8. It was the 10th hat trick of his illustrious career ... And finally, we finish with still another tidbit on Tverdovsky: after scoring eight goals in nine games with Hamilton (AHL) during his holdout, it took Oleg eight games for his first point since signing the aforementioned contract. He had a goal and an assist in a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Blackhawks in late December...

(Quotes in Tverdovsky feature courtesy of Mike Brophy of The Hockey News.)

Four Ukrainians make the cut

On an annual basis, about the time a fresh National Hockey League season faces off, hockey's bible, The Hockey News, issues a ranking of the top 20 players in the league by position. The rankings are based on career achievements and scoring statistics of the prior year. For the 1997-1998 season The Hockey News' positional rankings were, in several instances, questionable and controversial. We'll let you, our readers, draw your own conclusions.

Due to space constraints, we've streamlined the rankings to the top 10 players at each position, thus proposing a listing of the NHL's top 50 players. Players of Ukrainian birth or descent making the rankings total four - the same number of Ukes who made The Hockey News' Top 50 all-time hockey greats. While Kelly Hrudey (only Ukie goaltender) didn't make the goalie list and not one Ukrainian made it on the blueline, part-Ukrainian Wayne Gretzky was still good enough to be rated as the league's No. 7 best centerman. Wingers Keith Tkachuk, Peter Bondra and wily veteran Dave Andreychuk made the cut. Seems Ukrainians have the best shot on the wings!

(To make these rankings even more interesting to analyze, we inserted this season's 1997-1998 scoring stats, instead of final scoring totals from 1996-1997. What a difference a year makes, eh?)

The NHL's top 50

| Goaltenders | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----|------|------|
| | Player | Team | Age | GP | W | L | T | SP | GAA |
| 1. | Dominik Hasek | Buffalo | 33 | 47 | 19 | 17 | 9 | .923 | 2.38 |
| 2. | Patrick Roy | Colorado | 32 | 45 | 22 | 10 | 12 | .921 | 2.32 |
| 3. | Mike Richter | N.Y. Rangers | 31 | 49 | 14 | 19 | 13 | .907 | 2.52 |
| 4. | Martin Brodeur | New Jersey | 25 | 46 | 31 | 11 | 4 | .925 | 1.75 |
| 5. | Curtis Joseph | Edmonton | 30 | 48 | 16 | 23 | 9 | .902 | 2.72 |
| 6. | John Vanbiesbrouck | Florida | 34 | 44 | 16 | 19 | 9 | .905 | 2.64 |
| 7. | Guy Hebert | Anaheim | 31 | 41 | 13 | 20 | 6 | .907 | 2.85 |
| 8. | Ed Belfour | Dallas | 32 | 43 | 26 | 8 | 8 | .909 | 1.93 |
| 9. | Grant Fuhr | St. Louis | 35 | 46 | 22 | 17 | 6 | .901 | 2.43 |
| 10. | Darren Puppa | Tampa Bay | 32 | 26 | 5 | 14 | 6 | .900 | 2.72 |

| Defensemen | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|--|
| | Player | Team | Age | GP | G | A | PTS | PIM | |
| 1. | Brian Leetch | N.Y. Rangers | 29 | 56 | 13 | 42 | 55 | 12 | |
| 2. | Nicklas Lidstrom | Detroit | 27 | 56 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 16 | |
| 3. | Chris Chelios | Chicago | 36 | 55 | 3 | 28 | 31 | 66 | |
| 4. | Ray Bourque | Boston | 37 | 55 | 9 | 20 | 29 | 43 | |
| 5. | Sandis Ozolinsh | Colorado | 25 | 41 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 45 | |
| 6. | Derian Hatcher | Pittsburgh | 25 | 50 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 52 | |
| 7. | Chris Pronger | St. Louis | 23 | 58 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 118 | |
| 8. | Eric Desjardins | Philadelphia | 28 | 49 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 20 | |
| 9. | Scott Stevens | New Jersey | 33 | 55 | 2 | 15 | 17 | 44 | |
| 10. | Al MacInnis | St. Louis | 34 | 49 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 60 | |

| Centers | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Player | Team | Age | GP | G | A | PTS | PIM | |
| 1. | Eric Lindros | Philadelphia | 24 | 53 | 25 | 37 | 62 | 22 | |
| 2. | Peter Forsberg | Colorado | 24 | 54 | 20 | 46 | 66 | 66 | |
| 3. | Mats Sundin | Toronto | 27 | 54 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 28 | |
| 4. | Joe Sakic | Colorado | 28 | 57 | 24 | 33 | 57 | 40 | |
| 5. | Mark Messier | Vancouver | 37 | 55 | 17 | 27 | 44 | 32 | |
| 6. | Mike Modano | Dallas | 27 | 43 | 19 | 33 | 52 | 24 | |
| 7. | Wayne Gretzky | N.Y. Rangers | 37 | 56 | 13 | 42 | 55 | 12 | |
| 8. | Saku Koivu | Montreal | 23 | 48 | 10 | 32 | 42 | 30 | |
| 9. | Sergei Fedorov | Detroit | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10. | Alexei Yashin | Ottawa | 24 | 57 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 12 | |

| Left-Wingers | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|
| | Player | Team | Age | GP | G | A | PTS | PIM | |
| 1. | Paul Kariya | Anaheim | 23 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 23 | |
| 2. | Keith Tkachuk | Phoenix | 25 | 55 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 135 | |
| 3. | John LeClair | Philadelphia | 28 | 54 | 37 | 25 | 62 | 22 | |
| 4. | Brendan Shanahan | Detroit | 29 | 52 | 23 | 21 | 44 | 107 | |
| 5. | Tony Amonte | Chicago | 27 | 55 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 44 | |
| 6. | Martin Gelin | Van-Carolina | 27 | 38 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 24 | |
| 7. | Adam Graves | N.Y. Rangers | 29 | 46 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 27 | |
| 8. | Rod Brind'amour | Philadelphia | 27 | 54 | 25 | 23 | 48 | 38 | |
| 9. | Gary Roberts | Carolina | 31 | 40 | 9 | 21 | 30 | 69 | |
| 10. | Dave Andreychuk | New Jersey | 34 | 49 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 14 | |

| Right-Wingers | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Player | Team | Age | GP | G | A | PTS | PIM | |
| 1. | Jaromir Jagr | Pittsburgh | 26 | 52 | 24 | 42 | 66 | 38 | |
| 2. | Teemu Selanne | Anaheim | 27 | 55 | 41 | 25 | 66 | 24 | |
| 3. | Peter Bondra | Washington | 30 | 51 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 32 | |
| 4. | Theoren Fleury | Calgary | 29 | 56 | 18 | 36 | 54 | 119 | |
| 5. | Zigmund Palffy | N.Y. Isles | 25 | 56 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 18 | |
| 6. | Mark Recchi | Montreal | 30 | 55 | 25 | 30 | 55 | 37 | |
| 7. | Pavel Bure | Vancouver | 26 | 55 | 33 | 25 | 58 | 28 | |
| 8. | Brett Hull | St. Louis | 33 | 42 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 20 | |
| 9. | Daniel Alfredsson | Ottawa | 25 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 14 | |
| 10. | Adam Deadmarsh | Colorado | 22 | 55 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 102 | |

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Ministry statement. The measures are intended to strengthen economic, political and military cooperation among the states bordering the Black Sea. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv signs pact with southern neighbors

IZMAIL, Ukraine — Officials from Ukraine, Moldova and Romania signed a cooperation treaty in Izmail on February 26, Mediafax reported. The signatories to the agreement pledged to protect ethnic minorities and to put aside territorial disputes. The document, which was sponsored by the European Council, also draws up free-trade zones and sets common policies on border traffic. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Latvia sign five agreements

KYIV — Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and his Latvian counterpart, Guntars Krasts, signed five cooperation agreements in Kyiv on February 26, but failed to agree on the abolition of tariffs on some goods, BNS reported. A free-trade agreement on many foodstuffs was signed. But Mr. Krasts was opposed to a reduction of the 75 percent tariff on Ukrainian grain imports, while Mr. Pustovoitenko insisted on maintaining a 20 percent duty on Latvian canned fish products. Other agreements provided for cooperation in the transportation and communications sectors. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Deal with automaker means jobs

KYIV — Oleksander Sotnikov, director of the AvtoZAZ car firm, said on March 5 that a deal recently signed with South Korean automaker Daewoo will bring 150,000 new jobs to Ukraine, the Eastern Economist reported. Mr. Sotnikov said that under an agreement signed on March 2, some \$1.3 billion will be invested over the next 10 years in AvtoZAZ, which is a joint venture between Daewoo and the Zaporizhia auto plant. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ireland pledges \$2.5 M for Chernobyl

KYIV — Ireland has pledged to give

Ukraine 2.5 million ECUs by the year 2001 for reconstruction of the sarcophagus encasing the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's stricken reactor. In addition, Ireland has indicated that it will give 1.5 million ECUs to the sarcophagus fund established by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (Respublika)

Nagano paraplegic athletes win medals

NAGANO, Japan — Ukrainian paraplegic athletes taking part in the Paraplegic Olympic Games in Nagano, Japan, did considerably better than the Ukrainian Winter Olympic team did last month. The paraplegic team has won several medals, according to the Invalids Association. Petro Kardash from Kharkiv won the 5-kilometer classical ski race, while Olena Akopian from Dnipropetrovsk and Tamara Kulnych won silver in the biathlon. Olha Kravchuk and Svitlana Tryfonova came in second and third, respectively, the 2.5-kilometer ski race. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine-EU agreement goes into effect

KYIV — An economic cooperation agreement between the European Union and Ukraine became valid on March 1. Borys Hudyma, the Ukrainian representative to the EU, said the document gives Kyiv "new responsibilities" but also improves economic cooperation between the EU and Ukraine. The agreement commits both sides to creating favorable conditions for trade and investment. The EU is second behind the U.S. in trade with Ukraine. The agreement comes on the heels of unilateral restrictions by Kyiv on car imports in a move designed to benefit Korean automaker Daewoo, which has made substantial investments in Ukraine. The EU said the restrictions violate the agreement, and that sanctions could be imposed as a result. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia criticizes U.S. human rights report

MOSCOW — Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Gennadii Tarasov on February 5 said the U.S. State Department's 1997 survey of human rights in various countries "contains unconfirmed facts" and "does not

(Continued on page 15)

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 14)

take into account the development of democratic processes in Russia," Russian news agencies reported. The report described the Russian judiciary as weak and criticized prison conditions, infringements on press freedom, discrimination against ethnic minorities and the new religion law. Mr. Tarasov argued that the report views the human rights situation in Russia "from the point of view of [U.S.] law, practice and priorities." He also said it ignores Russia's efforts to improve prison conditions and make progress on other fronts. As for the

"Soul of Shestydesiatnyky"...

(Continued from page 11)

how he remains among us." Ambassador Shcherbak, who became acquainted with Mr. Svitlychnyi in 1961, cited himself as an example.

"Thanks to three highly talented Ivans — Svitlychnyi, Dzyuba and Drach — I became Ukrainian," he said. "I completed that 'school of Ukrainian studies,' without which, I am convinced, one cannot become a political and community activist and build an independent Ukrainian nation."

Ms. Svitlychna, who also was imprisoned in the 1970s along with the other Ukrainian activists, recalled some of the tragic, touching and humorous moments of their lives inside and outside of prison.

She read an excerpt from a letter from Mr. Stus, who lamented the fact that Mr. Svitlychnyi was neglecting his own poetic talent for the sake of helping other, younger poets, like himself, develop theirs.

"There must be about 10 years of his life within every one of us so-called youngsters," he wrote. "The best within me came from Ivan; the best of many others also came from Ivan."

Vasyl Stus ended that letter by asking God to let him see Ivan Svitlychnyi and hear Yevhen Sverstiuk just one more time before he dies.

God was not willing, however. Vasyl Stus died in prison.

religion law, Mr. Tarasov said it is designed to protect Russian society against "totalitarian sects" and is not aimed against all "non-traditional" faiths. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moscow issues rules for religious groups

MOSCOW — Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin on February 2 signed a government directive on procedures for registering foreign religious associations with the Justice Ministry and its branches in the regions, Interfax reported on February 6. The directive follows from the religion law adopted in September 1997, which Russian officials have promised not to implement in a discriminatory manner. Within the next six months, offices representing foreign religious groups must be registered as religious organizations or face closure. According to the directive, foreign religious associations that do not have the status of a religious organization are prohibited from engaging in religious activities. Registration certificates will be valid for three years, but may be revoked if the authorities determine that a foreign religious organization is violating Russian legislation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian prime minister visits Minsk

MIENSK — Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko of Ukraine held talks with Belarusian President Alyksandr Lukashenka in Minsk on February 5, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Lukashenka said Belarus is ready to "strengthen relations with Ukraine" and that he hopes the visit would help solve bilateral problems. He added that the visit should lead to an increase in trade between the two countries, which he said is too low. Mr. Pustovoitenko said Ukraine wants to expand dialogue with Minsk. Mr. Pustovoitenko and his Belarusian counterpart, Serhei Ling, expressed satisfaction at the end of their two days of meetings in the Belarusian capital. They signed several bilateral agreements, including one that will eliminate customs tariffs between the two countries. Mr. Ling said agreement was reached on all topics discussed, while Mr. Pustovoitenko said the two sides considered the inclusion of Belarus in a Ukrainian-Russian economic cooperation program. (RFE/RL Newsline)



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.
- 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.

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 371
As of March 15, 1998, the secretary's duties of Branch 371 will be assumed by Mr. Longin Staruch. 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:

Mr. Longin Staruch
312 Maple St.
Kerhonkson, NY 12446-2814
(914) 626-2058

ATTENTION
ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 106

Please be advised that Branch 106 has merged with Branch 131 as of March 1, 1998. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Lew Bodnar, Branch Secretary:

Mr. Lew Bodnar
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Ukraine and Belarus...

(Continued from page 16)

working despite frequent tensions. The president is pursuing a careful and moderate political course, and his tenure has seen the widespread acceptance of the rule of law in Ukraine. However, over the long term, differences with Parliament are likely to continue, particularly after the March elections.

In September 1997, 86 deputies in Parliament, a significantly large group, called for Ukraine to join the Russia-Belarus union. The Treaty of Friendship signed by Ukraine with Russia also prompted a reaction against the president from the right, and the Ukrainian Republican Party and an informal group known as Nation and State launched an unsuccessful campaign to begin impeachment proceedings against President Kuchma.

A more fruitful campaign has seen important changes in the Ukrainian electoral system that were forced through despite the opposition of the president. Under the new system, half the deputies (225) will be elected in single-mandate territorial districts, and half on the basis of slates of parties and blocs, each of which must have a minimum of 4 percent of electoral support. A minimum election turnout of 25 percent is required for the results to be valid. The new law appears to favor the well-organized traditional parties of the left, though the Socialists are currently divided. It is also likely to see Rukh maintain its position as the major party on the right, as various parties scramble to obtain votes from the political center.

Whatever the results of the changes to the electoral law, democracy is at least making some discernible progress in Ukraine. The state might be described as mildly authoritarian, and various power blocs – particularly that of Dnipropetrovsk – wield considerable economic and political authority. Candidates are already emerging to challenge Mr. Kuchma in the 1999 presidential elections, of whom the most prominent are Mr. Lazarenko and Yevhen Marchuk, former chief of the Security Service of Ukraine. Mr. Lazarenko has founded a new political party called Hromada, and maintains that investigations into his financial dealings constitute a presidential ploy to damage his credibility.

In Belarus, democracy has been severely undermined by the actions of the government. In November 1996, a referendum called by the president significantly increased his powers and reduced those of his opponents and the independent state structure. The presidential term was extended to four years from the date of the referendum (or six years in total) and is renewable for a second term. The former Parliament of 260 seats was subsequently reduced to 110 (consisting mainly of Lukashenka supporters), while a new upper chamber of 64 senators was formed, half of whom are appointed directly by the president. The proudly independent Constitutional Court has been completely revamped under a new chief justice, Ryhor Vasilevich, and six of the 11 justices are presidential appointees.

The referendum itself, according to international observers, violated democratic procedures. The head of the Election Commission was removed during its course, and opponents of the president's demands were harassed and given little opportunity to air their views through the media. Following the referendum, a severely amended version of the 1994 Constitution was published.

Over the period of his presidency, Mr. Lukashenka has effectively muzzled the press, and has firm control over the two main daily newspapers: Sovietskaya Belorussiya (which sees fit to retain its

old name) and the formerly outspoken parliamentary organ, Narodnaya Hazeta. In late 1997, the BPF newspaper Svaboda was closed down on the orders of the government. Since Russian Television now constitutes the most critical source of information on Belarus, it is hardly surprising that it has been a recent target of presidential wrath. Both ORT and NTV stations have come under attack. In April 1997, six ORT employees were arrested, and one, Pavel Sheremet, was recently put on trial, despite protests from President Yeltsin, though he received only a suspended sentence. Journalists have frequently been detained or beaten by the militia, and public demonstrations around government buildings have been banned following several vicious clashes in the spring of 1997.

Almost all major personalities of the political opposition have suffered some repercussions for their views, from losing travel privileges (Shushkevich) to periods of political detention, which in one case – that of Tamara Vinnikava, former chair of the National Bank of Belarus – lasted for nine months without any trial taking place. Mr. Paznyak, the BPF leader, was granted political asylum in the United States in 1996. Non-governmental organizations were purged in early 1997, and President Lukashenka has responded to the contempt with which he is perceived by many Belarusian students by forming a Belarusian Patriotic Union of Youth (somewhat akin to the Komsomol or Hitlerjugend), headed by 22-year-old Usevalad Yancheuski. Harsh repression has been implemented against young people for actions as minor as brandishing the old white-red-white national flag.

Finally, some mention must be made of the personality of the Belarusian president. His demeanor and inordinately long speeches are angry and violent; he imposes his presence in a room and cuts a menacing fig-

ure. At the same time he is genuinely popular among certain sectors of the population, especially the older generation – who believe in the importance of a strong leader – and the military.

After 45 months of President Lukashenka, Belarus is on the path to a dictatorship. It has treated the former Constitution and existing laws with contempt, and violated the most basic human rights of its citizens. One must conclude, therefore, that as far as advancement toward a democratic state is concerned, the Republic of Belarus has regressed.

Conclusions

The period of independence has seen the consolidation of the states of Ukraine and Belarus. Both face severe economic and demographic problems, and neither has embarked seriously on a program of economic reform. Ukraine has acquired international prestige and is a valued member of the Council of Europe, but its commitment to radical changes in the economy and other issues – such as the final shutdown of the Chernobyl plant – has remained uncertain. Much will depend on the realignment of political forces after the March elections, but it seems likely that there will remain serious divisions in the Verkhovna Rada. Though at present few political parties can make the 4 percent cutoff point in electoral support, the central ground of Ukrainian politics remains flooded with parties and political programs. Even the Ukrainian National Assembly wishes to be regarded as a centrist party.

The presidential elections of 1994 showed Ukraine to be divided by regions, but it is simplistic to divide Ukraine into a rightist west and a leftist east. Fluidity is the only certain factor in Ukrainian politics, as President Kuchma's rapid loss of support in the eastern oblasts, combined with a remarkable rise in popularity in western Ukraine indicates. The executive itself can

be characterized as moderate and mildly reformist, but the shadow economy remains a powerful impediment to government plans and policies.

One could put the situation in more mundane terms: Ukraine has made good progress in nation building but is mired in an economic and social rut from which it is finding it difficult to extricate itself. In the long term, the government cannot hope to make fundamental changes without a lasting accommodation with the Parliament; and the new electoral system appears unlikely to result in such future cooperation.

On the other hand, Belarus is politically stable while increasingly alienated from its neighbor states through its repressive internal politics. Despite the economic stagnation, the state of the economy does not pose a danger to the political career of President Lukashenka. Initially, Mr. Lukashenka wielded no more power as president than did Messrs. Kuchma or Yeltsin at the time of their taking office. But he has used the office of president to create and develop a formidable power base that at present – barring something unforeseen such as illness or assassination – seems unassailable. Only Mr. Lukashenka, of the three mentioned presidents, is actually in a position to implement his vision of the future. The tragedy, therefore, is that this vision is so blinkered, backward and provincial – reflecting not the visions of a great statesman, but the petty malevolence of a rural official who perceives the dissolution of the Soviet Union as one of the great betrayals of history.

Whether or not Belarus has a future as an independent nation remains to be seen; what is clear is that its immediate destiny is linked irrevocably to the political career of its 43-year-old president, or – as his opponents declare derisively: Alyaksandr Hryhorevich, the president for life.



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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.
1 Bridge Plaza, Suite 145
For Lee, NJ 07024
Fax: (201) 461-6615
e-mail: idliaboha@eabc.com

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

to a meeting with Prof. Vasyl Zhukovsky, vice-rector, and Profs. Natalia Lominska and Olexiy Izmentinov of the Ostroh Academy, who will speak on the topic "Education and the Youth of Ukraine." The presentation will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard, at 1:30 p.m.

INSINGER, Saskatchewan: The theology students choir of St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg will sing at the celebration of divine liturgy to be celebrated at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox parish at 10 a.m. The liturgy will be followed by a noon luncheon and a program presented by St. Andrew's College students and staff. Also, college donors will be honored. For more information call the Rev. M. Slashinsky, (306) 849-2026.

WYNNYARD, Saskatchewan: The theology students choir of St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg will sing at the visitation Passiya at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox parish at 5 p.m. This will be followed by a reception at 6 p.m. with a program by St. Andrew's College students and staff. Also, college donors will be honored.

WINNIPEG: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) in Canada and the Prosvita Reading Association of Winnipeg are sponsoring a Shevchenko lecture by Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, department of German and Slavic studies, University of Manitoba, who will speak on the topic: "The St. Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood from the Perspective of its Contemporaries and 150 Years Later (1847-1997)." The lecture will take place at 3 p.m. at the Prosvita Reading Association, corner of McKenzie and Flora streets.

Monday, March 23

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group and the Johns Hopkins SAIS present an evening with William G. Miller, who has recently completed his assignment as U.S. ambassador to Ukraine. Ambassador Miller will present an analysis of the current situation in Ukraine and share his observations on contemporary Ukrainian society. The event will take place at the Johns Hopkins SAIS, Rome Auditorium, 1619 Massachusetts Ave. NW. Free admission. A reception follows Ambassador Miller's presentation. For more information call George Masiuk, (202) 314-1229 (day).

Tuesday, March 24

YONKERS: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 will offer a one-evening course on making evening-wear gerdany. The workshop will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, (Shonnard Place at North Broadway) at 7-9:30 p.m. There is a \$25 registration fee, which includes all materials. For more information or to register, call Nadia Liteplo, (914) 949-4911.

WASHINGTON: The Embassy of Ukraine and The Washington Group present Juliana Osinchuk, pianist, and Lee Wilkins, violinist, in a program of music by Viktor Kosenko. The concert will be held at The Sumner School, 1201 17th St. NW (corner of M

Street), at 7:30 p.m. For additional information contact the Embassy of Ukraine, (202) 333-0606, ext. 137.

Wednesday, March 25

SUN CITIES, Ariz.: The Ukrainian American Social Club is holding a spring picnic at Beardsley Park at 11:30 a.m. Proceeds from the picnic as well as donations made during the year will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Foundation in memory of Walter Decyk, the club's founder and first president. For additional information, call (602) 972-2318.

Thursday, March 26

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Department of Slavic languages and literatures, University of Toronto, present Dr. Tamara Hundorova, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine who will speak (in Ukrainian) on "Within History: Kotliarevskyi's Eneida as a National Narration." The lecture will be held in the Common Room, Room 204, 21 Sussex Ave., University of Toronto, at 4 p.m.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Hobart Earle, will perform at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, 330 Market St. For more information call Gary Boerckel, (717) 321-4094.

Friday, March 27

NEWARK, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America New Jersey Regional Council is holding a presentation and discussion of U.S. immigration laws by Ukrainian American attorneys specializing in U.S. immigration law: Michael Hrycak, Borys Lewycky, Andre Michniak and Bohdanna Pochoday. The presentation will be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 719 Sanford Ave., at 7:30 p.m. (a security guard will be on duty). For further information call (973) 373-9729.

Saturday, March 28

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Shevchenko Scientific Society present Dr. Tamara Hundorova, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Science, Ukraine, who will speak (in Ukrainian) on "The Phenomenon of Franko." The lecture will be held at the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation, 2118 Bloor St. W., at 7 p.m.

Sunday, March 29

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: As part of its current tour of the U.S., the Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Hobart Earle, will appear in concert at the Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts at Brooklyn College. The concert will be held in the Walt Whitman Theater, Campus Road and Hillel Place, at 2 p.m. The program includes Gliere's "Taras Ballet Suite," Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 1 (with soloist Steven Lubin) and Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2. The performance at BCBC is part of the Brooklyn Union sponsored "Musical Masters" series. Tickets, at \$25 and \$30, may be ordered by calling (718) 951-4500.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

- Text should be double-spaced.

- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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SPORTSLINE

by Andrij Kudla Wynnykyj

Soccer

On March 4, Kyiv's remarkable Dynamo tied the Italians at their own game. In the away half of their two-game quarterfinal against European No. 1 Juventus, they hung on for a desperately earned 1-1 result in front of 40,723 fans in Turin.

When Coach Valeriy Lobanovsky arrived in the Italian city, he promised "the football of the year 2000," but instead the jittery Ukrainians tore a page out of the tactical book written by the hosts in the 1950s. Except for brief two-man sallies by Andriy Shevchenko and Serhiy Rebrov, the Dynamisty used an "everyone back" defense known as "catenaccio" on the Mediterranean peninsula.

As Reuters put it, "Juventus [players] were essentially thwarted by the defend-and-prosper tactics which countless Italian sides have used to such great effect down the decades when playing away in Europe."

The Kyivans had reason to be conservative. The heat applied by the black-and-white striped 1997 Champions League finalists was torrid. Frenchman Zinedine Zidane, Dutchman Edgar Davids and Italian Alessandro Del Piero menaced constantly. Goalkeeper Oleksander Shovkovskiy did his imitation of Czech hockey sensation Dominik Hasek, making several miraculous saves.

Some chances fell at the feet of hard-working midfielder Angelo DeLivio, who has been known to have trouble finishing, and sent several balls harmlessly into Shovkovskiy's hands.

Kyiv's fans had their hearts in their throats for 90 minutes, then another six of injury time which the English referee allowed to stretch out for an apparent eternity.

In the 41st minute, veteran defender Oleh Luzny drew a yellow card, his second in recent matches, which meant that he'll be suspended in the return game. This set up a dangerous foul shot that Davids sent low and just wide. The Dutchman was himself given a yellow sometime later for contesting a call.

At the 45th minute, Zidane threw the defenders into a panic with a lightning run, but then hooked a weak shot at the goalie. Zidane struck a vicious drive at the 52nd minute which Shovkovskiy just managed to knock over the net at full stretch.

At the 55th minute, a miracle. Del Piero laterally outspurred three defenders and launched a rocket that beat the Kyivan netminder. It clanged off the crossbar!

At the 57th minute, an even greater miracle. The Ukrainians sprinted down field and earned a corner kick on the right. The ball flew across, arriving in front of Juventus midfielder Didier Deschamps, and he cleared it straight to a waiting Andriy Gusin. He lashed it past a

stunned Angelo Peruzzi. Dynamo led 1-0.

Juventus players were clearly shocked and briefly on their heels. At the 60th minute, a signature brilliant surge from Rebrov ended with a shin-bashing trip in the penalty area by Alessandro Birindelli — but no call.

Escaping a 2-0 deficit seemed to revive the 1996 European League Champions, and they resumed their furious attack. In the 76th minute, it finally, paid off. Filippo Inzaghi met Davids cross with a purposeful header, Shovkovskiy parried it gamely, but Inzaghi crashed the rebound into the net.

The Gusin goal goat was displeased after the game. Deschamps said, "If that's the future of football, I don't like it. Dynamo shut up shop. They didn't give us an inch of space."

Coach Lobanovsky said "Juve were stronger than us tonight. They studied our game and they used the results of their studies to good effect. They subdued Andriy Shevchenko very well."

As the TV announcers related during the game, 50,000 tickets had already been sold for the March 18 rematch in Kyiv, with another 50,000 fans expected to buy privileges to roar for their side. According to Reuters, the Italian-based side will arrive in the Ukrainian capital with "a staggering 10 players on yellow cards" (another foul will mean ejection).

Fans' fists are clenched ever tighter.

Athletics

World and Olympic pole vault champion Sergey Bubka began 1998 on a better note than 1997, by winning the ninth annual Pole Vault Star International Competition he organizes in his home town of Donetsk. On January 26, he won the tournament, to which he invites the world's top vaulters (such as 1996 Olympic Champion Jean Galfione of France), with a leap of 5.80 meters. It was the eighth time he won the meet. As has become his habit, he also made an attempt to beat his own world record.

Last year, Mr. Bubka was forced to withdraw from the tournament because of injury.

Earlier in January, the 35-time world record holder was declared the Champion of Champions for 1997 by French magazine l'Equipe for winning his sixth consecutive title at the world athletics championships in Greece in 1997. (Eastern Economist)

Chess

According to a report in the February 10 issue of The New York Times, Ukrainian grandmaster Dimitri Komarov tied for first place at the 12-player invitational round-robin 40th International Tournament in Reggio Emilia, Italy. Mr. Komarov played conservatively and did not lose a game, finishing with a score of 7.5-3.5.

We, as well as Zonta International, the National Council on Family Relations, the International Union of Family Organizations, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Health Awareness Network, the International Federation of Aging, World Information Transfer, the International Alliance of Women, and the Global Alliance for Women's Health, supporting non-governmental organizations, appeal to all Governments to take definitive action to resolve this human tragedy.

Federation appeals...

(Continued from page 8)

Traffic in Persons and of Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The effective suppression of trafficking in women and girls for the sex trade should be a matter of pressing international concern.

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For boys and Girls ages 12-18. Instructors' fees \$75.00 per child room and board: UNA members \$250.00/non-members \$300.00 for full session instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak and staff. Limited to 60 students

BOYS AND GIRLS CAMPS SATURDAY JULY 11 - SATURDAY JULY 25, 1998

recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12 Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr. room and board: UNA members \$180.00 per week/non-members \$220.00 per week counselor fee: \$30.00 per child per week. Limited to 45 campers per week

CHEMNEY FUN CENTER SUNDAY JULY 19 - SATURDAY JULY 25, 1998

geared to exposing the Ukrainian heritage to the English-speaking pre-schoolers ages 4-6, 2 sessions per day 10 a.m. - 12 p.m. and 3 p.m. - 5 p.m. registration/counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka registration/counselor fee: \$125.00 for parents staying off premises parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly (not due prior to arrival)

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP, SUNDAY AUGUST 9 - SATURDAY AUGUST 23, 1998

traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced room and board: UNA members \$275.00/non-member \$325.00 for full session instructors fee \$200.00; director: Roma Pryma Bohachevsky
****NO ONE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR A SHORTER PERIOD THAN THE FULL SESSION UNLESS IT IS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR****
Attendance limited to 60 students staying at resort and 10 students staying off premises

PRE-REGISTRATION IS ON A FIRST COME FIRST SERVED BASIS UPON RECEIPT OF A \$25.00 DEPOSIT PER CHILD/PER CAMP. A REGISTRATION/COUNSELOR FEE OF \$75.00 (EXCEPT FOR CHEMNEY CAMP) PER CHILD/PER CAMP WILL APPLY TO ALL CHILDREN STAYING OFF SOYUZIVKA GROUNDS. THE DEPOSIT WILL BE APPLIED AGAINST THIS FEE.

BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL FORMS AND PERMISSION SLIPS MUST BE COMPLETED AND RECEIVED BY SOYUZIVKA TOGETHER WITH THE FULL PAYMENT OF INSTRUCTORS' FEES AND CAMP PAYMENTS NO LATER THAN 3 WEEKS PRIOR TO THE START OF THE CAMP SESSION. OTHERWISE THE CHILD WILL LOOSE HIS OR HER PLACE IN CAMP. NO EXCEPTIONS.

PAYMENTS FOR ROOM AND BOARD CAN BE MADE TO SOYUZIVKA BY CASH, CHECK, VISA, MASTERCARD, AMEX OR DISCOVER CARDS.

PAYMENTS FOR INSTRUCTOR/COUNSELOR FEES MUST BE MADE BY CHECK.

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO UNA ESTATE - CAMP FEE.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA. THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYONE

BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.

Tuesday, March 17

EDMONTON: The Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies present Dr. Roman Onufrijchuk, communications specialist, director of television programming for the Knowledge Network, in a presentation titled "We and TV: The Ukrainian Canadian Hromada and the Media Age." The presentation will be held at the University of Alberta, 2-115 Education North, at 7:30 p.m. Cash bar social to follow at the University of Alberta Faculty Club.

Thursday, March 19

URBANA, Ill.: The Odesa Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Hobart Earle, will appear in concert at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in a program that includes Glière, "Taras Bulba Ballet Suite," Howard Hanson's, Symphony No. 2 Op. 30 and Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2. Performance time: 8 p.m. The Odesa Philharmonic has emerged as one of Europe's leading orchestras of the 1990s. The orchestra has recorded Ukrainian composers Mykola Kolessa and Myroslav Skoryk for ASV and also tours extensively. The orchestra's recent tour of Europe delighted audiences and earned great critical acclaim.

Saturday, March 21

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Harriman Institute of Columbia

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

University, and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University are sponsoring the 18th annual Shevchenko Scholarly Conference. Among participants are: Vasyl Markus, editor, Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora; Tamara Hundorova, Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine and Columbia University; Taras Koznarsky, Harvard University; Larissa Onyshkevych, Princeton Research Forum; Leonid Rudnytsky, La Salle University; Yuriy Tarnawsky, The New York Group (of poets); Viriana Tkacz, Yara Arts Group; and Oleksa Bilaniuk, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences. The conference will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 4 p.m.

NEW YORK: Dr. Taras Odulak will give a presentation on "Neck Pain, Mid- and Low-back Pain, Stiffness and Arthritis-Effects on Quality of Life and Options for Care." The public lecture will be held in Dr. Odulak's new office, 33 E. Seventh St., at 12:30 p.m. For reservations and more information call (212) 260-2213. Refreshments will be served.

EASTON, Pa.: The White Birch Gallery is holding an exhibit titled "Fired and Cast: Sculptures by Virginia Abbott Connor and Ivan Bratko." A reception will be held at the gallery, 135 Northampton St., on March 21 at 6-9 p.m. Ms. Connor, a native of the Easton area, has worked on such commissions as the Ellis Arnall Tribute and the Centennial Monument

in Doylestown, Pa. Mr. Bratko, a graduate of the School of Fine Arts and Design in Chervonohrad, Ukraine, studied the art of traditional Ukrainian pottery with the master Marian Bokusevich. Mr. Bratko was accorded the title of Ukrainian Folk Art Master in 1991 and has exhibited his traditional and contemporary work in Ukraine, Europe and North America. The exhibit, which opened March 11, runs through April 25. For more information call the gallery, (610) 923-6200. Gallery hours: Wednesday-Saturday, noon to 5 p.m.; Thursday, noon-6 p.m. or by appointment.

ITUNA, Saskatchewan: St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg will hold visitation vespers, sung by the theology students choir, at 7 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox parish. This will be followed by a reception at 8 p.m. featuring a program by St. Andrew's College students and staff. Also college donors will be honored at the event. For more information call the Rev. M. Domaradz, (306) 795-2583.

Sunday, March 22

NEWARK, N.J.: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will present "Marusia Churai" at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street, at 3 p.m. Tickets: \$15; \$10, senior citizens; \$5, children.

NEWARK, N.J.: Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to attend an exhibition of icons, his-

torical and genre metal reliefs by Rem Bahautdin, to be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue, at 9 a.m.-2 p.m. There will also be a sale of baked goods.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 90 invites the public to a commemorative program titled "Golden Keys," dedicated to Sofia Rusova (née Lindfors), renowned scholar, educator and public activist (1856-1940). The event will be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 2:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10. Proceeds to benefit the UNWLA Scholarship Fund. For additional information call (215) 736-8354.

WASHINGTON: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 80 is sponsoring an exhibit of watercolor paintings and a reception at the Embassy of Ukraine. The exhibit, featuring artist Theresa Markiw, opens March 22 and will run through April 12. A reception will be held at the embassy, 3340 M St., NW, on Friday, April 3, at 6:30-8:30 p.m. Call the Embassy, (202) 333-0606, for visiting hours to view the exhibit, as the times may vary. The art work will also be for sale. For additional information, call Xenia Jowyk, (703) 892-8091.

CHICAGO: The Chicago District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora, Ukrainian American Justice Committee, and the Ukrainian Teachers' Union invite the public

(Continued on page 18)

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No. 9 in G-sharp Minor
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Donation: \$20, UIA Members - \$15, Senior Citizens - \$10, Students - \$5.
Tickets may be obtained by sending a check payable to UIA-MATI, 2 East 79th St., New York, NY 10021 or by calling Taras Shegedyn at (212) 288-8660 or (201) 763-5730

"Music at the Institute" is sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America
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PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UFA

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.

PLEASE, TAKE NOTICE that the **Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA)**, a fraternal benefit association organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania with a principal office in Scranton, Pa., wishes to merge with 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. The proposed Merger Agreement is not signed by the president and secretary of UFA. 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

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this _____ 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 (hereinafter sometimes UNA); and the **UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION, INC.**, a fraternal benefit association organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with its principal offices located at 440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania (hereinafter sometimes UFA).

WHEREAS, the UNA and the UFA are both fraternal benefit associations with compatible objectives and were once part of the same fraternal benefit association until 1910, and now wish to again be part of the same organization.

WHEREAS, these objectives can be accomplished more readily if the members of both organizations 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. and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. shall merge into a single fraternal association to be known as the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. or the Ukrainian National Fraternal 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. The selection of the name shall be in accordance with Article V, Paragraph 3.

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 branches of both the UNA and the UFA shall become chartered branches of the surviving society. Such branches and its members are to be governed thenceforth by the Constitution, By-laws and regulations of the surviving society, as amended.

3. On the effective date of this Agreement, all members of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. shall cease to be members of the individual societies and shall become members of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc. and its branches with all rights, privileges and obligations pertaining thereto. The officers elected for the branches of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. shall become officers of branches of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc. 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 new society. Except as hereinafter set forth, National Officers of the UFA shall cease holding office on that date.

ARTICLE II

1. On the effective date of this Agreement, all obligations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and

Ukrainian Fraternal Association, 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 Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc., 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 (Fraternal) 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: (a) the terms of the current Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules and Regulations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.; (b) The Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, and By-Laws of said Ukrainian National Association, Inc. as same shall be proposed to be amended for the purpose of this merger. The proposed Amendments are attached hereto and marked as Exhibit #1.

3. Certificates and contracts shall participate in future distribution of surplus by the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc. as permitted by law and to the extent determined by the actuary and approved by the Board of Directors of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc., if 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 (Fraternal) 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 (Fraternal) Association, Inc., without any other instrument needing to be executed, except as may be required by the Insurance Commissioner of any state or province. 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 obligations of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc., of whatever nature, shall be assumed by and become the obligation of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc. subject, however, to all defenses and set-offs that would have been available to both associations had this Agreement not been made. On the effective date of this Agreement, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. shall deliver to the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) 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) groups or branches, and (iv) 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 UFA shall, by proper acts and instruments, unless exempted by N.J.S.A.17:44A-8, transfer and convey to the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc. all property, of whatever nature, then belonging to both associations such property to be co-mingled with and become part of the general assets of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association, Inc.

8. Nothing contained herein shall affect the property of branches of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc., which property shall become the property of the Ukrainian National (Fraternal) Association branches as these will now become.

9. After the execution of this Agreement, neither the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. nor the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. will incur any liability or expend or exchange any assets except in the regular and customary course of business.

ARTICLE III

1. Upon execution of this Agreement, UFA shall commence or continue efforts to sell or otherwise dispose of real property it owns at 440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania and its "Verkhovyna" Resort in Glen Spey, New York.

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 documents and resolutions as may be required to effectuate such merger. The Ukrainian Fraternal Association represents that there are no claims current or pending which have not been disclosed to the Ukrainian National Association. If conventions or balloting by mail are required, each society shall promptly arrange for such to be held, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

3. Each society reserves the right to terminate this Agreement no later than the 61st day after the execution of

this contract, if the due diligence shows a financial condition substantially inferior to the 1996 and 1997 annual statements, and subsequent quarterly statements which are to be promptly exchanged, or, if the representations made in Article IV hereinafter set forth are inaccurate.

4. It is understood and agreed that the merged societies shall be domiciled in New Jersey, and that "Svoboda", The Ukrainian Weekly, "Narodna Volya" and "Forum" shall continue to be published by the merged society, as determined by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each society is a fraternal benefit association duly chartered, incorporated, validly existing and in current good standing under the laws of its parent state as set forth in the preamble. All representations and warranties of each are as of the date of this agreement and through to the effective date of the Merger. Each society has unencumbered and complete title to all assets being transferred hereunder. There are no outstanding claims against either society by any governmental or other entity, nor violations of any laws by either party which have not been previously disclosed. Each party has and shall continue to comply with all laws and regulations governing its business.

2. Each society has full and requisite corporate power to enter this agreement subject to the approval of the Appropriate Departments of Insurance and the consents of its delegates assembled at a regular or special Convention to approve this Merger. Such Merger will not constitute a default in any provision of the Charter, Certificate of Incorporation or By-Laws or any contract, mortgage, lease or any other document binding upon either society, nor with any agreement with any governmental entity having jurisdiction over either society.

3. Each financial statement and document delivered from time to time to the other society by either society is a true and complete representation of the material facts and figures set forth therein, and each society shall rely and has relied upon the accuracy of same to make its decision to proceed with the Merger.

4. The Ukrainian Fraternal Association has no undisclosed liabilities, litigation, pending or ongoing, or causes of action against it, other than as set forth in its 1997 Annual Statement and any subsequent quarterly statements and as disclosed to the Ukrainian National Association in Exhibit "2", annexed. Any liabilities which it will incur between the date of this agreement and the effective date of this Merger shall be in the ordinary course of business. If any outside the regular course of business should arise, it shall promptly notify the other party. All employee benefits, compensation, payroll, benefit and other contracts and obligations have been previously disclosed to the Ukrainian National Association and are annexed as Exhibit "3", and there are no adverse material changes to any of them.

5. All representations made herein are deemed to be material and are conditions precedent to the execution of this agreement.

ARTICLE V

1. The effective date of this Agreement shall be in accordance with New Jersey Statutes Annotated Title 17, Chapter 44A-8(d) provided that (a) on or before such date, this Agreement will have been approved by the highest Governing Bodies of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc., respectively, at any regular or Special Convention thereof, or by ballot of the respective delegates in lieu of a Special Convention, provided a copy or summary of this Agreement shall have been included in or enclosed with the notice of such meeting or balloting by mail, or published in the official publications of each society. Notice shall be given as provided in the by-laws of the respective associations and by the laws of New Jersey and/or Pennsylvania, as relevant; (b) that the Agreement has been approved by an affirmative active vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all members of such Supreme Legislative and governing body of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.; (c) that the Agreement has been approved by two-thirds (2/3) of all members of such Supreme Legislative and governing body of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc.; (d) that on such date, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. and Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc., under the basis of a report rendered by an actuary of its choice, is satisfied that the ratio of the value of the admitted assets to the value of the liabilities of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. will not be less than the corresponding ratio from the 1997 annual statement of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc.; and that (e) this Agreement of Merger will have been approved by the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of New Jersey and by the Commissioner of Insurance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any other Commissioners of Insurance or equivalent State, Federal, Canadian or Provincial Officials who have jurisdiction over these societies.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UFA

2. If not all the approvals required in the paragraphs hereinabove stated have been granted, on or before the effective date or a mutually agreed later date, or if the Ukrainian National Association, Inc. or Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc. are/is not satisfied as to the ratio described in Paragraph (c) above, until the effective date, this Agreement shall terminate.

3. a) The parties agree that the merger shall take place regardless of whether or not both societies' Conventions or equivalents accept by a 2/3 majority vote the change of name to Ukrainian National Fraternal Association.

b) Each Society agrees to first place on the ballot the issue of the change of name, which shall only become effective if passed by 66.67% of the eligible and voting delegates of both Conventions or equivalents. If insufficient "yay" votes are obtained by either Convention for the change of the name of the surviving society to Ukrainian National Fraternal Association, the name of the surviving society shall be Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

c) The parties agree to place the merger on the ballot immediately thereafter, with the name predetermined by the prior balloting as above in paragraph 3(a) and all remaining terms and conditions of this agreement to be voted upon as a unit, with no amendments to the agreement and only a "yay" or "nay" vote permitted to the agreement as a whole, other than the name as set forth above.

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 FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT OF MERGER**

between
the **Ukrainian National Association**
and the **Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Inc.**

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.

EXHIBIT 4.13

The Ukrainian National Association hereby certifies that at the present, there are two lawsuits pending against it:

(A) Amaro v. Ukrainian National Association, Index No. 95/2391 in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Ulster. The case is a slip and fall case based on an allegedly dangerous or defective condition at the Ukrainian National Association's resort in Ulster County, SOYUZIVKA. The matter is pending trial and is being defended by the Ukrainian National Association's carrier.

(B) The second matter is known as Rigalski v. Snylyk and Ukrainian National Association, Docket No. EJ 06WB-40583E and is a sexual harassment case presently before State of New Jersey, Division of Civil Rights. The Ukrainian National Association has prevailed before the Division of Civil Rights but, the plaintiff, as of May 30, 1997, filed for reconsideration. The reconsideration motion is still pending. The Ukrainian National Association is being defended by private counsel.

There are no other known cases of pending litigation against the Ukrainian National Association.



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PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UFA

**UKRAINIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION
ADDENDUM TO AGREEMENT OF MERGER**

between
**Ukrainian Fraternal Association
and Ukrainian National Association**

EXHIBIT 4.6

There are no undisclosed liabilities.

EXHIBIT 4.7

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

EXHIBIT 4.9

(C) Ukrainian Fraternal 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 Fraternal Association is covered under a Package Policy issued by United States Fidelity and Guarantee (USE&G) for commercial property in the sum of \$309,338, for contents in the sum of \$80,427 and for general liability coverage in the amount of \$500,000. UFA carries Commercial Automobile Coverage with Liability coverage in the sum of \$300,000. UFA carries Commercial General Liability on the UFA Resort Center, "Verkhovyna," Glen Spey, NY, issued by Callicoon Cooperative Insurance Co., in the sum of \$875,000 on the buildings, and the sum of \$50,000 on the contents with basic fire \$1,000,000 per occurrence and \$2,000,000 aggregate. UFA employees are covered by a workers compensation policy. UFA carries a Blanket Position Bond in the amount of \$10,000 per each individual.

EXHIBIT 4.11-A

1) Ukrainian Fraternal Association sponsored a defined benefit Pension Plan for its employees administered by Lincoln National Life Insurance Company until June 1997. UFA is in the process of abolishing the plan due to few participants in the plan.

2) Ukrainian Fraternal Association provides medical coverage through Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania for employees.

3) Employees of Ukrainian Fraternal Association are covered by a group life insurance policy with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

EXHIBIT 4.13

Ukrainian Fraternal Association hereby certifies that at the present, there are two lawsuits pending against it:

(A) Stephan P. Jarmak, through his attorney William M. Borrill, v. Ukrainian Fraternal Association. An accident regarding a beer bottle exploding and a piece of glass struck client during the festival at UFA Resort Center "Verkhovyna" on July 19, 1997.

(B) Irene Polywko, a fall at UFA Resort Center "Verkhovyna" on July 6, 1991, by Mitchell & Incantalupo, Law Offices.

**PLAIN LANGUAGE SYNOPSIS
OF UNA-UFA MERGER AGREEMENT**

The Contract of Merger first recites who the parties to the contract are, together with their official addresses. It recites that they were once the same organization, but separated in 1910. They now wish to combine into one.

Article One states that they will become one organization upon the approval of the merger in writing by the Insurance Commissioners of the State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That is called the "effective date" of the merger or agreement.

All branches of each society shall become the branches of the "surviving" or "successor" society, officers of the branches of the former societies will remain officers of the branches, but now of the surviving society and all the members will likewise become members of the successor society.

The National Officers of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association will cease holding office on the effective date of the merger.

Article Two states that, as of the date of merger all separate insurance, contractual and other obligations become obligations of the successor society in accordance with the laws and bylaws of the Ukrainian National Association as they now exist and as they may be amended by the merger and thereafter. The proposed bylaw amendments are attached to the end of the contract.

Dividends shall be distributed if permitted by law and as determined by the actuary of the surviving society and as approved by the Board of Directors of the Society. All dues payable previously to the UFA or the UNA will thereafter be payable to the Successor Society. All property owned by either Society will now become the property of the Successor Society.

The separate existence of each society will cease, the property of the branches shall remain the property of the branches which now become the branches of the successor society. Finally, after the signing of the agreement, neither Society shall make an extraordinary disposition of assets or acceptance of any extraordinary liability until the effective date of the merger. In other words, each shall do business as usual.

Article Three requires the UFA to continue its ongoing efforts to sell Verkhovyna. Each party shall begin, after the signing of the contract, examining the other party's financial condition, review contracts, liabilities, assets, claims, policies, real estate, etc., a process known as "due diligence". If there are any claims current or pending against the UFA, these have been or will be disclosed in the contract or during due diligence.



Visit the UNA homepage on the

Internet at:

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

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

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

**REPORTING THE UKRAINIAN PERSPECTIVE
ON THE NEWS FOR 65 YEARS.**



Published by the Ukrainian National Association, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054. The Ukrainian Weekly is published every week, except on Sept. and Dec. 25th.

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Give a gift that's a little different - for those who have everything, let The Ukrainian Weekly.

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Provide a resource for those doing business in Ukraine, especially non-Ukrainians, that will give them insight into our community here and in Ukraine.

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Treat yourself to a special gift that comes 52 times a year. You and your family deserve it.

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(please print)

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UNA Branch number _____

Mail to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly,
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

PROPOSED AGREEMENT OF MERGER BETWEEN THE UNA AND THE UFA

Each society is required to schedule its Regular or Special Convention for purposes of voting on the merger, in compliance with all applicable laws.

Each society has the right to void the merger for up to 61 days after the execution of the agreement if its due diligence shows a deteriorated condition in the finances of the other society from the condition shown in its most recent annual reports, or if there have been any misrepresentations made in the Contract of Merger.

Article Three concludes with the understanding that the successor society will be located in New Jersey, and that all the publications of both prior societies will continue to be published by the successor society as governed by its new General Assembly.

Article Four contains the representations made by each society to the other. Among the more important ones are the following - **Each society is and shall continue to be:**

- Validly existing and in good standing.
- Possessor of good title to all its assets.
- Free of claims from any governmental unit unless previously or contemporaneously disclosed.
- Free of claims from anyone unless previously or contemporaneously disclosed.
- Able to enter into this agreement without breaching any other contract or any laws.
- Entering this agreement subject to the consent of its Convention and the appropriate Insurance Commissioners.
- Forthright in its representations, knowing that the other society is relying on these.
- Disclosing to the other all liabilities, litigation, employee benefit contracts, pensions, etc.
- Agreeing that the representations are a critical part of this agreement and that if any of these are false, the other society may void the contract.

Article Five sets forth the procedural requirements of the merger in accordance with the laws of the

State of New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the current domicile states of each society. These requirements are:

- That the Convention ratify the contract of merger, which shall be disseminated by mail or by publication in the official publication of the society in advance of the Convention as required by law.
- That 66.67% of the delegates at each convention who vote on the issue of merger vote in favor.
- That the financial condition of the UFA is such that the ratio of its assets to its liabilities is not worse than such ratio was at the end of 1997 as calculated by its actuary to the satisfaction of the UNA.
- That the appropriate Commissioners of Insurance approve the final version of the contract as passed by the conventions.
- If the approvals are not granted by the date agreed upon by both parties, or if the ratio of assets to liabilities is insufficient, the agreement becomes void, unless otherwise agreed.

The contract further calls for the merger to occur regardless of what happens on the vote for the name of the new Society. It requires the issue of the name to be placed upon the ballot at the convention *before* the contract of merger is voted upon. The vote shall be for the name of the Surviving Society to be **Ukrainian National Fraternal Association**.

If 66.67% of the delegates voting on this issue vote in favor of the name change, then the name of the Society shall be such. If, however, less than 66.67% of the voting delegates vote in favor of the name change, the name of the successor society shall be **Ukrainian National Association**.

If only one of the Conventions passes the name change by the appropriate vote, the name shall be Ukrainian National Association. For the name to change, both Conventions must pass the change by a (2-1) Two to

One Margin - 66.67%.

As to the ballot on the merger, the present contract calls for the balance of the merger contract to be voted on only "yes" or "no" as a whole, without discussing individual paragraphs and renegotiating any terms agreed upon by the negotiators for each society.

Finally, as Exhibit 1, is attached the Amendment to the by-laws which would be required to be approved to effectuate the negotiated terms of the merger. These terms include:

- The name change if applicable
- The addition of a Senior Vice President position for a representative of the former UFA until the year 2002.
- A reservation of one position on the Auditing Committee for a representative of the former UFA until 2002. This position may also fulfill the Canadian representative requirement of the Auditing Committee.

d. A reservation of three positions on the Board of Advisors for UFA candidates of the 14 to be elected in 1998. In 2002, there shall be no reservations and the board shall be reduced to 11.

e. The addition of 4 honorary memberships in the General Assembly of the new society from the UFA. These positions shall last until 2006. At that point, the Honorary Membership of the successor society shall revert to 50% of the number of members of the General Assembly as it shall then be constituted.

f. The other amendments to the by-laws are ministerial.

Exhibit 2 contains the list of liabilities, claims, causes of action, etc. against the UFA, which are not otherwise disclosed in the financial statements given to the UNA.

Exhibit 3 is a list of existing and surviving contracts of employment, pensions, benefits and all other contracts of the UFA.

Send The Weekly to Ukraine

To order an air mail subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly for addressees in Ukraine, send \$160 for subscription fee and postage costs to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION a n n o u n c e s SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1998/99

According to the June 1988 eligibility requirements

- a) The scholarships will be awarded to FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (studying towards their first bachelor's degree) attending accredited colleges or universities, and to HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES who will be attending such institutions of higher learning in the filing calendar year. Graduate students are ineligible to apply.
- b) The candidate must have been an ACTIVE DUES-PAYING UNA MEMBER for at least TWO YEARS by the end of March of the filing year.

Applicants will be judged on the basis of:

1. financial need
2. course of study
3. scholastic record (minimum GPA 2.0)
4. involvement in Ukrainian community and student life

DUE DATES for applications and documents:

Your completed, signed and dated application is due by March 31, 1998.

All required documents listed on the application form and photograph are due by May 1, 1998.

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054**

Please send me a scholarship application for the 1998/99 school year.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

I am a member of Branch No. _____



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