

INSIDE:

- Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Jemilev receives Nansen Medal — page 2.
- Artifacts to be moved to renovated facility in Pecherska Lavra — page 10.
- Return to the "zone of death": Perm Camp 36 — page 11.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine ranked 16th most corrupt among 85 countries around the globe

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Transparency International, an international non-government organization that fights corruption in the international business sector, has rated Ukraine the 16th most corrupt country in the world, according to the Ukrainian Legal Foundation. Latvia is the 15th most corrupt country, Russia rated 10th and Cameroon rated first.

The foundation, which distributed the Transparency International report in Ukraine, also released the results of an opinion poll it commissioned on the views of Ukraine's populace on corruption. The police, hospitals and universities were rated among the most corrupt elements of Ukrainian society.

"More than 60 percent of the populace believes that Ukraine is doing little or nothing about corruption," said Mykola Poludiunnii, director of the foundation's Ethics Program, and assistant minister of justice under Serhii Holovatyi.

Mr. Holovatyi initiated an anti-corruption program in 1997 at the behest of President Leonid Kuchma that met strong resistance from government bureaucrats and still has not been fully implemented.

Transparency International, a coalition of NGOs whose aim is to develop international standards and programs in the fight against corruption, released the report on the level of corruption in 85 countries around the world for 1998. It rated the countries on a scale of 1 to 10, with a score of 10 indicating a corruption-free environment for doing business, while a score of 1 meant a country heavily influenced by corruption. The least corrupt country is Denmark ranked No. 1 on the list and receiving a perfect score of 10.

Placing 68th on the list, Ukraine received a rating of 2.8 and is sandwiched between Bolivia and Latvia. The only European or newly independent states receiving a lower score than Ukraine are Latvia with a 2.7 rating, and Russia, which placed 76th with a score of 2.4. Most of the countries below Ukraine are found in either the Far East, Africa or South and Central America.

Canada placed sixth while the United States, considered a bit more corrupt according to the rating, placed 18th from the top.

"We expect that the publication of the index will provoke governments to battle [corruption] in their countries," explained Peter Aigen, the director of Transparency International, according to a Ukrainian Legal Foundation press release.

In the press release, Transparency International, which was founded in 1993 and is headquartered in Berlin, warns that the index is not all-encompassing because for some countries too little information exists to rate them and should be interpreted with care.

"The press will be in error if it uses headlines to state that any one country is the most corrupt in the world according to the data of the index," said Dr. Johann Graf Lemsdorf, a consultant for the development of the rating index.

Among the information that Transparency International utilized were reports by organizations such as the World Bank, Gallup International, the World Economic Forum and the Harvard Institute for International Development.

Regardless of how the results are interpreted and used in Ukraine, Mr. Poludiunnii of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation does not believe that publication of the rating will help invigorate the fight against corruption in Ukraine. "The government of Ukraine has not, does not and will not do anything in the battle against corruption," said Mr. Poludiunnii.

He said that corruption in Ukraine is not a problem caused by the poorness of the country or its political elites, but by an ongoing distribution of the wealth of the country among the new power structures formed after the destruction of the Ukrainian SSR and the Soviet Union.

"This is the way Ukraine is forming its economic classes," said Mr. Poludiunnii.

According to the poll that the Ukrainian Legal Foundation commissioned from the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, a

(Continued on page 15)

Pustovoitenko tells officials in Washington Ukraine is staying the course of reform

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — The prime minister of Ukraine, Valerii Pustovoitenko, and an economically oriented government delegation visited the nation's capital on October 4-8 for meetings with the international financial institutions headquartered here, as well as with U.S. officials and business leaders.

The visit coincided with the annual meeting here of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which over the past month have agreed to extend Ukraine long-term credits and loans of more than \$3 billion.

The message Prime Minister Pustovoitenko and other key members of his delegation were announcing publicly and, presumably, privately during their meetings, is that President Leonid Kuchma's economic reform program is holding strong, that the situation in Ukraine is much better than in Russia, and that Ukraine will honor its financial obligations and commitments to foreign creditors and investors.

"I would like to stress again," Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said in his October 6 appearance at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, "that we are ready to honor all our obligations to creditors. And I would also stress again that Ukraine conducts its policy independently from Russia." He repeated that message in sepa-

rate interviews and during a news conference on the eve of his departure.

Mr. Pustovoitenko and his delegation had an intensive schedule that included meetings with World Bank President James D. Wolfensohn, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus and U.S. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson. Meetings with Vice-President Al Gore, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and officials at the National Security Council were scheduled for the last day of the visit, October 8.

The delegation also had meetings on Capitol Hill, at the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and with business and organizational representatives of the Ukrainian American community.

On the first day of his visit, Mr. Pustovoitenko, accompanied by some members of his delegation and Ukraine's Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak, laid a wreath of blue irises and yellow roses at the monument to Taras Shevchenko.

The key members of the Ukrainian delegation included National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko, Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov, Agriculture Minister Borys Supikhanov, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Anton Buteiko, Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Andrii Honcharuk, as well as other key officials from the Cabinet of Ministers and President's Office and a small group of

(Continued on page 3)

Top diplomat receives farewell from Ukrainian community in New York

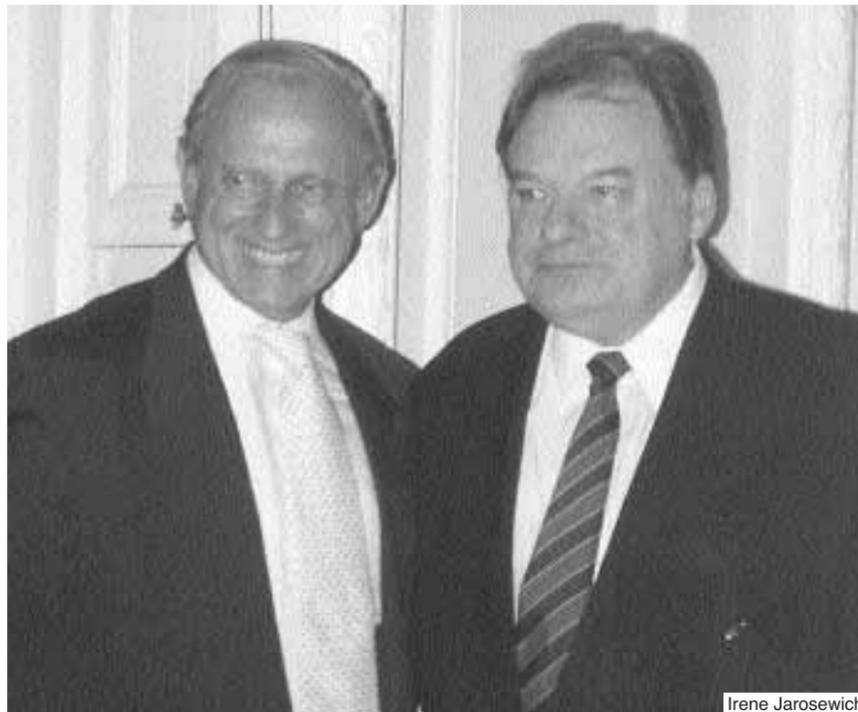
by Irene Jarosewich

NEW YORK — "Swans are amazing creatures, very beautiful to look at, powerful in their bearing" said Walter Nazarewicz, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America, "but most importantly, they have another characteristic — they are joined for life ... and, when threatened, fight to the death to protect one another." This kind of love and loyalty, he continued, bind the diaspora and Ukraine. As a symbol of this unity, and on behalf of the institute, Mr. Nazarewicz presented Hennadii and Dina Udovenko with a farewell gift of two lovely Steuben glass swans.

As he thanked the assembled guests who came to honor Mr. Udovenko, Mr. Nazarewicz noted that the departing diplomat "is a man, I believe, who has done more for Ukraine, outside of Ukraine, than anyone I know ... and has filled us with pride."

At a reception in the institute's newly renovated rooms on the second floor, against the backdrop of an exhib-

(Continued on page 15)



Irene Jarosewich

Ukrainian Institute of America President Walter Nazarewicz (left) with Ukraine's former minister of foreign affairs and former president of the United Nations General Assembly, Hennadii Udovenko.

FOR THE RECORD

Yelchenko speaks on Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1998. Throughout the world, as well as at the United Nations headquarters in New York, U.N. representational offices, along with national governments and non-governmental organizations have been commemorating the 50th anniversary of the declaration.

The declaration, which states at the very beginning that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights," became accepted as an international standard by which to judge the performance of governments and peoples. Throughout the many decades of their struggle, dissidents in Ukraine often turned to the basic tenets outlined in the declaration to protest the Soviet governments human rights violations.

The Ukrainian government, along with the U.N. regional representation in Ukraine, organized a conference in Yalta on September 2-4 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the declaration. The conference was attended by representatives from 27 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

On September 15 in New York, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Volodymyr Yelchenko, addressed a United Nations Department of Public Information/non-governmental organizations conference held on the topic "The 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: From Words to Deeds." The text of Ambassador Yelchenko's remarks on the issue "The Impact of Globalization on Human Rights" follows.

I am proud to be here, and I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the organizers of this important conference convened to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As we see, the key word in this international document is "universal," which requires that we expand the right for human dignity to all members of the global family.

Exceptions to this principle undermine the dignity of all. History reminds us that human rights are integral elements in the promotion of peace and security, sustainable economic development and social equality. Without genuine respect for human rights, we cannot move forward as a global community. We should always remember that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reaffirmed without dissent that "all human rights are universal, indivisible, inter-dependent and inter-related."

Despite the progress in this field over the last 50 years, we still have a long way to go to include people everywhere in the circle of human dignity – a world in which human rights are respected on a daily basis, in all situations, and in all countries.

More than half a century has elapsed since the issue of promotion and protection of human rights has become a matter of concern to the international community, which was reflected in the respective international legal instrument. With the adoption of the United Nations Charter, human rights had assumed an international standing similar to the status given to it in national legal systems. Since then, the promotion of human rights has been an integral part of United Nations activities. In recent decades, the international community has taken a substantive step from being primarily a community of national states to the level in which international legal regulations cover a majority of issues affecting the status and rights of the individual.

Establishing the system of international legal instruments in the field of human

rights is, undoubtedly, one of the major achievements of the United Nations. It represents not only a compilation of norms and procedures which can be invoked by the affected individuals, both within states and internationally, but also an important point of reference for representatives of various governmental and private sectors in their efforts to achieve political and social changes.

It is not surprising that, practically immediately after the establishment of the United Nations, the issue of defining universal standards of treatment of individuals received the priority attention of the General Assembly.

The Commission on Human Rights, set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1946, was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft bill on human rights consisting of two documents: a declaration of general principles and standards, and a convention on specific rights and their implementation. It was in the context of the debates in the preparation of this bill of rights that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was finally adopted by a resolution of the General Assembly on December 10, 1948, an act that has had a profound impact on the human history.

The essential link between the Universal Declaration and the U.N. Charter is clearly defined in the former's preamble which, after recalling the pledge of member-states to achieve, in cooperation with the organization, universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, declares, that "a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge."

Proclaiming the inherent freedom and equality of every human being on this planet, the Universal Declaration protects the basic elements of a meaningful human existence. The rights to life, food, shelter, access to medical care, freedom from torture or arbitrary imprisonment are found there along with the rights to education, freedom of religious belief, information, expression, association and peaceful assembly and the right to take part in the cultural life of the community.

The road passed over the past 50 years to broaden and strengthen the protection and promotion of the basic rights of the individual is there for all to see. The credit goes above all to the Universal Declaration itself, for its ethical, political and educational value has been of enormous importance. It has also been the source of inspiration and the foundation for the impressive standard-setting work done by the United Nations to uphold the protection of the human being and his or her rights and dignity.

It is rather symbolic that adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was preceded by the General Assembly's approval on December 9, 1948, of the Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Genocide is widely conceived to be the most vicious of all crimes.

To a large extent, the issue of genocide becomes, in addition to a drastic human problem, a test of the efficacy of the international community to ensure improvement in the basic condition of human beings.

But, as we take stock of what has been accomplished, we cannot pretend that the gap has been bridged between aspirations and real achievements. We still live in a world in which massacres of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups continue, where millions are uprooted from their homes and untold numbers are being arrested arbitrarily or imprisoned without a trial. Sadly, it remains a world in which torture is still practiced, in which more than a

(Continued on page 16)

NEWSBRIEFS

Tkachenko pledges support to Yugoslavia

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko told the Yugoslav ambassador to Ukraine on October 7 that Ukraine will give Yugoslavia "material and moral support" in the Kosovo crisis, Interfax reported. "If the Yugoslav government appeals to us with such a request, we will offer help, despite our difficulties," Mr. Tkachenko said. He added that Ukrainians oppose the use of military force in Yugoslavia, irrespective of any decisions by NATO or the United Nations Security Council. He added that the recent statement by a Foreign Affairs Ministry official does not reflect the ministry's stance. Andriy Veselovskyi, an official in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, had told journalists on October 6 that Ukraine "will unconditionally support" a possible decision of the U.N. Security Council on the use of force against Yugoslavia, but he stressed that Ukraine is interested in a peaceful resolution of the Kosovo crisis. The same day, the Verkhovna Rada adopted a resolution calling for the issue of Kosovo autonomy to be settled "in a peaceful, civilized way, while maintaining the territorial integrity of the [Yugoslav] state." ITAR-TASS reported that Rukh deputies did not participate in the vote on the resolution, nor did part of the National

Democratic Party and the Greens parliamentary caucuses. Ukrainian Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, who is currently in Washington, has said his government sides with Russia in opposing the use of force in Yugoslavia, DPA reported on October 7. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Workers support Russian protesters

KYIV – Thousands of Ukrainian workers and hard-liners demonstrated on October 7 to show support for protests in neighboring Russia and to demand the resignation of President Leonid Kuchma, the Associated Press reported. The largest demonstrations were in Kyiv (1,000 people), Donetsk (6,000) and Kharkiv (1,000). The Independent Trade Union Federation sent a letter to Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Russian labor activists saying that Ukrainians have been hit hard by the Russian economic crisis and can understand the demands of the Russian protesters. Meanwhile, at a meeting with Justice Ministry officials on October 7, President Kuchma said Ukraine will overcome the current crisis. He accused various political groups of exploiting the country's difficulties and called upon them "to sit down at the negotiating table" with the executive, Interfax reported. (RFE/RL Newswire)

(Continued on page 12)

Crimean Tatar leader Jemilev receives Nansen Medal for assisting refugees

UNHCR Office of Public Information

GENEVA – A Crimean Tatar activist, Mustafa Jemilev, received the 1998 Nansen Medal today in recognition of his outstanding efforts to help Crimean Tatars reintegrate in their native Ukraine.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata presented the medal to Mr. Jemilev, 55, at a ceremony here at the Palais des Nations. Mr. Jemilev, she said, was chosen "for his commitment to the right of return of the Crimean Tatar people." The Nansen Medal is awarded for exceptional service to the cause of refugees.

Mr. Jemilev was born in 1943 in Crimea. In May 1944, when he was less than a year old, Stalin's troops rounded up the entire Tatar population – around 200,000 people – and based on unfound-

(Continued on page 18)



Roman Woronowycz

Mustafa Jemilev

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TV broadcaster and polling organization help Ukraine's citizens learn about themselves

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – Ukrainians are learning more about themselves and what interests and ails their countrymen with the help of two private enterprises: a television broadcasting company, Studio 1+1, and a leading polling organization, the Democratic Initiatives Foundation.

The directors of both enterprises – Oleksander Rodniansky, general director of Studio 1+1, and Ilko Kucheriv, foundation director – spoke about their work during a roundtable discussion on September 21 here at the Ukrainian Embassy, sponsored by The Washington Group in cooperation with the Kennan Institute.

As moderator Nadia Diuk of the National Endowment for Democracy described him, Mr. Rodniansky, has been “on the cutting edge” of efforts to make the media in Ukraine “truly independent,” with full freedom of expression and by

providing high quality news and information as well as entertainment programs to the public.

When Mr. Kucheriv started the Democratic Initiatives Foundation in 1992, there was no independent, non-governmental opinion polling being done in Ukraine. Since then, the foundation has conducted important polls in Ukraine's two parliamentary elections and one presidential election as well as on numerous other important issues. In effect, as Dr. Diuk put it, Mr. Kucheriv's organization has been researching and analyzing “what the Ukrainian population really thinks” and by doing so, “keeping the government honest.”

Mr. Rodniansky recalled that when Studio 1+1 got started three years ago as a U.S.-Ukrainian joint venture, it had a handful of people and hardly any audience. Today it employs 550 people and has more

(Continued on page 18)



Oleksander Rodniansky



Ilko Kucheriv

Pustovoitenko tells officials...

(Continued from page 1)

Verkhovna Rada national deputies.

At the outset of his visit, Mr. Pustovoitenko said the goal of his meetings with senior officials of the IMF and World Bank was to establish a personal relationship with them and maintain credit resources with those institutions.

He also stressed that, in combating the current international financial crisis, Ukraine will not follow the Russian example, which “undermined its reputation with the international financial organizations.”

The deteriorating economic situation in Russia affects Ukraine and is a matter of concern to its leadership, Mr. Pustovoitenko said. He noted that Russia remains Ukraine's largest trading partner, but that Russia's imports of Ukrainian goods have dropped over the past year. In his talks with U.S. officials he said he sought to expand U.S. market access for Ukrainian exports.

Aside from government-guaranteed investments, he said, Ukraine would also like to see more direct private investment in Ukraine's many developing private industries.

“Unfortunately, the current financial crisis encompasses the entire world, practically speaking, and it will not be easy to resolve the crisis,” he said.

During his October 8 news conference, Prime Minister Pustovoitenko indicated that the current \$2.2 billion in IMF Extended Fund Facility credits and \$910 million in World Bank loans are sufficient to sustain Ukraine's reform programs and economic well-being.

Commenting on talks with the IMF and World Bank, Yuschenko said in an interview that “there were no serious problems” noted about Ukraine's adherence to the IMF's EFF agreement and that its performance with respect to World Bank conditions was well received.

He said that Ukraine today has the chance to maintain a sound and stable currency. The recent devaluation of the hryvnia “was an adequate reaction to developments in Russia,” he said, adding that further adjustments “are unnecessary.”

Mr. Yuschenko noted that, in general, Ukraine's friends and creditors recognize “a meaningful difference between the developments and problems in Russia” and in Ukraine.

“All in all,” Mr. Yuschenko said, “Ukraine now has a unique opportunity to separate itself from Russian problems, from the old stereotypes of dominance and subservience or dependence on the situation in Russia and its economic policy.”

Ukraine today understands things more clearly, he said, including its traditional trade dependence on Russia, with its related

monetary dependence, which now “is undergoing serious revision.” The “irrationality” of Ukraine's trade policy will be “greatly minimized” by the end of this year, he said.

Asked how Ukraine is reacting to the worldwide problems caused by the uncontrolled flow of short-term capital, Mr. Yuschenko said that it does create a budgetary problem. But, unlike Russia, which used these credits to prop up the rubel, he added, Ukraine used this short-term capital to maintain the National Bank's reserves, which then were used to service the outflow of this capital.

“This lessened by a factor of three the effect of capital flight on Ukraine as compared to Russia,” he said.

Following his meeting with Energy Secretary Richardson, Mr. Pustovoitenko said Mr. Richardson expressed a desire to visit Ukraine, and Chornobyl, probably in mid-November.

Asked about the status of plans to close the Chornobyl nuclear station by the year 2000, he said that the G-7 countries, unfortunately, have not lived up to their promises about funding the closure of the crippled plant and the completion of two other nuclear power plants to compensate for the resulting energy loss at Chornobyl. Ukraine has asked the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Russia to help finish the two plants, he said.

Prime Minister Pustovoitenko's luncheon discussion with Ukrainian American business and community leaders focused Ukraine's economic development, its relationship with Russia and the United States, as well as on the efforts of those present in assisting Ukraine.

The luncheon was moderated by U.S. Claims Court Judge Bohdan Futey, who exchanged toasts with Mr. Pustovoitenko for a successful visit and for Ukraine's well-being. Mr. Pustovoitenko was accompanied to the luncheon by Agriculture Minister Supikhanov, Vice Minister Buteiko, Ambassador Shcherbak and a few members of the prime minister's staff.

The Ukrainian American contingent included George Chopivsky, who is involved in private agricultural development in the Poltava and other oblasts; Wolodymyr Bazarko, a Cleveland attorney with dealings in Ukraine; Nadia K. McConnell, president of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, which conducts various exchange and development projects with Ukraine; Ihor Kotlarchuk, a Justice Department attorney who has helped in the development of U.S.-Ukrainian relationships in that area; Orest Deychakiwsky, president of The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals; Roman Goy, president-elect of the

(Continued on page 14)



In the photo on the left, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko (second from right) is engaged in a discussion by Verkhovna Rada Deputies Ivan Zayets and Oles Hudyma (fourth and third from right, respectively) as Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (right) and others listen in. Above, The Ukrainian delegation's work continues during an Embassy reception as National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko (right) makes a point with Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko.

Newark-based Selfreliance opens credit union branch in Parsippany, N.J.

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian presence in Morris County has been strengthened with the opening on Sunday, September 27, of the Parsippany branch of the Newark-based Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union. The branch is located on the ground floor of the Ukrainian National Association's Corporate Headquarters at 2200 Route 10 (westbound).

Joseph Trush, chairman of the board of directors, and Ihor Laszok, president and chief executive officer, cut the ceremonial ribbon to officially open the branch office, as other board members looked on.

The blessing was conducted by the Rev. Uryy Markewych of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J., and the Rev. Oleh Hucul of Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Maplewood, N.J.

In brief remarks, Mr. Trush underlined that "although a credit union's first responsibility is to its members, we do not forget about our community – that is the foundation of our activity."

In turn, Mr. Laszok added that the credit union's decisions "are always based on how they will impact on the community." He explained that Selfreliance Newark had decided to open a branch in Morris County, where about 30 percent of its members live, as far back as three years ago and then commenced a search for an appropriate facility. That search did not bear fruit. However, when the Ukrainian National Association moved to Parsippany, the credit union saw the UNA Corporate Headquarters as a most promising site for its branch, he added.

Formerly known as Selfreliance (Newark, N.J.) Federal Credit Union, the credit union earlier this year replaced the Newark designation with the words "Ukrainian American" to denote its upcoming expansion.

Tapped to manage the branch is Mr. Koziupa, who has worked for Selfreliance Newark for seven years, most recently in the position of lending manager. An 11-year resident of Cedar Knolls, located just



Roma Hadzewycz

Joseph Trush (fourth from left), chairman of the board of directors, and Ihor Laszok (third from right), president and CEO, of Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union cut the ribbon to open the credit union's Parsippany branch, as members of the board (from left) Daria Twardowsky-Vincent, Michael Dziman, Andrew Herchak, Orest Ciapka and Michael Szpyhulsky, look on.

minutes from Parsippany, Mr. Koziupa explained that he personally has always derived satisfaction from his community work, therefore, he is proud to be associated with an organization that has donated approximately \$300,000 to the community in the past five years.

Greetings to the new branch of Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union were extended by Lew Futala, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association; Stefan Kaczaraj of the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union, who also is treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association; Valentine Olynyk, the recently elected CEO of the Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union based in New York City, who attended the ceremony along with Bohdan Lesiw, South Bound Brook branch manager; Ihor

Makarenko of the SUM Credit Union in Yonkers, N.Y.; and Roman Stelmach of Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union based in Philadelphia.

Jaroslav Fedun, chairman of the Self Reliance New Jersey Federal Credit Union, which has a branch in Whippany just down the road from the UNA headquarters, extended a neighborly welcome to the new branch. "Three years ago we opened our branch, so we are your neighbors," he noted. Referring to the fact that there inevitably will be some rivalry between the two credit unions now located in Morris County, he said, "competition makes us strong if it is honest and positive."

Also present at the opening ceremonies were leaders of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the

U.S.A. and Canada, as well as Morris County community representatives from such diverse organizations as the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization. A special guest of honor was Orest Lysynecky, a founding member in 1959 of Selfreliance Newark.

Once the formalities and greetings were over, all guests were invited to partake of a delicious buffet and to take a look at the credit union's new offices. All guests received gifts as a token of appreciation from Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union.

The Parsippany branch of Selfreliance will be open five days a week, Tuesday through Saturday. (For information call 973-451-0200.)

APPEAL: Help the CCAU enlighten Ukraine's children

The Christmas holiday season – a time when we will be sending each other greetings and gifts – is approaching. Many of us will be thinking about the place of our birth, the homeland of our ancestors, our Ukraine. Is independent Ukraine progressing the way we have envisioned. And, if not, how can we help?

For the fifth year, the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine – U.S.A. (CCAU) is sponsoring trips for children from the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine to celebrate Christmas and Easter in Halychyna. The objective of these trips is to instill national pride and provide an opportunity for these children to reacquaint themselves with Ukrainian traditions not practiced in the southern and eastern regions of the country.

The CCAU's request to you, the Ukrainian family, is to take an active part in this endeavor of raising the consciousness of a new generation. Therefore, instead of mailing Christmas cards and buying expensive presents, consider donating these funds to support this unique cause. All those contributing by November 20 will be included in one general season's greeting in Svoboda.

Please make your checks payable to Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and send them to: CCAU Children's Holiday Fund, 16 Manger Road, West Orange, NJ 07052. All donations are tax-deductible.

For the CCAU Executive Committee: Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk, president; Rostislav Milanytch, vice-president for fund-raising; Bohdan Hajduczuk, treasurer.

Chicago UCCA sponsors annual Ukrainian Festival

CHICAGO – More than 6,000 people attended the annual Ukrainian Festival in the Windy City sponsored on September 12-13 in Smith Park by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Artistic performances, Ukrainian arts, crafts and food were featured. A number of political candidates had an opportunity to appear before the crowd. Attorney General Jim Ryan commended Ukrainian community members for promoting and preserving their rich heritage and culture. Seen above (from left) are: Alderman Jesse Granato; Attorney General Ryan; Orest Baranyk, chairman of Ukrainian Festival '98; and Ludmyla Protasova, acting consul-general of Ukraine in Chicago.

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



Ukrainian National Association Financial Department Report

INCOME FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1998			
Dues From Members	\$ 1,126,589.07	Reward To Special Organizers	77,354.08
Annuity Premiums From Members	109,725.17	Medical Examiner's Fee	3,500.00
Universal Life Premium	73,939.15	Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	17,593.87
Reinsurance Allowance-Canada	24,669.63	Total	\$ 281,928.99
Commission Income	6,705.71	Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	585,254.72	Employee Benefit Plan	\$ 184,415.38
Investment Income:		Insurance-General	43,128.89
Banks	\$ 1,367.40	Insurance-Workmen Compensation	26,129.00
Bonds	1,723,539.31	Salaries Of Executive Officers	111,980.70
Certificate Loans	15,615.84	Salaries Of Office Employees	487,427.24
Mortgage Loans	223,661.81	Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	634,252.02
Real Estate	353,584.30	Total	\$ 1,487,333.23
Short Term Investments	32,986.50	General Expenses:	
Stocks	140,641.95	Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 61,510.00
Urban Renewal Corporation	74,750.00	Bank Charges	4,771.95
Total	\$ 2,595,346.91	Bank Charges For Custodian Account	7,375.54
Total	\$ 4,493,230.36	Books And Periodicals	3,243.36
Refunds:		Dues To Fraternal Congresses	760.00
Actuary	\$ 868.84	Furniture & Equipment	17,367.16
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals Returned	3,850.00	General Office Maintenance	19,899.59
Bank Charges	345.61	Insurance Department Fees	16,659.12
Cash Surrender	2,011.05	Legal Expenses-General	20,366.35
Convention Expense	15,565.74	Operating Expense of Canadian Office	1,307.00
Employee Benefit Plan	7,803.37	Postage	33,606.23
Endowment Matured	73.00	Printing and Stationery	18,239.30
General Office Maintenance	125.33	Rental Of Equipment And Services	82,894.47
Investment Expense	325.00	Telephone, Telegraph	50,267.45
Postage	19.20	Traveling Expenses-General	3,410.95
Printing & Stationery	40.00	Total	\$ 341,678.47
Rent	1,456.83	Miscellaneous:	
Reward To Organizers	180.35	Accrued Interest On Bonds	\$ 648.47
Reward To Special Organizer	250.00	Auditing Committee Expenses	5,447.00
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	599,898.33	Convention Expenses	340,185.40
Taxes-Corporate	34,306.09	Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	23,829.50
Telephone	77.03	Disbursements From Ukrainian National Heritage Defense Fund	307.01
Travel Expenses-Employees	60.00	Donation To Fraternal Fund Returned	1,000.00
Total	\$ 667,157.77	Donations	1,000.00
Miscellaneous:		Due From Ukrainian National Foundation, Inc.	5,000.00
Annuity Surrender Fees	\$ 3,282.89	Dues From Members Returned	1,187.07
Due To Ukr Natl Foundation	1,998.90	Exchange Account-UNURC	623,109.57
Dividend Accumulations	4,384.25	Expenses Of Annual Sessions	981.10
Donations To Fraternal Fund	5,075.00	Fraternal Activities	1,748.51
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	4,187.20	Investment Expense	5,257.10
Trust Fund Disbursed	1,000.00	Loss On Bonds, Stocks and Foreclosed Properties	10,859.28
Exchange Account-UNURC	623,109.57	Loss On Canadian Exchange	984.20
Profit On Bonds and Stocks Sold or Bonds Matured	121,379.68	Moving Expense	1,843.00
Reinsurance Recovered	6,379.25	Professional Fees	54,453.60
Reserve For Unpresented Checks	792.56	Rent	266,116.45
Transfer Account	5,293,375.21	Reserve For Unpresented Checks	1,537.86
Total	\$ 6,664,514.51	Transfer Account	5,294,687.87
Investments:		Youth Sports Activities	187.65
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$ 3,516,466.45	Total	\$ 6,641,380.73
Certificate Loans Repaid	9,728.16	Investments:	
Mortgages Repaid	317,910.04	Bonds	\$ 504,610.50
Short Term Investments Sold	14,746,595.49	Certificate Loans	24,380.64
Stock	1,742,848.19	E.D.P. Equipment	27,121.49
Total	\$ 20,333,549.33	Mortgages	557,973.38
Income For The Six Months Ended June 30, 1998	\$ 31,658,451.97	Real Estate	5,217.09
		Short Term Investments	13,669,647.83
		Stock	3,829,749.77
		Total	\$ 19,618,710.40
		Disbursements For The Six Months Ended June 30, 1998	\$ 31,344,793.05

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1998		BALANCE	
Paid To Or For Members:		ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Annuity Benefits And Partial Withdrawals	\$ 1,085,041.05	Cash	\$ 714,048.68
Cash Surrenders	275,045.19	Short Term Investments	901,059.83
Death Benefits	521,999.00	Bonds	47,510,642.38
Dividend Accumulations	13,503.03	Mortgage Loans	7,072,404.67
Endowments Matured	511,527.32	Certificate Loan	797,503.59
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	111,385.99	Real Estate	3,000,073.21
Interest On Death Benefits	739.99	Printing Plant & E.D.P.	307,436.28
Payor Death Benefits	98.24	Equipment	7,204,951.62
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	69,885.75	Stocks	7,204,951.62
Scholarships	500.00	Loan to D.H.-U.N.A	104,551.04
Trust Fund Disbursed	8,439.48	Housing Corp.	2,300,000.00
Total	\$ 2,599,163.64	Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	2,300,000.00
Operating Expenses:		Total	\$ 69,902,670.30
Real Estate	\$ 584,208.57		
Svoboda Operation	790,391.62		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising	13,645.91		
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life	16,500.65		
Field Conferences	8,515.54		
Medical Inspections	1,697.58		
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses	119,706.18		
Reward To Organizers	23,413.17		

STEFAN KACZARA
TREASURER

A new "tradition" at Soyuzivka: golf

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Another new "tradition" began at Soyuzivka during the week prior to Labor Day weekend, as a group of young Ukrainian professionals from near (Kerhonkson) and far (London, England) held a golf tournament. All the participants had a wonderful time and agreed to make this an annual event.

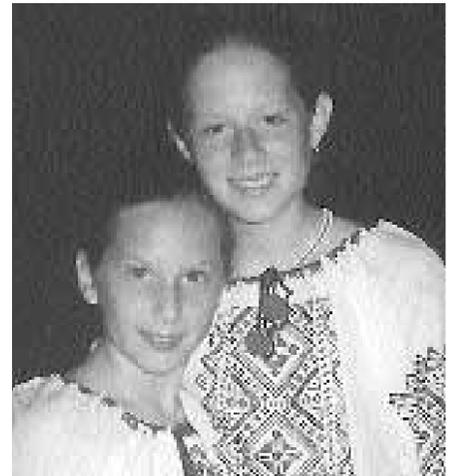
Enjoying the beautiful weather for which the Soyuzivka area is noted, a band of cheerful men age 10 and above set out to have some fun. The 16 of them got together one evening, chose partners at random, selected their fields of play and set off to delight in one of their favorite pastimes. The teams played the following courses: Nevele, Rondout Country Club, Apple Green and the newly refurbished Hudson Valley Resort (formerly the Granit).

At the end of an enjoyable week, the participants gathered in Soyuzivka's Trembita Lounge for an awards luncheon catered by the Q-Café. All participants were honored for their various accomplishments including:

- low team ball – Ihor Zwarycz and Bohdan Puzyk;
- low team net – Alexander Puzyk (age 10) and Andrij Kyzyk from London;
- longest drive (315 yards) – Taras "Tiger" Jaworsky;
- closest to the hole (9 feet) – Roman Hawryluk.

The second annual Soyuzivka golf tournament will be held at the same time of year in 1999. All are invited to participate.

Young UNA'ers



Lauren and Kimberly Magnowski, daughters of Lisa and Nicholas Magnowski, are new members of UNA Branch 88 in New York. The girls were enrolled by their grandparents Maria and Victor Magnowski of Accord, N.Y.



Rocco Guerriero Jr., son of Rocco and Linda Guerriero and grandson of Olga and Nicholas Kravitz, is a new member of UNA Branch 267 in Westbury, N.Y. He was enrolled by his mother.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

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

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

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Our 65th anniversary: a postscript

Last week we celebrated our 65th anniversary by publishing a 24-page issue that contained a variety of news and features, plus two pages devoted to our own newspaper. On those two pages we took a look at the beginnings of The Ukrainian Weekly, i.e., its premiere issue; explained in an editorial what our mission was and continues to be; acknowledged former and current editorial staff members; and announced our gift to the community at large: a special collection of materials dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 that now appears on our official website. As well, we published a questionnaire in order for our readers to tell us what they think about the paper and to help us evaluate our performance.

What was missing from this mix of materials was an acknowledgment, or more precisely, an appreciation of our supporters.

Throughout its 65-year history, The Ukrainian Weekly has been the beneficiary of contributions and support given by countless individuals, as well as many organizations and institutions. Among the persons/entities that deserve our thanks are the following.

- Our regular correspondents and free-lancers, whose stories and photographs enrich our newspaper each and every week. We count on them more than they will ever know.

- The countless – and quite often nameless – community activists who send in news stories, feature articles, photos, etc., that make up the bulk of our community coverage.

- Our loyal readers and our subscribers, who have stayed with us through several price increases and continue to support us, who send us interesting clippings, who give us the benefit of their opinions and keep us grounded.

- The Svoboda Press administration and print shop, whose employees provide much-needed support and cooperation – sometimes in very trying circumstances. Without them, we'd be a collection of editors and journalists without a publication.

- Our colleagues, past and present, at our sister publication, the Ukrainian-language newspaper Svoboda (which marked its 105th anniversary in September), for their cooperation and understanding through the decades.

- Our co-workers at the Ukrainian National Association's headquarters building – those we've had the good fortune to work with in Jersey City, as well as those in our new home in Parsippany. Though they may not realize it, they, too, provide us with support in so many indefinable ways.

- Our advertisers whose financial investment in our newspaper and, by extension, our community facilitates our appearance from week to week.

- The UNA General Assembly and UNA conventions for recognizing the importance of The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian National Association, its members, our Ukrainian community in North America and to Ukraine. Their support has enabled our newspaper to continue the mission begun in 1933 and to do the job it was established to do: to keep our community informed and in touch.

To all of them we hereby deliver our sincere thanks. (The Weekly wouldn't be The Weekly without you.)

October
11
1665

Turning the pages back...

As Ukraine descended into the period of ruin after the death of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky and the ouster of his successor, Ivan Vyhovsky, the country was sundered by two major factions (although there were many others). Right-

Bank Ukraine, west of the Dnipro River, was largely under the control of Pavlo Teteria; the Left Bank – under Ivan Briukhovetsky.

The two were also split along the lines of support from two antagonists who lusted after Ukrainian territory, the Polish Kingdom and Muscovy. Briukhovetsky threw in his lot with the latter.

In 1663 Briukhovetsky was elected hetman at the so-called "Chorna Rada" (Black Council), with the support of the Zaporozhian Host and the Kozak masses. That year he signed the Baturyn Articles, which were purportedly drafted to confirm the Pereiaslav Treaty signed by Khmelnytsky, but actually served to ratify its pro-Muscovite interpretation and added three new conditions, quite invidious to the lower-echelon Kozaks who gave him backing.

Briukhovetsky agreed to return escaped serfs to Russian landowners, to abet the Muscovite tsar's monopoly on liquor and tobacco by forbidding Ukrainian merchants to sell their products in Russia, and to feed the Muscovite garrisons stationed on the territory under his control.

It took him another two years to further consolidate his hold on the hetmancy (although he'd had rivals such as Yakiv Somko and Vasyl Zolotarenko murdered right after the Chorna Rada), whereupon he traveled to the Muscovite capital to sign yet another treaty.

On October 11, 1665, Briukhovetsky affixed his mark to the Moscow Articles, which handed over control of administrative, financial, military affairs of Left-Bank Ukraine to the tsar and his governors. All that was retained was nominal recognition of the Kozaks as a social estate. In exchange he was given the title of boyar (nobleman).

Muscovite garrisons in Ukraine fastened themselves to cities such as Chernihiv, Kaniv, Kremenchuk, Kyiv, Nizhen, Oster, Pereiaslav, Poltava and even Kodak in the Zaporozhian region, with the tax burden on the population ever heavier. In 1666, after a "referendum" conducted under the treaty's provisions, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was subordinated to the patriarch of Moscow.

Dissatisfaction was rife. Two years later, it came to a head, and even Briukhovetsky began to organize a rebellion. Too late. On June 18, 1668, in the village of Budyschi, in the Poltava region, he was killed by an angry Kozak mob.

Sources: "Briukhovetsky, Ivan," "Moscow Articles of 1665," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

The Weekly Questionnaire

Dear Readers:

On the occasion of its 65th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly is interested in your reactions to the news and features carried in The Weekly, and the amount of coverage devoted to them. We ask you to fill out the questionnaire below and return it by November 15.

The questionnaire is designed to evaluate our performance so that we may better serve you.

I. Listed below are categories of news and features regularly carried by The Ukrainian Weekly. Please indicate next to each category how much coverage you would like to see devoted to it (much more, more, same, less, or much less) by placing an X in the appropriate space.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
arts/culture					
books					
business					
Church affairs					
columnists					
commentaries					
editorials					
For the record (documents)					
international relations					
interviews					
Kyiv Bureau reports					
letters to the editor					
local community news					
national news – Canada					
national news – U.S.					
Newsbriefs					
new releases					
Notes on People					
Preview of Events					
scholarship, education					
Soyuzivka events					
sports					
Toronto Bureau reports					
Turning the pages...					
UNA Forum					

II. I regularly read the following news or features in The Ukrainian Weekly:

III. I most enjoyed The Ukrainian Weekly's features on (list any particular features that you especially enjoyed; please be specific): _____

IV. I least enjoyed the following features published in The Ukrainian Weekly (please be specific): _____

V. Additional comments/suggestions: _____

VI. I am a (please check one):

- subscriber (since _____)
- regular reader
- occasional reader

VIII. I am a member of the UNA (Branch _____)

I am not a member.

VIII. Age: ___ Sex: ___ City, state of residence: _____

Occupation: _____

If student: _____

field of study: _____

school: _____

Name (optional): _____

IX. I have visited The Weekly's website.

Comments: _____

I have not visited the website.

PLEASE CLIP OUT AND RETURN BY NOVEMBER 15 TO:

The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Thank you for your cooperation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A call to voters to support Pascrell

Dear Editor:

As Tuesday, November 3 – Election Day – nears, voters will be called upon to make some very important decisions. These choices will have a great impact on our future, and the future of our children and grandchildren. This is why I wholeheartedly support Bill Pascrell for re-election as our congressman from the 8th Congressional District.

Bill Pascrell has been a true friend and supporter of the Ukrainian American community in north Jersey. He has voted for appropriations aimed at providing financial aid to Ukraine and is a member of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. Also, he worked to raise public awareness of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 by co-sponsoring a resolution commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine.

Since his election to Congress two years ago, Rep. Pascrell has done what he said he would do. He has worked to improve education by making college more affordable for students and parents, and has led the fight for smaller class sizes and school construction and modernization. As the former vice-president of the Board of Education, I know first-hand the importance of these issues to the families in Clifton.

Additionally, Rep. Bill Pascrell is fighting to ensure that Social Security will be there for future generations by sponsoring legislation that would require all of the budget surplus to be put back into the Social Security system. He is also committed to expanding Medicare coverage and has been working to see that a real Patient's Bill of Rights is passed, one that puts the health of the individual ahead of the interests of HMOs. Despite the fact that Rep. Pascrell and I belong to different political parties (he is a Democrat), he has always been willing to put partisanship aside to do the work of the people. Rep. Pascrell has gotten real results, and been a strong voice of common sense for Clifton and the other towns he represents. I believe he deserves all of our backing.

Come Election Day, please cast your vote for Clifton's member of Congress, Bill Pascrell Jr.

Stefan Tatarenko
Clifton, N.J.

The writer is a councilman in the city of Clifton.

Vitvitsky, too, deserves thanks

Dear Editor:

Some things never change. When I saw Bohdan Vitvitsky's recent letter to the editor reminding everyone to "do something" and to acknowledge those who have, my thoughts returned to events of many years ago, when Gov. Brendan Byrne convened the first Ethnic Advisory Council in the state of New Jersey in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

It was during that period that the Education Committee first dealt with the Holocaust studies curriculum, that had already been prepared by the Jewish

Federation and presented to the council for approval. Few had the initiative, the backbone and the courage to raise their voices to insist on the addition of our own Ukrainian holocaust victims, and to work on the presentation of a more balanced view of the tragic events of World War II. Ukrainian internees of Aushwitz and Dachau were not included in the original count as presented in the study, nor was it even an easy task to point out that the names of many of the victims were Ukrainian. The Deychakiwskys, Czajkowskys, Latyshevskys and others would have been lost to history as Russians and Poles.

One of the foremost to help with this issue, along with Zenon Onufryk, was Dr. Vitvitsky himself. It was he who offered to help me, as chair of the Education Committee, analyze the prepared material, add relevant reference sources and create links to other educational materials. He wrote many articles for the study and about it. Dr. Vitvitsky was lionhearted then and it's encouraging to note that he continues to urge others to do the same.

Finding a person with so much dedication and energy "to doing the right thing" is a rarity in any community – and a true blessing.

Camilla Huk
Nutley, N.J.

Readers should write to the FCC

Dear Editor:

Recent reports in The Ukrainian Weekly described the legal battle regarding the 1994 "60 Minutes" segment called "The Ugly Face of Freedom," which depicted purported rampant anti-Semitism in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian American community was deeply offended by this inaccurate and highly inflammatory report. It has been called a distortion. However, it is much more than that, as it is full of prejudices, half-truths and outright lies. This is hate-mongering – beginning with the ugly title.

In 1995 the FCC rejected an appeal to rectify the situation. The FCC decision was appealed to the D.C. Appeals Court. The court has directed the FCC to reconsider its decision.

Malevolence should not be tolerated on the public airways under the guise of freedom of the press. Therefore, I ask fellow readers to urge the FCC to hold full-scale hearings on this matter. CBS should be made to rectify the situation. It must admit its errors, apologize, and offer a correction. The public deserves to know the genesis and author(s) of the CBS report.

The address of the FCC is: Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20554; telephone, (202) 418-0200.

Eugene L. Kuz M.D.
Savage, Minn.

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

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



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Unraveling embroidery

CONCLUSION

Ukrainian culture is a living thing, and the folk arts, music, dance, architecture, etc., have inspired many contemporary artists. But these artists two are inspired by the folk do not say that what they are creating is folk. Their works are original. More power to these talented people. It is remarkable that Ukrainian artists around the world, even many generations removed from Ukraine, are still drawn to that "old Ukrainian stuff" as a basis for their new works.

In the realm of pysanky, Tania Osadca and Nadia Nowytski (among many) do amazing original work based on folk motifs. The late Oksana Liaturynska was especially talented in this. In weaving, Karolina Romanyk and Linda Ewasiuk Edgar leap from folk to originality. Potters such as Canadians Audrey Uzwyshyn, Ted Diakiw and Christina Sikorsky do the same.

To cite just one example from Ukraine, the graduates of the Kosiv College of Folk Arts are amazingly talented in capturing the folk in their own very contemporary works. Seeing their graduate theses on exhibit in Lviv was one of the highlights of my recent trip to Ukraine. One non-Ukrainian member of our tour commented that, in all her travels around the world, she had never seen art created and exhibited so elegantly and with such obvious love and respect.

If only Xenia Kolotylo had subtitled her book "Ukrainian Embroidery Designs in My Collection" or "Embroidery Designs I Love" – and then published them as is. ... But she altered folk embroidery without mentioning that she did so, then called these her own designs and published them as her own, "Color and Fantasy: Patterns of Xenia Kolotylo; Rozmayittia Barv i Fantazii: Uzory Ksenii Kolotylo."

"Fantazii" is right. I wonder what the editors and publishers at Mystetsvo in Kyiv were thinking. Was it the sheer amount of embroidery that impressed them, or that the author was outside Ukraine and still preserving the art? How could they not know of the wealth of Ukrainian embroidery around the world, about the abundance of books and magazines with embroidery designs and about the stitches themselves? Was there no one familiar with Hutsul designs and colors to question what was presented?

What disturbs and worries me is that now this book is popular, it is out there with people reproducing these changed designs, thinking they are authentic. I wonder if someone else will now come along altering these into other even more "new folk" patterns.

In her introduction, Ms. Kolotylo writes: "... As the years flew by, I grew still more dedicated to the art of embroidery and put all my efforts into designing new patterns for the traditional Hutsul ornaments. I turned my house into a veritable museum of the Hutsul folk art. There are some 600 items in my collection of Hutsul embroidery, both authentic and modern. Many of them I did myself." But in looking at the color plates, the reader has no way of knowing which are authentic, and which the author "did herself."

Usually, in a collection of designs there are notes, with information about the source, the date, village, embroiderer, museum collection, etc., about each of the pieces reproduced. Often the compiler lists the DMC thread colors to be used for each design – so very important in preserving

authenticity. A red-orange-yellow-green combination is completely different in each piece of embroidery, depending upon region, based on local shades and tones of these basic colors. In Ms. Kolotylo's album there is not a word about village or region, not a mention of thread color number, nor type of stitch (some of them, in fact, were originally nyz and not crosstitch).

When Ivanna Zelska published her collection "Ukrainska Vyshyvka: Naikonechnishi Informatsiyi (Ukrainian Embroidery: the most basic information, Winnipeg, 1981), she credited three Ukrainian Canadian pioneer women who preserved their regional embroidery designs. Also, in reproducing designs by theme (regional, men's, children's, church, etc.), she noted the region of each pattern, as well as the thread color scheme.

Maria Kutsenko of Australia published "Ukrainian Embroideries" (Northcote: Spectrum Pub., 1977), a large volume of her embroidery designs from central and eastern Ukraine that she reproduced (often from memory or from scraps). Again, the color plates contain regional and color information.

In her new book "Mystetstvo Ukrainskoyi Vyshyvky: Tekhnika i Tekhnolohiya" (The Art of Ukrainian Embroidery: Techniques and Technology. Lviv: Misioner, 1996), Olena Kulynych-Stakhurska shows how she reproduced long-forgotten embroidery stitches. But she always mentions the source of each stitch and design, even when she applies these designs to new pieces.

Years earlier, Tania Diakiw-O'Neill published her remarkable "Ukrainian Embroidery Stitches" (Mountaintop, Pa.: STO, 1984); she also recreated some stitches from antique pieces. In publishing the stitch techniques and designs, she did not call them her own.

Anna Kulchytska of Chicago recently published "Ornament Trypilskoj Kultury i Ukrainka Vyshyvka XX St. (Ornament of the Trypillian Culture and Ukrainian Embroidery of the 20th Century, Lviv: Natsionalna Akademiya Nauk Ukrainy, 1995). Some Paleolithic motifs are included along with the Neolithic (Trypillian). To me, these Paleolithic designs the author simplified into embroidery look just like the Bukovynian "kryvulyk." She reproduces both traditional embroidery designs, as well as her own original ones, with the caption: "Contemporary embroidery designs, developed by the author on the basis of prehistoric ornaments." The distinction is clearly noted.

Stefania Kulchytska is another embroiderer who designed her own motifs based on folk embroidery. But in her work one does not sense any disharmony of ornament. Whether in true reproduction of the folk design, or in innovative adaptation of a folk motif, Ms. Kulchytska had that special touch.

Hanna Savchuk, the compiler of the book on Kulchytska's work (Kyiv: Mystetstvo, 1987), writes in the introduction: "... [Kulchytska] draws from the well-spring of folk art, but interprets them in her own way: enlarging or diminishing, simplifying, changing the rhythm, the combination, the placement." But even though the reader knows these are adapted folk designs, there is no sense that Ms. Kulchytska is announcing to the world that these are "her own." (One design on page 9-

(Continued on page 19)

Share The Weekly with a colleague.

Order a gift subscription by writing to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
Cost: \$50 (or \$40 if your colleague is a UNA member).

BOOK NOTES

Book of Ukrainian tales is published in English

ENGLEWOOD, Colo. – Ukraine, the second largest country in Europe, is home to more than 50 million people, yet most Americans know little about its history and culture. As a Soviet state, it remained obscure for most of this century only to re-emerge as a nation in 1991. A recently released book, "The Magic Egg and Other Tales from Ukraine," offers a fascinating glimpse into the long history, rich folk literature and deep cultural roots of a forgotten country. Re-tellings in English of traditional Ukrainian folk tales are supplemented with an overview of Ukraine's history, an introduction to Ukrainian folk literature, photographs and other background information.

The lively re-tellings by Barbara J. Suwyn of 33 tales – animal tales, how-and-why stories, moral stories, legends and fairy tales – are for readers of many ages.

Some of the stories, such as "The Turnip" and "The Mitten" are well-known throughout the West, although often cited as Russian. Others, such as "The Golden Slipper" (the Ukrainian version of "Cinderella"), are variations on stories told around the world. Still others (e.g., "The Stranger," "The Christmas Spiders") will be new to most readers.

The volume contains an introduction by Natalie O. Kononenko, who also edited the book.

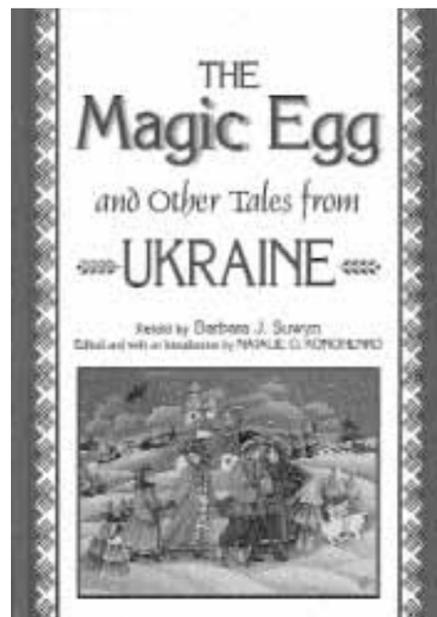
As part of the World Folklore series, this work is designed to introduce readers to Ukraine, as well as to document and preserve its folk tales. Illustrated with line drawings based on folk motifs and photographs of the landscape, architecture and folk arts, the book offers readers a sampling of Ukraine's cultural legacy. A bibliography leads to further resources, and a glossary and pronunciation guide help with Ukrainian terms.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the recent influx of immigrants from

that area has renewed interest in Ukraine. This book addresses that interest. Educators can use the stories for read-a-loud exercises and students will find a rich resource for reports. A valuable resource for school and public libraries, this book will also be of interest to storytellers and educators, especially those working areas of folklore and Slavic studies. The collection contains stories appropriate for young children as well as young adolescents.

Ms. Suwyn, a professional copywriter and published poet, has taught classes in creative writing and journal-keeping in her home state of Colorado. Ms. Kononenko is associate professor at the University of Virginia, where she teaches folklore on the undergraduate and graduate levels.

The 222-page book is available for \$29.95 from: Libraries Unlimited, P.O. Box 6633, Englewood, CO 80155-6633; telephone, (303) 770-1220; fax, (303) 220-8843; website, <http://www.lu.com>.



New novel by Andrukhovych released by CIUS Press

EDMONTON – "Recreations" by Yuri Andrukhovych is a novel of carnivalesque vitality and acute social criticism. It celebrates newly found freedom and reflects upon the contradictions of post-Soviet society. Four poets and an entourage of secondary characters converge on fictional Chortopil for the Festival of the Resurrecting Spirit, an orgy of popular culture, civic dysfunction, national pride and sex.

First published in Ukrainian in 1992 and now available in English in an edition published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, "Recreations" established Mr. Andrukhovych as a sophisticated, yet seductively readable comic writer with penetrating insights into his volatile times. The novel delights with its extravagant and eccentric variety. For all of its artful devices it aims to be lucid, not dark, and readable, not forbidding.

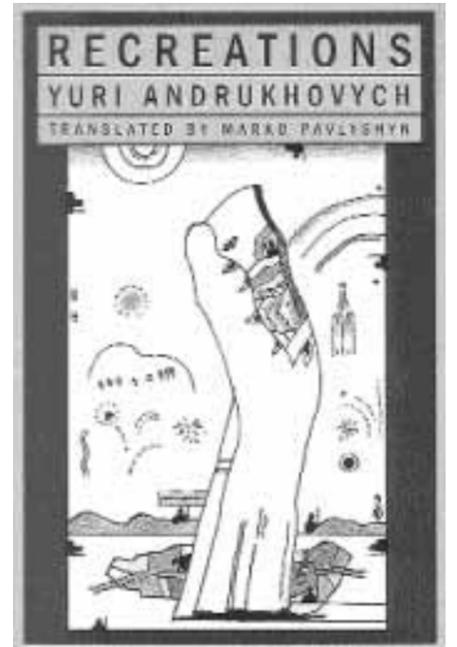
Mr. Andrukhovych was born in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, in 1960. He studied in Lviv, served in the Soviet Army in 1983-1984, and worked for a regional newspaper.

His poems began appearing in 1982. His first collection of poetry, "Sky and Squares" (1985) was followed by "Downtown" (1989) and "Exotic Plants and Flowers" (1991).

"The Moscoviad: A Horror Novel" (1993) and "Perversion" (1996) continue the satirical and grotesque vein of "Recreations."

Mr. Andrukhovych is also active as a translator, literary critic and scriptwriter.

"Recreations" was translated into English by Marko Pavlyshyn, the Mykola Zerov Senior Lecturer in Ukrainian Studies at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. He is the author of "Canon and Iconostasis" (Kyiv, 1997) and many articles on contemporary



Ukrainian literature.

The publication of this novel fortuitously coincides with the Mr. Andrukhovych's appearance at the International Festival of Authors at the Harbourfront Reading Series in Toronto, between October 22 and 29. After that, Mr. Andrukhovych will be making appearances in a number of East Coast cities in the U.S., including Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

The book is available in both cloth (\$29.95) and paper (\$19.95) and contains 12 illustrations by the Paris-based Ukrainian artist Volodymyr Makarenko.

To order "Recreations" contact: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8; telephone, (403) 492-2972; fax, (403) 492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

Neporany Fellow to publish book on Ukrainian cultural politics

TORONTO – Dr. Catherine Wanner, an anthropologist, is the 1997-1998 recipient of the Neporany Teaching and Research Fellowship. The fellowship allows a scholar to do research on a topic concerning Ukraine and to teach a course related to that research. The fellowship is funded by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies and administered by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of



Dr. Catherine Wanner

Alberta in Edmonton.

Dr. Wanner, who earned a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1996, received the fellowship to conduct research on contemporary Ukrainian cultural politics and to complete her book, "Burden of Dreams: History and Identity in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (Penn State Press, 1998). The book is an ethnographic study of identity politics and the role of history in forging a collective identity after the fall of the Soviet system.

The book covers four areas: educational reform; the state calendar of commemoration and celebration; popular culture; and monuments. Dr. Wanner analyzes how pivotal events of the Soviet experience, namely, the Revolution of 1917 and the Soviet victory in World War II, are transformed in the consciousness of the people to reflect a post-Soviet Ukraino-centric perspective in their historical interpretation.

In addition, she analyzes how the Great Famine of 1932-1933, which has become one of the most powerful defining experiences of the Ukrainian exposure to Soviet rule, and the Chernobyl nuclear accident, an event that galvanized immense anti-Soviet, pro-independence sentiment, are represented in these four areas.

By comparing and contrasting Soviet and post-Soviet historical representations of these four pivotal events with ethnographic data, the author illustrates how these historical events are understood and acted upon. This approach reveals the role of historiography and generation in shaping the politics of identity and influencing perceptions of state legitimacy. It also serves to illustrate regional variations in cultural and political orientation in contemporary Ukraine. Research for the book was conducted in 1992-1994, primarily in Lviv, Kyiv and Kharkiv.

As part of the fellowship, Dr. Wanner also taught a

course at Penn State University during the 1998 spring semester on the politics of identity in post-Soviet Ukraine. The class focused on the particularities of the socialist experiment and its legacy for Ukraine by comparing the dynamics of national identity formation in capitalist and socialist societies.

Also considered were interdependent phenomena such as the redefinition of gender roles, shifts in family structure, and the beginnings of civil society. Some of the topics chosen by students for their own research included the relationship of the environmental movement to the ascendancy of Rukh, the religious revival currently under way and language politics.

Penn State has a long-standing program of Ukrainian studies and offers courses in Ukrainian language, literature and history.

Dr. Wanner, who has no Ukrainian background first became interested in Ukraine during a trip to Kyiv in 1980. When she began graduate study in anthropology in 1989, she also began to study Ukrainian. The changes in Soviet society that occurred in the late 1980s made it possible for scholars to engage in long-term participant observation, a methodology that is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. For her part, Dr. Wanner decided to conduct this type of research in urban Ukraine.

Dr. Wanner is currently pursuing research on the ramifications of demographic change for familial relations and for family structure in post-Soviet Ukraine. She also continues to teach anthropology at Penn State University.

The Neporany Teaching and Research Fellowship is named after Osyp and Josaphat Neporany of Toronto and is funded at \$20,000 annually out of income from a bequest entrusted to the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.

Livonia Symphony achieves unique status in Michigan and among Ukrainians

LIVONIA, Mich. — The Livonia Symphony Orchestra, with Volodymyr Schesiuk as the symphony's music director and conductor, has achieved a unique status in the greater Detroit area as well as the Ukrainian community in terms of musicians, concert programs and audience attendance.

Indeed, a highlight of the orchestra's 1997-1998 season was a concert celebrating Ukraine's musical heritage.

Now in its 26th season, the LSO was founded by Francisco Di Blasi, at present, conductor emeritus. Robert Bennett, former mayor of Livonia, serves as LSO president.

Maestro Schesiuk, who emigrated from Ukraine to the U.S. in 1991, is in his fourth year as conductor of the orchestra, with Carl Karoub, serving as assistant conductor.

Maestro Schesiuk holds degrees in violin performance, and opera and symphony conducting from the Lviv Conservatory, where he studied with Yuri Lutsiv and was later professor. He has served as conductor-in-residence of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, the Lviv Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and was chief conductor of the Kyrgyzstan State Opera and Ballet.

The LSO performs music from both the classical and popular repertoire. The orchestra performs regular concerts, as well as special events.

Last year in September, the LSO made its first appearance at the prestigious Detroit Symphony Orchestra Hall in a concert featuring the renowned Azerbaijani sopranos Huraman and Fidan Kasimov, winners of The Maria Callas and The Viotti competitions, respectively; and baritone Dino Valle.

Among LSO concerts performed this year were the Good Friday concert held April 10, featuring among other works, J. Rutter's "Requiem" with the St. Genevieve Interdenominational Festival Choir under the direction of Laverne Lieberknecht. The concert, with a capacity audience of 1,400 in attendance, was televised, as are the majority of LSO concerts.

Among this season's special guest artists will be such acclaimed musicians as cellist Vagram Saradjian, who will perform on January 23, 1999, and violinists Yuri and Dana Mazurkevych, who will perform both as soloists and as a duo on May 15, 1999.

The LSO is composed of some 75 musicians. The orchestra's concertmaster until this season was Xian Gao, originally from China, a laureate of numerous international competitions. Due to his recent engagements as soloist throughout the world, he has been replaced in this position by Kathy Ferris. Mr. Gao has expressed interest in performing in Ukraine.

Among LSO members are musicians who have joined the orchestra from other orchestras, among them, recent arrivals from Ukraine (formerly with the Dnipropetrovsk Philharmonic Orchestra, as well as graduates of the Kyiv Conservatory). Orchestra members also include semi-professional musicians, among them principal bassoonist James Poe, an executive at the Ford Co.; principal flutist Robynn Rhodes, a model for Chrysler; and principal trumpeter Brian Moon, a professor at Madonna University.

Celebrating Ukraine's musical heritage

The LSO celebrated the music of Ukraine in the final concert of its 1997-1998 season, which was held at the James P. Carli Auditorium in Livonia on May 30.

Commenting on the event, Mr. Bennett noted: "It was a very exciting event ... exciting music, much of which isn't heard here" (in the U.S.). He went

on to say that the concert was very well attended and that it was well supported by the Ukrainian community, which raised funds to underwrite the cost of the concert and publicized it in various organs serving the Ukrainian community. Overall, it was "a great experience for all of us connected with the symphony," said Mr. Bennett. The concert was followed by a reception at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren.

Guest performers at the concert were pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, mezzo-soprano Christina Lypecky, baritone Jerome Cisaruk and narrator Marko Farion.

Titled "Mountains, Valleys and Steppes," the program presented music that, for the most part, draws on legends and lore of the steppes and the Carpathian Mountains and pays tribute to the beauty of the natural landscape.

The concert program included: Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1, performed by Mr. Vynnytsky; Olexander Kozarenko's "Oresteia," with recitation by Marko Farion; Myroslav Skoryk's "Hutsul Images" from "Hutsul Triptych"; a duet from Semen Hulak-Artemovsky's opera "Kozak Beyond the Danube" sung by Ms. Lypecky and Mr. Cisaruk; and Levko Kolodub's "Holiday" from "Carpathian Rhapsody."

Guest performers

Mr. Vynnytsky, who is known for his fresh and penetrating readings of both new music and standard repertoire, performed brilliantly, with great vigor and intuition. Mr. Vynnytsky's performance of the well-known and oft-performed piano concerto was received with a standing ovation. As an encore he played Lev Revutsky's "Prelude" in D Flat Major.

Commenting on the performance, Christopher Tew, composer and violist who resides and works in Tennessee, noted that given the familiarity of the audience with the work, the audience could all the better appreciate the virtuosity of the pianist and the way the pianist and the orchestra worked together. Mr. Tew also noted that incorporating Tchaikovsky into the concert program "helped American audiences to realize that many composers whom we assume are Russian have a Ukrainian heritage."

Maestro Kozarenko's monodrama "Oresteia," with recitation by Marko Farion, according to Mr. Tew, was an

(Continued on page 14)



Maestro Volodymyr Schesiuk



At the opening of the concert of Ukrainian music by the Livonia Symphony Orchestra are Jaroslaw Duzyj, chairman of the executive committee of Metropolitan Detroit's Committee in Support of Ukraine's Musical Heritage; Robert Bennett, president of the Livonia Symphony Orchestra; and Volodymyr Schesiuk, LSO music director and conductor.



Appearing on stage are LSO concertmaster Xiang Gao, narrator Marko Farion, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, Maestro Volodymyr Schesiuk, mezzo-soprano Christina Lypecky and baritone Jerome Cisaruk with the Livonia Symphony Orchestra at the concert celebrating the music of Ukraine.

Historic artifacts to be moved to renovated facilities at Pecherska Lavra complex

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – There is no basis for rumors that have circulated in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora that historic artifacts, books and printing presses belonging to the Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves, are scheduled to be turned over to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, or to anyone else, according to a Kyiv city official and the director of the Orthodox museum complex.

“God forbid. Never. This will all remain a national spiritual center, and it will continue to belong to the nation,” said Oleksander Bystriushkyn, director of the Cultural Department of the Kyiv City Administration, which holds responsibility for the grounds and the museums of the historic 10th century monastery.

Ever since the renovation of Korpus (building) No. 70 of the Pecherska Lavra complex, which houses the Ukrainian State Museum of Books and Printing, was announced earlier this year, the scuttlebutt heard in the Ukrainian diaspora has been that somehow the artifacts contained within would not survive the renovation project.

In the U.S., faxes circulated late this summer that the 52,000 priceless rare books, manuscripts and early printing tools housed at the museum would be turned over to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, which has control over the lower Lavra grounds and retains the right to use the complex’s churches for its religious celebrations.

In England, the buzz was that the archives lie in ruin; valuable books, torn and deteriorating, scattered about on the floor of the closed museum.

After a visit by a representative of the London-based Symon Petliura Society to the Pecherska Lavra to investigate the rumors, and after the issue was raised in Ukraine’s Verkhovna Rada by democratic factions, Serhii Krolevets, the director of the Pecherska Lavra complex, said he decided that the situation needed to be clarified.

Mr. Krolevets assured journalists on September 24 during a hastily called press conference that all the documents and artifacts are secure and under the control of the state museum.

He explained that Korpus No. 70 had been long scheduled for renovation, but that a lack of city funds caused the work to be delayed. However, earlier this year it was discovered that gas fumes from a nearby underground gas storage cylinder were leaking into the museum and the city released emergency funds to have Korpus No. 9, slated to be the museum’s new home, renovated quickly so that the museum could be transferred there.

Mr. Krolevets explained that, according to a governmental decree signed in 1990 (before independence), which still carries legal authority, Korpus No. 70 would be transferred to the Moscow Patriarchate after it was renovated.

He underscored, however, that the document calls only for the transfer of real estate, not the contents of the building.

That view was upheld by Sviatoslav Rechynsky, director of the press office of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, when contacted by The Weekly. “We have been waiting a long time for this building [Korpus No. 70] and for it to be remodeled. We are patiently waiting for the work to be completed and for the artifacts to be moved out,” said Mr. Rechynsky.

Lavra Director Krolevets said that, in fact, he wants the renovation of Korpus No. 9, which is located at the center of the Pecherska Lavra complex, to be finished as quickly as possible, because even though Korpus No. 70 has a better security and fire prevention system than what will initially be in place in the museum’s new location, the overriding concern is that gas fumes wafting through the old building may leave the artifacts contained inside vulnerable to further deterioration and even fire.

“I believe that the books need to be moved as soon as possible,” said Mr. Krolevets. “With the gas storage tanks nearby, the danger is always present.”

Kyiv City Cultural Director Bystriushkyn said he was happy that the museum would finally have a suitable new home. He said that the old building, in addition to its state of deterioration, is located nearly a kilometer from the central Lavra complex.

He added, however, that the museum is still looking for additional funds needed for an adequate alarm system and fire protection system, as well as for suitable display cases and museum equipment.

“Look at this beautiful building,” commented Mr. Bystriushkyn as he took reporters on a quick tour of Korpus No. 9 to view the mostly completed renovation. “We hope that the initial funding will release other monies. We need about \$250,000,” he added.

He said that if the museum could find a benefactor, or benefactors, it would display a commemorative plaque honoring that person or organization.

The Pecherska Lavra complex, the historic home of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, which consists of a series of museums, churches and monasteries, as well as an extensive labyrinth of subterranean tunnels, has been undergoing renovation since 1995. The centerpiece of the historic monastery is the Uspenskyi Sobor (Assumption Cathedral), which also is currently under reconstruction. Work on the historic church is scheduled to be completed by the celebration of the second millennium of Christianity in the year 2000.



Roman Woronowycz

The dome of the Uspenskyi Sobor (Assumption Cathedral) under renovation. In the foreground is what remains of one wall of the church.



The director of the Museum of Books and Printing, Olena Pokovets (left), speaks with interior designer in one of the museum’s halls that are under construction.



The facade of Korpus No. 9, which will be the new home of the Museum of Books and Printing at the Pecherska Lavra complex.

Return to the "zone of death": Perm Camp 36

The last remaining and most severe political concentration camps of the former USSR were located in the village of Kuchyno, Chusovskyi raion, Perm Oblast, located in the Ural Mountains of the Russian SFSR. The camps were dismantled on December 9, 1987. It is on this last site, a grim reminder of a repressive system, that the human rights group Memorial and Perm Oblast officials have decided to build a museum.

On August 29, two former political prisoners and inmates of Perm Camp 36, Ukrainian human and national rights activists Lev Lukianenko and Yevhen Sverstiuk, returned to witness the museum's founding.

Following are Dr. Sverstiuk's impressions of his return to the "zone of death." (The text was translated for The Ukrainian Weekly by Irena Kowal.)

Editor's note: Rights activists in the USSR were sentenced for various forms of "anti-Soviet" activity and were sent to the same prison camps as were rapists, murderers and other dangerous criminals. The term "zek" used throughout the article below refers to the inmates of the camps; the root of this slang term is the Russian word for prisoner.

by Yevhen Sverstiuk

When I received an invitation signed by a former inmate of Camp 36 to come to Perm for a visit I thought, "No. Anywhere but there. I will only return with a police escort," and put aside the invitation. I often return to Perm in my thoughts and dreams.

Last year in London I dreamed of a reunion with Serhii Kovalov in our camp. In August I actually received a telephone call from Mr. Kovalov proposing that we meet in Perm as help was needed to recreate the physical characteristics of the camps. To recreate daily life in the zone, where half of the year is bitter winter, with the ever-present smells of drying wet boots and prison jackets; where, locked up in isolation, a zek (prisoner) is deprived even of a jacket – that would be impossible to recreate, even in my dreams.

I tried to imagine the barbed wire without electric currents and Major Fedorov replaced by a giant weed. The zone located near the Chusova River would be terrible even without the barbed wire, the dogs and the KGB watchdogs who were referred to as "the black wolves."

Could there be a worse punishment than taking away seven of the best years of a man's life together with his hopes for the future? No one is able to come out of those seven years of daily gloom, monotonous, tiring work, moral degradation and stagnation and return to a normal, socially active life.

Going back to Camp 36 was going back to hell, where demons of various ranks waited for you at the entrance. In the first two months they tried to find out your most vulnerable pressure points. KGB agents used systematic pressure to morally break an individual so he was forced to bend to the system. To break down was to turn against friends and go over to the side of the police. The individual who didn't break was beaten daily, deprived of the privilege of five kopeks worth of tea, crackers or candy, and punished in other degrading ways.

Most of the inmates carried out the ritual of forced labor. Punishment was organized around individuals who were singled out by the KGB and put through all the circles of hell. Punishment encompassed the prisoner's family, parents and/or wife, who came once a year for a one- or two-day visit only to be told that because the convict had broken the rules, he was deprived of visiting privileges. And these relatives, denigrated, humiliated and bitten by bugs

on their return journey went home with nothing.

I gasped when I walked down the corridor that led to the cell in which Vasyl Stus was incarcerated and died. [Stus was sentenced in 1980 to 10 years of strict-regime labor camp and five years of exile. He died on September 4, 1985, at Camp 36.] How dark and cold it seemed. I felt as if I were touching the tools of murder.

A living exponent remained in this zone: a guard called Kukushkin who reconfirmed that he had witnessed Stus' "suicide," even though he was assigned to another zone at the time. It was difficult for me to recall the insidious nature of this man who wrote reports about me without my knowledge.

I asked Kukushkin, "If Stus did hang himself in his cell, how could the report state that he hit his head against the radiator when, if you measured the string, he would have hit his legs or back but not his head? Wasn't this an obvious attempt to explain the fracture of his skull?" The witness was silent. I asked Kukushkin another question. "If Stus had hanged himself, why were the guards not held responsible and none of the three guards punished?" Again, silence.

Moreover, none of the documents about Stus were in Perm. Memos were shown to representatives of Memorial indicating that Stus' documents were sent to Moscow. From Moscow the answer came back that no documents regarding Stus had ever been received.

Vasyl Stus was buried without the presence of a legal commission one day before his wife's arrival. A reburial was organized at night, when the only legal representative present was a guard. No trace exists of the poet or his last collection of poems, "Bird of my Soul."

Lev Lukianenko, who was imprisoned for 27 years, and Balys Gayauskas, who sat in prison for 37 years, were in their cells at the time of Stus' death and heard nothing save some suspicious rustling. I asked Mr. Gayauskas who was often confined in the same cell with Stus, about Stus' death. He answered, "He was a fighter, one of those ready to fight to the end – not one who would commit suicide."

Mr. Gayauskas began to recount his own story, which began several months prior to the terrible day, September 4, 1985. He took us into the working cell. "Here was a table where I worked with a screwdriver putting together some parts. Romashov, a former criminal, was sitting here grinding the tip of another screwdriver. Suddenly he hit me over the head. I lost consciousness. When he beat my chest with the metal I screamed. Another zek sent out an alarm. The metal did not touch my heart but made two wounds near it. And what happened to Romashov? Nothing. He continued to stay in the cell. Then I remembered a conversation with a KGB guard: "They will kill you if you don't change."

The director of Memorial asked: "Wouldn't a zek who needed to be liquidated, i.e. in the case of Stus, who was being nominated for the Nobel Prize, be transferred to an intermediate camp from which he would never return?" Mr. Gayauskas answered: "A zek's records followed him everywhere. Even killing a zek during his escape had to be documented. Here in this solitary confinement cell all sounds were deafened. I always looked on this cell as the place where they would kill without a trace."

On the third day of our visit, September 1, a group of teachers and students came to the Perm site. They were told they would be able to meet with a few former inmates. After listening to me talk about my experiences, one of the group, Nina, asked if I was sentenced in Kyiv or here. I answered, "in Kyiv." Were there similar camps in Ukraine? "No", I answered, "political concentration camps for the entire USSR were



The funeral procession on November 19, 1989, as Vasyl Stus, Oleksa Tykhy and Valerii Marchenko were reburied at Kyiv's Baikiv Cemetery. Some 30,000 people came to pay their last respects to the Soviet political prisoners.

located here and in Mordovia."

At the end of our conversation she asked me for a book which she could put in the school library. Then she said, "I am ashamed for my country. It's as if some dark cloud hangs over us. How do we rescue our children? They should know about these atrocities."

The Memorial Museum Perm 36 has been founded by the Perm branch of the international human rights organization Memorial as well as the Perm Oblast administration.

In Perm an epitaph to the victims of repression reads:

O people, people with numbers,
You were men, not slaves!
You were higher and better
Than your tragic fate.

In the Gulag Archipelago this is the only testament to past crimes, to the half million graves in Semipalatinsk, to the graves in Norilsk, Vorkuta and Komsomolsk. Almost all of the construction in the north [of the Russian SFSR] is built on the bones of zeks. Certain death awaited the young men and women inmates after two years in these camps.

Western journalists look for traces of these camps and find only rotting barracks among tall weeds. Meanwhile, Western Europe has put up many "monuments" recalling the Nazis' genocide. On the sites of Dachau, Buchenwald, Auschwitz and others, museums have been constructed to remember what happened there.

Western human rights activists have decided to help the Russians preserve their history. Western organizations are appropriating funds to aid Memorial. Only two zones are left to represent the colossal empire of the gulag. In the early '90s there

was an attempt to destroy even these last traces.

Young people also are taking part in establishing the museum in Perm. Student volunteers are reconstructing the barbed wire around the camp.

In the zone the barracks stand partially in ruins. Birch and linden trees have grown tall, and the area is covered in weeds.

Why do Western Europeans come to Perm to initiate a memorial museum? Why do the Japanese go to the graves of their ancestors? Why do the Germans continue to look for the graves of their soldiers? Perhaps they want to bring peace to their souls, to their consciences. Perhaps they feel a responsibility for a historical process. Man begins from this. Otherwise we will never cut the chord of past terror and inhumanity.

Each individual must cultivate peace in his soul. Otherwise, weeds will grow there.



Vasyl Stus

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Alcohol, tobacco income to be increased

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma ordered government officials on October 6 to raise more money from the country's alcohol and tobacco industries by cutting taxes and reducing smuggling, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Kuchma criticized the government's increase in the excise tax on alcohol, which had to be revoked last week because prices increased so much that distilleries were unable to sell their products. Mr. Kuchma also said the heavy taxes on tobacco and alcohol have resulted in a huge black market for those goods, adding that 75 percent of cigarettes and 25 percent of alcoholic beverages sold in Ukraine are either smuggled into the country or illegally produced. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Inflation rate reaches 3.8 percent

KYIV – The State Committee on Statistics has reported that the monthly inflation rate rose to 3.8 percent in September, up from 0.2 percent in August. However, experts believe that figure is grossly understated. The official inflation rate for the first nine months in Ukraine was 6.1 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tkachenko opposes no-confidence vote

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko has said he is opposing a vote of no confidence in the government, ITAR-TASS reported on October 5. A total of 202 deputies have supported a motion by the Hromada Party and the Socialist Party to put the issue on the parliamentary agenda. The Cabinet of Ministers is expected to deliver a report on the economic situation to the legislature on October 13. Mr. Tkachenko said that, given Ukraine's current financial straits, the Parliament should seek to avert a political crisis. He added that he does not rule out the possibility of replacing some ministers, but is against ousting the entire Cabinet. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Foreign currency purchases restricted

KYIV – In a bid to stave off the depletion of its reserves, the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) has sharply tightened procedures for purchasing foreign currency, Ukrainian News reported on October 1. The new rules stipulate that foreign currency can be purchased by authorized banks only if their customers produce the required documentation, which includes foreign trade contracts and tax and customs clearance. Banks are obliged to provide the State Tax Administration with information about customers wanting to buy foreign currency, including passport details of customers' employers and accountants. Permits for purchasing foreign currency are to be issued by NBU regional departments. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yuschenko: economic situation improves

KYIV – National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko said the country's economic situation has improved in recent days and that the hryvnia has stabilized within the exchange band of 2.5-3.5 to \$1, the Associated Press reported on October 3. "The key thing is that we have managed to separate ourselves from the Russian economic crisis and its negative influence," he said. The hryvnia exchange rate stood at 3.41 to \$1 on October 2. President Leonid Kuchma met with top economic officials the same day to discuss ways of stabilizing the hryvnia, Ukrainian Television reported. Participants in the meeting failed to reach agreement on how to achieve that goal. Many analysts believe the present hryvnia exchange rate is artificially maintained by regulations forcing exporters to sell much of their foreign cur-

rency earnings to the state and by restrictions on foreign currency purchases. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada releases information on factions

KYIV – According to the latest information, 421 national deputies belong to nine factions and one group in the Verkhovna Rada. The breakdown of membership in various factions is as follows: Communist Party, 122 deputies; National Democratic Party, 85; Rukh, 47; Hromada, 45; Green Party, 24; Social Democratic Party, 23; Left Center, 16; Agrarian Party, 16; Progressive Socialist Party, 14. In addition, there are 22 members in the Independent group of deputies. Ukraine's Parliament now has 447 deputies; three seats are currently vacant. (Respublika)

Ukraine to conduct census in 2001

KYIV – A census of Ukraine's population will be conducted in 2001 – not in 1999 as had been planned. In accordance with a decision of the government, the State Committee on Statistics, along with interested ministries and other agencies, have until January 1, 1999, to present proposals on how the census is to be conducted. (UNIAN)

IAEA lauds Ukraine's nuclear safety

KYIV – The Ukrainian delegation to the 42nd session of the International Atomic Energy Agency held in Vienna on September 21-25 considered its trip a success, delegation leader and Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Vasyl Shevchuk declared upon his return. IAEA Director General Mohamed El Baradei gave Ukraine high marks for increasing nuclear safety in Europe and the world. Ukraine and the IAEA agreed upon a two-year program of technical cooperation for 1999-2000. According to the program, the domestic atomic energy sector will get \$3.2 million (U.S.) in aid for increasing nuclear safety, of which \$1.5 million has already been included in the organization's budget. Also in the pipeline are projects for the development of a national nuclear energy strategy and studies of the medical aspects of nuclear energy. A number of IAEA-funded projects are already under way. For example, new equipment worth \$1 million for removing radionuclides from contaminated milk will shortly go into operation at the Obruch milk plant in the Zhytomyr Oblast, one of the areas worst hit by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. (Eastern Economist)

Havel suggests Albright as successor

WASHINGTON – The daily Mlada Fronta on September 30 quoted State Department spokesman Lee McClenny as saying Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright was "very pleased" that Vaclav Havel had suggested that she succeed him as Czech president. But the spokesman added that Secretary Albright "already has a job she likes very much and she is not looking for another job," the Associated Press reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Belarus plan cooperation

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and Belarusian Prime Minister Syarhey Linh said on September 28 in Kyiv that Belarus and Ukraine are strategic partners, ITAR-TASS reported. They expressed the need to draft a long-term program of economic cooperation. In Mr. Pustovoitenko's opinion, this should be a 10-year program. The Ukrainian government's press service said the two leaders had reached an understanding on several issues, including barter settlements between their countries. Mr. Pustovoitenko proposed to set up a banking consortium with the participation of Ukraine's Prominvestbank, Belarus's Promstroibank,

(Continued on page 13)

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 12)

and some Russian banks. According to Ukrainian Trade Minister Serhii Osyka, the long-term cooperation program is already 70 percent complete and will boost Ukrainian-Belarusian trade by up to \$700 million next year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Scherban suspects are arrested

KYIV – The suspected killers of Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Yevhen Scherban have been arrested, Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko announced on September 23. “The investigation is continuing, and law enforcement bodies are now working to arrest the organizers of the murder,” said Mr. Kravchenko. Mr. Scherban was gunned down with his wife at Donetsk Airport on November 3, 1996. Referring to the assassination of Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange head Vadym Hetman on April 22, 1998, Mr. Kravchenko said the involvement of Russian and Ukrainian banking structures in the killing are being investigated and movements of capital are being traced. (Eastern Economist)

Unpaid pensions traded for food

KHARKIV – Authorities in 14 towns in the Kharkiv Oblast have organized fairs at which local pensioners can obtain food as compensation for pension arrears, the daily Fakty reported on September 24. Some 3,000 people in the town of Valky are able to choose among pork, beef, milk, sugar and other foodstuffs provided by enterprises that owe money to the State Pension Fund. Despite the government’s repeated attempts to crack down on debtor enterprises, the total debt to the fund remains virtually unchanged, at some \$3 billion hryvni (\$900 million U.S.). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rotaru: honorary citizen of Chernivtsi

CHERNIVTSSI – The popular singer Sofia Rotaru, who holds the distinction of being a national artist of both Ukraine and Moldova, has been named an honorary citizen of Chernivtsi, the western Ukrainian city where she got her start in music with the Chernivtsi Philharmonic. The Chernivtsi City Council decided to confer the honor on Ms. Rotaru in recognition of her many years of activity in popularizing the musical traditions of the Bukovyna region. Ms. Rotaru was presented a special certificate during her concert in that city on September 30. (Respublika)

Azerbaijan, Ukraine discuss oil exports

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister Abbas Abbasov of Azerbaijan met with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma on September 24 in Kyiv to discuss the prospects for exporting some of Azerbaijan’s oil by tanker from the Georgian port of Supsa to Odesa and then via a pipeline to Brody in western Ukraine, the Associated Press reported. Ukrainian officials maintain that this is the shortest and cheapest route for transporting Caspian oil to Europe. Ukraine’s First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Holubchenko said completion of the half-built pipeline will cost approximately \$400 million (U.S.) and take some two years. The cost of the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline is estimated at \$3 billion. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Deputies protest Syvulskyi arrest

KYIV – The Procurator General’s Office has received a protest against the arrest of former Vice Minister of Finance and Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Mykola Syvulskyi signed by Mr. Syvulskyi’s lawyer, Valerii Yatsiuk, and 45 national deputies. Mr. Syvulskyi was arrested on September 17 and charged with the illegal transfer of 10.41 million hryvni belonging to AT UkrGazProm to the account of the

United Energy Systems corporation. “This arrest is another attempt by the government to destroy a representative of the opposition and to discredit the opposition as a whole,” said National Deputy Oleksander Turchinov on September 24. Mr. Yatsiuk claimed that the arrest was judicially ungrounded, saying that the transfer of funds from UkrGazProm to UES was a normal economic contract that should have been reviewed in the arbitration courts and not in the field of the criminal law. He described the case against Mr. Syvulskyi as “ridiculous.” (Eastern Economist)

Marchuk comments on 1999 elections

KYIV – The chairman of the Verkhovna Rada’s Social Policy and Labor Committee, Yevhen Marchuk, said that in the 1999 presidential campaign the most important role would be played by personalities, with parties acting only as a mechanism for providing an election campaign. He predicted that more than 30 candidates would take part in the election. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma ready for “toughest” measures

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told a meeting of regional newspaper editors in Kyiv on September 23 that Ukraine is facing the worst crisis in its seven years of independence, Ukrainian Television reported. Stressing that the government is keeping the current situation under control, Mr. Kuchma said he is ready to take “the toughest and most unpopular” measures to fight the crisis. He added that although he intends to seek re-election, he gives priority to maintaining the course of reform over his own election victory. President Kuchma argued that the Russian crisis has proven the CIS’s inability to react to emergencies. Instead of working out a joint strategy, Commonwealth of Independent States countries have chosen “to die on their own,” Interfax quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia to help build nuclear reactors

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on September 23 Russia has promised to help Ukraine fund the construction of two new nuclear reactors at the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi power plants to replace the only working reactor at Chornobyl, Reuters reported. “We fully agreed in Moscow that there will be \$180 million in the Russian 1999 budget for this work,” he said, referring to his meetings the previous week with President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov. Ukraine promised in 1995 that it would close Chornobyl by 2000 with Western assistance. But it has recently grown impatient as the deadline approaches and only a fraction of the required \$2 billion has been raised so far. “We will complete the reactors ourselves or together with Russia, whether or not the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development assists us,” the news agency quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lukashenka regrets giving up nukes

MIENSK – Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka told journalists on September 23 that the 1992 decision of the Belarusian leadership to allow the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the country was “a crude mistake, if not a crime,” Interfax reported. Mr. Lukashenka said the withdrawal was under way in 1994 when he was elected president so he could not stop it. But he added that he “kept the process on the slow track for 18 months.” Mr. Lukashenka commented that the withdrawal had an impact on Russian-NATO talks by making Russia more “pliable.” He denounced NATO for installing “three powerful radar stations” on the Belarusian border, the Associated Press reported. “Slowly, slowly, this bloc is becoming more and more impudent,” the agency quoted him as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)



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Pustovoitenko tells officials...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainian Medical Association of North America; Ihor Gawdiak, chairman of the National Council and Washington Office director of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Michael Sawkiw Jr., director of the Ukrainian National Information Service; and Lydia Chopivsky Benson, vice-president of the Chopivsky Family Foundation, which, among other things, conducts educational exchanges with Ukraine; and Nadia Boianovska, the Chopivsky Family Foundation's exchange coordinator in Kyiv.

During the prime minister's visit, the U.S. Congress was in the process of passing a resolution marking the 65th anniversary of Stalin's man-made famine in Ukraine. The Senate resolution, sponsored by Carl Levin (D-Mich.), passed three days before Mr. Pustovoitenko's arrival, and it was working its way through the House committees during his stay. The House resolution was initiated by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) and his fellow co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Mr. Pustovoitenko had three separate meetings on Capitol Hill: in the Senate with

Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) and Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), and in the House with seven members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus - Jon Fox (R-Pa.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Michael McNulty (D-N.Y.), William J. Pascrell Jr., (D-N.J.), and Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) - and representatives of Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) and Rep. Levin.

The Ukrainian prime minister's delegation also met with representatives of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other major banks, and with high government officials from Ukraine's neighboring countries who also were visiting Washington, including representatives of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova, which together with Ukraine form the "GUAM" group.

In a joint statement following their prime-ministerial-level meeting at the Ukrainian Embassy, the four GUAM countries stressed the need for a "multiple" system of pipelines to bring Caspian Sea oil to world markets. Ukraine has proposed one possible route that would take the oil to northern Europe through its territory, using the Odesa terminal and a pipeline through Brody.

Livonia Symphony...

(Continued from page 9)

"outstanding and stunning piece, and excellent theater." Mr. Tew pointed out that the work is based on the use of Greek tetrachords, going on to note that having the actor on stage reading from the text recalled the original nature of Greek drama. The music and the recitation "worked very well together," he said.

Mr. Tew found Maestro Skoryk's "Hutsul Images" most interesting and enjoyable from point of view of the use of melodic, harmonic and rhythmic characteristics of the musical language of Hutsul folklore.

In their duet, Ms. Lypecky and Mr. Cisaruk "used their talents superbly. Ms. Lypecky made excellent use of her fine voice and dramatic presentation in her highly sensitive performance. Mr. Cisaruk's colorful baritone sound never ceases to enchant an audience," noted Chrystyna Juzych, committee member. Mr. Tew characterized the duet as "very good ... rendered in the early- to middle-19th century style."

Mr. Vynnytsky studied at the Lviv, and later at the Moscow, conservatories. Upon his return to Ukraine he taught at the Kyiv Conservatory and concertized extensively. Mr. Vynnytsky is the winner of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Piano Competition in Paris. Since his emigration to the U.S. in 1991, he has appeared in recitals and concerts throughout the U.S. and abroad.

Mr. Farion is a leading authority on Ukrainian minstrel and oral traditions. He is a soloist with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and a member of the Detroit Concert Choir.

Ms. Lypecky has appeared with the Michigan Opera Company, Michigan Lyric Opera, Verdi Opera Company, as well as the Livonia, Warren, Dearborn, Pontiac and Bloomfield Hills Symphony orchestras.

Mr. Cisaruk is a member and featured baritone soloist of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. He has appeared with the Schoolcraft Community Choir and LSO.

Composers

A proponent of modern music, Oleksander Kozarenko often uses Ancient Greek and Byzantine intonations in his compositions. Mr. Kozarenko was born in Kolomyia, Ukraine, in 1963; he studied at the Kyiv Conservatory and teaches at the Lysenko Music Institute in Lviv. He is a

laureate of the Mykola Lysenko (1986) and the Lev Revutsky (1996) competitions. Among his major works are: "Chakona"; the symphonic work "Epistoly"; the chamber opera based on Ukrainian baroque poetry titled "Chas Pokayannia"; the oratorio "Strasti Hospoda Boha Nashoho Isysa Khrysta"; the ballet "Don Zhuan z Kolomyi"; and the monodrama "Oresteia"; as well compositions for chamber and instrumental music, voice, piano and the theater.

Myroslav Skoryk was born in Lviv in 1938. He studied at the Kyiv and Moscow conservatories. A former professor of composition at the Lviv and Kyiv conservatories, he is head of the Lviv branch of the Union of Ukrainian Composers. Although he works in various genres, he is known for his orchestral and chamber music written in the contemporary mode of expression, often using elements of Ukrainian folklore. The orchestral composition "Hutsul Images" is based on Skoryk's score for Sergei Paradzhanov's film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors."

The composer Levko Kolodub was born in Kyiv in 1930. A graduate of the Kharkiv Conservatory, he taught music theory at the Kyiv Institute of Theater Arts, and since 1966 has been teaching composition and instrumentation at the Kyiv Conservatory.

Semen Hulak-Artemovsky was born in 1813 in Horodysche, Kyiv gubernia, and died in Moscow in 1873. He studied voice in Florence, Italy, and was lead soloist at the Mariinskii Theater and the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg. The comic opera "Zaporozhets za Dunaiem," which is strongly influenced by Ukrainian folk songs, premiered in St. Petersburg in 1863 with the composer himself performing the title role. The opera has become one of the most popular Ukrainian operas and has been staged worldwide.

Acknowledgements

The concert celebrating the music of Ukraine was made possible thanks to LSO members, Mr. Bennett and the board of directors of the Livonia Symphony Society, Ivan Yuziuk, music director and conductor of the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra, and Maestro Schesiuk.

The concert was sponsored in part by The Committee in Support of Ukraine's Musical Heritage of Metropolitan Detroit, whose executive committee is headed by Jaroslaw Duzyj; with Ihor Kozak, vice-chairman; and Stefan Fedenko, treasurer. Various Ukrainian community organizations and individual activists donated funds for the event.

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Top diplomat receives...

(Continued from page 1)

it of work by Jacques Hnizdovsky, approximately 100 guests bid a warm and affectionate farewell to one of Ukraine's top diplomats, a man who began serving in 1959 in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR and ended his diplomatic career on September 8, with, according to Mr. Udovenko, "my final diplomatic address" as president of the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr. Udovenko served in several capacities at U.N. headquarters in both New York and Geneva, and Walter Baranetsky, former president of the UIA reminded the guests of Mr. Udovenko's quiet patriotism on behalf of Ukraine at the U.N., even during the Soviet era. In turn, he pointed out to the Udovenkos that the Ukrainian community will always remember them with great fondness.

Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko, Ukraine's representative to the U.N., attended the reception, as did the first secretary at Ukraine's U.N. Mission, Yuri Bohayevski, who was introduced by Mr. Udovenko as the newly designated consul general in New York.

Mr. Udovenko was gracious and kind in his good-bye to his guests, noting that some of the best examples of the achievements and success of which Ukrainians are capable can be found among the diaspora, individually thanking many of those who had been especially helpful throughout the years.

The crisis that Ukraine is undergoing will end, Mr. Udovenko noted resolutely, and he asked his guests to remain firm in their convictions and support for Ukraine.

Then amid heartfelt renditions of "Mnohaya Lita," Mr. and Mrs. Udovenko walked around to each table to thank their guests and bid each one farewell with a clink of champagne glasses.



Irene Jarosewich

Dina and Hennadii Udovenko at the farewell reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America held in their honor.

Ukraine ranked 16th...

(Continued from page 1)

majority of Ukrainians agree that little is being done in Ukraine to fight corruption. The survey, which questioned more than 1,200 Ukrainians, found that 63.4 percent of the respondents agreed that "the authorities are not utilizing any means in the fight against bribery."

The central reasons for the lack of an effective anti-corruption program, as cited

Least, most corrupt

PARSIPPANY, N.J. - Transparency International's report ranks 85 countries according to level of corruption in business. None of the Central Asian countries were rated, and most countries of the Caucuses and some Eastern European and Balkan countries were also not included.

The countries were rated on a 10-point scale, with the "perfect 10" being a country with no business corruption. The 25 least corrupt countries were: Denmark - leading with a 10, then Finland, Sweden, New Zealand, Iceland, Canada, Singapore, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Hong Kong, Austria, United States, Israel, Chile, France, Portugal, Botswana, Spain, Japan at 5.8.

Of the 25 most corrupt countries, Cameroon got the worst ranking with a 1.4, followed by Paraguay, Honduras, Tanzania, Nigeria, Indonesia, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Russia (2.4), Vietnam, Kenya, Uganda, Pakistan, Latvia, Ukraine (2.8), Bolivia, India, Egypt, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Thailand, Rumania, Nicaragua, Argentina at 3.

by the individuals surveyed, are: highly placed officials have too many privileges (61.2 percent agreed); budgets are misappropriated (50.6 percent); laws are not upheld (48.1 percent); government workers are dishonest and susceptible to bribes (46 percent); insufficient sanctions are written into the laws (36.5 percent).

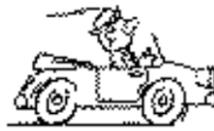
Two-thirds of the respondents also agreed that a limited number of those in authority are responsible for the majority of corruption. These officials, according to the survey, are the ones who have privileges associated with their jobs that they can use for personal enrichment. Of those who agreed with the assumption, 39.1 percent stated that the corruptive influence was the extension of too many privileges to certain officials, while 37.8 percent identified immunity given national deputies and judges as the reason for extensive corruption.

The survey found that people believe corruption is most prevalent in the traffic control and auto inspection units of the militia. On a scale of 1 to 5, with a mark of 5 indicating "extensive corruption," traffic cops were given a rating of 4.17, Ukraine's medical system placed second with a rating of 4.09. Respondents also rated the state militia and the educational system as permeated with corruption and rated them both at 4.04. Ukraine's government ministries followed at 3.99.

Also high on the list were tax inspectors (3.89), the Parliament (3.88), the judiciary (3.82) and the presidential administration (3.71).

Seventy-six percent of those questioned responded that they believe corruption has become more prevalent since 1991, when the communist system disintegrated and Ukraine declared independence.

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Yelchenko speaks...

(Continued from page 2)

billion people are living in poverty, where children are still exploited, the elderly neglected and women denied their fundamental equal rights. Obviously, such a world is not a place where human rights are being universally respected.

The breakdown of the old bipolar world has created new possibilities for promotion and protection of human rights. Globalization has opened borders to new ideas and information, providing us with new opportunities in building a universal culture of human rights. Democracy has taken root in the majority of states. Conditions for developing further progress in the area of human rights, unimagined by the drafters of the Universal Declaration in 1948, become more favorable.

It has always been the task of the United Nations to provide a forum for diverse cultures and, at the same time, to seek the common denominator that bespeaks a common humanity. It is in this sense that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention and other international instruments on human rights were elaborated by people of different cultures and for people of different cultures. The United Nations sponsored a number of human rights conferences, which fortified and broadened the international consensus on priorities in the promotion and protection of human rights as universal values. It is now our responsibility to strengthen the adherence of the international community to the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights, and translate them into reality.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to inform you that quite recently, on September 2-4 of this year, a very important international conference devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights took place in the city of Yalta in Ukraine. This international forum was organized as a joint effort by the government of Ukraine and the regional bureau of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Europe

and CIS, and it brought together delegations from 27 states of Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

In the course of the conference, representatives of government and legal institutions, national commissioners for human rights, representatives of non-governmental organizations, as well as international experts and observers discussed the progress achieved by the international community in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration.

One of the major achievements of this conference has become the adoption of a plan of action that envisages the establishment, under the auspices of the UNDP of an international network for gathering, generalization and exchange of information on the best practices in the field of promoting human rights. This process will take place with the assistance of the UNDP and other international institutions, which will act in close cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations that are involved in the protection of human rights.

The importance of the Yalta conference lays in the formulated recommendations on the protection of human rights, and in particular on institutional development and exchange of experience in the field of human rights, as well as its contribution to establishing priorities for action at the national level.

In so doing, we in Ukraine are well aware that advances in human rights are an intrinsic component of the progress which we seek in the social, political and economic spheres. If we want to pass a good legacy to future generations, we should match all our actions with the established human rights standards enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other related international documents.

It must be evident to all that neglect and ignorance of human rights will prevent any community from living in harmony with itself and in peace with others.

In all our endeavors, respect for human rights and freedoms should be both our essential point of departure and our ultimate goal.

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FOCUS ON PHILATELY

“The Founding of Kyiv” issue is 1998 winner of Narbut Prize

Last year Ukraine Post decided to create a bold stamp design for its first ever Europa entry; the effort proved worthwhile as the release recently won the 1998 Heorhiy Narbut Prize for the best Ukrainian philatelic design of 1997. Europa issues are special annual releases of one or a few stamps produced by most European countries on a specific topic. Last year's theme was “History and Legends” and Ukraine's entry, in the form of a two-stamp souvenir sheet, depicted “The Founding of Kyiv” by the siblings Kyi, Schek, Khoryv and Lybid as related in the chronicle “Povist Vremennykh Lit” (Tale of Bygone Years).

Europa issues as a souvenir sheet are a bit unusual, but Ukraine Post went a step further and reproduced the entire founding legend in microprint as a design feature along the sheet border. The inspired portrayal by winning artists V. Taran and O. Haruk also depicts scenes from the Povist chronicle along the top and bottom, and intricate design motifs along the sides.

This year's voting was widely scattered among the many fine entries available on the ballot. Nevertheless, the Europa souvenir sheet emerged as the clear favorite with 23 percent of the vote; it was followed by another gorgeous souvenir sheet featuring Ukrainian folk art, which garnered 16 percent. The chances of this latter design doing better in the voting were hurt by its late-year release. Many who voted early in 1998 had not yet seen or acquired this colorful item and cast their ballot on the basis of a black-and-white illustration, which did not do it justice.

Other designs that received recogni-

tion in the double figures included “Famous Ukrainian Women” (St. Olha, Roksolana) with 12 percent and “Hetmans of Ukraine” (Baida, Orlyk) with 11 percent.

Dr. Inger Kuzych, the prize initiator and donator of the monetary gift that accompanies the award, has expressed his appreciation for the continued strong participation in Narbut Prize balloting. He stated that the high proportion of designs receiving nominations – in all 18 of the 22 different philatelic releases on the ballot received some votes – reflects well on the effort Ukraine Post has made to issue attractive and collectible stamps.

Dr. Kuzych has urged officials at Ukraine Post to enter the Europa souvenir sheet in a new contest sponsored by the German philatelic magazine Deutsche Briefmarken-Revue, which will select “the best of the best” of all European stamps entered as the most beautiful by their respective countries.

Below are the Narbut Prize winners since the award was initiated in 1993:

- 1993 – Larysa I. Koren, 150th anniversary of the birth of Mykola V. Lysenko; and Oleh V. Snarsky, National Flag and Trident Emblem of Ukraine;
- 1994 Yuriy H. Lohvyn, 75th anniversary of Ukraine's first postage stamps;
- 1995 Serhiy S. Byelyayev, 160th anniversary of Kyiv University;
- 1996 Yuriy H. Lohvyn, “Hetmans of Ukraine” series;
- 1997 Serhiy S. Byelyayev, 150th anniversary of Kyiv University Astronomical Observatory triptych;
- 1998 V. Taran and O. Haruk, “The Founding of Kyiv Europa” souvenir sheet.

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The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
 is profoundly saddened by the death of

Dr. Bohdan R. Bociurkiw,

a long-time friend and associate of CIUS, and retired Distinguished Research Professor of Carleton University, who passed away at his home in Ottawa on October 1, 1998 after a lengthy illness. He was 73 years old. The deceased was laid to rest following funeral services at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Edmonton on October 7.

Dr. Bociurkiw was among the founders of CIUS and an associate director of the institute from 1979 to 1982. he also worked closely with CIUS Press and initiated the Ukrainian Church Studies Program at CIUS, to which he donated his archives and library.

The staff of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies extends its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased. May his memory be eternal.

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Some stamps have been pedestrian. Most have been beautiful. Each of them reflects the development of Ukrainian statehood in the 1990s.

The complete set of officially issued Ukrainian stamps, souvenir sheets and miniature sheets, from the first issues of 1992 through 1997, are available for \$100 US or \$150 Canadian.

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TV broadcaster...

(Continued from page 3)

than a 30 percent audience share, with youthful average age of 35 – compared to 45 for its main competitor, the government national station UT-1, and 47 for the Russian-Ukrainian joint venture TV.

This large, and especially youthful audience is a source of optimism, he said. "And we think that's not bad for a Ukrainian-speaking channel, which started as a channel one and a half years ago," he added.

When Studio 1+1 initially started as a production company in 1995, UT-1, which had 7 percent audience share at that time, hired it to produce six hours of mostly prime-time programming, with the stipulation that it raise UT-1's audience share. ORT, at the time the main Russian channel, then had about 70 percent of the audience, he said.

Within 18 months, Studio 1+1 raised that audience share to a top-rated 35 percent, and in 1997 it competed for and received its own outlet on UT-2, the former Russian TV station.

Studio 1+1 programming, which includes Ukrainian-language entertainment shows and Ukrainian-dubbed movies and series, has many innovative – for Ukraine – news, opinion and documentary programs.

It scored a "first" in airing a pre-election debate between parliamentary election candidates earlier this year – an experiment that was not fully appreciated by some candidates, Mr. Rodniansky said.

And it had another "first" when it joined forces with the Democratic Initiatives Foundation for a live election-night coverage of the March parliamentary election, with the Democratic Initiatives Foundation providing nationwide exit polling results to gauge election returns.

It was the first such effort anywhere in the former Soviet Union, Mr. Kucheriv said, and its accuracy was upheld when the Central Election Committee announced the election results a few days later.

Mr. Kucheriv is now doing further analysis of these results as a fellow at the Kennan Institute in Washington.

Crimean Tatar leader...

(Continued from page 2)

ed accusations of collaboration with the Nazis, deported them to Central Asia.

In 1961, at the age of 19, Mr. Jemilev joined the Union of Young Crimean Tatars and the peaceful struggle for recognition of the rights of the deported Crimean Tatar population. His name is also inextricably linked to the Soviet dissident movement. In 1969, with Andrei Sakharov and other human rights activists, he co-founded the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR. For 20 years between 1966 and 1986, he lived alternately under surveillance, in hard-labor camps, in forced exile and in Soviet prisons.

While still in exile, Mr. Jemilev committed himself to defend of the basic rights of his people. In 1987 he was elected to the Central Initiative Group of Crimean Tatars, and in May 1989 he was chosen to head the newly founded Crimean Tatar National Movement. That same year he returned to Crimea with his family, spearheading the return of more than 250,000 Tatars to their homeland.

The new government of Ukraine gave the Tatars permission to return to Crimea in 1989, after more than 40 years of Soviet-imposed exile in Uzbekistan, Kazakstan and various locales in the Russian Federation. It asked the UNHCR to help in addressing the numerous problems arising from their return, including

The Democratic Initiatives Foundation not only gathers and analyzes opinion data, but also focuses on educating the public about their results through press briefings, seminars, conferences and the publication of a journal and books. The objective, Mr. Kucheriv said, is to initiate a dialogue and debate on major issues.

The foundation thus far has conducted 16 polls covering many of the most important issues facing Ukraine as a nation, he said, and their results have been published in the Ukrainian media as well as abroad: in the Washington Post, Globe and Mail, Financial Times and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Mr. Kucheriv said his organization is a good example of how Western ideas can work in Ukraine, with the cooperation and assistance of Western partners and advisors.

Studio 1+1 is a part of Central European Media Enterprises, the most successful media enterprise in Central and Eastern Europe, with stations in the Czech Republic, Romania and Slovenia, as well as Ukraine, Mr. Rodniansky said. It is a public enterprise, with no hidden owners, he added.

Asked about the lack of Ukrainian-language media products in Ukraine – as well as the sorry state of the language used on some of them – Mr. Rodniansky said Studio 1+1 devotes a lot of attention to the level of the Ukrainian used in its programming. In general, he said, getting a large part of the population to switch from Russian to Ukrainian is not easy when some 40 percent of Ukrainians have family ties in Russia.

But "it's only a matter of time," he added, when the younger generation grows up in a Ukrainian-speaking environment. And he pointed to the growing success of his Ukrainian-language station, at the expense of his Russian-language competitors, as an indication of how the language issue is being resolved.

Before starting Studio 1+1 in 1995, Mr. Rodniansky spent the early 1990s working in the film industry in Germany, where he produced such international award-winning documentaries as "The Mission of Raoul Wallenberg" and "Farewell to the USSR."

the question of citizenship.

A recent agreement between Ukraine and Uzbekistan has simplified the procedure for the renunciation of Uzbek citizenship and acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship by Crimean Tatars who have returned to Ukraine. High Commissioner Ogata welcomed the bilateral agreement as a "major step in finding a lasting solution for those Crimean Tatars who have returned and are already stateless or threatened with statelessness."

As president of the Council of Crimean Tatars (the Mejlis) and as a member of the Ukrainian Parliament, Mr. Jemilev has worked tirelessly side by side with UNHCR to help tens of thousands of Tatars to resettle in Crimea, to obtain Ukrainian citizenship and to uphold their basic rights.

The Nansen Medal is named after the Norwegian diplomat and explorer Fridtjof Nansen, the first high commissioner for refugees under the League of Nations. The prize was established to focus attention on refugees and to rally international support for the plight of forcibly displaced people. The Nansen Committee, which is chaired by High Commissioner Ogata, consists of representatives of the governments of Norway and Switzerland, the Council of Europe, and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies.

The first Nansen Medal was awarded in 1954 to Eleanor Roosevelt. The medal has been awarded 38 times since 1954.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Illinois governor honors ethnic schools



CHICAGO – Gov. Jim Edgar recently sponsored a reception in honor of ethnic language schools at the James R. Thompson Center. Over 100 schools, representing 30 ethnic communities, received the governor's award for their dedication and commitment. In the photo above (from left) are: Donna Mulcahy Fitts, executive director, Office of the Governor; Liliana Roviario, principal, Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian School; and Pat Michalski, assistant to the governor for ethnic affairs.

Unraveling...

(Continued from page 7)

10 of Ms. Kulchytska's book appears twice in Ms. Kolotylo's book [p. 110, 112] and is the design from the set of color plates my mother brought from the DP camp in Germany to the U.S., where it was published in the late 1940s. A "servetka" with that same design was in our living room in New Jersey from 1949 on.)

Why bother criticizing the work of a person who has dedicated her life to embroidery? Why not just let it be?

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than pretty designs and colors. Originally, the geometric motifs had deep symbolic meanings. These ritual ornaments evolved into what to most of us is either a simple or intricate geometric pattern. But that symbolism remains within the design, making it so special, such a document to our antiquity and the beliefs of our ancestors. It is our cultural heritage.

To alter that just for the sake of change or to claim it as one's own destroys that special symbolism. To her credit, over her lifetime the author has collected and created a monumental amount of embroidery. I am just sorry that it is not clear what and whose exactly it is.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 15

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Roma Pryma Bohachevsky School of Dance will hold registration of children and youths age 6 and up for Ukrainian folk dance lessons beginning at 6 p.m. at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Route 10 (eastbound) and Jefferson Road. Lessons will held at the church hall on Thursdays. For more information call Olha Kuziw, (973) 334-6595.

Saturday, October 17

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a lecture by Andrij Danylenko, professor of Ukrainian language, Kharkiv Pedagogical University, who is going to speak on the topic: "On Potebnia's Translation of the 'Odyssey' in the History of the Ukrainian Language and Literature." The lecture will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding a Ukrainian Harvest Festival in the church hall, 2410 Fourth St., at noon-8 p.m. There will be a Ukrainian kitchen, mini-raffle, treasure corner, 50/50 lottery. For more information call (518) 477-4490.

Wednesday, October 21

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute presents a lecture titled "Renaissance Ukraine: How High Society Lived It" by Roman Velitchko. Get acquainted with the architecture, costumes and lifestyles of the gentry and urban classes in the 1500s and 1600s. The lecture will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7 p.m. Fee: \$5. For additional information call (416) 923-3318.

Monday, October 19

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute presents "Zakusky: Hot Pyrizhky and Cold Appetizers" as a start of the six-part "How To Eat Ukrainian" culinary series. Instructor Hanya Cirka will teach how traditional dishes are prepared using local ingredients and utensils. Handouts with recipes and tips will assist in the preparation of the dishes. The

classes will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 6:30-9 p.m. To register call (416) 923-2218.

Saturday, October 24

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America opens the "Music at the Institute" series with a concert featuring the Leontovych String Quartet — Yuri Mazurkevych, violin; Yuri Kharenko, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — in celebration of the quartet's 10th anniversary in the U. S., with special guest artist pianist Ruth Laredo. The concert program comprises Beethoven's String Quartet in F Major, Op. 18, Borys Liatoshynsky's String Quartet No. 3, Op. 21; and Schumann's Piano Quintet in E-Flat Major, Op. 44. The concert will be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. For tickets call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

Monday, October 26

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Institute and the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs is holding a presentation by Natalia Zarudna, counselor, Embassy of Ukraine, who will speak on the topic "From the Ground Up: Building Up the Diplomatic Infrastructure of Ukraine, 1991-1998." The presentation will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For additional information call the institute, (617) 495-4053.

ONGOING

WESTMINSTER, Md.: Western Maryland College is holding an exhibit of paintings and drawings by artist Theresa Markiw of Washington. The exhibit opened October 5 and will run through November 6 at the Esther Prangley Rice Gallery in Peterson Hall, Western Maryland College. Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, noon-4 p.m. A reception for the artist will be held on Sunday, October 18, at 2-4 p.m. For directions or more information, contact Western Maryland College Arts Administrator Josh Selzer, (410) 857-2599.

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The Executive Committee

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announces that its

1998 JOINT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

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will be held on

Saturday, October 24, 1998, at 1:30 p.m.

at Soyuzivka, UNA Estate

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Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 34th Convention Delegates.

The Fall District Meeting will aim to update the information about various insurance plans available through our association.

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Ulana M. Diachuk, President
Stefan Kaczaraj, Treasurer

Advisors:

Alex Chudolij, Walter Korchynsky, Stephanie Hawryluk

District Chairmen:

Nicholas Fil - Albany, Larissa Dijak - Boston, Ihor Hayda - New Haven,
Walter Korchynsky - Syracuse, Leon Hardink - Woonsocket

Branch secretaries will receive information pertaining to the meeting and the overnight accommodations. Reservations coupon will be due at the UNA Office by October 19th. Additional information may be obtained by calling Mrs. Barbara Bachynsky, 1-800-253-9862, Ext. 3020.

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